

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE TRIBULATIONS OF JOE DOHERTY

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring your attention to Alexander Cockburn's excellent article in the Wall Street Journal about the plight of Joe Doherty. When you examine the judicial system treatment of the Joe Doherty case, and compare it to the treatment of convicted terrorist Orlando Bosch, you too will wonder if the Justice Department has a screw loose.

As Cockburn eloquently states, "Orlando Bosch is Cuban." In 1968, his terrorist cell, Accion Cubana, initiated a number of terrorist attacks against various diplomatic, tourist, and commerce targets, to deter countries from doing business with Cuba and Castro. Convicted that same year in the United States for trying to blow up a Polish freighter off of Florida, Bosch was sentenced to 10 years in Federal prison. In 1988, after a stint in a Venezuelan jail for bombing a Cuban airliner en route to Venezuela in which 73 people died, Bosch returned to the United States, where he was arrested for violation of his parole. Cuba pressed the Justice Department to have Bosch extradited, but the application was denied on the grounds that Bosch would not get a fair trial.

Joe Doherty is Irish. He was arrested in 1983 for illegally entering the United States and has been in jail ever since. The British have sought his extradition on charges relating to the death of a member of a British commando unit. Doherty's repeated applications have consistently been denied by the Justice Department. Both the courts and the Justice Department's own Board of Immigration Appeals ruled that Doherty merits asylum and should not be deported to the United Kingdom because he will certainly not receive a fair trial. Yet the Justice Department refuses to grant Doherty asylum.

Doherty has been imprisoned since 1983. Bosch, who received parole, lives at home.

Doherty has been accused of killing a British soldier, but even a United States district court judge said, "Had this conduct occurred during the course of more traditional military hostilities there could be little doubt that it would fall within the political offense exception." Orlando Bosch was accused of, among numerous other terrorist activities, blowing up a plane and killing 73 people aboard.

Doherty is wanted by the British who are friends and allies of the United States. Bosch is wanted by Castro, one of the last scourges of communism in the world today. Doherty is now in his 8th year of imprisonment as his

case continues to work its way through our court system. Bosch is free.

The full article follows. I commend it to all my colleagues.

AN IRISHMAN IN JAIL EQUALS A CUBAN OUT ON BAIL

(By Alexander Cockburn)

Orlando Bosch is a Cuban, convicted felon, a man once charged with masterminding the bombing of a civilian airliner in which 73 people died. On July 17 he was paroled in Miami and is now, somewhat relatively speaking, a free man. He has to wear an electronic ankle trace bracelet, can go outside only three hours a day, must not speak to anti-Castro militants, and has his phone tapped.

Joe Doherty is an Irishman, neither charged with nor convicted of any offense against U.S. criminal law. On June 18 he began his eighth year in a tiny cell in the Metropolitan Correctional Center in Manhattan; he is now the longest-held prisoner in the history of that institution. No less than eight times—most recently only a few weeks ago in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit—he has prevailed in court and immigration and Naturalization Service hearings against attempts by the U.S. government to deport him.

Yet today, Bosch is free on parole and Doherty, denied bail, is confined to a matchbox cell in a prison never designed for long-term occupancy, hence offering none of the facilities other prisons are compelled to offer. See the double standard maintained by the Bush administration eager to pander to political friends in Miami's Cuban-American community, and in London.

Start with Bosch. In 1968, his anti-Castro group Accion Cubana blew up a Japanese freighter in Tampa, damaged a British vessel off Key West and bombed eight diplomatic or tourist offices in New York and Los Angeles. The aim was to punish nations doing business with Cuba. Bosch was convicted that same year of firing a bazooka at a Polish freighter in Miami harbor and sentenced to 10 years in federal prison. He was paroled four years later and in 1974 fled the country rather than honor a subpoena in a murder case. Though both the Venezuelan and Costa Rican governments offered to send him back as a parole violator, the Justice Department exhibited no interest in his return.

In June 1976, Bosch's Accion Cubana met in the Dominican Republic with other emigre organizations such as Alpha 66. They issued a "war communique" saying Cuban civilian airliners would be attacked. Later that year a Cubana airliner, en route from Venezuela to Havana, blew up in mid-air shortly after a takeoff from Barbados; 73 civilians died, including all of Cuba's Olympic fencing team.

Venezuela arrested Bosch and three others and charged them with the bombing. Bosch and two others were convicted then subsequently acquitted on appeal, but nonetheless held in prison. The other accused, Luis Posada Carriles, had escaped. In view of the Bush administration's later clemency toward Bosch, we should note that during

the Iran-Contra scandal. Posada surfaced in the Ilopango base in El Salvador, working alongside President Bush's old CIA buddy Felix Rodriguez in funneling illegal arms shipments to the Nicaraguan Contras. Mr. Bush was CIA director at the time Bosch and his conferees were hatching terror schemes in the Dominican Republic.

On his release from a Venezuelan prison in 1987, Bosch announced he was ready to "rejoin the struggle" and, regarding the Cubana bombing, that "all of Castro's airplanes are warplanes." In 1988 he was released and returned to the U.S., where he was arrested as a parole violator. Cuba applied to have him deported to face proceedings, but the application was denied on the grounds that Bosch would not get a fair trial. In rejecting Bosch's request for political asylum in January 1989, the acting associate attorney general wrote that "For 30 years Bosch has been resolute and unwavering in his advocacy of terrorist violence. . . . He has repeatedly expressed and demonstrated a willingness to cause indiscriminate injury and death."

In July, after a campaign by Cuban emigres in Miami in which President Bush's son Jeb expressed his support, Bosch was granted parole.

Joe Doherty was imprisoned on June 18, 1983, for having entered the U.S. illegally. The British government sought his extradition on charges arising from the shooting death of a member of the S.A.S., the British commando unit. In 1984, federal district Judge John Sprizzo held that Doherty could not be extradited under the then-existing treaty and, addressing himself explicitly to the death of the S.A.S. man, said that "The death of Captain Westmacott, while a most tragic event, occurred in the context of an attempted ambush of a British army patrol. It was the British response to that action that gave rise to Captain Westmacott's death. Had this conduct occurred during the course of more traditional military hostilities there could be little doubt that it would fall within the political offense exception."

Though the history of Joe Doherty's legal battles is long, it is also simple. He has prevailed repeatedly in court battles and in Board of Immigration Appeal hearings. Under U.S. law he merits asylum, and should not be deported to the U.K., where he would not have the certainty of a fair trial. The force of this latter point was of course much enhanced last year by the revelations of perversions of justice in the case of the "Guilford Four," released after many years in prison when a panel of British judges rules their convictions were not "safe." Nonetheless, Attorney Generals Edwin Meese and now Richard Thornburgh have repeatedly controverted both federal courts and Board of Immigration Appeals decisions, and ordered Doherty's deportation, thus seeking to circumvent the law on asylum. As Rep. Henry J. Hyde wrote to Mr. Thornburgh in May: "I believe the handling of this case involves an indefensible violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the basic guarantees of equal justice and due processes of law. . . . The United States has never, ever, handled an extradition or de-

● 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.

portation case the way it has handled this one."

On June 29, a federal appeals court panel granted Doherty the right to apply for asylum here, thus handing the Justice Department yet another setback. The judges concluded that Mr. Thornburgh's reversal of his own INS Appeals Board decision had been improperly influenced by geopolitical and foreign-policy considerations. Though ample sureties have been offered, Doherty's lawyer, Mary Pike, received her copy of the Justice Department's letter to a New York judge urging denial of bail to Doherty on the same day Orlando Bosch was released.

So Doherty can't get bail, even though he manifestly doesn't want to flee, given that he is litigating his ability to stay in the U.S. Bosch got 10 years for bombing a Polish vessel and for conveying by telegraph threats to the president of Mexico and Prime Minister Harold Wilson. He violated parole and became a fugitive under U.S. law. Despite this, Bosch is released and Doherty held in his cell. The Irishman should panicize his name, make more influential friends in Miami and start threatening Fidel Castro. This is the essential extrajudicial factor he has overlooked.

THE RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER ACT OF 1990

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce the Renewable Energy Technology Transfer Act of 1990 which will enhance the movement of technology developed by Federal research programs to State and local governments and the U.S. renewable and energy efficiency industries.

During the 8 years of the previous administration, solar and renewable energy R&D suffered severe cuts and was relegated to long-term, high-risk research. During that time, our international competitors, sensing a lack of resolve by the United States to commercialize our technology, began pumping resources into Government R&D programs for short-term applied research. As a result, they have all increased their world market share in technologies in which the United States still barely holds the technical lead.

The first section of the bill provides increased authorization for the U.S. Department of Energy's State and Local Government Assistance Programs, from \$5 to \$6.6 million between fiscal year 1991-93, to allow U.S. industry and State governments to joint venture emerging technology projects. Government/industry joint ventures have proven themselves as an effective tool to accelerate the acceptance of new technologies in the marketplace. This legislation will encourage the U.S. Department of Energy, State governments, and the U.S. renewable energy and energy efficiency market development effort. This section also provides additional funds to existing State research entities that have proven themselves as "Centers of Excellence" for solar, renewable energy, and technology transfer.

The second section encourages further innovation in the existing Department of Energy-

supported Federal laboratories in providing more aggressive outreach for and with industry, local governments, and the general public. A modest increase of \$5 to \$6.6 million between fiscal year 1991-93 will begin to establish a sorely needed information network geared to the applied research and actual use of these energy saving technologies. While the solar and renewable technologies have become mature and cost effective, few know about these advances in the technologies. In addition, this section provides minor funding to identify existing successful technology transfer models as a way to more broadly replicate the best mechanisms that have pushed these innovations in the marketplace.

The final section provides resources to U.S. industry to access market development information and provide overseas market outreach for the U.S. renewable energy and energy efficiency industry. Our competitors overseas currently access U.S. information to help build their technical expertise and market share. Our industry has been unable to access our own government information as quickly. These provisions allow the development of a computer information network for industry and State and local governments. The provisions also call for establishing overseas outreach offices for the U.S. industry in the key market development areas of the Pacific Rim and Caribbean Basin and Latin America which will provide a long-term industry presence to build market share.

This bill I am introducing requires less than \$20 million per year over 3 years. This amount of money will leverage according to industry experts over \$100 million in sales of U.S. renewable energy equipment. Expansion of renewable energy sales represents one government policy that not only promotes environmentally sound applications but results in increased American jobs and a decreased trade deficit due to its supplanting of oil imports.

The administration's request for increased solar and renewable energy R&D funding for fiscal year 1991 is a welcome sign. But research and development alone will not build markets for these technologies. More effective and aggressive technology transfer programs are the important linkage to effectively commercialize emerging technologies. This modest legislation provides a good start in that direction.

With increasing tensions in the Middle East between Iraq and Kuwait, the United States would be well advised in building our domestic alternative energy sources. Solar and renewable energy now comprise over 10 percent of U.S. energy and with greater market development incentives, could supply over 20 percent by the year 2000. Let's get on with it.

HONORING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SHUTESBURY, MA, ATHLETIC CLUB

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend my sincere congratulations to the

Shutesbury Athletic Club located in Shutesbury, MA, on the occasion of its 25th anniversary. The club is celebrating this occasion with a dinner dance on August 25, 1990, and this affair promises to be a smashing event.

From the days of the club's first president, Mike Plaza and friends, playing ball behind a fire shed in 1957, to the day of the club's incorporation in 1965, the Shutesbury Athletic Club has more than served its purpose of promoting athletics such as softball, baseball, basketball, bowling and pool in the community. The many trophies adorning the building can attest to that fact.

The Shutesbury Athletic Club not only promotes athletics, but also encourages community involvement in group projects and the need to share trials and triumphs among family and friends. Indeed, many of the current active members regard the club as their home away from home.

Truly the club has produced some marvelous athletic teams such as Robert Carey's 1989 softball squad, which traveled to Detroit to compete in the United States Slo-Pitch Softball Association Championship and the women's softball team which won the USSSA Massachusetts State Championship in 1985.

Many of the club's members have been around since its formation in 1957 and some of the men's softball team members have fathers who played on the same team before them. However, all of the members have strived to make the Shutesbury Athletic Club the prosperous, family-oriented place it is today.

Mr. Speaker, the town of Shutesbury and the Shutesbury Athletic Club clearly demonstrates that some of life's simple pleasures such as sports, camaraderie, and an appreciation of friendly competition are alive and well, especially, in this great little town in western Massachusetts.

Again, I give the Shutesbury Athletic Club my heartfelt congratulations on its 25 years of accomplishments, my warmest regards, and my best wishes for the club's continued existence for future generations.

TRIBUTE TO THE WORK OF REEF RELIEF'S DEEVON AND CRAIG QUIROLO

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to call to our colleagues' attention the work of two people who are making a difference, DeeVon and Craig Quirolo. Their efforts to save Florida's fragile coral reefs can, and should, serve as an example to any volunteer efforts to improve their community.

DeeVon and Craig Quirolo have enjoyed the water resources surrounding Key West, FL, for many years, but they have also witnessed the destruction to, and slow death of, the reefs. In response to these events, the Quirolas founded Reef Relief in 1986—a nonprofit organization aimed at educating residents and visitors as well as protecting the coral reefs from fur-

ther damage. Their efforts to protect the reefs, including their work to prohibit offshore drilling near the Florida Keys, are being noticed. In fact, they were given the 123d Point of Light Award by the President during his April visit to Key Largo.

As one who has enjoyed the reefs in the Florida Keys, I thank the Quirolos for their work to preserve this precious resource for the enjoyment of future generations. I commend to our colleagues' attention John Cole's article on DeeVon and Craig Quirolo in the July issue of the Florida Keys magazine.

[From Florida Keys magazine, July 1990]

IN THE EYE OF THE STORM: DEEVON AND CRAIG QUIROLO

(By John Cole)

It was her great-great grandfather, General George C. Meade of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, who designed the lighthouse at Sand Key, as well as those at Sombrero and Carysfort. Four generations later, when DeeVon Quirolo of Key West and her husband, Craig, took a boat ride to Sand Key on a special mission, she went with a sense of family pride as well as a firm sense of purpose.

Their mission was launched on behalf of Reef Relief, the non-profit environmental organization founded by the Quirolos in Key West late in 1986, and it involved placing the first of what would soon total 21 permanent mooring buoys on the Sand Key coral reef. Because of the buoys, the reef's fragile coral is spared the damage of dropped or dragged anchors.

It is precisely living coral's fragility, and the several varieties of recent assaults against it, that prompted the Quirolos to put their energies where their ideals are. A licensed ocean skipper who has logged more than 40,000 ocean miles in both the Pacific and Atlantic, Craig, like many sailors, loves the sea. For the past 15 years, as the skipper of the John Alden sloop *Stormy Weather*, he has come to know the Keys unique coral reef better than most. And as a snorkeler and diver, and experienced underwater cinematographer, he has been an eyewitness to the reef's persistent degradation.

The day came in 1986 when both Craig and DeeVon looked at each other and said, "Someone has got to do something." The Quirolos became those someones. Craig began as founder and chairman of the board, DeeVon got her start as a founding board member and secretary/treasurer. Three years later she became Reef Relief's administrator, meaning that she is behind the desk the public sees first at the organization's new, waterfront headquarters at 201 William Street in Key West. With the help of Reef Relief's first grant, a small one from the Elizabeth Ordway Dunn Foundation, and donations from several concerned citizens, the headquarters is a public outreach effort, designed to inform each visitor about the current state of the reef, the nature of the several threats to its future, and some of the steps that can be taken to protect the nation's only living coral reef from even greater harm.

DeeVon finds herself spending more and more time with Reef Relief, less and less with her business. "There is more to do here," she said recently at her waterfront office, "than any of us ever imagined. I just can't find any time for the rest of my professional life."

With good reason. Reef Relief is one of those organizations born with a rocket on its back. No sooner had it produced its first

bumper sticker but concerned citizens the length of the Keys began asking for more, trying to get information about how they could help, and hoping Reef Relief could lead them toward the solution to a coral crisis many Keys residents had seen coming, but felt helpless to slow.

It was Reef Relief's organizational skills and energies, perhaps more than any other single community force, that galvanized Keys' residents to take action against the suddenly very real threat of oil and gas drilling in the Gulf and offshore drilling in the Atlantic. As unthinkable as the possibility of a disaster in the fragile reef environment may have seemed, a plan was pushed to award drilling leases that included submerged lands just a few miles from back-country hammocks already declared forever wild by the Department of the Interior. Reef Relief's campaign to articulate what was to become all but unanimous opposition from Key West to Tallahassee is a pivotal reason why the petro-threat has significantly receded during the past months. The organization's ability to respond so capably has moved it more and more into the front lines of the battles to preserve and improve water quality, now a top priority on Reef Relief's busy agenda.

Now executive director, Craig spends much of his time on the reef, investigating complaints and checking on mooring buoy maintenance. Ashore, he attends hearings, writes lawmakers and raises sustenance funds for an organization that has a host of critical regional environmental problems crying for a solution.

Aware almost from the start of the importance of what the Quirolos have wrought, citizens groups and environmental organizations have been joined by no less than the President of the United States in the rush to commend Reef Relief for its good works. Making a visit to the Keys on Earth Day, a determinedly cheerful George Bush cited the organization as one of his "thousand points of light . . .", praise which was politely accepted, although Craig Quirolo spoke forthrightly of his hope that the President would make a blanket "no-drilling-in-the-Keys" decision while he was at it. And while that step appears to have been presidentially postponed, more awards and citations are piled on a shelf at William Street, including two handsome plaques from the Key West Chamber of Commerce, an International Marine Festival of the Americas environmental protection award, a citation from the International Oceanographic Foundation and an "Organization of the Year" award from Last Stand.

"I'm going to have to get those organized and up on the wall one of these days when we're not so busy," DeeVon says between phone calls. Anyone familiar with what Reef Relief has done in four years knows those awards may stay where they are for a good, long time.

PRESERVING STATE FLEXIBILITY IN FUNDING MEDICAID

HON. DOUG WALGREN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. WALGREN. Mr. Speaker, I want to urge my colleagues to cosponsor Congressman COOPER's bill, H.R. 4181, which protect States' rights to use funds raised through vol-

untary contributions or special taxes in meeting their responsibilities under the Medicaid program.

In recent years, Congress has placed several new mandates on States, requiring them to provide additional Medicaid health services and to bring into the program people not previously eligible. Yet HCFA proposed a regulation in February tying the States' hands in the way they raise revenues to pay the State's share of Medicaid funding. Congress placed a 1-year moratorium on HCFA which will expire on December 31, 1990. I think it is imperative that Congress act before we conclude this session to extend this moratorium or permanently prevent HCFA from further blocking the States.

Virtually every State is struggling to provide adequate health care for the poor and elderly in its Medicaid program. Yet Medicaid only covers 50 percent of the poor now. After requiring the States to meet stringent new Federal mandates, I think it is wrong to then turn around and limit the ways a State can raise revenue to meet those mandates. The Cooper bill includes appropriate safeguards against possible abuse.

Congress approved a provision similar to this bill last year, but it was dropped from the conference committee because of a technicality. I hope the Congress can move quickly to enact this bill.

FRED SANDERS, DEVELOPER OF MODERN COLOR COPYING TECHNIQUES

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to a gentleman who may truly be considered a modern Renaissance man, Mr. Fred Sanders of Chillicothe, OH. Aside from the various community groups and organizations of which he is a member, Fred Sanders is perhaps more noted for his many patents with the Mead Corp. Were it not for the intellect, ingenuity and creativity of this man, the process of color copying would not be what it is today. It is only fitting that we honor him for the achievements he has made in bringing this technology, and several others, to our front door.

In 1939, Fred Sanders invented a coating process called "spotted paint" which is still in use today. This was the first of many inventions to follow. He attended Hendrix College in Conway, AK where he earned a bachelor of science degree in chemistry. His post-graduate work was done at the Institute of Paper Chemistry in Appleton, WI where Fred began to hone his skills and to make advancements in the copying field.

Mr. Sanders joined the Mead Corp. as a research chemist in 1958. It was not until 1980 when he first developed and tested the concept that would later lead to what is now called Cycolor. Mr. Sanders was a scientist with Mead Central Research in Chillicothe, OH and believed that images could be formed on paper by employing a microencapsulation

technique similar to that used in carbonless paper.

The minds of the other researchers and scientists were brought together and by 1984, the research team had demonstrated the process with an 8" x 10" picture of good color quality. The advancements continued throughout the next few months and in October of 1985, a fundamental scientific breakthrough was made that allowed affordable, visible light sources to be used. This discovery elevated Cyclicolor to a true panchromatic color process.

Cyclicolor products consists of a polyester film base which is coated with billions of light-sensitive microcapsules called cylith. Each cylith resembles a water-filled balloon and contains a liquid called a monomer, in which is dissolved a light-sensitive photoinitiator and either a cyan, magenta, or yellow color-forming leuco dye.

An image resembling the negative in conventional photography is formed on the Cyclicolor film when it is exposed to light. This exposure hardens the cyliths on the film in proportion to the amount of exposure and makes them resistant to physical rupture. The cyliths which are not exposed, do not harden.

The final image is created by bringing the cylith-coated film into direct contact with a sheet of Cyclicolor paper or overhead transparency material and compressing them through a set of pressure rollers. The unexposed or nonhardened cyliths break and transfer their contents to the paper or transparency material where they blend to produce a brilliant, full-color reproduction of the original.

Cyclicolor was the latest of over 20 patents that Fred Sanders holds as a result of his work at Mead in the fields of pulping technology, chemical recovery processes, and copy papers.

In 1982, Mr. Sanders became disabled but continued with his work at Mead until his retirement in 1986. Since then, Mr. Sanders has taken time out to enjoy his retirement with his lovely wife Greta, but still devotes a great portion of his spare time to community service.

Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues today in honoring Mr. Fred Sanders for the progress that he and others at the Mead Corp. have made and for the American ingenuity and determination that make this country great. And so when we spell the word "America," let us not forget to dot the "i," for the inventors.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY ACT OF 1990

HON. MARILYN LLOYD

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mrs. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, today I join my friend and colleague the Honorable. PHILIP SHARP in introducing the National Energy Policy Act of 1990. The bill seeks to establish a national energy policy to reduce global warming. The bill is similar to, but not identical to S. 324, introduced by Senator TIM WIRTH. The legislation was recently reported out of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The issue of global warming is complex. Despite the recent flurry of publicity over the issue, I believe uncertainty still exists in our scientific understanding of the long-term effects of ozone depletion and the interaction of "greenhouse gases" with clouds, ocean currents, and other complex natural phenomena. Another unresolved issue is the nature of the global environment and where the responsibilities lie for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions vis-a-vis needed economic development in Third World countries.

However, to me it seems reasonable and responsible that one focus of a global warming mitigation bill might begin with the development of innovative technologies that will not only be more efficient but will also reduce generation of carbon dioxide and other polluting gases. We do know that nuclear, solar, and renewable and energy conservation technologies are environmentally benign. But I think we also need to look at newer technologies such as fuel cells that may meet the criteria of nonpolluting and efficient power producers.

The bill includes four titles that outline energy policy initiatives, energy efficiency initiatives, and energy research and development initiatives.

I applaud the hard work and the accomplishments by Senator WIRTH to bring the bill out of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee. However, as I introduce the bill today I want to stress that it is only a foundation on which to begin our extensive deliberations on global warming. Our Subcommittee on Energy Research and Development will begin a series of hearings this year to gain a better understanding of the intricacies of establishing a global warming mitigation strategy.

I believe that the bill as reported by the Senate Energy Committee can be improved in title III, the energy research and development initiatives. I intend that a major focus of our subcommittee efforts will be on technology development and an integrated research strategy that will consider the most effective technologies to meet social, environmental, and economic needs associated with the global warming issue.

I look forward to working with Congressman SHARP and other Members to create an energy policy that will enhance our environment, direct our energy technology development, and help to set our Nation on a stable energy development course, that will reduce the threat of global warming.

TRIBUTE TO MARIA MORALES

HON. GEORGE E. SANGMEISTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. SANGMEISTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to recognize and honor one of my constituents, Maria Morales, for her recent appointment as alderwoman to the Aurora City Council. With this historic selection by Mayor David Pierce, Ms. Morales becomes the first Hispanic to serve on the Aurora City Council in its 153-year history.

She was raised in San Sebastian, Puerto Rico, where her family was active in local poli-

tics. She is an outstanding example of American citizenship. She received her master's degree in education from the National College of Education in Evanston, IL. She currently serves as a bilingual teacher at the Oak Park Elementary School.

Among her other accomplishments, she is the former executive director of Neighborhood Housing Services, Inc. She has also participated in numerous Hispanic and civic organizations. She is described by all who know her and by those who have worked with her as hard working and as a person devoted to her community.

Ms. Morales is an outstanding example of an American citizen and we can all take great pride in Maria's contributions. I ask all of my colleagues to join me in honoring this fine citizen and public servant.

HONORING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF SPARTA PRIMARY ATTENDANCE CENTER

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, take a moment and think about our Nation's educational system. Do you see a system of disaster? Do you see empty classrooms, hallways polluted by graffiti, torn and worn books, struggling minds, and as a result, unmotivated teachers? Do you see our "Nation at Risk?" Some Americans do.

Then imagine an American educational system erected on the soil of prosperity, on the grounds of determination and bearing the roots of integrity. There is a place in my district which offers a model for others to follow. This place, alive and vivid, is Sparta Attendance Primary Attendance Center, Sparta, IL.

I take great pleasure in commending Sparta Primary Attendance Center for its prosperity, determination and integrity. These are the virtues that we believe in and support. It is not easy to uphold such virtues when the budgets are tight, and it is not generally the small town schools that America hears about in situations such as this. This is why I am proud to recognize Sparta Primary for being named the "1989-1990 Blue Ribbon School of Illinois."

The Sparta Primary Attendance Center, located in the eastern half of Randolph County, IL, opened its doors to the first students on August 25, 1978. Today, 523 students are enrolled. It is a prekindergarten through third grade school, serving approximately 25 special education students as well.

Since those doors opened, a decade of excellence has characterized the Sparta Primary Attendance Center. A noteworthy tradition is being established which will serve the community well for years to come.

This success is displayed in many ways throughout the school. Student achievement is improving each year. A high percentage of students are above grade level in reading and mathematics, in the science research associations tests and the Illinois statewide tests. It is important to honor the principal, Betty G. Luthy, who was designated a distinguished

administrator by the Illinois State Board, and other staff who have been recognized for their excellence. They have become the spark of flame that shines throughout the school and the community alike.

Sparta Primary furnishes "A Sound Beginning." It offers excellence through its academic program, and individual attention is allowed because of the low student/teacher ratio.

The school supports a climate of positive self-esteem for students and staff. There is significant community support that includes parent volunteers, retired teacher volunteers and business support for student achievement awards.

In commending Sparta Primary Attendance Center on its honorable selection of the Blue Ribbon Award, John D. Hendrickson commented:

It is believed and demonstrated in the school through the philosophy that all students have worth and dignity. All the children demonstrate positive self-esteem and an attitude of success. The school has a vision and mission, it is meeting its goals and objectives. It is truly distinguished.

Mr. Speaker, let me take this opportunity to commend Sparta Primary Attendance Center on its well articulated goals, its administrative leadership, and its community support and involvement. A "Blue Ribbon" indeed.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 5456, THE RESEARCH FREEDOM ACT OF 1990

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I join with my colleagues NANCY JOHNSON and TED WEISS to introduce H.R. 5456, the "Research Freedom Act of 1990."

Spinal cord injury, Parkinson's disease, and diabetes cripple and kill millions of Americans. For years people with these conditions have hoped for medical breakthroughs and for years nothing was found.

Breakthroughs are now being found. But the Bush administration has ordered the National Institutes of Health to ignore them—not because of concern about their scientific merit but because of misplaced allegiance to the most extreme elements of the antiabortion movement. Because these research projects involved the transplantation of fetal tissue, rather than organs or tissue from adults, the Bush administration has decided to abandon all such research and give up hope.

This is wrong, scientifically and ethically.

Let us be clear at the outset: This is not research on living fetuses, on potentially viable fetuses, or on newborn babies. This is research on tissue of fetuses that are dead, with no viability, and not even potential life.

Such research has genuine potential for saving lives. Preliminary results indicate progress using fetal tissue toward curing—not just treating, but actually curing—metabolic diseases, neurological diseases, and even those genetic disorders that affect living fetuses and newborns.

When NIH funding of such research was first begun, questions of ethics were raised by the Reagan administration. A moratorium on such projects was instituted and a panel of reviewers was chosen by the NIH—many of them opposed to keeping abortion legal.

That review concluded that fetal transplantation research has great promise, that only the most abstract risk of abuse exists, and that ethics guidelines are in place to prevent such abuses from taking place.

But the Bush administration overturned the NIH recommendation to fund such research under any condition. By doing so, the administration has shown greater respect for the most radical members of its antiabortion constituency than for those Americans afflicted with such disabilities and diseases. The administration has implicitly told these Americans that the cure for their disease is too controversial to study, too political to pursue. The administration has abandoned scientific inquiry in favor of right-wing dogma.

The rationalization of this know-nothing policy is that, despite all scientific evidence and advice to the contrary, the administration fears that American women might have more abortions so that they can contribute tissue to science. The administration has concluded this with no evidence, no backing in the NIH Director's Advisory Committee, and against the recommendation of its own expert panel. The policy is comparable to one of banning life-saving organ transplants to limit traffic accidents, and it is equally ludicrous.

The administration decided, reviewers notwithstanding, that this is only a moral issue—and not a moral issue about science to save lives, but one about abortion. It was decided that, whatever else is done with tissue from legal abortions, no one should learn anything from it. Do not research it, do not study it, do not find cures for diseases in it. Instead, unlike a life-saving organ transplanted from a brain-dead adult, the fetal tissue will just be buried.

There are legal questions regarding the administration's ability to issue such far-reaching prohibitions with no authority, no publication, and no procedures. There are policy questions on censorship, chilling of research, and scientific freedom. But most important, there are questions of science and morality regarding the decision to abandon research and hope for millions of Americans.

The Research Freedom Act of 1990 would overturn this ban on fetal tissue transplantation research. It would codify the protections recommended by the "Human Fetal Tissue Transplantation Advisory Panel" to protect against any possible abuses of this research, including a ban on sale of such tissue and requirements that the decision to have an abortion and to donate fetal tissue be strictly separated. It would also establish a procedure which the Secretary must follow if the administration seeks to ban other research that is approved by scientific review and ethical committees. A detailed summary of the legislation follows:

We should not hold greater reverence for dead tissue than for living people. And we should not resign our public health responsibilities in favor of political rhetoric. This ban should be rescinded and research should go on.

SUMMARY OF H.R. 5456, THE RESEARCH FREEDOM ACT OF 1990

H.R. 5456 is designed to achieve three goals. First, the legislation overturns the Bush Administration's ban on fetal tissue transplantation research sponsored by the National Institutes of Health (NIH). Second, the legislation establishes a separate authority to allow NIH to support fetal tissue transplantation research. Such research could not be conducted in accordance with the requirements specified in the bill. Finally, the legislation establishes limitations on arbitrary bans and restrictions on NIH-approved and recommended research.

NULLIFICATION OF MORATORIUM (SECTION 203)

Section 203 nullifies the moratorium on fetal tissue transplantation research that was imposed by the Secretary on November 2, 1989. Section 203 also restricts officials of the Executive branch from imposing such a policy on NIH (or on any other agency within the Department of Health and Human Services).

RESEARCH ON TRANSPLANTATION OF FETAL TISSUES (SECTIONS 201 AND 202)

Section 201 establishes a specific authority within current law for the support of fetal tissue transplantation research by or through NIH. Under this authority, fetal tissue transplantation research may be conducted only if the following requirements are met: (1) the tissue must be donated for research without any restrictions regarding the identity of the individuals who may be transplant recipients, i.e., there may be no "directed donations"; (2) the individual donating the tissue may not be informed of the identity of any transplant recipient; and (3) the research must be conducted in accordance with applicable State and local law. In the case where the fetal tissue to be used in such research is obtained pursuant to an induced abortion, the following additional requirements must also be met: (1) documentation must be made to indicate that the decision to undergo an abortion was not made in order to provide fetal tissue for research; (2) documentation must be made to indicate that the decision to donate fetal tissue was made separately and independently of the decision to undergo an abortion; and (3) individuals participating in the research, including the transplant recipient, must be informed that the tissue being used in the research may have been obtained pursuant to an induced abortion.

With respect to all fetal tissue—regardless of its origin—Section 202 prohibits the sale of human fetal tissue. As also provided by current law governing the sale of other human organs, the sale of fetal tissue constitute a criminal act, punishable by fine or imprisonment.

REVIEW OF PROPOSALS FOR BIOMEDICAL AND BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH (SECTION 101)

Section 101 establishes the conditions under which all research proposals are to be approved and recommended for NIH funding by the Secretary. These conditions, which reflect current practice, include (1) the requirement that a research proposal undergo review by an Institutional Review Board and be recommended for approval by such Board; and (2) the requirement that a research proposal undergo scientific and technical review by a peer review group and be recommended for approval by such group.

Once a research proposal has been reviewed and recommended for approval by both of these organizations, Section 101 pro-

hibits the Secretary from withholding funding for the project on ethical grounds unless (1) the Secretary convenes an ethics advisory board to study the ethical implications of the project; and (2) the ethics advisory board recommends, on ethical grounds, that the Secretary withhold funding for the project. The ethics advisory board, which is to be comprised of legal, medical, religious, and scientific experts, is required to report back to the Secretary with its recommendation within 6 months after the Secretary has announced his intention to convene the Board.

GRANDMOTHERS OF THE PLAZA DE MAYO

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, Argentina was governed by a vicious and brutal military dictatorship from 1976 to 1983, a time known as the "Dirty War." During that period of time, one of the consistent forms of human rights violations which the government perpetrated upon the people was the abduction of thousands and thousands of citizens.

In 1977, a group of concerned Argentinians formed "the Grandmothers" or, as they are known in Spanish, "Abuelas." Abuelas was literally a group of grandmothers who dedicated themselves to investigate the events surrounding the disappearance of their children and grandchildren, and secure their return.

After 1983 the new government of President Raul Alfonsín supported the activities of the Abuelas. Along with that backing, Abuelas received assistance in applying advanced scientific techniques from volunteers in the United States. With the help of the Argentinian government and the American volunteers, in 1983 Abuelas was able to identify 41 minors as children of missing parents, and facilitate the return of these children to their families.

Since 1983 the Abuelas have continued their quest to reunite families with their lost children. Although the group has not lately received the kind of attention that it has in the past, members of Abuelas still work today to find children who were kidnapped, illegally adopted, or abducted at birth from their parents, and return them to their families.

It is important that we recognize the accomplishments of this organization, and remember that it is incumbent upon all of us, in Argentina or in the United States, to work to eradicate the types of human rights abuses that are still in practice around the world today.

BEHAVIORAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE DIRECTORATE ACT OF 1990

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleague, Mr. WALGREN in

introducing the Behavioral and Social Science Directorate Act of 1990. This legislation would consolidate the National Science Foundation's [NSF] behavioral and social science research activities within a separate directorate to be headed by a member of one of the relevant disciplines. It is my hope that by establishing this directorate, we will remove the structural biases that appear to have created permanent disparate funding for the behavioral and social sciences at the Foundation.

There is great potential for rapid advancement on a number of fronts within the behavioral and social science, among them how children learn mathematics; how biology affects learning; how attitudes affect behavior; artificial intelligence; factors influencing social development in children, and the biology of emotions. Despite this, funding for these disciplines has decreased by almost 40 percent in constant dollars over the past decade while funding for the NSF as a whole has increased by nearly 30 percent.

As a former Chair of the Science, Research and Technology Subcommittee, I can speak to the fact there is a perennial problem of insufficient and comparatively low NSF funding for behavioral and social science research. Originally, this funding problem was thought to be the result of the overt ideological criticism expressed by the White House in the early 1980's.

Now, however, I have come to believe that it is the result of a structural problem within NSF. These problems are housed administratively with the Biological, Behavioral, and Social Science Directorate, which has always been headed by a biologist—and as a consequence, those within the highest levels of NSF who speak for the behavioral and social sciences are not from those disciplines and do not have the requisite understanding of them.

It is clear that in organizations where psychologists and other behavioral and social scientists have a greater role—for example, in the National Academy of Sciences, the National Institutes of Health, and the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration—support for psychological, behavioral, and social science research has been more stable.

I would also note that the concept of a separate directorate was considered by over 65 psychological and behavioral science organizations during the 1990 National Behavioral Science Summit Meeting, held under the auspices of the American Psychological Society. The groups voted overwhelmingly that establishing a separate behavioral and social science directorate at NSF would be a priority for these disciplines.

The NSF as a whole has enjoyed a relatively large increase in funding over the past decade, and should be a strong source of support for behavioral and social science research. However, rather than sharing in the Foundation's good fortune, these areas of science have been languishing. This bill will ensure that critical decisions about research and funding are being made by those most familiar with the science, and will be an important step in establishing more equitable funding policies at the NSF.

HONORING THE DEDICATION OF MT. GREYLOCK REGIONAL HIGH SCHOOL'S JOHN T. ALLEN FIELD

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 3, 1990

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a man who has dedicated his life to the future of our Nation. Mr. John T. Allen has been the head football coach and athletic director of Mt. Greylock Regional High School for the past 24 years. Mr. Allen is being recognized by his peers, students, and community as the Mt. Greylock football field is renamed the "John T. Allen Field."

Though coaching may not seem to be worthy of Congressional recognition, in this case it most certainly is. The values of hard work, dedication, team work, and pride are at the foundations of our country. These are the same values that young men learn as part of a strong high school football program.

Football is one of the most rigorous high school sports, and the camaraderie that is built in those long practices and grueling games is something that can last a lifetime. It is this feeling that truly teaches its players, and helps the boys who begin the season, grow into young men who will carry the lessons that they learned on the field through the rest of their lives. Only a football coach can create this feeling, and as a coach, Mr. Allen has been able to share his strength, virtue, and love with literally hundreds of children during his 27 years at Mt. Greylock High School.

Many of these boys will never forget Coach Allen's lessons, and will grow to be active and productive members of our society, each striving to play his part in the growth and progress that has made our Nation great. For one man to instill these values in our children is an extraordinary gift, not only to his community, but to the Nation as a whole.

It is a proud job to be a successful coach, and John T. Allen has succeeded in the most important of ways. He has not only won three intercounty league championships, six Kosior League championships, and been twice named Berkshire County Coach of the Year but has also earned the respect of his athletes, peers, and community.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize the dedication of the John T. Allen Field, and to express my highest regards and most sincere praise for everything that Mr. Allen has accomplished, both on and off the field. You are truly deserving of this honor, John, and I wish you and the Mt. Greylock High School football team many more years of continued success on the newly named John T. Allen Field.

THE BANKING LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that a majority of our colleagues joined earlier this week approving the Banking Law Enforcement Act, which will provide for the effective prosecution of crimes involving financial institutions.

This action sends an important message to the criminals who have contributed to a disaster of enormous consequence to the taxpayers of this country. It tells these criminals that we are serious about the pursuit of justice. It lets them know that we are serious about recovering taxpayer money lost to white collar crime. And it demonstrates that we are serious about seeking the larger causes of the savings and loan disaster, in order to prevent a repeat of this debacle.

We all know that financial crimes are complex, difficult and costly to investigate. The crimes in this bill involve subtle maneuvers, complicated paperwork, and extraordinary sums of money: This is no smoking gun, and no conventional crime scene. We also know that thousands upon thousands of such cases have been referred to the Department of Justice, which is understandably overwhelmed.

We believe, however, that these cases are worth pursuing. We are willing to provide the authority and the funding to enable the comprehensive investigation of these crimes. As I have joined our colleagues in stating before, "Since the American people will be paying for the bailout of the thrift industry, they should be able to expect that justice will be served." This legislation will provide the tools needed to bring the offenders to justice.

Finally, this bill also demonstrates our commitment to discovering what negligence, or what misdeeds, may have permitted these crimes to occur. It shows our willingness to identify the real cause of this mess and, ultimately, what steps the Government could have taken to avoid it. If we wish to avoid fiscal disasters of this kind in the future, this information is clearly crucial.

The Banking Law Enforcement Act demonstrates our commitment to pursuing and investigating the mistakes and criminal actions that caused the savings and loan disaster. It furnishes the means to prosecute and punish those who caused and those who profited criminally from thrift failures. But above all, it provides an assurance to the American people that such crimes will not go unpunished.

JIM CAIN—A MANAGER RETIRES

HON. DOUG WALGREN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. WALGREN. Mr. Speaker, I want to take a few moments to pay special tribute to the municipal manager of my hometown in Penn-

sylvania who retired this summer after years of public service.

James P. Cain is an example of solid government service at the local level which, we all know, is truly where quality counts and performance is judged on a day-to-day basis by your neighbors.

Since 1982, Jim Cain has been the municipal manager of Mount Lebanon, a suburb of 34,000 people just south of Pittsburgh. I grew up in Mount Lebanon and know that we demand a great deal from our local township officials. Jim Cain has been responding to those local challenges with skill and good humor for many, many years—first as chief building inspector in Mount Lebanon, then director of public works, and then assistant manager before being appointed to the top position 8 years ago.

We will miss Jim Cain in Mount Lebanon.

Under Jim's management, Mount Lebanon has maintained its high reputation for quality local services in one of the outstanding suburban communities of Pittsburgh—no easy task during the 1980's when the Federal Government reduced its direct support for local municipalities. Jim's particular focus on infrastructure development leaves a solid legacy for years to come.

I know my colleagues join me in saluting Jim Cain on his retirement from municipal government. We wish him many years without emergency phone calls, constituent inquiries, and budget crises. For all he has done for us over the decades, he deserves at least that and much more.

A SALUTE TO CAPITOL HILL EMPLOYEES

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, "Never have so few done so much for so many."

Throughout the year, hundreds of thousands of guests come to our Nation's Capital to experience firsthand the history, beauty, and excitement that this city has to offer. These people come from all walks of life and all parts of the country. Nowhere else in the Nation is the average citizen capable of exploring so many vast and fascinating aspects of this great land. This is especially true during the summer months when Washington, DC, abounds with tourists.

On Friday, July 13, 1990, approximately 300 visitors from Michigan and Ohio came to Washington, DC, as part of an annual convention and requested a tour of the Capitol. In the time that these guests were allowed to explore the building, it took nearly 150 workers to help organize and guide the visitors. Some people opened doors, cleared hallways, assisted with directions, and even offered information on some of the specific rooms. No part of the building was left untouched and because of this, all of the Capitol's employees had some form of contact with the group. It is because of this that I commend them for their patient and gracious assistance.

Were it not for the organization and teamwork of all those involved, this tour would not

have been successful. There are certain individuals who every day work tirelessly to insure that all things run smoothly. All too often these people go without recognition and thanks though their work is above and beyond the call of duty. Please allow me this time to thank some specific individuals who have proven to be reliable, courteous, and helpful additions to the work force.

I would like to thank Diane Hampton of the House Speaker's Office; Tom Keating of the House Sergeant of Arms; Pat Gould and Jim Kaelin of the House Doorkeepers Office; Elizabeth Martin of the Senate Sergeant of Arms; James Dameron, Inspector of the Capitol Hill Police; Tom Nottingham, Chief of the U.S. Capitol Guide Services; George M. White, Architect of the Capitol; and David Pead and Bob Shea of Office Equipment. Their work and efforts are greatly appreciated.

Day in and day out the ladies and gentlemen who work in the House Doorkeeper's Office greet hundreds of visitors and help them with seating and information about this body of Congress. Jim Jenkins, Supervisor and Ray Bethea, Assistant Supervisor, have trained these men and women to be not only helpful, but kind, courteous and respectful as well. On this specific day, as on all occasions, the staff was at their usual excellent level of performance and deserve commendation for their work.

Arthur Curran, Supervisor of the Senate Doorkeepers, and Donn Larson, Assistant Supervisor of the Senate Doorkeepers, can always be found with a smile on their face and a helpful hand. These gentlemen are a living example that a job worth doing is worth doing well.

In addition, there were countless others behind the scenes whose work requires exceptional levels of organization, cooperation, and courtesy. Again, words of praise are often few and far between. I would like to take this opportunity to express to them my sincere thanks for a job well done.

I respectfully request that a list of those people employed throughout the Capitol Building who helped with the tour be included in my remarks.

The U.S. Congress can stand proud knowing that all Americans are welcomed to the Capitol with open and kind hearts.

CAPITOL HILL EMPLOYEES

U.S. CAPITOL POLICE

Captain L.R. Hill, Captain R.F. Reginaldi, Lieutenant R.V. Howse, Sergeant K.M. Allen, Sergeant R.A. Burt, Jr., Sergeant G.E. Fields, Sergeant H.C. Geary, Sergeant C.C. Johnson, and Technician Z.J. Tomlin.

Officers

W.E. Cochran, Sr., T.D. Smith, C.C. White, D.N. Coles, C.N. Williams, L.C. Williams, A.Y. Jordan, V. Cerverizzo, Jr., J.A. Soltys, Jr., W.V. Summers, Jr., K.N. Talbot, C.Y. Lassiter Norris, R.E. Wilson, W.H. Ashton, W.M. Amezcua, D.R. Farrar, L.P. Swanson, P.J. Connell, H.L. Turner, O.P. Anders, Jr.

W.D. Bagis, M.T. DeJames, J.T. Konczos, R.J. Kaptur, Sr., K.A. Rich, J.M. Turgel, R.A. Gillus, J.P. Pinnix, Jr., W.A. Schwenger, W.J. Diggs, H.N. Bond, F.E. Hensley, R.I. Morey, E. Brown, Jr., C.S. McElwain, M.R. Moore, Jr., J.J. Morelli, J.T.

Snyder, W.D. White, R.B. Peacock, E.D. Goddard, R.L. Gillum, W.F. Hynes.

J.P. Charlton, M.O. Richardson, D.R. Scott, G.K. Smith, R.W. Waters, R.J. Potter, C.J. Gray, S.A. Miles, D.E. Davis, R.W. Rutherford, E.J. Beem II, M.P. Divine, S. Bland, R.E. Casey, J.R. Ivey, W.A. Vaughan, S.T. Adams, W.R. Turner, J.J. Pickett, D. Clark, J.R. Thorp, K.M. Byrd.

Security aides

T.A. Bethel, D.L. Church, J.A. Simmons, A.G. Naves, I.W. Austin, S.L. Hollingsworth, L.S. Mihlis, J.A. Meerman, J.L. Torregrossa, R.K. Morris, Jr.

TOUR GUIDES WITH THE CAPITOL GUIDE SERVICES

Ted Daniels, Beth Hipps, Madaline Allen, Kia Banks, Berry Beaumont, Sandy Blessley, Alice Burrige, Peter Byrd, Dicken Corrada, Mary Doaling, Laura Gable, Betty Giglioli, Tripp Jones, Donald Kearns, Mary Ellen Kimball, Richard Klein, Adrian Norman, Alise Orloff, Christian Scanniella, Jeannie Slevin, Pete Snyuen, Andrea Stephens, Thomas Stevens, Jackie White.

DOORKEEPERS FOR THE SENATE

Matthew O'Brien, Shirley Herath, William Selander, John Tohtsoni, David Giordano.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

John F. Hacker.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE

Ann Fletcher.

HOUSE DOORKEEPER'S OFFICE

Joseph Jarboe, Doyle Evans, Rick Villa, Bob Gray, Kenneth Sullivan, Mike Butler, Darius Holmes, Susan Salb, Nicki Mayes.

A DETERMINED YOUNG VOTER

HON. MARILYN LLOYD

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mrs. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, this summer, I had the pleasure of having an outstanding young woman from the Third Congressional District work in my office as an intern. Miss Lorri Chambers was such an asset that I asked her to stay for several weeks beyond what has been originally planned. Her cheerful disposition will long be remembered and appreciated.

Because Lorri was so good as to extend her internship for 2 additional weeks, she could not be at home to vote on Tennessee's primary election day. Her efforts to ensure that her ballot was counted are exemplary of the fine spirit and motivation that she demonstrated during her tenure as an intern on my staff. A newspaper account which appeared in the Cleveland Daily Banner on August 2 is a wonderful account of her work to see that her vote was cast and counted.

Lorri is a true example of the best of America's youth and she deserves to be commended. I wish her all the best for success at the University of Tennessee during the coming year.

The August 2 Cleveland Banner article on Lorri Chambers is as follows:

A DETERMINED YOUNG VOTER

An interesting event has just come to our attention.

Although we don't yet have her name, a local young woman, only recently of voting age, has been working out of town. Originally, her job was to have ended in time for her to get home and vote today.

But things changed. Her job was extended, which means that she is several hundred miles from home this election day.

When she learned of the change of events sometime back, she called local election officials to inquire about absentee voting. She learned that only a few days remained to get her application in, receive her ballot and get it back to the election commission office by absentee voting deadline. There was simply not time to get it all done through the conventional mail service.

We are told that she was so interested in the election, and so determined to cast her vote that she resorted to the expense of overnight delivery in the back-and-forth mailings required to beat the deadline. In all, it is said to have cost her the better part of \$100.

How's that for determination to practice good citizenship. She had a good excuse for not voting, but she was so determined to have her opinion count that she got her ballot in, if only after considerable effort and at considerable expense.

Do you have a good excuse for not voting today?

TRIBUTE TO MAURICE A. FRANK

HON. GEORGE E. SANGMEISTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. SANGMEISTER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to recognize and honor a fine citizen and outstanding attorney, Maurice A. Frank.

Mr. Frank is a lifelong resident of Illinois. He was born in Chicago, IL, on January 1, 1910. He later attended DePaul University School of Law and was admitted to the Illinois Bar in 1933. During World War II he served with Army Intelligence.

Mr. Frank is a loving husband and caring father. He has been married to his wife Betty for 44 years and has three children, Arthur, Judy, and Charles, as well as four grandchildren, Rebecca, Lauren, Matthew, and Kristine.

He has practiced law in Chicago for over 50 years. During this time he has provided legal service of the highest caliber to his clients. He has also been extensively published in legal journals, as well as serving on numerous committees of both the Chicago and Illinois Bar Associations. He is also a frequent contributor of legal book reviews for the Chicago Daily Law Bulletin.

In addition, Maurice Frank also has a long history of community involvement and service. Among his accomplishments, he has served on the board of the Friends of the Glencoe Public Library, is a past president of the Austin

Chapter of B'nai B'rith, and is a member of the Decalogue Society of Lawyers.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring this fine citizen and outstanding attorney.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE 1990 PINCKNEYVILLE PANTHERS

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise before the House of Representatives to commend the outstanding performance of a great girls softball team, the Panthers of Pinckneyville, IL.

Throughout the season the Panthers displayed enormous perseverance in the face of possible defeat. Refusing to accept the predictions of those who doubted their ability, they marched forward to rack up one victory after another. Their determination and loyalty reflects southern Illinois pride.

The dedicated Pinckneyville fans watched with elation as their home team made headlines with a stunning string of successes. Under the leadership of Head Coach Greg B. Hale and Assistant Coach Linda Rudolph, the Panthers overcame stiff opposition in the Southwestern Egyptian Conference to post an 11-0 record, going on to become Invitational, Regional and Sectional Champions. They finished the season with a spectacular 27-4 record, establishing a school record.

The team and their fans never lost faith as they battled valiantly in the class A Illinois High School State Finals, coming within 1 run of winning the championship against Casey in an electrifying 3-2 finish.

The Panthers have set an example through their determination to stand tall and to push themselves to the limit even when the outlook appeared dim. Certainly, we can all learn from that. Their spirit reflects that of the community they so proudly represent, Pinckneyville, IL. Pinckneyville High School, has an enrollment of 555 students from the city's population of 3,500. These young people are role models of the values and traditions of the people in my district, which they so enthusiastically represent and I so proudly dedicate.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating the Panthers of Pinckneyville for a job well done.

I hereby submit these champion's names into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE PINCKNEYVILLE PANTHERS

Kari Weatherford, Becky Brand, Jenny Hagel, Carrie Kellerman, Kandi Newton, Jennifer Lunnemann, Julie Isaacs, Heather Opp, Heather Bronke, Andrea Clarke, Jennifer Chapman, Nicole Rule, Audree Dauksch, Kim Gendron, Michelle Sullivan, Lisa Biley, Amanda Weatherford, Julie Roe, Jennifer Brand and Statistician, Oren Loos and Manager, Jeanne Rheinecker.

ADDRESS OF MAJ. GEN. DANIEL R. SCHROEDER AT THE ARMY ENGINEER CENTER DEDICATION

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, on April 24, 1990 at the Army Engineer Center at Ft. Leonard Wood, MO, I had the opportunity to give the principle address at the dedication ceremony. I congratulate the U.S. Army at this milestone achievement.

The commanding general, Daniel R. Schroeder, gave an excellent address and highlighted the individuals who were honored by the various buildings and points of significance. His address memorialized seven distinguished soliders, and I include his remarks herewith:

REMARKS BY GEN. DANIEL R. SCHROEDER

Governor Ashcroft, Congressman SKELTON, Congressman EMERSON, Honored Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It's a great day for the army, a great day for Fort Leonard Wood and a great day for engineer soldiers everywhere.

We are pleased to have with us today a number of special guests, whom I would like to recognize. Some risk in that—not naming all—no less important.

We are also pleased to have with us today individuals to whom this site has particular significance in a very poignant way. For they were born in the former Army Hospital which stood at this site for many years. I would like to ask them to stand and be recognized.

We are especially honored to have so many family members of those to whom we dedicate the facilities with us.

Since ancient times warriors have been memorialized in song and verse. Their exploits depicted on cave walls, in tombs, and on monuments. The ancients did this because they knew that unless this was done the lessons of courage and valor these warriors had to teach would be lost.

That tradition of honoring those who have gone before us continues today. We are gathered to dedicate these great facilities and in so doing to appropriately memorialize some of yesterday's soldiers as examples of loyal and dedicated service to our great nation.

In our own way we are continuing the ancient tradition. It is important that we do so because without that the rich heritage of our engineer regiment and the achievements of its soldiers could not be passed to future generations.

The main gate you came through this morning, our training facilities, reception complex and noncommissioned officers academy all bear the names of fellow soldiers whose demonstrated values and unselfish service exemplify the character we want to impart to our young soldiers.

Today we are gathered to memorialize not the passing of seven distinguished soldiers (one is still living), but rather the principles by which they lived. In their service they demonstrated a love of country, unselfish sacrifice and integrity that will be a source of inspiration to all those whom we train here and who will work here well into the 21st century.

By dedicating these magnificent facilities to those soliders, we remind ourselves that freedom isn't free; and that throughout our nation's great history it has been citizen soldiers from humble beginnings, such as those whom we honor today, who have made our country a beacon light in the world today. The commitment of those of us who serve today has to be to keep their contributions in front of us and to preserve that beacon.

It is fitting that the 48th governor of the great state of Missouri is with us this morning.

John Ashcroft is a neighbor and a friend. This part of the state is home for him. He attended public schools in Springfield, farmed there and practiced law with his wife, Janet.

As governor and Commander-In-Chief of the Missouri National Guard, John Ashcroft has visited Fort Leonard Wood on several occasions in recent years. He has visited troops in training and operated some of our biggest engineer equipment. He joins us regularly to demonstrate remarkable athletic skill on the basketball court to benefit Missouri's Special Olympics.

General William Morris Hoge (1894-1979), was born and raised in Missouri. General Hoge had a distinguished career as an engineer and commander in the U.S. Army. During World War I Hoge received the Distinguished Service Cross and the Silver Star for Heroism at Buieulles, France, in 1918. Just prior to America's involvement in World War II, General Hoge commanded the troops that built the Alcan Highway linking Alaska with the lower 48 states. On June 6, 1944, as American soldiers landed on the beaches of Normandy, Hoge commanded the 1st Provisional Engineer Brigade securing Omaha Beach. He also commanded Combat Command B, of the 9th Armored Division at St. Vith during the Battle of the Bulge. His unit later was to take the famous Ludendorf bridge at Remagen. His WWII decorations included a second Distinguished Service Cross, two Distinguished Service Medals, two additional Silver Stars, a Legion of Merit, a Bronze Star, and a Purple Heart. From 1946 to 1948 General Hoge commanded the engineer school at Fort Belvoir, Virginia. During the Korean conflict Hoge received another Distinguished Service Medal and an Air Medal while commanding the 9th Corps. Hoge rose to the rank of General as the Commander-In-Chief of all U.S. Army Forces in Europe from 1953 until 1955 when he retired.

George A. Lincoln (1907-1975).—Rhodes Scholar, a Brigadier General at the age of 38 and prominent as a planner with Marshall and Eisenhower during WWII. After the War, he became a professor (1947-1969) and head (1954-1969) of the Social Science Department at West Point. General Lincoln is noted for his writings on international politics and economic aspects of national security. Lincoln served as a consultant to NATO and the Agency for International Development (AID). He was director of the Office of Emergency Preparedness and a member of the National Security Council. In 1971 he managed President Nixon's 90-day wage and price freeze. His awards include two Distinguished Service Medals and two Legions of Merit.

Bruce Cooper Clarke (1901-1988), was born in Adams, New York and at the age of 17 enlisted in the Army as a Private. Following WWI, Clarke received an appointment to the U.S. Military Academy and graduated in the class of 1925. Although commissioned as an engineer, it was as an Armored Officer

that Clarke distinguished himself in WWII. For his significant contributions to the war effort Clarke received the Distinguished Service Cross, a Distinguished Service Medal, three Silver Stars, a Legion of Merit, three Bronze Stars, and an Air Medal. Following WWII, Clarke served as Assistant Commandant of the Armor School and Commander of the 1st Armored Division. During the Korean Conflict Clarke again saw combat as commander of the 1st Corps and later 10th Corps. In 1958, Clark was promoted to the rank of a four-star general to take charge of the U.S. Continental Army Command. Beginning in 1960, General Clarke was the Commander-In-Chief of all U.S. Army Forces in Europe until 1962 when he retired.

Maj. Gen. Donald Ray Morelli (1933-1984), a chief architect of the Army's fighting doctrine called Airland Battle, was born in Greensburg, Pennsylvania. He served more than 28 years in the U.S. Army. Upon graduation from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 1956, he received a bachelor's degree in engineering, and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Army. He later earned a master of science degree in civil engineering from the university of Illinois. His military education included attendance of the engineer school's basic and advanced courses, the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, and the Army War college. After having served in combat with the Army's 9th infantry division in Vietnam, he commanded the 10th engineer battalion of the 3rd infantry division, and was the commander of the 2nd engineer training brigade here at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. General Morelli also held staff positions with the army's corps of engineers at headquarters, department of the army and the training and doctrine command, Fort Monroe, Virginia. He retired as Tradoc's Deputy Chief of Staff for doctrine. During his career General Morelli was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal with one Oak Leaf Cluster, the Bronze Star with two Oak Leaf Clusters, the Meritorious Service Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, the army Commendation Medal with the Combat Infantryman's Badge, and Distinguished Service Awards from the governments of Brazil and West Germany.

Thomas Jay Hayes, the fourth, was born in Texas, Hayes graduated from the U.S. Military Academy with the class of 1966. Although awarded a Rhodes Scholarship and accepted at Oxford, England young Hayes chose to be commissioned as an engineer. He was assigned to the 307th Engineer Battalion of the 82nd Airborne Division. His tour at Fort Bragg was interspersed with paratrooper, ranger, and pathfinder courses at the infantry school. In May of 1967, Hayes went to Vietnam to serve as a platoon leader in the 1st Engineer Battalion of the 1st Infantry division. Several months later Hayes volunteered for the 1st Cavalry Division's long range reconnaissance patrol, Troop D, 1st squadron, 4th Cavalry, as leader of the 1st Infantry Division's aero rifle platoon. On April 17, 1968 Thomas Hayes' unit engaged the enemy and a fierce daylight battle ensued. Lieutenant Hayes repeatedly risked his own life to save wounded members of his unit. He was finally killed by a burst of North Vietnamese automatic weapons fire. Posthumously promoted to Captain, Hayes was awarded two Silver Stars, four Bronze Stars, six Air Medals, four Commendation Medals, and a Purple Heart.

Louis John Storck was born in China. He graduated from the U.S. Military Academy, class of 1951 where he excelled in football and track. After commissioning as an engineer Storck served as a First Lieutenant with Company B, 2nd Engineer Combat Battalion, 2nd Infantry Division. On October 6, 1952, at Hill 281 in Korea, Lieutenant Storck and several of his men were cut off while occupying an outpost well in front of friendly lines. Though outnumbered he and his men continued to resist, finally engaging the enemy in fierce hand-to-hand fighting before the assault was thrown back. During that night, Storck's position was overrun by the enemy. With his four remaining men Storck led an attempt to fight their way through to friendly lines. Although he and all of his men were wounded, Storck continued fighting valiantly until he was killed.

Robert Putnam Ross was born on November 14, 1917 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Ross enlisted in 1941 and quickly rose to the rank of corporal. In June of the following year, he was commissioned in the Corps of Engineers. Ross participated in the Amphibious landing in North Africa, Sicily, and Italy before wading ashore as commander of Company B, 36th Engineer Battalion, on D Day June 6, 1944. For his actions in the amphibious assault, Ross was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and the French Croix de Guerre. After being wounded on June 7, Ross was hospitalized in England until he was able to resume his combat efforts and move through Europe to eventual occupation duty in Germany. In 1945 Ross, still a 1st Lieutenant, was released from active service. He retired as a Captain in the reserves in 1958.

Hugh Barbee Mott, was born on August 14, 1920, in Nashville, Tennessee. Mott enlisted in 1942 as a Private in the infantry. After completing Officers Candidate School at Camp Davidson, North Carolina, he was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the anti aircraft artillery. Mott soon transferred to the Engineers as a platoon leader in Company B, 9th Armored Engineer Battalion, 9th Armored Division. Soon after the Allied landings in the summer of 1944, Mott and his 2nd Platoon of combat engineers arrived in France. On March 7, 1945, in the town of Remagen, Second Lieutenant Mott, and his men succeeded in removing enemy explosives and secured the only remaining bridge across the Rhine. After serving with the occupation forces in post war Germany, Mott returned to his home in Tennessee separation from the service as a First Lieutenant. In 1949 Mott was elected to the Tennessee State Legislature. After commanding the 30th Armored Division, Mott was appointed adjutant General for the state of Tennessee in 1968. Upon retiring from the Tennessee National Guard in 1972 Mott became Nashville's Chief of Police, retiring in 1975.

Thank you all for joining us today to commemorate this important event. The assurance I give you is that we take our heritage seriously and the eight soldiers whom we honored are an important part of that heritage. The commitment we who serve today is to make that service worthy of the sacrifices of those who preceded us. An engineer officer, Robert E. Lee said it best—This is a true honor and a true Glory—The honor of integrity and the glory of duty done.

NARUC RESOLUTION TO AMEND SECTION 5 OF THE NATURAL GAS ACT IS DEFEATED

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I have been concerned in recent months about efforts that would affect the complicated operations of the production, sale, and delivery of natural gas in our economy. This has largely involved legislative attempts or threats to provide retroactive rate refunds by regulated pipelines. I am pleased to note that a group who has expertise in this area—namely the State regulators themselves—have spoken out.

On July 24, 1990, the Gas Committee of the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners [NARUC] at their Los Angeles meeting rejected a resolution to amend section 5 of the Natural Gas Act [NGA]. The resolution advocated amendments of the NGA to permit the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to make natural gas pipelines provide rate refunds, with interest, on a retroactive basis.

Under the defeated resolution, when FERC reviews a rate under section 5 of the NGA, it could find that the rate is no longer just and reasonable and could require refunds from a much earlier date prior to the determination. These are rates which FERC has already determined to be just and reasonable pursuant to its section 4 authority. The resolution would not have allowed FERC to increase rates retroactively, merely to decrease them. The resolution was defeated by the full gas committee on a vote of 4 to 13.

The commissioners who spoke out in opposition to the resolution on retroactive rate refunds gave some of the following reasons for rejecting the resolution. First, several commissioners said that if FERC is to have the authority to decrease gas pipeline rates retroactively, it should also have the power to increase them retroactively as well. Because they did not support proposals which would allow unforeseeable increases in rates, they could not support legislation to reduce rates retroactively. Second, commissioners emphasized the need for certainty and rate finality. All parties to a FERC rate proceeding should be able to rely on rates which are found to be just and reasonable unless, and until, they are found to be excessive. Third, several commissioners said they were reluctant to propose any legislative changes to the NGA.

The NARUC Gas Committee is made up of State regulatory commissioners from throughout the United States. Among the purposes for NARUC is "to protect the common interest of the people with respect to the regulation of public utilities and carriers, and the promotion of cooperation of the commissioners of the several States with each other and the Federal commissions represented in the Association."

Mr. Speaker, I commend the Gas Committee of NARUC for its action, and I am happy to bring this information to the attention of my colleagues and the public.

NATIONAL HUNTINGTON'S DISEASE AWARENESS MONTH

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a resolution designating May 1991 as "National Huntington's Disease Awareness Month."

Huntington's disease is a terminal and degenerative brain disorder whose victims lose gradual control over both mind and body. Beginning in barely perceptible ways, often with minor muscle twitches and a general lack of coordination, the disease progresses relentlessly for 10 to 25 years.

At advanced stages, afflicted individuals experience personality changes, spastic contractions, decreased mental capability, memory loss, and slurred speech. Eventually, the loss of nerve cells in the brain causes individuals to become entirely incapacitated and the disease ultimately results in death.

Huntington's disease has already afflicted 25,000 Americans and an additional 125,000 individuals are considered "at-risk" due to the disease's hereditary nature. Although there are no available means of retarding, reversing, or curing this killer's effects, experts are confident that they are on the verge of a breakthrough.

Recent advances in the field of molecular genetics have enabled scientists to approximate the gene site responsible for Huntington's disease. Increased Federal funding of medical research could result in discovery of the cure for Huntington's disease. I firmly believe the designation of a National Huntington's Disease Awareness Month will generate the interest and momentum necessary to combat this devastating killer.

Below is a printed copy of the resolution:

H.J. Res. —

Whereas 25,000 Americans are victims of Huntington's Disease, a fatal, hereditary, neurological disorder;

Whereas an additional 125,000 Americans have a 50 percent chance of inheriting the gene responsible for Huntington's Disease from an affected parent, and are considered to be "at-risk" for the disease;

Whereas tens of thousands of other Americans experience the destructive effects of the disease, including suffering from the social stigma associated with the disease, assuming the difficult role of caring for a loved victim of the disease, witnessing the prolonged, irreversible physical and mental deterioration of a loved one, and agonizing over the death of a loved one;

Whereas at present there is no cure for Huntington's Disease and no means available to retard or reverse the effects of the disease;

Whereas a victim of the later stages of Huntington's Disease invariably requires total personal care, the provision of which often results in devastating financial consequences for the victim and the victim's family;

Whereas recent advances in the field of molecular genetics have enabled scientists to locate approximately the gene-site responsible for Huntington's Disease;

Whereas many of the novel techniques resulting from these advances have also been instrumental in locating the gene-sites responsible for familial Alzheimer's Disease, manic depression, kidney cancer, and other disorders;

Whereas increased Federal funding of medical research could facilitate additional advances and result in the discovery of the cause and chemical processes of Huntington's Disease and the development of strategies to stop and reverse the progress of the disease;

Whereas Huntington's Disease typifies other late-onset, behavioral genetic disorders by presenting the victim and the victim's family with a broad range of biomedical, psychological, social, and economic problems; and

Whereas in the absence of a cure for Huntington's Disease, victims of the disease deserve to live with dignity and be regarded as full and respected family members and members of society; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the month of May 1991, is designated as "National Huntington's Disease Awareness Month," and the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe such month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

THE RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER ACT OF 1990

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce the "Renewable Energy Technology Transfer Act of 1990" which will enhance the movement of technology developed by Federal research programs to State and local governments and the U.S. renewable and energy efficiency industries.

During the 8 years of the previous administration, solar and renewable energy R&D suffered severe cuts and was relegated to long-term, high-risk research. During that time, our international competitors, sensing a lack of resolve by the United States to commercialize our technology, began pumping resources into Government R&D programs for short-term applied research. As a result, they have all increased their world market share in technologies in which the United States still barely hold the technical lead.

The first section of the bill provides increased authorization for the U.S. Department of Energy's State and local government assistance programs, from \$5 to \$6.6 million between fiscal years 1991-93, to allow U.S. industry and State governments to joint venture emerging technology projects. Government-industry joint ventures have proven themselves as an effective tool to accelerate the acceptance of new technologies in the marketplace.

This legislation will encourage the U.S. Department of Energy, State governments, and the U.S. renewable energy and energy efficiency market development effort. This section also provides additional funds to existing State research entities that have proven themselves as centers of excellence for solar, renewable energy, and technology transfer.

The second section encourages further innovation in the existing Department of Energy-supported Federal laboratories in providing more aggressive outreach for and with industry, local governments, and the general public. A modest increase of \$5 to \$6.6 million between fiscal years 1991-93 will begin to establish a sorely needed information network geared to the applied research and actual use of these energy saving technologies. While the solar and renewable technologies have become mature and cost effective, few know about these advances in the technologies. In addition, this section provides minor funding to identify existing successful technology transfer models as a way to more broadly replicate the best mechanisms that have pushed these innovations in the marketplace.

The final section provides resources to U.S. industry to access market development information and provide overseas market outreach for the U.S. renewable energy and energy efficiency industry. Our competitors overseas currently access U.S. information to help build their technical expertise and market share. Our industry has been unable to access our own Government information as quickly. These provisions allow the development of a computer information network for industry and State and local governments. The provisions also call for establishing overseas outreach offices for the U.S. industry in the key market development areas of the Pacific Rim and Caribbean Basin and Latin America which will provide a long-term industry presence to build market share.

This bill I am introducing requires less than \$20 million per year over 3 years. This amount of money will leverage according to industry experts over \$100 million in sales of U.S. renewable energy equipment. Expansion of renewable energy sales represents one government policy that not only promotes environmentally sound applications, but results in increased American jobs and a decreased trade deficit due to its supplanting of oil imports.

The administration's request for increased solar and renewable energy R&D funding for fiscal year 1991 is a welcome sign. But research and development alone will not build markets for these technologies. More effective and aggressive technology transfer programs are the important linkage to effectively commercialize emerging technologies. This modest legislation provides a good start in that direction.

With increasing tensions in the Middle East between Iraq and Kuwait, the United States would be well advised in building our domestic alternative energy sources. Solar and renewable energy now comprise over 10 percent of U.S. energy and with greater market development incentives, could supply over 20 percent by the year 2000. Let's get on with it.

TRAUMA CARE: A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call our colleagues' attention to the trauma-care crisis facing our Nation. The war on drugs must include care for its victims. However, this care simply cannot be met by already overburdened public medical facilities.

Drug and substance related violence has swamped our public hospitals with patients injured by the drug war, leaving many hospitals with uncompensated medical expenses. In the past 2 years, trauma centers have closed in Chicago, Miami, Philadelphia, Houston, and Los Angeles.

The real drug war is not being fought in the halls of the Justice Department, but on the streets of our local neighborhoods. That is where the war is and that is where the casualties are.

I have joined the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment in cosponsoring H.R. 4701, the Trauma-Care Revitalization Act of 1990. This legislation would provide \$650 million over 3 years in Federal grants for trauma-care centers to be administered under the National Drug Abuse Control Program. This bill will help to alleviate the crisis in our Nation's trauma-care system and place it on the path to recovery. I urge our colleagues to join us in enacting this piece of legislation.

TRIBUTE TO SAFETY TOWN

HON. GEORGE E. SANGMEISTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. SANGMEISTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give tribute to the village of Romeoville in the Fourth Congressional District of Illinois. This Sunday, August 5, 1990, the village will dedicate "Safety Town," a miniature town designed to teach children a lesson in safety. The replica includes everything from homes to a fire station, the idea is to teach children how to handle various emergency situations in their everyday surroundings.

"Safety Town" is yet another example of the hard work and cooperation typical of the people of the Fourth District of Illinois. The labor, money and materials to build "Safety Town," were donated by the residents, business people and local government workers of Romeoville and the surrounding communities. Children will now have the opportunity to learn an important and hands on lesson in safety because of the generosity and teamwork of these people.

The "Safety Town" facility will be used by schools, service organizations, and even some businesses to instruct children in the basic rules of traffic, home, and other types of safety. This variety of education will serve to prevent many accidents from happening, as

well as preparing the children of Romeoville and the surrounding communities to act quickly and correctly in case of an emergency.

I commend the designers, laborers, contributors and workers of "Safety Town" who are making a noticeable and necessary contribution to the education of our young people. Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in extending our congratulations to all of them for making a difference.

TRUST FUND TREATMENT IS HIGHWAY ROBBERY

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to move the highway and aviation trust funds off-budget.

By moving these funds off-budget we ensure that they are spent for the purpose for which consumers paid the taxes instead of being borrowed for nontransportation projects.

The highway and aviation trust funds are supported 100 percent by highway and airport users, and yet, because of the way these funds are treated in the Federal budget, billions of dollars never get spent on needed improvements.

Administrations as far back as that of President Lyndon Johnson have engaged in the practice of maintaining high balances in the transportation trust funds, using annual net increases to mask the true size of the deficit in the general fund.

Masking the size of the deficit with the surpluses in these trust funds is a deception of the American taxpayer. It's time to end this smoke and mirrors approach to accounting for the public's money.

In my district, consumers pay their Federal gas tax at the pump and then return to congested roads and sit with their engines idling and their time wasting because their tax dollars are not being translated into road improvements. It's time we give people what they are paying for.

What Member of this body can say his or her district does not have a serious need for road improvements, new and refurbished bridges and more mass transportation. More and more we find State and local taxes having to be raised to meet these serious needs because the Federal Government refuses to return to States the gas tax dollars it has collected from consumers. It is time that unfair policy is changed.

The Federal Government must stop breaking the faith with the users of the Nation's highways and airports. We pay these taxes specifically for capital improvements to these systems, and our constituents deserve a much greater return on their investment than they now receive.

I ask that you join me ending this highway robbery.

THE MEDICAID OUTREACH AND CHILD HEALTH ACT OF 1990

HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation, along with my colleagues Mrs. MORELLA and Mr. MILLER of California, to strengthen our Nation's Medicaid Program by improving our outreach efforts to pregnant women and children and by providing more secure Medicaid coverage for pregnant women and children already receiving the vital health care services provided by this program.

As of April 1 of this year, as a result of a provision adopted in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989, pregnant women and children up to age 6 with family incomes below 133 percent of the poverty level are eligible for Medicaid coverage. This provision is an important step in the effort to reduce our Nation's unnecessarily high rate of infant mortality and improve child health. Medicaid coverage can provide pregnant women and children the health care they need to foster a healthy birth and a good start in life for low-income children.

However, this significant health care expansion is of little use if eligible people don't know they are eligible for Medicaid or face barriers that inhibit enrollment. Expanded Medicaid outreach efforts are essential to assure Medicaid services to eligible pregnant women and children.

To encourage outreach to this vulnerable population, the Medicaid Outreach and Child Health Act of 1990 includes the following provisions:

First. Provide a 75-percent matching rate to States for the cost of outreach efforts to identify and enroll pregnant women and children who are eligible for Medicaid. This provision would provide an enhanced match of 75 percent for outreach activities to identify pregnant women and children who are eligible for Medicaid and assist them in applying for and obtaining Medicaid services. Outreach activities must include "outstationing" eligibility workers in public health clinics or other community locations outside of the county welfare office, and other activities that assist pregnant women and children in obtaining Medicaid coverage. Under current law, the Federal funding match for outreach is limited to the 50-percent match for administrative costs.

Second. Establish a \$10 million Federal grant program to fund demonstration projects to increase the enrollment of eligible pregnant women and children in Medicaid. This provision would fund outreach demonstration projects operated by private nonprofit organizations and local public agencies which have strong community support and demonstrated linkages to other community programs serving low-income women and children. The projects would demonstrate innovative approaches to increasing the participation of pregnant women and children in the Medicaid Program, with special emphasis on children.

Projects would have to be designed to make personal contacts with potentially eligible persons, including efforts to identify eligi-

ble persons, encourage and assist them in applying for Medicaid coverage, and provide followup assistance to help them overcome any barriers to obtaining enrollment and continuing to receive Medicaid services. In addition to establishing successful enrollment programs in the local project areas, these projects would provide a base of experience that could lead to improved Medicaid enrollment efforts nationwide. The grants would be administered by the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health.

Third. Mandate continuous Medicaid eligibility for pregnant women for 60 days after giving birth and for eligible infants for 1 year after birth. This provision would allow a pregnant woman who has established Medicaid eligibility to remain eligible until 60 days after giving birth, and would allow her newborn baby to remain eligible for 1 year after birth, even if a short-term rise in family income would otherwise bump her and the infant off the program and force them to reapply. Currently, 44 States have adopted the existing Medicaid option that provides continuous eligibility for pregnant women for 60 days after giving birth and for infants for up to 1 year while the mother remains eligible.

In the absence of this provision, when a mother becomes ineligible for Medicaid when the special coverage for pregnant women ends 60 days after giving birth, the infant automatically loses eligibility as well and must reapply. Almost all of the infants are in fact still eligible, because the 133 percent of poverty level income standard that covered their mother while she was pregnant remains in effect for children up to age 6. However, if a new application for the baby is not successfully completed, the baby loses Medicaid coverage. Even if the new application is made, reestablishing eligibility can often take several months, during which time the baby is not eligible for Medicaid. This provision would ensure continued coverage of infants for a full year even when the mother loses eligibility after giving birth.

Fourth. Establish a State option allowing States to continue Medicaid eligibility for children for a 1-year period. This provision would give States the option of allowing children to maintain eligibility for a 1-year period when a change in income might otherwise terminate their eligibility for at least 1 month. Several States have expressed an interest in experimenting with this alternative approach to Medicaid eligibility. It would reduce the amount of paperwork associated with Medicaid by allowing children to be enrolled for 1 year at a time instead of requiring monthly income verification.

This provision would improve child health by permitting uninterrupted medical coverage in the many cases in which a 1-month or short-term income rise would otherwise terminate the child's coverage and force a later reapplication for coverage when the family's income fell again. Since the paperwork involved in establishing and maintaining enrollment in Medicaid is considered a significant deterrent to Medicaid enrollment, this approach could help in the effort to maintain Medicaid coverage for all eligible children.

SECURITY IN THE PACIFIC: THE VIEW FROM CONGRESS

HON. CHRISTOPHER C. COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I would like to introduce the following speech, entitled "In Defense of Freedom: Pacific Security in the 1990s," by my colleague DANA ROHRBACHER of California, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. It was delivered at a conference in Los Angeles sponsored by the Claremont Institute's Asian Studies Center and the Institute of International Relations. We can all benefit from Mr. ROHRBACHER's insightful analysis:

SECURITY IN THE PACIFIC: THE VIEW FROM CONGRESS

(By Congressman Dana Rohrabacher)

We live in momentous times. Historic changes are transforming our world's political landscape—not merely from month to month, or even from week to week, but quite literally from day to day.

We are witnessing the passing of an era of tyranny and scarcity, and the dawning of a new era of liberty, progress, and global enterprise. Freedom's tide is rising, and one needn't be an optimist to predict that the world our children will inherit will be far different than our own. New opportunities and challenges will emerge that the previous generation could find only on the pages of a Jules Verne science-fiction novel or tucked deep in the imagination of an Edward Teller.

The chance for a lasting peace has never seemed more achievable. The positive spin-offs of democratic capitalism are rewriting the history of mankind. Innovations in communications and information, in ceramics and materials, in genetics and fiber optics, are transforming the planet. By the second decade of the new millennium, we will travel from Los Angeles to Sydney, Australia, in sixty minutes! In less time than it takes to get to the airport today, we will cross the Pacific Ocean tomorrow.

Let me note here that what I am forecasting concerns the lives of people who will live in relatively free and democratic countries. Those societies that too severely restrict the liberties of their people will fade into irrelevance, as free people in the far reaches of the world establish business relationships and supply each other with goods and services within a global marketplace.

Future peace will be maintained by alliances of free peoples, and these bonds and promises will neutralize the threat of tyranny. Unfree regimes will rely on unwilling conscripts, antiquated weapons, and third-rate technology, while free peoples will have SDI, handheld lasers, and cruise missiles that can be programmed to fly into Colonel Qadhafi's bedroom window.

The traditional balance of power and *realpolitik* will still be part of preserving the peace and maintaining stability—as will our ability and willingness to resort to unilateral military action. Increasingly, however, the United States will depend on multilateral actions and unified economic strategies as the means of influencing events.

Even today's international challenges, ranging from terrorism and narcotics trafficking to the preservation of our global ecosystem, cannot be resolved by a few dominant nations acting in isolation. Soon we

will see a world shaped more by economic alliances than by military alliances. Witness the recent Free Trade Agreement between the United States and Canada, soon to be followed by European economic integration in 1992. In the years ahead, such agreements will be part of the commercial landscape in the Pacific.

Growth rates in East Asia and the Pacific Rim captured the imagination of the world of a few years ago. Although today this region is going through a period of economic retrenchment, optimism should remain high. In the last century, Henry David Thoreau said, "We go East to realize history and study the works of art and literature; we go westward as into the future, with a spirit of enterprise and adventure."

As the political leaders of Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and ASEAN nations are learning, with economic success comes greater international responsibilities. Many of these leaders still look to the United States, rather than recognizing that they themselves must become champions of human rights and democracy, and bulwarks of regional security.

The post-Second World War era is over. Decisions in Tokyo, Taipei, Bangkok, Singapore, Sydney, and Jakarta will be on an equal par with those made in Washington. ASEAN provides us with a great model of what Pacific cooperation can achieve, yet even here more action and less talk should be the order of the day.

The United States has a large stake in Asia. In 1988, our transpacific trade amounted to \$271 billion, far exceeding transatlantic commerce of \$186 billion. Just as the role of the United States in Europe is changing, so too will the role of the United States in the Pacific. Just as we have discussed "burden sharing" in NATO over the years, our allies in the Pacific must share the load of protecting peace and freedom in that region.

This is especially true of Japan. I predict continued friendship and goodwill between the United States and Japan, but let's not deny that strains exist. It will be to everyone's benefit to solidify and strengthen our ties. This means that Japan must further open its market at home and increase its commitments to freedom and stability abroad, especially in the Pacific.

Korea is now struggling to establish a legitimate democracy. The last Korean election was free and fair, and I expect Korea will come out of its present turmoil a stronger and better nation. It, too, must open its markets if it expects to sell its products in American markets.

But the true test of whether the more graceful predictions of a Pacific Era are to come true will depend largely upon mainland China. China's repression of the Tiananmen protesters one year ago has cast doubt on some of the more enthusiastic forecasts. But China's younger generation will not indefinitely continue to endure the humiliation of despotism and backwardness the elder generation has imposed upon it.

We must welcome China's younger generation to our world. As President Bush has observed, "The process of democratization in Communist countries will not be a smooth one, and we must react to setbacks in a way that stimulates rather than stifles progress." I would suggest that America should be taking a step away from China as it steps away from democracy. Simultaneously we would be taking a step toward the Republic of China on Taiwan, as an enclave of Chinese enterprise and ingenuity that is, I might add, steadily adopting practices to match its ideals.

Let us turn to the other great obstacle to progress in the Pacific, the ongoing violence in Indochina. Over the years, I have spent considerable time in Southeast Asia. To most Americans this corner of the world seems at first utterly foreign and chaotic, with its ancient culture and haunting beauty contrasting with its raw energy and political intrigue. But romanticism should not dull one's outrage over the needless suffering and bloodshed that continues in the region. The situation in Burma and Cambodia is particularly lamentable and disturbing.

In November 1988, shortly after I was elected to office, I visited Burmese students in the remote jungle along the border with Thailand where they had fled for their lives. These brave young people, independent of any foreign support and operating on a shoestring, had organized massive, nationwide demonstrations in August and September of that year, in which hundreds of thousands of unarmed citizens had protested peacefully against the military dictatorship. The uprising was reminiscent of the Prague Spring, which I witnessed firsthand in 1968, or the Tiananmen Square demonstrations of 1989.

Nine months before Tiananmen Square, the Burmese regime unleashed its military and killed thousands of protestors, including schoolchildren and housewives, in a bloody crackdown. Those who managed to escape the massacre found sanctuary in border areas. There they were protected by ethnic minorities, many of whom had been fighting the central government for four decades.

Last year I spent considerable political capital securing humanitarian assistance for these courageous students. Congress appropriated \$250,000 for them. I am now working to ensure these funds reach these young heroes and toward the provision of more help for the upcoming year. Such aid, though small in amount, is a statement of principle to the people of Burma and to the world.

In Burma, as elsewhere, we have a moral imperative to stand with those who long for freedom and not with their oppressors. This is especially true now that the brutal Rangoon regime has sunk to new moral lows. Forced resettlement has reached a scale not seen in the region since Pol Pot's Communists turned Phnom Penh into a ghost town.

The Khmer Rouge, of course, win the prize for the decivilization of society and the debasement of humanity. The Vietnamese, using opposition to Khmer Rouge genocide as a cover, invaded Cambodia in a power maneuver aimed at ensuring their dominance in the region. Contrary to press reports of Vietnamese withdrawal, Hanoi is presently involved in a reinvasion of its western neighbor. Approximately 65,000 (PAVN) troops are on Cambodian soil at this moment.

Furthermore, Vietnam has de facto annexed significant parts of Cambodia. Hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese settlers were brought into Cambodia during Hanoi's ongoing occupation, and have filled villages left vacant by Pol Pot's mass murders. In many parts of the Cambodian countryside, the Khmer culture, music, tradition, and people are gone. If Vietnam has anything to say about it, they will never return.

The twin objectives of the United States must be independence and democracy for Cambodian people. I strongly support increased overt and covert aid to noncommu-

nist resistance groups. Had we offered such aid earlier, the Khmer Rouge would have dwindled to nothing. Instead, with China's help, the Khmer Rouge have become a rallying point for Cambodian nationalists who oppose Vietnamese domination.

We must continue to demand the total withdrawal of all Vietnamese forces from Cambodia and the exclusion of Pol Pot and his henchmen from any future role in the Cambodian government. Australia has proposed an internationally supervised election for Cambodia. We should support this proposal.

Communism has been an evil, anti-human force in Southeast Asia, used as an excuse for the slaughter of millions and for the most beastly of acts. Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam remain one-party Communist dictatorships with none of the human freedoms or democratic liberties which are necessary for peace and prosperity. Vietnam's parroting of Moscow's *glasnost* and *perestroika* is a cruel joke to the hundreds of Vietnamese who pile into leaky boats each month, preferring to face murderous pirates and uncertain seas rather than remain captives of communism. One out of three die in the attempt.

Today, we hear much talk of normalizing relations between Washington and Hanoi. I say that there should be no normalization until all political prisoners are free. Moreover, I would not consider having diplomatic relations with a government that continues to use the remains of our fallen fighting men as bargaining chips to influence our policy, and that continues to hold in captivity, I believe, American prisoners of war.

Our interests do not lie with improving relations with such regimes, but in keeping faith with the humble people of Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, and mainland China who are determined to be free.

CLARE CHERRY: OUTSTANDING LEADER IN EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, Clare Cherry, of my congressional district in San Bernardino, CA, who devoted her life to the well-being of our Nation's children, passed away on Tuesday, July 31, 1990. As her son, Neeli Cherry Cherkovski, so aptly said, "she was an advocate for children 30 years before it became a national concern."

Our deep loss at Clare Cherry's passing is, and always will be, overshadowed by her legacy and contribution to a strong and healthful foundation for our Nation's children.

Clare Cherry founded a small, experimental preschool at Congregation Emanu-El in San Bernardino in 1953-54. The school was open to all, regardless of race or religious affiliation.

From that modest beginning, under Clare's firm but loving guidance, that school has grown into one of the premier centers for early childhood education in the United States.

Named in her honor, following her retirement, the Congregation Emanu-El Clare Cherry Day School, has become a center for educators worldwide to observe her imprint on

the nurturing of children so that they will have a solid foundation to realize their greatest potential in life.

Clare died at St. Bernardine's Medicaid Center at age 70, after a 2-year battle with lymphoma. She died as she lived, fighting every step of the way with her family and her extended family of millions of children uppermost in her heart and mind.

Only a month ago, according to her son, Neeli, "She was really excited that even in the midst of her illness, she was working on a new book. She never stopped talking about how important early childhood education is to society."

Clare Cherry authored and coauthored 12 books, many of which have been translated into Spanish, German, French, and Portuguese. Her books include "Parents, Please Don't Sit on Your Kids," a guide to nonpunitive discipline and to the rights of young children; "Creative Movement for the Developing Child," her motor development activities; "Is the Left Brain always Right?," a pioneering sourcebook in furthering the frontiers of education; and "The Nursery School and Day Care Management Guide," an important textbook utilized nationwide.

The editor of Fearon Books states that more than 700,000 copies of Clare Cherry's books are in print and that they continue to sell in large numbers. Clare Cherry's forthcoming book from Simon and Schuster's Fearon Teachers' Aid Division is focused on the vital subject of home day care for young children.

During the past thirty years she had lectured and held workshops throughout the country and in Canada. Since 1972 she had been an instructor in the continuing education department at San Bernardino State University and since 1970 she has operated her own educational consulting business, CATEC Associates.

Clare Cherry's philosophy of educating and rearing children was centered on her belief that each child is a unique person whose special talents should be nurtured for a creative life. She lived and taught by what she called mutuality, or the golden rule of awareness: "What I want for myself, I also must want for you; what I want from you, I also must be willing to give." She believed in an open classroom, in which children work at whatever activities they desire at a given time.

Foremost, Clare Cherry believed that each child deserved the respect of a unique individual. Only in this way, could each child be able to develop the potential that is in all of us; develop the potential that is the nucleus of a strong, free, democratic society.

Clare Cherry will be missed by all of us. The candle she lit in countless children, parents, and teachers, will serve as a beacon for us all for generations to come.

In a speech entitled, "What Moves Me," she said:

It is the right of a child to be able to do childish things. Rather than to be pushed to be old before his time. I think that we as a nation have to get back to the recognition of this fact. We adults in this country really do act sometimes as though the only reason for having given birth to a child in the first place is so that he can be taught how to read. Surely there is more to living. Surely

there is more to growing. Surely there is more to loving than this.

In "Creative Art for the Developing Child," now in its second edition, she wrote about the importance of art in the educational curriculum:

Art education is a meaningful force in the total learning program. By sensitive planning, the children are motivated to pursue art activities and enjoy experiences that lead to general overall development. Having plenty of time to move from one step of growth to another at their own pace and in accordance with their own abilities and interests helps the children develop strong feelings of self-esteem and self-confidence.

Clare Cherry was born in Los Angeles, CA, in 1919. In 1940 she married Sam Cherry, whose photographs of life in this country in the latter part of the Great Depression hang in the Oakland Museum. Sam Cherry devoted his life to his wife's endeavors in early childhood education. His photographs illustrate most of her books.

Their daughter Tany Tull is the founder-president of Para Los Ninos, the world famous child care center on Los Angeles' skid row. Their son Neeli's biography of Charles Bukowski will be published by Random House in the winter of 1990.

REBUILDING THE MEDICARE RELATIONSHIP

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, today I, along with my distinguished colleagues, Representatives HENRY WAXMAN, MATTHEW RINALDO, and RALPH REGULA, am introducing the Medicare Beneficiary Assistance Act. We propose the Beneficiary Assistance Act as a critical step toward rebuilding the relationship between Medicare and its beneficiaries, a relationship that is greatly strained as Medicare beneficiaries feel increasingly estranged from their program.

At this time, we want to express our deep appreciation to the Health Care Financing Administration as well as the overall Department of Health and Human Services for their advice on this proposal. Just a few days ago at my Committee on Aging hearing on the 25th anniversary of Medicare and Medicaid, Dr. Gail Wilensky, the administrator of these two programs, stated her firm commitment to building a stronger and more positive relationship between Medicare and its beneficiaries. Secretary Sullivan has also made a firm commitment of the Department to one-stop shopping and one-stop service when it comes to Medicare and Social Security. We look forward to working with both of them on this effort and believe, as they do, that our bill will be a vital contribution to that effort.

Working closely with the administration and other Members of Congress, it is our intent to make the Medicare Beneficiary Assistance Act part of Medicare legislation to be passed this year, including the possibility of enacting it as

part of this year's budget reconciliation package.

Over a decade ago, Medicare and Social Security had a system in place in each Social Security district office to help Medicare beneficiaries deal with their problems with and the complexities of the Medicare Program. Sadly, not only was that vital service not strengthened, but was allowed to atrophy. Today, Medicare beneficiaries are at a loss when they try to get help. Nobody has it as their primary responsibility to make sure that beneficiaries can appropriately access and adequately understand Medicare and Medicaid, a program for which many Medicare beneficiaries may be qualified. This must change before current and future beneficiaries lose even more of their confidence in these two programs.

Beneficiaries during their working and retirement years have paid in substantial amounts of money to support the Medicare and Medicaid Programs. Their children and grandchildren are doing the same. When the system fails, an increased burden falls on the beneficiary and, in many cases, also falls on the children and grandchildren who must help their parents and grandparents to find their way through the Medicare and Medicaid mazes. While beneficiaries and their families have the personal responsibility to appropriately use these programs, they will be unable to effectively carry out their responsibility without Medicare and Medicaid as working partners.

No private company could survive long with customer relations as poor as are Medicare and Medicaid's. In our view Medicare and Medicaid cannot be allowed to continue their poor performance and survive politically.

In the Medicare Beneficiary Assistance Act, we have an opportunity to begin to rebuild the strained relationship between Medicare and its beneficiaries. Upon enactment, the bill directs the Secretary to establish a health insurance advisory service, first, to operate within each Social Security District Office, second, to conduct community outreach programs, and third, to provide a complimentary toll-free telephone service. The Secretary is also to ensure that sufficient and additional staff are provided to carry out these functions.

More specifically with respect to the Medicare program, this service is to provide information counseling and assistance on eligibility, benefits—covered and not covered, the process for paying for services, rights and process of appeal, other Medicare-related resources, including the Peer Review Organizations, carriers, intermediaries, recent legislative and administrative changes in Medicare. As for the Medicaid Program, the service is to increase Medicare beneficiary awareness of the Medicaid Program, advise Medicare beneficiaries of linkages between the Medicare and Medicaid Programs, make referrals to appropriate State and local agencies involved in Medicaid, and advise Medicare beneficiaries who might be eligible for Medicaid as to benefits, eligibility, and the application process.

In the case of Medicare supplemental insurance policies, the service is to provide information, counseling and assistance to Medicare beneficiaries with regard to the voluntary certification program and accepted standards

for such insurance policies, how to make informed decisions on whether to purchase such policies and what criteria to use in evaluating different policies, appropriate Federal, State, and private agencies providing information and assistance, and other private health and long-term care insurance issues deemed appropriate by the Secretary. Finally, this service is to provide other services which help increase current and potential Medicare beneficiary understanding of and confidence in the Medicare Program and improve the relationship between the beneficiary and the Medicare Program.

Mr. Speaker, I respectfully insert the bill's summary and legislative language in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point:

SUMMARY OF THE MEDICARE BENEFICIARY ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1990

REBUILDING THE RELATIONSHIP

(Health insurance advisory service in Social Security offices, through community outreach programs and through a toll-free telephone service for Medicare beneficiaries.)

The Secretary shall establish a health insurance advisory service (1) to operate within each Social Security District Office, (2) to conduct community outreach programs and (3) to provide a complementary toll-free telephone service and shall provide sufficient additional staff to carry out at least the following functions:

(a) with respect to the Medicare program, provide information, counseling and assistance with respect to eligibility, benefits (covered and not covered), the process for paying for services, rights and process of appeal, other Medicare-related resources (including the Peer Review Organizations, carriers, intermediaries), recent legislative and administrative changes in Medicare;

(b) with respect to the Medicaid program, increase Medicare beneficiary awareness of the Medicaid program, advise Medicare beneficiaries of linkages between the Medicare and Medicaid programs, make referrals to appropriate State and local agencies involved in Medicaid, and advise Medicare beneficiaries who might be eligible for Medicaid as to benefits, eligibility, and the application process;

(c) with respect to Medicare supplemental insurance policies, provide information, counseling and assistance to Medicare beneficiaries with regard to the voluntary certification program and accepted standards for such insurance policies, how to make informed decisions on whether to purchase such policies and what criteria to use in evaluating different policies, appropriate Federal, State and private agencies providing information and assistance, and other private health and long-term care insurance issues deemed appropriate by the Secretary; and

(d) other services which help increase current and potential Medicare beneficiary understanding of and confidence in the Medicare program and improve the relationship between the beneficiary and the Medicare program.

The Secretary, through the Health Care Financing Administration, shall develop the appropriate educational materials and other appropriate tools to assist District Office personnel and toll-free telephone service personnel and to be made available to beneficiaries. The Secretary shall take the appropriate measures to inform current Medicare beneficiaries and the general public about this service.

The Secretary shall provide an annual report on Medicare beneficiary services, including those covered under this act, and provide recommendations for changes which would improve the relationship between Medicare and its beneficiaries.

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Medicare Beneficiary Assistance Act of 1990".

SEC. 2. HEALTH INSURANCE ADVISORY SERVICE FOR MEDICARE BENEFICIARIES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall establish a health insurance advisory services program (in this section referred to as the "beneficiary assistance program") to assist medicare-eligible individuals with the receipt of services under the medicare and medicaid programs and other health insurance programs.

(b) **OUTREACH ELEMENTS.**—The beneficiary assistance program shall provide assistance—

(1) through operation within each district office of the Social Security Administration,

(2) using community outreach programs, and

(3) using a toll-free telephone information service.

(c) **ASSISTANCE PROVIDED.**—The beneficiary assistance program shall provide for information, counseling, and assistance for medicare-eligible individuals with respect to at least the following:

(1) With respect to the medicare program—

(A) eligibility,

(B) benefits (both covered and not covered),

(C) the process of payment for services,

(D) rights and process for appeals of determinations,

(E) other medicare-related entities (such as peer review organizations, fiscal intermediaries, and carriers), and

(F) recent legislative and administrative changes in the medicare program.

(2) With respect to the medicaid program—

(A) eligibility, benefits, and the application process,

(B) linkages between the medicaid and medicare programs, and

(C) referral to appropriate State and local agencies involved in the medicaid program.

(3) With respect to medicare supplemental policies—

(A) the voluntary certification program under section 1882 of the Social Security Act and standards required under such program,

(B) how to make informed decisions on whether to purchase such policies and on what criteria to use in evaluating different policies,

(C) appropriate Federal, State, and private agencies that provide information and assistance in obtaining benefits under such policies, and

(D) other issues deemed appropriate by the Secretary.

The beneficiary assistance program also shall provide such other services as the Secretary deems appropriate to increase beneficiary understanding of, and confidence in, the medicare program and to improve the relationship between beneficiaries and the program.

(d) **EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL.**—The Secretary, through the Administrator of the Health Care Financing Administration, shall develop appropriate educational materials and other appropriate techniques to assist employees in carrying out this section.

(e) **NOTICE TO BENEFICIARIES.**—The Secretary shall take such steps as are necessary to assure that medicare-eligible beneficiaries and the general public are made aware of the beneficiary assistance program.

(f) **REPORT.**—The Secretary shall include, in an annual report transmitted to the Congress, a report on the beneficiary assistance program and on other health insurance informational and counseling services made available to medicare-eligible individuals. The Secretary shall include in the report recommendations for such changes as may be desirable to improve the relationship between the medicare program and medicare-eligible individuals.

SALUTING THE 1990 DUPO TIGERS

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, at a time when the sports pages are filled with news of fallen heroes, I want to call attention to young people whose actions reflect the image we respect. I am proud to congratulate the Tigers of Dupu, IL. Their unselfish loyalty to their school and community deserve heroic status. For a nation where the fallen hero has seized the headlines, it's important to honor the achievers who serve as role models for all. So I salute the Dupu Tigers for their second place finish in the Illinois Class A Baseball Championship.

Dupu is a town of 3,000 people located in southwestern Illinois. It is a town that epitomizes everything that is good and right about small town America.

The Tigers finished the season with a 20-6 record, winning the Cahokia Conference title, and earning a ticket to the Columbia Regional where roaring fans witnessed their exciting victories. They then marched on to the Freeburg sectional where they experienced one of their most deserving wins. The game was against Trenton High School, lasting 10 long innings. Finally, the Tigers fired up and ultimately defeated their opponents by an exciting 1-0 victory.

I am extremely proud to say I represent the citizens of Dupu in the U.S. Congress. Without their dreams, we would never be reminded of how wonderful it is to watch people accomplish great things.

Please allow me to include these names of the people who made this possible in the RECORD so they may receive the recognition due to them:

1990 DUPO HIGH SCHOOL TIGERS

Head coach: Jerry Devany.

Assistant coach: Robert Mason.

Captains: Bubby Moore and Steve Diel.

Roster: Bubby Moore, Ervie Dugan, Mike Dejarnette, Travis Ducherich, Cole Proffer, Robert Bagsby, Cliff Ticer, Josh Markert, Mark Furlow, Shawn Antoniou, Chris Burch, Shawn Flemming, Kenny Roden-

berg, Travis Kelling, Dale Daniel, and Steve Diel.

Administration: Patrick Mudd, Superintendent; William E. Reynolds, Principal; and Richard Bright, Athletic Director.

HONORING RABBI PHILLIP FRANKEL ON HIS 80TH BIRTHDAY

HON. BOB CARR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. CARR. Mr. Speaker, I want to take a moment today to call your attention to a gentleman in my district who has given his life in service to the community as rabbi and as an educator.

Rabbi Phillip Frankel has served Lansing, MI as rabbi to Congregation Shaarey Zedek since 1954. Before coming to Lansing, he held pulpits in Charlotte, NC and Mount Lebanon, PA.

Rabbi Frankel, ordained after graduation from Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati, continued on to receive a master of Hebrew laws and a doctor of divinity from Hebrew Union College.

He was a member of the faculty at Michigan State, where for a number of years he taught in the department of religion and also taught classes in Judaism and Bible at Lansing Community College.

A noted lecturer, Rabbi Frankel was often invited to address churches and community groups. He was also visiting rabbi to congregations in Saginaw, Traverse City and Jackson, MI, and served as rabbi in residence at Temple Beth Israel in Longboat Key, FL for part of the year.

Many honors have been bestowed upon Rabbi Frankel, in large part for his activity in community organizations. He is past president of the Lansing Community Planning Council and the Ingham County Medical Rehabilitation Center and Commission.

He was the first chairman of the Lansing Human Relations Commission, a vice president of the Greater Lansing Inter-Faith Council on Religion and Race, and was a founder of the Lansing Urban League. And he has served on the executive boards of the American Red Cross, the Urban League and of Lincoln Center.

In recognition of his selfless service to the community, he was named the Greater Lansing Chamber of Commerce's Man of the Year, a title well earned.

Rabbi Frankel is someone of which everyone in Lansing and Michigan are deservedly proud. I rise today on the occasion of his 80th year to wish him well, and to ask you to join me in that wish and in giving him the congressional recognition he so clearly deserves.

COMMUNITY CENTER MONTH

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and privilege to introduce today legislation, House Joint Resolution 636, that would designate September 15, 1990, through October 15, 1990, as "Community Center Month."

Community centers provide cultural, social, and recreational facilities to a large segment of the American population. They are dedicated to preserving the well-being of our vital and vibrant communities across this great Nation.

Our community centers serve as a gathering place for all age groups as well as persons of all denominations. Community centers also offer a variety of intellectual, social, and recreational activities. They provide a myriad of programs for the elderly and disabled as well as child care.

The first community centers came into prominence during the second half of the 19th century and became a haven for thousands of people fleeing oppression in Eastern Europe. Through the services rendered by community centers these new immigrants were given the tools necessary to assimilate into the American way of life.

Mr. Speaker, as our community centers enter their second century they have become large, complex facilities meeting the specific needs of our communities. Whether it is providing health care related services like the Rockland Community Development Council in Rockland County, NY, or youth support and drug education programs like the Band Wagon in Orange County, NY, community centers have responded to the ever changing needs of our society.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to join with me in recognizing the important contributions of our community centers by cosponsoring this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, for my colleagues' edification, I insert the full text of my resolution (House Joint Resolution 636) at this point in the RECORD:

H.J. RES. 636

Whereas Community Centers are large and complex cultural, social, and recreational institutions dedicated to preserving the well-being of a vital and vibrant segment of the United States;

Whereas there are Community Centers, branches, and camps serving a clientele of more than a million people across the continent;

Whereas Community Centers feature programs and services for all age groups, from infants through the elderly, and for people with disabilities and special needs;

Whereas Community Centers serve as gathering places for peoples of all denominations and offer a rich and varied program of educational and cultural opportunities;

Whereas the first Community Centers came into being during the second half of the nineteenth century to provide social, recreational, and intellectual activities for community members in the United States;

Whereas, as the nineteenth century progressed into the twentieth and the United States became a haven for hundreds of

thousands of peoples fleeing the oppression and pogroms of Eastern Europe, Community Centers turned their energies and attention to the enormous task of acculturating the new immigrants, teaching English and the meaning of United States citizenship;

Whereas after the influx diminished and Community Centers evolved once again into institutions dedicated to preserving good citizenship through educational, cultural, social, and recreational programs; and

Whereas, as Community Centers enter their second century of providing service, it is most fitting that we recognize their important contribution to the fabric of life in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That September 15, 1990 to October 15, 1990, is designated as "Community Center Month", and the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe the month with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

ECONOMIC ROADBLOCK: INFRASTRUCTURE NEGLECT

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, a recent Wall Street Journal article says it all: "Economic Roadblock: Infrastructure Neglect."

This news should come as no surprise. Clearly, infrastructure is not just potholes or concrete. It is productivity and competitiveness.

Recent studies show a direct link between our economy and our infrastructure spending. The more we spend on basic services such as transportation, waste disposal and water resources, the higher our annual productivity growth.

The article concludes by stating, and I quote: "for a healthy economy as the new decade unfolds, the infrastructure deserves far greater attention than it has received of late."

Well, today I, along with Barbara Boxer, my good friend, colleague and enthusiastic supporter of the infrastructure cause, along with a number of other Members, are providing that opportunity by introducing a resolution that specifies 1991 as "Rebuild America Year" and calls upon the President and Congress to develop a comprehensive national infrastructure program.

I encourage all of our colleagues to join in support of this resolution and to work with us as we begin to draft a national rebuild America infrastructure bill.

Some may question whether we can afford to create a new infrastructure program given the deficit situation. I submit that the real question is whether we can afford not to.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the article I referred to be printed in the RECORD immediately following my remarks:

ECONOMIC ROADBLOCK: INFRASTRUCTURE NEGLECT

NEW YORK.—Infrastructure.

The word hardly rolls off the tongue or grabs headlines. It's far more arresting to

warn in big black letters of a budget or trade deficit than of an infrastructure deficit. Not so very long ago dictionaries that carried the word infrastructure at all defined it—to quote from a 1961 edition of Webster's—as a term for "permanent bases or supporting installations for military purposes."

No longer. Nowadays defined as the physical system behind such basic services as transportation, waste disposal and water resources, the word is gaining considerable attention, at least among economists and policy makers concerned about the nation's lackluster productivity performance. They call the condition of the infrastructure America's "third" deficit, after trade and the budget, and they greatly fear that this deficit can only worsen, placing an increasing burden on an economy already struggling to expand in healthy fashion.

The link between productivity and investment in a nation's infrastructure is apparent, among other places, in data compiled by David A. Aschauer, senior economist of the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank.

In a recent 20-year period, he notes, the annual growth of productivity in the U.S. was a dismal 0.6 percent, compared to 1.8 percent in Britain, 2.3 percent in France, 2.4 percent in West Germany and 3 percent in Japan. Meanwhile, he adds, nonmilitary public investment averaged only 0.3 percent of national output in the U.S., against rates of 1.8 percent in Britain, 2 percent in France, 2.5 percent in West Germany and 5.1 percent in Japan.

The Fed economist attributes "as much as 60% of the productivity slump" in the U.S. to "neglect of our core infrastructure," by which he means streets and highways, mass transit, airports, water and sewer systems and electrical and gas facilities.

Notwithstanding the apparent link between infrastructure and productivity, President Bush's budget for fiscal 1991 "suggests that infrastructure is not a priority for this administration," says Peggy L. Cuciti, a researcher at the University of Colorado's Center for Public-Private Sector Cooperation.

She notes that the budget includes \$43.8 billion for nonmilitary physical capital, or about the same amount, adjusted for inflation, that was spent in 1979, even though the economy has grown some 40 percent since then. The 1991 infrastructure outlay comes to 3.6 percent of all proposed spending, she adds, sharply below the 1979 rate of 5.3 percent.

Since "the first theme of the president's budget is investing in our future, one might expect that infrastructure programs would fare well," Ms. Cuciti remarks, "but they clearly do not."

It's no help that most infrastructure spending is undertaken at state and local levels where, as Donald H. Strazheim, chief economist of Merrill Lynch & Co., observes, "governments are increasingly strapped for funds and awash in red ink." The combined operating deficit for state and local governments is running at a record annual rate of about \$45 billion and "is likely to get worse before it gets better," the economist adds.

In the Bush administration's fiscal 1991 budget, grants to state and local governments for infrastructure projects amount to 23 percent less than in 1979, after adjusting for inflation. Not surprisingly, state and local officials "express considerable anger and sarcasm about national policy," says Alan Alshuler, director of Harvard University's Center for State and Local Govern-

ment. As many as 18 states have raised their gasoline taxes so far this year, he adds, and "some of the increases were by quite large amounts."

The deteriorating condition of the U.S. infrastructure is amply documented. After a recent three-year study, the National Council on Public Works Improvement concluded that "if our public works were graded on an academic scale, their recent performance would earn a scant C."

The Federal Highway Administration has estimated that 23 percent of the nation's 575,000 bridges are structurally deficient and more than 25 percent of interstate roadway has deteriorated. Meanwhile, more than a third of the country's solid-waste landfills are expected to be exhausted by 1993 and due to airport congestion airplanes are delayed an average of 2,000 hours daily.

Such developments, it should be added, can complicate gauging with precision the effect of a neglected infrastructure on the economy. For example, if poor roads cause traffic jams and overburdened airports cause arriving aircraft to be delayed, it's likely that more gasoline will be consumed and more overtime paid. This will tend, at least in the short run, to increase the gross national product. But it hardly represents a desirable economic trend.

With such measurement difficulties, it's no surprise that economists disagree over the exact relationship between the state of the infrastructure and productivity gains. Some analysts maintain, for instance, that Mr. Aschauer's estimate is too high and that far less than 60 percent of the nation's productivity slowdown can be traced to neglect of the infrastructure.

There is, however, wide agreement on the larger issue that, for a healthy economy as the new decade unfolds, the infrastructure deserves far greater attention than it has received of late. Unfortunately, with the budget so deep in red ink, the likelihood is for continuing neglect.—Alfred L. Malabre Jr.

DOMESTIC TEXTILE PROTECTION BILL

HON. JOHN MILLER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. MILLER of Washington. Mr. Speaker, our world is changing rapidly. New markets are developing around the globe. Yet the Senate has passed H.R. 4328, this year's domestic textile protection bill. Now, the House will consider the textile bill, which I strongly oppose. Protection should be reserved for industries truly in need of protection. And, Mr. Speaker, this is not the case with the textile industry.

Let me pose three questions? Does the textile industry need this bill? Does the American consumer need this bill? Does the United States need this bill to guide trade policy? By my count, Mr. Speaker, the answer to these questions is no, no, and no.

Does the domestic textile industry need this protection?

It is incredulous that the most protected industry in America is asking for more protection. It is not dying; profits are way up. KSA, a respected industry analyst, reported: "Fiscal

year 1988 produced the highest return on equity in the 18 years KSA has issued Textile Profiles."

Companies are not making just double digit profits, they are making profits as high as 27 percent or 28 percent or 29 percent. Not bad. Not the story of an industry needing more and more protection.

True, there has been a modest decline in overall employment. But that is because of new investment, plant modernization, and other factors, including the general economy. Additional protection is merely to keep profit margins high.

Does the American consumer need this bill?

We will hear that H.R. 4328 is necessary to protect consumers. Two years ago, when this House sustained President Reagan's veto of a similar bill, we saved the American consumer more than \$25 billion over 5 years. That bill and H.R. 4328 is like writing a dividend check to the domestic textile industry signed by consumers across the United States.

Like many of my colleagues, I am concerned about helping low-income and single-parent families make ends meet. And H.R. 4328 would adversely affect these low-income consumers with children. This bill substantially limits the ability of main street stores like K-mart to import inexpensive children's clothing. This bill will hit the low- and moderate-income families who rely on imports for less expensive quality products.

Does the United States need this bill to guide trade policy?

Mr. Speaker, we will hear that we need this bill because the United States has failed to impose global quotas and to solve the problem of runaway imports. The truth is the United States has negotiated the toughest renewal ever of the Multifiber Arrangement, extending coverage of virtually all textile and apparel products. Our Government has been so vigilant in enforcing the terms of bilateral agreements that since 1985 there has been no change in the ratio of imports to domestic consumption of textile products.

Moreover, Mr. Speaker, the United States' current proposal before GATT would lead to a comprehensive limit on textile goods, by product category. This limit would be divided between countries with whom we have agreements. We should let these negotiations work.

In 1789, when we were a developing country, Congress imposed tariffs on imports of raw cotton, yarn tanned leather, ready-made clothing, shoes, boots, and other clothing items. New provisions were added in 1816, 1824, 1827, 1828, 1832, and on and on. Each new layer of protection is met with cries from the industry for more protections. Let's look at this bill. Is it really needed?

Mr. Speaker, surely an industry in need of help would not earn profits as high as our textile industry. Certainly, consumers nationwide don't need an extra \$25 or \$30 billion in new costs. And, our negotiators are already doing their job in presenting a case for tighter regulation within the GATT negotiations. Let's consider our global future and defeat this bill. Let's put an end to 18th century protectionism.

NORTON AIR FORCE BASE AND THE MILITARY AIRPORT PROGRAM

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, in passing H.R. 5170, the Aviation Safety and Capacity Expansion Act of 1990, the House of Representatives has taken a strong step toward providing for air traffic growth while balancing concerns about safety and the compatibility of airport facilities with local community needs. My colleagues, Mr. ANDERSON, chairman of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation and Mr. OBERSTAR, chairman of the Subcommittee on Aviation, are to be commended for their farsightedness and leadership on this legislation.

Of particular importance to my district, and to the surrounding region of southern California, is section 107, the Military Airport Program. California was especially hard hit by the recommendations of the Defense Secretary's Commission on Base Realignment and Closures which are leading to the closure of three large Air Force bases in the State—two in southern California—including Norton Air Force Base in my district. At the same time, southern California is in critical need of increased airport capacity.

Section 107 will authorize funds to assist in the conversion of up to eight former military airports to civilian use. It makes great sense to evaluate closing military airports for future civilian airport use. Some will be found to be unsuitable, sometimes for the same reasons they were recommended for closure by the Commission. However, some will also be found to be very suitable for reuse as airfields, and the communities struggling with the economic loss of a military base should take comfort in the opportunity to add civilian airport uses.

Mr. Speaker, I am particularly pleased about the Military Airport Program because of my close association with Norton Air Force Base. In my district, community leaders are grappling with the issue of reuse of Norton AFB. Though further study is necessary, Norton may quite well be suitable for a variety of civilian aviation uses, including a civilian airport terminal. In fact, a series of contracts between the Norton reuse authorities, the Air Force, and Lockheed Corp., have just been signed that will allow Lockheed to begin using Norton as an industrial facility for aircraft repair and retrofitting even as the Air Force continues its mission at Norton through 1994.

I again thank the full committee leaders for their outstanding initiative and look forward to working with them toward final enactment. Should those directly responsible for Norton's reuse seek to pursue funding under the Military Airport Program, I look forward to working with my colleagues in Congress and with the Secretary of Transportation to include Norton in the group to be selected for participation in the program.

RECOGNIZING THE EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENTS AT DUPO HIGH SCHOOL

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, our world is slowly coming together. Generations, young and old, are excited about what the future might offer. We are witnessing their concern for global unity and global communication, the excitement of our future. However, the polls currently illustrate that the American population is "handicapped." The American ignorance of other tongues has jeopardized the quality of global communication.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend an innovative educational program at Dupo High School, Dupo, IL. Since last September, the program has been funded by a grant the school received in 1989 from TI-IN United Star. The program was also given a generous donation of \$10,000 from the Elmer Oerter Foundation.

The success of this program deserves praise. The school has taken the necessary steps to start focusing on the future of global communication. Since Dupo currently does not have a German foreign language class, they have taken the initiative to recognize the importance of overcoming our American handicap by accessing another system. Via satellite, the system allows the students from Dupo to take an active part in another school's unique classes through interactive video broadcasts. It allows instantaneous communication between the teacher and the student at separate schools. During the classes the teacher is able to ask questions and receive instant responses from the students. A FAX machine also allows the students and teacher to transmit tests and other written work to each other on a moment's notice.

Not only is the interactive cable working at Dupo and Columbia High Schools, but satellite education transmitted from places like San Antonio and other American cities is also part of the learning process at Dupo. Diverse classes such as business writing and self-esteem shops are available for students and teachers. A two-way telephone system has been set up so students from Dupo can talk to their instructor anywhere in the country.

Dupo High School Principal William Reynolds have worked to expand the system for homebound students, allowing them to stay current with classes originating from both Dupo and Columbia high schools.

Students are celebrating the future. Through unification of culture and language, our children become enriched by the virtue of knowledge and education. Since it takes a communicative effort to learn about our neighbors, I'm excited to see our youth take part in programs such as this.

As a former history teacher and a current member of the Education and Labor Committee in the U.S. House of Representatives, I have always believed that a good education is what leads to success. I am proud to rise today and recognize the students, faculty, and

supporters of the Dupo High School Satellite Program for the steps they have taken toward our country's future.

CAMPAIGN REFORM

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to appeal to the Democratic leadership to open the Halls of Congress to democracy and justice by allowing an open rule on campaign reform.

I can understand their fear of true reform. Congress might actually return to being a citizen-legislature, instead of the Washington bureaucracy which it has become. No longer would those Members who have become Washington bureaucrats be protected from their constituents' ideas and values. Surely campaign reform is overdue when even the Politburo in Moscow has a higher rate of turnover than the U.S. House of Representatives.

The American people agree with Republican Leader BOB MICHEL, that serious campaign reform is a necessity. They believe the amount of money spent on campaigns and the way it is raised is unconscionable. They abhor the spending of vast sums of money to perpetuate the tenure of professional politicians. They hold to the ideal that Government should be "of the people, by the people, for the people."

The Republican Party wants to return Government back to the people by increasing competition in elections and limiting special interest influence. Unfortunately, it appears the Democratic leadership is content with phony, showboat reform.

THE NEW HITLER OF THE MIDDLE EAST

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share two remarkable articles with my colleagues about the Iraqi dictator, the new Hitler of the Middle East. I respectfully request that they be placed in the RECORD.

[From the Washington Post, Aug. 3, 1990]

A FESTIVAL OF APPEASEMENT

(By Charles Krauthammer)

"The events currently occurring in Kuwait are an internal affair with which Iraq has no relation." Iraq's Ambassador to the United States, on Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

Iraq has promised to withdraw from Kuwait as soon as order is restored. Of course Kuwait was doing rather well, otherwise, until Saddam Hussein of Iraq dispatched 100,000 men (a tenth of his standing army) to overrun it. But we must not quibble. The man has his reasons. He invaded Kuwait, says Saddam Hussein, in support of "the free government of Kuwait" installed by his invasion troops.

Such cynicism is more than amusing. It is a measure not just of Hussein's ruthlessness

but of his confidence. He is a thug on the loose with no one to stop him. And he knows it.

What does he want? A lot. He wants Kuwait's Bubiyan island, which commands his outlet to the Persian Gulf. He wants Kuwait's part of the Rumaila oil fields. He wants Kuwait's money. In short, he wants Kuwait. Which he now has and will keep. When he withdraws his forces, he will leave a puppet behind.

Then he wants Saudi Arabia. He might invade. But he need not. The Saudis respond well to intimidation. The other gulf states will fall quickly into place. That makes Hussein leader of the Arab world, dictator of the gulf and the single most powerful arbiter in the world of oil.

He will get what he wants because there is no one to stop him. The United States is far away, and George Bush is not eager to get bogged down in a land war in a God-forsaken patch of desert, even if oil-rich. Moreover, Hussein knows that he has little to fear from a country that has been shamelessly propitiating him since it helped him win the Iran-Iraq war in 1988.

At the time, the U.S. tilt toward Iraq was justified given the alternative. (Remember, we also chose Stalin over Hitler.) But that policy became obsolete the day the war ended in August of 1988. Yet the Bush administration carried on regardless. Despite Iraq's growing truculence and obvious hostility to the United States, the administration persisted in its pro-Iraqi policy. As late as last week, when Iraq first sent troops to the Kuwait border, the administration was fiercely resisting the imposition of sanctions by Congress.

With Iraq's "naked aggression" (President Bush's words) against Kuwait, all this has changed. The administration has frozen Iraqi assets, imposed a trade ban and sent an aircraft carrier to the region. That is a good start, although we have lost two years in trying to build an anti-Iraqi coalition.

What next? First, exert severe pressure on our allies to join a total quarantine of trade, especially military and high-tech trade, with Iraq. Then tell our friends in the gulf that if they want American protection they are finally going to have to (1) ask for it openly and (2) offer the United States facilities on the ground. Today, Kuwait pathetically requests help from all quarters. But for many years it had resolutely denied the United States any ground facilities because of the fear of being too closely associated with Washington.

We should say: No more. Can't have it both ways. Last week, for example, the United Arab Emirates begged the United States for a joint military exercise in response to Iraq's initial threats. We obliged. The Emirate ambassador then immediately announced that "there are no joint military maneuvers," that "all statements and comments issued so far are unjustified exaggerations," and that, yes, "there is some technical exercises as far as the air refueling to our tankers," but "this is basically an annual exercise which just happened to coincide with the unfortunate new developments in the area." First annual exercise, no doubt.

The mendacity of the smaller gulf states in their dealings with the United States is characteristic of Arab diplomacy. Egypt's presidential spokesman referred to the invasion as "the outbreak of hostilities in Kuwait at dawn today." Syria called for a meeting of the Arab League. The other members are mulling over the idea. Mean-

while, Arab foreign ministers meeting in Cairo deliberated and failed even to make a statement "pending consultations with their governments."

The Arab world is where Europe was in the 1930s. Everyone is playing his part. The Arab League is playing the League of Nations, which stood by while Mussolini attacked Abyssinia. President Mubarak of Egypt is playing Chamberlain, flying to Iraq to appease the unappeasable, then announcing that his mediation has bought peace for our time.

And Jordan, now engaged in rather ominous military cooperation with Iraq, is trying out the role of Mussolini's Italy to Hitler's Germany: slavish partner to the regional thug. This is ominous because an Iraqi-Jordanian alliance against Israel is the only way in which the current unpleasantness could explode into a general Arab-Israeli war.

So much for the myth of the "moderate Arabs." For several years now Iraq has been touted by the administration as part of the moderate coalition. If "naked aggression" is the way of the moderate Arabs, one wonders what the immoderates are up to.

[From the Washington Post, Aug. 3, 1990]

WOLF OUT OF BABYLON

(By George F. Will)

The anesthetizing tranquillity of the post-Cold War world has suddenly been driven away by Iraq's emphatic reminder of the nature of the pre-Cold War world. This echo of the preceding 30 or so centuries suggests how much like the past the future may be.

It is tempting, but misleading, to compare the strutting Saddam Hussein to Mussolini, and thereby diminish Hussein, making him seem, as Mussolini now does through the obscuring mists of history, more absurd than menacing. Mussolini was the very junior partner in the Axis and was last seen hanging from his heels at a Milan gas station. Hussein too is unlikely to die old, venerated, in dignified retirement or in his sleep. But he is unlike Mussolini in two significant particulars.

Hussein radiates a more virulent and personal viciousness than Mussolini did. (Mussolini's internal-security apparatus was evil but not as brutal as Hussein's, and it is unimaginable that Mussolini would have used poison gas against Italians as Hussein has against Iraq's Kurds.) And Hussein disposes of far more military might, relative to neighbors, than Mussolini did.

However, Hussein is a very 1930s figure. He issues ultimatums. He masses troops on international borders ostensibly to give weight to the diplomacy of ultimatums but actually to demonstrate, with contemptuous clarity, that ultimatums are perfunctory precludes to the crossing of borders.

The U.S. response to this, particularly regarding reassurances to Saudi Arabia, will probably be influenced, and for the better, by the fact that today's president is the last of a well-schooled line. Unless Lloyd Bentsen, the former bomber pilot, runs and wins in 1992, George Bush, the former fighter pilot, will be America's last president from the World War II generation. For that generation, war was the enveloping, formative experience, and the word "Munich" is freighted with warning when it denotes analogies.

The lesson of Munich was: When it is necessary to confront an expansionist dictator, sooner is better than later. As Douglas MacArthur said, in war all tragedy can be sum-

marized in two words—"too late." Too late perceiving, too late preparing for danger.

Democracy is not, as Ronald Reagan and others seem to assume, the certain solvent of danger. Democracy does not necessarily render a society pacific, just as a dictatorship (for example, Franco's Spain) does not necessarily manifest aggressive dynamism. But democracy does generally help domesticate nations. Therefore it is well to note the following:

Democracy has recently been sprouting here, there and, it almost seems, everywhere between the cracks in the crumbling concrete of despotisms. It has been sprouting not only in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, but in Latin America, too. However, the world still waits and watches, without grounds for near-term hope, for the first democracy in the so-called "Arab world."

In the 42 years since Israel was established on one-sixth of 1 percent of the land in "the Arab world," the reaction in the region to the existence of Israel has been unanimously hostile, and this unanimity has obscured the fact that the phrase "the Arab world" is only a geographic, not a political expression. The most envenomed and bloody relationships, and most volatile confrontations, do not involve Israel.

The "blame Israel first (and last, and in between)" brigade is large and growing, here and abroad. But it should be given pause by Hussein. Iraq's act is redundant evidence of this truth:

The existence of Israel, and of "the Palestinian question," usually has precious little—and often, as in this case, nothing—to do with the largest and most dangerous doings in the Middle East. Today it is especially apparent that Israel is the all-purpose but implausible alibi for the various pathologies that convulse many Arab nations and relations between them.

History will record more clearly than did contemporary journalism the fact that in the 1980s Iraq and Iran fought one of the major wars of this century of big wars. The war raged most of the time outside the range of television cameras and therefore largely outside the consciousness of the West.

This week, however, the West should remember with gratitude recent history's single most effective and beneficial act of arms control, Israel's 1981 bombing of Iraq's embryonic nuclear-weapon program. And this week it is wise to acknowledge that the world became more dangerous because nothing much happened after Iraq used poison gas against Iran. The regime of international restraint, sometimes called international law, was significantly weakened by the weakness—the virtual invisibility—of the world's response.

Israel noted that non-response and concluded, not for the first time, this: The unthinkable isn't.

Stephen Crane once wrote:

A man said to the universe:

"Sir, I exist!"

"However," replied the universe,

"The fact has not created in me

A sense of obligation."

Hussein has demonstrated the sincerity of his bellicose rhetoric. This demonstrates why Crane's poem expresses the essence, and correctness, of the statecraft of the only democracy in that unhappy region.

IS THE NUCLEAR POWER OPTION VIABLE?

HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, is the United States about to walk away from one of its most viable energy options—the nuclear power option? The answer may be "yes."

To address this question, the importance of the nuclear power option to the United States should be understood. Presently, almost 20 percent of the Nation's electricity comes from nuclear power, and more will be needed. Why? During 1989 the U.S. utility industry ran close to or below its minimum acceptable capacity margins. The industry has calculated that a potential for brownouts now exists in the Northeast, Southeast, and mid-Atlantic regions unless additional generating capacity is brought on line. A recent Gallup poll indicated that nearly 70 percent of the American public now believe that nuclear energy should play an important role in meeting our future electricity needs. Media analyses suggest that acceptance of nuclear power is gaining strength as the public becomes more knowledgeable about the limited near term contribution of renewable energy sources and the environmental limitations of fossil energy.

If nuclear power is important to our energy future, it also must be environmentally acceptable, and that means finding a viable solution to the disposal of the nuclear waste produced in nuclear power plants.

During the past 20 years we have achieved a national consensus that disposal of nuclear waste in deep underground repositories can be a safe solution. Significantly, the consensus for underground disposal has reached beyond the United States. France, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and Japan—all are making progress toward implementing underground repositories. In the United States, this approach was first recommended by the National Academy of Sciences in 1967. The repository concept became national policy in 1982 through a generic environmental impact statement process which including public hearings across the country, during which all disposal options were evaluated. Congress then passed the Nuclear Waste Policy Act in 1982 and subsequent amendments in 1987, which established the process by which the Nation would select, characterize, investigate, and license an underground repository for nuclear energy.

The resolution of this issue became more urgent when the Nuclear Regulatory Commission stated that nuclear power plants would not be licensed in the future unless there is confidence that the waste problem can be resolved. The Commission's deliberations on this point are documented in the "Nuclear Regulatory Commission Confidence Rule Making." With this background, it is not surprising that the utility industry has been reluctant to pursue nuclear power unless the waste produced by such plants could be permanently stored.

The 1987 amendments to the Nuclear Waste Policy Act [NWPA] narrowed the sites

for study as a potential repository to Yucca Mountain, NV, about 100 miles northwest of Las Vegas. To date, \$750 million has been spent on preliminary work. The Department of Energy [DOE] is now ready to begin specific studies to determine the viability of that site and, if it proves acceptable, proceed toward submitting the site for acceptance by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Congress. Unfortunately, for the past 2 years, the State of Nevada has refused to allow the DOE to implement the NWPA process to determine Yucca Mountain's suitability for an underground repository. The DOE is prepared to begin site investigation activities, but the State of Nevada has refused to issue environmental permits for new field work. Both Nevada and DOE have filed lawsuits and the issue is now before the court. Thus, the State of Nevada has prematurely halted the site investigation process before DOE can obtain sufficient data to determine site suitability.

The United States must not allow the process of selecting a site for nuclear waste disposal to be stalemated. The question is not whether Yucca Mountain is a suitable site, but rather whether the process that Congress defined for investigating the site should proceed. The NWPA process provides the opportunity for Nevada scientists, as well as other independent groups, to conduct oversight of the site's scientific investigations and challenge the suitability of the site before any determination is made to proceed with actual design and construction of a repository. If a State can effectively preempt this study phase, we may never have the opportunity to find a site in this country that would be suitable for underground disposal.

The 1987 amendments to NWPA provides that the President appoint "a negotiator to seek a State or Indian tribe willing to host a permanent repository—at a suitable site." The negotiator is authorized to negotiate the financial terms and conditions under which the States or Indian tribe is willing to host the repository. Such a negotiator could address this important set of conditions with officials of the State of Nevada. However, 3 years after the 1987 amendments, no negotiator has been appointed, and no one with authority has approached the people of Nevada to discuss the benefits which might make siting of the repository in their State an acceptable action.

There are potentially great benefits to a State hosting the repository, both in terms of financial assistance and long-term economic gain. Roads and bridges could be built and water projects could be accomplished. Thousands of jobs would be created. These benefits could well override the perceived negative aspects. Assignment of a negotiator to work diligently with the people of Nevada to find a mutually acceptable solution is imperative.

If Nevada cannot be convinced to allow the Department of Energy to proceed, then the Congress should intervene to provide a legislative solution. This Nation cannot allow the fate of its nuclear power option to be decided by a State government. Our national security and economic well-being may depend, in part, on its availability into the next century. But without an underground repository for disposal of high level waste, the nuclear option can be

lost. The time has come for the State of Nevada, the Department of Energy, and the Congress to join hands and find a solution that will clear the way for investigating a site which may be suitable for the Nation's underground nuclear waste repository and keep the nuclear option open.

PROGRAM THAT HAS RESULTED FROM GLASNOST

HON. NICHOLAS MAVROULES

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. MAVROULES. Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a unique exchange program that has resulted from glasnost. On July 25, I had the pleasure of meeting with four teenagers from the Soviet Union who want to establish an alcohol and drug prevention curriculum in their country. They are on a six-State tour to learn and exchange information about combatting drug and alcohol abuse. The delegation is headed by Dr. Maya Ermolova, head of chemical toxicology at Moscow's Hospital No. 17, the Soviet Union's major hospital for the treatment of alcoholism and chemical dependency. Youth to Youth, a Columbus, OH, based national nonprofit antidrug program, is the chief sponsor of the program.

While in the Nation's Capital, the Soviet teens visited with other congressional leaders and representatives of the Federal drug czar's office to afford Soviet and American teenagers the opportunity to work cooperatively toward the goal of introducing the Youth-to-Youth Program into the Soviet Union. These students were able to interact with many American youths through panels and forums, and learn about American drug abuse education, treatment, and prevention programs that can be implemented in the Soviet Union. Plans are underway for a reciprocal visit of a team of American Youth-to-Youth members to the Soviet Union next year.

In an interview with Dr. Edvard Drozdov, Moscow's Ministry of Health, he stated that standard practice for the treatment of alcoholics had been to use procedures such as blood transfusions, acupuncture, hypnosis, and so-called work therapy. Obviously, the Soviet Union could benefit greatly from the information United States researchers have attained on the proven success of alcohol and drug abuse education programs in this country. Only within the last couple of months have doctors in Soviet hospitals begun to offer psychological and socially based treatment like group therapy and individual counseling, similar to Alcoholics Anonymous. The implementation of Youth-to-Youth, a mentor program, and the peer leadership program are excellent examples of substance abuse education programs that provide American students with the skills and knowledge to resist the temptation of drugs and alcohol.

One of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's early initiatives 5 years ago was a crackdown on alcoholism, imposing higher fines for drunken drivers, shorter hours for liquor stores, and a reduction in the produc-

tion of vodka and other strong drinks. It appears as though these young Soviet teenagers recognize an urgency of their mission and for this we are all appreciative.

I commend to my colleagues an article from a newspaper in my district, the Peabody Times, that highlights the visit of these Soviet teens to my office.

[From the Peabody Times, Saturday, July 28, 1990]

MAVROULES, SOVIETS DISCUSS DRUG ABUSE PROGRAMS

(By Pamela Glass)

WASHINGTON—A group of Soviet teenagers, in the United States to learn more about American drug treatment and prevention programs, got a few tips this week from U.S. Rep. Nicholas Mavroules.

The Peabody Democrat invited the teens to his Capitol Hill office Wednesday afternoon to exchange ideas and learn more about what this country and the Soviet Union are doing to combat drug and alcohol abuse. The meeting was suggested by Julie Kiricopolis, a drug-free workplace consultant from Salem.

"We spend \$11 billion for drug programs and an additional \$1 billion for military interdiction programs," Mavroules told the four teens and their chaperone, who heads the chemical toxicology department at a Moscow hospital. "We could put the Soviet Union, the Warsaw Pact countries, the NATO alliance and the United States together and you'll never stop the problem because of the greed and the profit associated with the drug trade."

"We need to begin (drug) education in the kindergarten."

Mavroules said he wanted to share his views on the drug problem with the teens and give them information about successful U.S. programs that prevent and treat drug abusers, such as the Project-Kids-Care, which is used in North Shore schools.

The drug war has become a top priority for Mavroules in Congress. He has used his seat on the House Armed Services Committee to argue for a wider role for the military in drug interdiction and has traveled the country talking to law enforcement officials and educators about the drug problem as a member of the National Commission on Drug-Free Schools.

The teenagers, who attend an elite high school in Moscow where they learn English, told Mavroules that the Soviet Union is only now beginning to acknowledge and discuss the breath of substance abuse among its citizens.

Glasnost—the policy of openness that is encouraged by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev—has created better opportunities to treat those suffering from alcohol and drug abuse, they said.

Until recently, most alcoholics have been treated in psychiatric hospitals with blood transfusions, glucose injections and hypnosis. Last week, Moscow's Ministry of Health announced an agreement with a U.S. foundation to set up an American-style alcohol and drug treatment program, similar to the one used by Alcoholics Anonymous, in Moscow that emphasizes group therapy and individual counseling.

But despite these changes, treatment and education programs are few and reach only a small number of those in need. The teens said there is no active effort in Soviet schools to educate children and teens about the dangers of taking drugs or drinking too much liquor.

"In the schools we don't explain why it's bad," said Igor Ermolov, 15. He said he'd like to start a national anti-drug program in the Soviet Union, similar to Youth to Youth, an Ohio-based nonprofit anti-drug project. The Soviet teens are touring the U.S. at the invitation of that program and plans are under way for a reciprocal visit of American teens to the Soviet Union next year.

Dr. Maya Ermolova, head of chemical toxicology at Moscow Hospital No. 17, said 150,000 people are registered in Moscow's substance abuse treatment centers. Most are men, she said but drinking problems among women are on the rise.

Drug abuse has not been a major problem, she said, but the potential is there for greater abuse. Today there are about 120,000 registered drug addicts, most of them teenagers, and 30,000 drug-related crimes a year.

Ermolova said heroin is widely available because it is homegrown. But crack cocaine is virtually nonexistent.

Ermolova was not too optimistic, however, that the huge Soviet bureaucracy, already burdened with other pressing problems, can deal effectively with drug and alcohol abuse. The initiative must come from families she said, but that, too, will be difficult.

"Our country is a great political club," she said. "Every night we have great political discussions in our homes. Our teenagers and our children are out of our real attention."

ACCOUNTING REFORMS NECESSARY TO AVOID FUTURE FINANCIAL DEBACLES

HON. RON WYDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, 2 weeks ago, the Resolution Trust Corporation stated that, "40 percent of the savings and loan failures were caused by fraud and abuse by insiders . . . by criminal action by the owners, directors, and managers." The RTC found widespread evidence of kickbacks, worthless loans, falsified appraisals, excessive loans to insiders, and criminal activity at almost half of the S&L's that have been taken over by the Government.

Each of these insolvent institutions were supposed to have had important accounting safeguards in place to deter such wrongdoing. Each institution had in-house accountants charged with implementing responsible internal controls for their S&L. Each institution had outside accountants charged with making an independent assessment of the institution's books to ensure the financial statements correctly reflecting the condition of the S&L's.

Together, these accountants were supposed to have been the Nation's first line of defense against fraud and illegality at S&L's. Clearly, these defenses failed. Accountants did not cause the S&L mess, but the breakdown of these so-called accounting safeguards will cost taxpayers billions in the years ahead.

I am particularly disturbed by the evidence that the auditors did not promptly inform Government regulators of the horrifying acts of

fraud and illegality at S&L's that now fill up our morning newspapers. Why didn't they?

The current financial reporting system simply doesn't require accountants to directly inform regulators when their clients engages in fraud or illegalities. The current system is a convoluted morass that consists of little more than accountants telling management they've uncovered fraud at the company. It does virtually nothing to protect the public from the kind of ripoffs that took place with the S&L's.

The S&L scandal shows the consequences of our loophole-ridden system of financial reporting:

Twenty-nine of thirty-one insolvent California S&L's had clean audits shortly before they were taken over by the Government. The Office of Thrift Supervision told Congress last year that faulty 1986 and 1987 audits of California-based Lincoln Savings and Loan were "proof positive that any thrift in America could obtain a clean audit opinion despite being grossly insolvent."

The GAO, in a 1989 study of 11 failed S&L's, found that in more than half of those cases, "CPA's did not adequately audit and/or report the S&L's financial or internal control problems in accordance with professional standards."

The FDIC is now alleging in court that, by delaying regulatory action, Arthur Young & Co.'s faulty audits of Western Savings Association in Dallas cost taxpayers an additional \$500 million. The FDIC now has more than 20 suits pending against accounting firms for fraud, negligence and other professional failures in auditing insolvent S&L's.

Congress now has the opportunity to reform the financial reporting system and prevent another debacle. There are several areas we should zero in on to correct the system's flaws.

First, let us understand who an accountant is ultimately responsible to. The U.S. Supreme Court has made it clear that even though a private client pays for a CPA's services, the accountant's obligation is first to the public. In the 1984 case, *United States versus Arthur Young & Co.*, the Court summed it up succinctly: "By certifying the public reports that collectively depict a corporation's financial status, the independent auditor assumes a public responsibility transcending any employment relationship with the client."

Second, direct reporting of fraud is working well elsewhere—both in the United States and overseas. In the United States, precedents already exist for direct reporting. Accountants of broker dealers are currently required to report fraud to the SEC if the broker dealer does not itself report to the SEC within 24 hours of notification by the accountant.

And overseas, England's Banking Act of 1987 clearly states that auditors are required to report frauds by top management directly and confidentially to the Bank of England. If this report is done in good faith, the act provides the auditor protection from liability for any violations of confidentiality or other agreements.

Third, accountants who report fraud are not becoming representatives of the U.S. Government, regulators, or prosecutors. Besides dis-

charging the obligations laid out by the Supreme Court, accountants will be providing an early warning system, an alarm bell, so that those with law enforcement responsibilities—such as the power to prosecute—can step in before enormous public harm has been done.

Had accountants sounded an early alarm about S&L fraud, the billions American taxpayers are going to have to pay would be far less.

And I ask my colleagues, if accountants aren't the ones to sound the early warning bells, who is?

Energy and Commerce Committee chairman, JOHN DINGELL, through his Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, has held more than 25 hearings over the last 5 years to examine these issues.

In 1985, the subcommittee held five public hearings on accounting abuses at Beverly Hills Savings & Loan and found that: First, senior managers were involved in substantial conflicts of interest, and received payments from real estate developers for high-risk commercial projects; second, Beverly Hills did not have adequate books and records, proper internal control systems, proper appraisals for its commercial projects, or sound loan closing and documentation procedures; third, Beverly Hills management used accounting gimmicks to turn huge losses from major commercial real estate investments into instant "paper profits"; fourth, management booked \$1.7 million of profit for the third quarter of 1983 on an apartment project sale later found to be false; and fifth, Beverly Hills management responded to a hostile takeover attempt by inflating reported earnings, which apparently harmed Beverly Hills as an institution.

None of these matters were reported by the institution's independent auditor and the Government is now seeking \$300 million in compensatory damages from the Big Six Firm Touche, Ross.

Shortly after those hearings, I introduced with Chairman DINGELL, the Financial Fraud Detection and Disclosure Act to prevent the problems the subcommittee found from happening again. After further consultation with the accounting profession, I introduced a second version with changes made to accommodate additional concerns of the profession.

A revised version of that legislation was the focus of a hearing yesterday before the Subcommittee on Telecommunications and Finance, chaired by EDWARD MARKEY. During the remaining days of this session, I will be working with Mr. MARKEY and the subcommittee's ranking Republican, MATTHEW RINALDO, Chairman DINGELL, Congressman LENT and other committee members to fashion legislation that would reform our financial reporting systems so Congress won't be back in a few years facing another calamity like the S&L disaster.

Under the Leadership of Chairman MARKEY and Congressman RINALDO, the Telecommunications and Finance Subcommittee has passed vitally important legislation this session to protect the integrity of our financial

markets, strengthen the enforcement powers of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and protect purchasers of worthless penny stocks. I am very hopeful that the bipartisan approach that produced these reforms can be duplicated in the accounting area, so that accounting reform legislation can be enacted before Congress adjourns in October.

Our job is made easier because at yesterday's hearing, Charles A. Bowsher, Comptroller General of the United States, supported each of the concepts proposed in the legislation I am circulating to committee members and other interested parties. Mr. Bowsher, a leader in the accounting field at the Big Six firm Arthur Andersen before he went into public service, said it was now in the public interest to enact legislation including these reforms:

Public companies should be required to periodically evaluate and report on the effectiveness of their internal accounting controls and management controls.

Auditors should be required to evaluate internal control systems established by corporate managers to ensure that the internal controls are sufficient so that corporate assets are handled properly and lawfully.

Auditors should be required to file a separate report on their evaluation of internal control systems and those reports should be included in the annual reports filed by public companies.

All audits of public companies should be conducted in a manner that reasonably ensures the detection of substantial illegalities that would have a material impact on the financial statements or operations of the audited company.

Audits of public companies should include procedures designed to identify related party transactions which are material to the financial statements or which otherwise require disclosure under the 1934 Securities Exchange Act.

Audits should include procedures designed to review risks, uncertainties, and other conditions which may affect the issuer's ability to continue its business, and which permit the auditor to conclude whether there is substantial doubt about the issuer's ability to continue as a going concern over the ensuing fiscal year.

Auditors of public companies should be required to report substantial illegalities detected during the course of an audit to regulators, if the auditor first reports the illegality to the appropriate level of the company's management and action is not taken promptly to terminate and correct the illegality.

Auditors who in good faith inform regulators of substantial illegalities on the part of management, that management has refused to correct, should be provided protection against liability.

I am very pleased that Mr. Bowsher supports these important reforms that are much needed to prevent future debacles like the savings and loan mess, and I look forward to working with all my colleagues to see them enacted.

KEEP THE NORTHWEST'S WATER IN THE NORTHWEST

HON. DENNY SMITH

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. DENNY SMITH. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution that reaffirms Federal law concerning the allocation of water from the Columbia River Basin. Once again, southern California is eyeing the Pacific Northwest's resources.

Currently, it is illegal for the Federal Government even to participate in any study that has as its objective the transfer of water from the Columbia River Basin to any other region of the United States, unless such study is approved by the Governors of all affected States. Despite this prohibition, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors has passed a resolution calling for a study of the construction of aqueducts from the Columbia and Snake Rivers, claiming that the Pacific Northwest is just wasting its water by letting it flow to the ocean.

The Northwest is not the energy or water farm for southern California. The water in the Northwest is not wasted. It is used for fish flows, for navigation, for power production, and for irrigation. Southern California is doing little to control growth or conserve water. It is only looking to extend its tentacles even further outside the region to meet its own requirements, at a significant environmental cost to other areas.

I would urge my colleagues to join me in reaffirming current Federal law prohibiting the study of this massive water transfer.

The resolution follows:

H. CON. RES. —

Whereas it is longstanding policy that States lying wholly or partially within a river basin have primacy in allocating that river's water;

Whereas current law prohibits the Federal Government from studying the transfer of Columbia River Basin water to other river basins or to other regions without the consent of the Governors of all of the affected States;

Whereas the board of supervisors of a certain county in California recently resolved that despite the statutory prohibitions on Federal participation, aqueducts should be built to carry Columbia River and Snake River water to California; and

Whereas Columbia River water is fully utilized: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that the requirements of Public Law 99-662 concerning Columbia River Basin transfers are reaffirmed and that no water should be transferred from the Columbia River Basin to other river basins or to other regions, nor should the Federal Government participate in any studies of such transfers, without the consent of the Governors of all of the affected States.

BRENNAN: THE GIANT

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Justice William J. Brennan and his enormous contributions to the constitutional principles under which all of us are protected. Still waters run deep, Mr. Speaker, and so it is that the warm and gracious William J. Brennan can, upon closer reflection, be seen for the constitutional titan that he is. In 1984, the conservative magazine *National Review* conceded that "No individual in this country, on or off the Court, has had a more profound and sustained impact upon public policy in the United States for the past 27 years." For once, Mr. Speaker, the *National Review* was right.

Mr. Speaker, Justice Brennan has been a champion of those individual rights that most concerned the Constitution's framers, the rights of individuals to be free of the unbridled power of the State. Soon after the Constitution's ratification, James Madison wrote of his concern regarding "essential rights, particularly the rights of conscience in the fullest latitude, the freedom of the press, trials by jury, and security against general warrants * * *," and Justice Brennan recognized that these concerns are just as relevant today.

He understood that forcing a college professor to comply with various loyalty requirements by inhibiting his or her ability to speak freely, conflicted with Madison's "rights of Conscience in the fullest latitude." He understood that allowing a local sheriff to use State libel laws to silence newspaper articles on the civil rights movement profoundly violated Madison's vision of a free press. He understood that strip searching a 13-year-old school girl to search for drugs where no prior suspicion of drug use existed—and where no drugs were found—substantiated Madison's fear of general warrants. It is Brennan's detractors, not Justice Brennan, who have declared the Bill of Rights and original intent obsolete.

The Constitutional Convention delegates often invoked posterity and crafted a Constitution that would adapt to the country's changes. Pennsylvanian James Wilson's words were typical of many when he said that "we are providing a Constitution for future generations and not merely for the circumstances of the moment." Justice Brennan understands this central concept. Mr. Speaker, it is ironic that Justice Brennan is criticized by the so-called conservatives as a "judicial legislator" precisely because of his willingness to give life to the Constitution's original design.

Was Justice Brennan a radical judicial legislator when he sought to extend the protections of the Constitution to minorities and women? He committed the sin of interpreting the Constitution because he believed that its amendments were intended to have meaning and effect for all people and for all time. He believed that "The citizens of all our States are also and no less citizens of our United States," and that in the United States, no form of Government power could act with im-

punity against an individual where the Bill of Rights had promised its protections.

Mr. Speaker, the President and the Senate are faced with the nomination and confirmation of a replacement for Justice Brennan; David H. Souter of New Hampshire has been nominated by President Bush. Current trends in the Supreme Court's decisions threaten many of our most cherished liberties, and it is on this appointment that many of our freedoms may turn for years to come.

Members of the Senate must not take excessive comfort in the notion that Supreme Court Justices are unpredictable. The surprise factor must not become a prescription for abdicating the responsibility to determine what can be determined with regard to the views of the nominee. While it may be inappropriate to ask a nominee his views on hypothetical situations, it is appropriate to ask a prospective Justice to comment on the reasoning set forth in cases previously decided. What are Mr. Souter's feelings about the rights to privacy articulated in *Griswold versus Connecticut* and *Roe versus Wade*? Does he concur in the reasoning pertaining to the right to free speech set forth in the flag burning case known as *Texas versus Johnson*? And what about the recent religious free exercise case of *Employment Division of Oregon versus Smith*?

The Senate has both the right and the duty to ask these political questions, despite the notion currently in vogue that would limit advice and consent inquiries to basic issues of character and competence. Indeed, the Federalist papers describe the Senate as a coequal partner with the President in the nominating process, to provide a measure of democratic control on that branch of Government, the judicial branch, otherwise more remote from the people. In the words of Justice Brennan, "There's absolutely nothing in the Constitution which limits the advice and consent function of the Senate. Nothing. * * * And any Senator, furthermore, is entitled to ask any damn question he wants—about ideology or whatever the hell it may be."

Ultimately, each Senator must cast his or her vote regarding nomination in a manner that is consistent with that Senator's views on the substantive legal rights hanging in the balance. No person should claim to be a proponent of the right to free speech or privacy or religious freedom and at the same time vote to confirm a nominee with opposing views.

We can best honor William J. Brennan, our Constitution, and the original intent of its framers, by choosing a new member of the Supreme Court who will continue William Brennan's legacy. Let us discharge our duty as honorably as he discharged his.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE ARE GOOD FOREIGN AID

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, in recent years we have witnessed a heartening trend toward democracy worldwide. In Latin Amer-

ica, dictatorships in Nicaragua, Panama, and Chile have been replaced by democratically elected Governments. The openings in Eastern and Central Europe have been equally encouraging. We can only hope that other countries will follow their lead.

But the transition to true democracy will not be achieved overnight; nor will the road be free of obstacles. We, as champions of democracy, must do all that we can to assist these nations in their struggle for democracy and help them to achieve the economic and social stability necessary for that democracy to survive and flourish.

There is a tendency in this body, whenever we mention foreign assistance, to think about monetary aid. Though financial assistance and guarantees are a necessary part of any aid program, this Member would like to call attention to another, equally vital aspect of any successful program—that is, the human factor. Without dedicated men and women, working together with the men and women of other nations, the U.S. foreign aid effort could not succeed. It is people who help us understand each other and help us work together in building a better world for all of our children. For that reason, this Member strongly supports cultural and volunteer exchange programs such as the Sister City Program and the Peace Corps, as a means to aid these countries and promote better relations.

As the United States and the newly democratic nations become friends, we must break down the barriers that years of hostility and misinformation have created. And it is the men and women who go to these nations, as Peace Corps or Farmer-to-Farmer volunteers, as technical advisors and as exchange students, who will bring back an understanding of these cultures to those of us who remain at home. By their example, as well as through their direct assistance, American exchange representatives will show the people of these nations that Americans are neither Yankee imperialists nor mindless materialists. Reciprocal exchanges, in which Europeans or Latin Americans come to the United States, would further increase mutual understanding.

Mr. Speaker, the August 2 edition of the Lincoln Star contains an insightful editorial on the expanded role of the Peace Corps Program in meeting this new cultural challenge. This Member would call it to the attention of my colleagues.

[From the Lincoln Star, Aug. 2, 1990]

GLOBAL PUSH FOR FREEDOM REVIVES THE PEACE CORPS

You could say that the Peace Corps is back by popular demand.

It has aged and shrunk since its heyday in the '60s when John Kennedy led an idealistic nation and created the corps to spread capitalist expertise with a friendly face. The average age of volunteers back then was 22; today it is 31.

Rural initiatives in Third World nations once drew the lion's share of projects. They're still important, but today the Peace Corps is increasingly involved in urban projects and environmental protection. And it is going where no Peace Corps volunteer has ever gone before—into Eastern Europe—literally following the emergence of liberalization and democratic yearnings around the globe.

Peace Corps Director Paul Coverdell will accompany Secretary of State James Baker on a historic visit to Mongolia, a reclusive, formerly Soviet-dominated nation that seeks broadened trade with the West and Peace Corps volunteers.

With the addition of Hungary and Poland in June, Peace Corps volunteers are at work in 70 countries (political instability in the Philippines and Liberia has caused the temporary withdrawal of volunteers from those nations). A delegation plans to visit Nicaragua; the corps is exploring relations with a bevy of African nations that have never had or have rejected Peace Corps aid in the past.

The Peace Corps says it expects to be invited into more countries in the next 18 months than in the last 18 years combined. This is heavy stuff and a credit to a program that has weathered a couple decades of indifference and cynicism.

So where has the Peace Corps been?

The Peace Corps never exactly went anywhere. But its directive of self-sacrificing voluntarism and idealism got buried by the juggernaut of greed and self-aggrandizement that to a large extent defined the Me Decade of the '70s and the I'll-get-mine motto of the deregulated 1980s.

And the Peace Corps lost some of its identity when it was merged for a time under an umbrella agency called ACTION; it also lost funding and volunteers. From a high of 15,500 in the late '60s, the Peace Corps dropped to under 5,000 volunteers in '82-'83.

But now President Bush has proposed a 10 percent increase in Peace Corps funding, \$16 million in 1990, bringing its budget to \$181 million. The Peace Corps hopes to double its volunteer army to 12,000 by the end of the decade. It shouldn't be hard with increased funding—last year some 14,000 individuals interviewed for 3,200 openings.

We should be proud of the quiet, good work done by Peace Corps volunteers, who selflessly give up a year or two or even more of their lives to help others.

Their pay? Living expenses while they're in the Peace Corps and a stipend of \$200 a month for every month of service after they leave the corps.

Clearly volunteers aren't in it for the money. The real pay-off is the ability to make a difference in another's life, to make this world a better place.

A RESOLUTION DESIGNATING THE FIRST WEEK OF OCTOBER AS NATIONAL CUSTOMER SERVICE WEEK

HON. JOHN HILER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. HILER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill designating October 1 through 7 as "National Customer Service Week."

The intent of this legislation is to focus on the importance of the customer and the customer service profession to corporate success. As we are all aware, in a free-market economy the quality of customer service and the value placed on the satisfaction of the consumer will win markets for a company. The lack of these qualities can tarnish a company's reputation and cause a loss of markets.

In this economy, it is the customer who keeps things going. It is the customer who keeps people employed, and it is the custom-

er who keeps us strong. The customer service profession is dedicated to keeping customers happy. To addressing their concerns when they arise, and to keep them interested in pursuing and using the goods and services that American workers provide.

Thus, I believe it is high time to pay tribute to both the customer and those who dedicate their lives to keeping customers happy—the customer service industry. I hope my colleagues will join me in this effort and support the designation of a National Customer Service Week.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the full text of the bill be printed in the RECORD at this point, and yield back the balance of my time.

H.J. RES. —

Whereas recognizing the value and importance of the customer drives the quality of customer service;

Whereas excellent customer service distinguishes those companies that understand the importance and influence a customer has on success;

Whereas today's high cost of attracting new customers further emphasizes the need to keep existing customers through effective service;

Whereas excellent customer service contributes to the growth and success of every company; and

Whereas when customer service is recognized as contributing to a company's profit, the professional status of customer service continues to increase: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That October 1 through 7, 1990, is designated as "National Customer Service Week", and the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN ROMANIA

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, today the Helsinki Commission, of which I am cochair, learned of the release of Romanian student leader Marian Munteanu, who was detained during the violent suppression of the Romanian opposition in Bucharest in mid-June. The release, while long overdue, is welcome.

The commission remains concerned, however, about the approximately 185 other detainees taken into custody during and after the June violence. In July, my fellow commissioners and I alerted President Iliescu to our disquiet over reports that the detainees have not had adequate access to their families or legal counsel, and that some require urgent medical care. We asked President Iliescu for information on the detainees' whereabouts and condition, but have received no answer. One particularly disturbing aspect of the situation is that there are minor-age children among the detainees being deprived of their rights under Romanian law. In any case, none of those in detention should be held if charges have not been filed against them.

The cloud of injustice still hangs heavily over Romania. Mr. Munteanu still is under investigation. Members of the democratic opposition remain subject to threats and intimidation. A new draft media law reportedly imperils Romania's nascent press freedom.

The Helsinki Commission urges the Romanian Government to take further concrete steps to demonstrate its commitment to the principle adopted this past June in Copenhagen by the 35 CSCE participating States that "... the rule of law does not mean merely a formal legality which assures regularity and consistency in the achievement and enforcement of democratic order, but justice based on the recognition and full acceptance of the supreme value of the human personality and guaranteed by institutions providing a framework for its fullest expression."

We call on the Romanian Government to institutionalize respect for human dignity and human rights in accordance with its CSCE commitments.

RECIPROCITY IN INTERNATIONAL GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1990

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I joined with Chairman JOHN CONYERS of the Committee on Government Operations and a number of our House colleagues in introducing legislation aimed at providing American companies with increased access to the \$200 billion international government procurement market.

The bill we introduced, the "Reciprocity in International Government Procurement Enforcement Act of 1990," attempts to get to the heart of the problem of discrimination against American firms in foreign government procurement.

On May 1, 1990, the Subcommittee on Legislation and National Security of the Committee on Government Operations received testimony from the Deputy U.S. Trade Representative regarding section 7003 of the Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-418). Section 7003 requires the President to submit an annual report to Congress on the extent to which foreign countries discriminate against U.S. products or services in making government procurements.

At the May hearing, the subcommittee was told that several of our trading partners were discriminating against U.S. companies with regard to Government procurements. The U.S. Trade Representative found that United States suppliers will not enter European markets because of "the uncertain use of fair procurement procedures"; that United States suppliers are not provided with fair procurement practices in the Italian heavy electrical equipment sector; and that certain Japanese Government procurement practices have also been discriminatory in a manner that has hurt United States industry.

Despite these findings, the U.S. Trade Representative failed to name a single country as

discriminating against American industry. Section 305(d)(3) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 was invoked as authority not to make a formal identification. That section allows the President to use any other additional criteria deemed appropriate when making the identification required by the Trade Act. The reason given was that negotiations to liberalize trade were underway and that formally identifying such countries, which is what the law requires, could undermine overall policy goals.

Quite frankly, this is a misinterpretation of the purpose of the statute. Instead of providing the President with the flexibility to consider other criteria necessary to determining if a country is discriminating, the provision has been used as a loophole to disregard evidence of discrimination. The bill we introduced yesterday removes this loophole.

The bill also establishes a mechanism to effectively coordinate defense trade policy with overall U.S. trade policy goals. This would be accomplished by amending the Buy American Act of 1933 to require any agency head seeking a public interest waiver of the act to obtain the concurrence of the U.S. Trade Representative.

The subcommittee's comprehensive review of procurement issues revealed that the Department of Defense has been unilaterally waiving the Buy American Act when signing procurement agreements with other nations. The result has been greater access to American procurement markets for foreign contractors, without necessarily gaining reciprocal access to foreign procurement markets for American firms. Requiring the approval of the U.S. Trade Representative will ensure greater coordination of defense and nondefense trade policy, and will put an end to the undercutting of larger trade policy goals.

Finally, the bill requires the Office of Federal Procurement Policy to submit an annual report to Congress on the number and value of Federal procurement contracts and subcontracts awarded to foreign firms. The annual report will identify the number and value of Federal procurement contracts and subcontracts performed outside the United States, as well as those awarded under the International Procurement Code. Timely and accurate information relating to the effectiveness of the International Government Procurement Code and Federal procurement policy, is critical to maintaining a strong and efficient American defense industrial base and ensuring American access to foreign procurement markets.

Mr. Speaker, the Reciprocity in International Government Procurement Enforcement Act addresses serious shortcomings in existing procurement law which were identified during a series of extensive hearings held by the Government Operations Committee. As the ranking minority member of the committee, I sincerely hope that my House colleagues will take the time to review the bill's provisions and then join with me and Chairman CONYERS in working for the speedy enactment of this important legislation.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1990

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Federal Employees Assistance Act of 1990 to help employees who are affected by major reorganizations, reductions in force or transfers of functions in any department or agency of the Federal Government.

In the coming months, Congress will have to address the many issues associated with reductions in the Department of Defense. These issues include the placement of Federal employees and military members, the impact of base and plant closings on communities throughout the Nation, and the need for diversification of the defense industry. We welcome the changes in the world that have brought us to this point. But, now we face a whole new set of problems. We have the opportunity, however, to address these problems, and the problems which may be faced by other Federal agencies, in a proactive rather than a reactive fashion. The Federal Employees Assistance Act establishes a variety of initiatives to help employees find continuing employment.

While many DOD-related measures have already been introduced, most deal with the problems of the private sector, or provide assistance after a Federal employee is separated. This act covers employees in any Federal agency which is facing a major reduction. The Assistance Act will stimulate placement before employees are separated. These provisions are funded from agency savings attributable to the reductions.

TRAINING

For the first time, the Government would be allowed to train employees for jobs in the public and private sector. The Employees Assistance Act would also provide training grants to enable employees to complete training to gain skills for a job in demand in the private or public sector.

JOB PLACEMENT

The media has made the peace dividend a household word. One definition of dividend is "gift or bonus". It is disconcerting that the outcome of the events in Europe may be just the opposite. I'm concerned about the number of employees, both Federal and private, who will saturate the work place looking for jobs.

This legislation addresses this concern by allowing agencies, by contract, to take advantage of outside professional placement and counseling services. These professionals know where the jobs are and how to help workers through turbulent times. Federal agencies should be able to capitalize on their expertise.

The act also encourages employers to hire Federal employees who face reduction by providing that rather than receiving severance pay, the employee may elect to have periodic payments made to a non-Government employer. The employer must agree to hire the employee on a full-time basis for at least 1

year at a rate of pay not less than the rate the employee was paid by the Government.

In addition, when an employee who is faced with separation must relocate to a different geographic area to find work, the new employer may be reimbursed for a portion of the employee's travel, transportation and subsistence expenses.

Federal agencies, State, local, and private employers are charged to cooperate to try to minimize the unemployment of individuals separated from the Government during major reductions.

RETIREMENT

To encourage a reduction of employees through means other than reduction in force, this bill allows employees to retire and return immediately to their position on a part-time, temporary basis—not to exceed 2 years—without a salary offset. Pay or grade levels are not capped, however total compensation—salary plus annuity—may not exceed the previously earned salary.

I believe this provision will encourage the retirement of employees who may be considering leaving the work force but are not sure of their future plans or financial status. It will give them the opportunity to enjoy part-time work and part-time retirement with no loss of income and gives the Government flexibility and stability. For each two employees who take this opportunity, the agency saves one space.

Mr. Speaker, I realize the Employee Assistance Act will be expensive. But we must accept the fact that if we are unable to place employees separated in major reductions, we will have to pay the high cost of severance pay and unemployment compensation—not to mention the untold financial and emotional cost to the employees and their families. It is in everyone's best economic interest to find continuing employment for civil servants, particularly the thousands in the Department of Defense who may have to pay the price of the peace dividend through unemployment.

Peace is priceless, but peace is also costly. We've effectively spent money over the years to deter the threat. Now we must spend money for the good of those individuals who have given so much in the defense of this great country. And we must prepare for other major changes that may occur in the Federal workplace.

I urge each of you to favorably consider this important bill.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES ASSISTANCE ACT— SECTION ANALYSIS

SUMMARY

The Federal Employees Assistance Act provides for retraining and other forms of assistance to employees who may be separated from Government service as a result of a major reorganization, reduction-in-force, or transfer of function. The Act encourages placement of employees before they are separated. The provisions of this Act are funded from agency savings attributable to the reductions.

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

The Act may be cited as the "Federal Employees Assistance Act of 1990."

SECTION 2. TRAINING.

When there is a major reduction-in-force (RIF) that is likely to have substantial ad-

verse economic impact within one or more geographic areas, employees who are likely to be separated may be retrained for non-Government jobs.

SECTION 3. TRAINING GRANTS.

Employees who may be separated under the conditions described in Section 2 may receive grants to defray the cost of training for another job. The grants are limited to 15% of the employee's salary or \$5,000, whichever is lower.

SECTION 4. SEVERANCE PAY AND COOPERATIVE EFFORTS.

Severance Pay. Rather than receive severance pay, an employee separated under the conditions described in Section 2 may elect to waive their right to severance pay and instead have periodic payments made to a non-Government employer. The employer must agree to hire the employee on a full-time basis for at least one year at a rate of pay not less than the employee was paid by the Government.

Cooperative Efforts. Agencies shall, in cooperation with State and local employment offices, and other commercial and private employment agencies, seek to minimize unemployment of individuals separated from the Government under the circumstances described in Section 2.

SECTION 5. TEMPORARY SERVICES OF EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS.

Agencies may use professional placement or recruiting services to find continuing jobs for employees who are to be separated because of RIF.

SECTION 6. RELOCATION EXPENSES.

The Government may reimburse private employers for some moving expenses when they hire an employee who may be separated under the conditions described in Section 2. The amount of the reimbursement is limited to \$5000.00 or 10% of the employee's salary, whichever is lower.

SECTION 7. WAIVER OF CERTAIN DUAL COMPENSATION PROVISIONS.

To encourage reductions through means other than RIF, agencies may allow retirement eligibles to retire and draw their full annuity plus salary while working part-time for periods up to 24 months. Salary plus annuity is limited to the amount of salary payable before retirement.

SECTION 8. REPORTING REQUIREMENT.

Agencies will report to Congress annually on the number of major reorganizations, reductions-in-force, or transfers of function. The report will include the types of measures taken under the provisions of this Act to reduce the number of separations and assist in the retraining and continuing employment of employees.

A SECURE AND WELL-FUNDED PRIVATE PENSION SYSTEM

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation to encourage the growth and enhance the security of our Nation's private pension system. My bill, the Retirement Security Protection Act of 1990, would allow employers to more adequately fund their defined benefit pension plans on a tax-deductible basis to ensure that they have sufficient

assets to deliver the benefits promised to employees when they retire.

Specifically, this legislation would modify the full-funding limitation established by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987 [OBRA '87]. OBRA '87 prohibits deductions for pension contributions if they would cause the assets of the plan to exceed 150 percent of current liabilities. This full-funding limit is often inadequate for young companies with new pension plans since there is no consideration of future salary increases for future service. In many cases, current liability is often less than half of projected liabilities, which take into account anticipated salary increases.

A 1989 study prepared by Hay/Huggins for the U.S. Department of Labor found that a number of plans, which have sufficient assets to provide benefits for their termination liabilities, would not be able to fund for future projected benefits to the degree required by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 [ERISA]. For example, the study showed that by 1992, the limits on maximum contributions were estimated to be below the minimum contributions needed to meet ERISA's funding requirements for at least 25 percent of all plans.

My bill would permit employers to consider future salary growth in funding their defined benefit pension plans. It would offer employers the choice of funding their plans at the greater of 150 percent of current liabilities—the current limit—or 90 percent of projected current liability. Projected current liability is based on current liability with the liabilities for active employees increased to allow for salary growth. The salary growth assumption would be no greater than the current liability interest rate, that is, 30-year Treasury, less 3 percentage points.

This legislation would also increase the excise tax on pension asset reversions from the current 15 percent to 30 percent. This component of the bill will send the message to plan sponsors that, while they will be permitted to more fully fund their plans on a tax-deductible basis, they will not be permitted to terminate their plans and recover surplus assets that contain a Federal subsidy if the money is not to be used for retiree pensions. The General Accounting Office has determined that for the majority of cases, the 15-percent excise tax does not fully recapture the tax advantage accrued by the employer.

The genesis of this proposal came from discussions I have had with members of the business community in the context of how Congress could improve the health of the private pension system. I would also like to thank the Pension Committee of the American Academy of Actuaries, the Employee Benefit Research Institute, and the Congressional Research Service for their unfailing courtesy and cooperation in providing sound technical advice and for critiquing a number of draft proposals. The bill being introduced today is much improved because of their help.

Further, I am pleased to announce that CRS has prepared an analysis which provides background on the full-funding limitation, identifies the nature of the problem, and describes how this legislation would improve the system.

As our population grows older, there will be additional demands upon our already strained entitlement programs. Accordingly, we must refine our national savings policy to relieve the pressure on Social Security, for example. Taking a long-term perspective, my bill strives to enhance pension plan formation and health rather than allowing pension policy to be driven exclusively by short-term budgetary considerations.

We can all appreciate the importance of a secure and well-funded private pension system. After a careful examination of this bill and the CRS analysis, I am convinced that the merits of the proposal will be evident. I would hope to have your support for this important legislation.

RECYCLING OF THIRD-CLASS MAIL

HON. BEVERLY B. BYRON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mrs. BYRON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to study the feasibility and encourage the use of recycled paper for third class mail, which is comprised of bulk business mail and advertisements.

It is necessary that we move in the direction of recycling in order to protect both our energy and environmental resources. Americans produce more waste per capita than other industrialized nations. It is estimated that we will produce about 180 billion pounds of waste by the year 2000; 40 percent of this waste is paper and paper products. Part of this is produced by discarded mail. In 1989, the Postal Service delivered 62.8 billion pieces of mail, weighing 7.5 billion pounds. It is also estimated that each recycled ton of paper saves 17 trees. If we can recycle a part, or better still, all of this mail, the sheer numbers involved would make it quite significant.

The legislation I am proposing would authorize the Postal Service to study and report to Congress, in writing, on ways to encourage greater use of recycled paper by third class mailers. The study would provide a description of alternatives, the advantage and disadvantage of each, and recommendations of appropriate legislation or administrative actions. The alternatives may include preferential rates or other recommendations the Postal Service sees fit. The bill would be a necessary step in our efforts to clean the environment and put our resources to better use.

I urge my colleagues to join me in the passage of this legislation.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the United States Postal Service shall study and report to Congress, in writing, on ways to encourage the greater use of recycled paper by mailers of third-class mail matter. The alternatives studied may include preferential postal rates and any other means within the jurisdiction of the Postal Service.

(b) The report shall include—

(1) a brief description of each proposed method;

(2) the advantages and disadvantages of each; and

(3) recommendations for any legislation or administrative action which may be necessary.

NORTH-SOUTH CENTER BILL

HON. ALBERT G. BUSTAMANTE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. BUSTAMANTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to introduce a piece of legislation which will create in the State of Texas, a North-South Center for the Study of Western Hemispheric Trade.

This Center would serve as an academic research institute which would study the advantages and disadvantages of liberalized trade relations among countries from North, Central and South America. The North-South Center will study topics such as the effects of increased trade on the American worker, and the impact of illegal Latin American immigration, from an interdisciplinary approach.

The North-South Center will help us make more knowledgeable decisions about the future role of the United States within our global economy. As we consider whether or not we will enter into free trade agreements with Mexico and other Latin American countries, an academic institution like the North-South Center could serve as a very useful, objective tool.

The Center will be affiliated with a Texas university or college which the U.S. International Trade Commission will help select. And what better place to locate a North-South Center than in Texas, through whose ports flowed approximately one-half of all United States-Mexican trade. More imports from, and more exports to Mexico, pass through Texas more than any other State.

The advantages to the North-South Center are multifold. It will provide information not only to Government policymakers, but also to companies which seek to do business in neighboring countries. This will facilitate business activity, and ultimately economic growth, within our hemisphere. Although the legislation appropriates \$10 million to establish the Center, businesses will also pay for the information they receive. In doing so, they will partially subsidize it. In this way, the Center will not have to depend wholly on Federal support, and will ideally, pay for itself after only a few years.

The North-South Center is something we do not get very often, a great return for a good price. I encourage my colleagues to consider the legislation and invite them to join me and Congressmen MIKE ANDREWS, JOHN BRYANT, and SOLOMON ORTIZ in sponsoring this bill.

THE U.S. COAST GUARD: 200 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise before you today to honor the U.S. Coast Guard as it celebrates its 200th anniversary on August 4, 1990.

The U.S. Coast Guard began its tour of duty in 1790. At that time it was known as the Revenue Marine and served as the Federal maritime law enforcement agency. Today, the Coast Guard provides Americans with countless services in such areas as search and rescue, marine inspection, marine environmental response, port safety and security, waterways management, and bridge administration.

As the Congressman of the First Congressional District of New York, situated on Long Island, and as a member of the Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Navigation, I have had a firsthand view of the invaluable services of our Coast Guard. This organization plays a prominent role in maintaining the safety of the Long Island community as well as the many visitors who frequent our beautiful island. The Coast Guard's impeccable rescue record is a credit to the selfless dedication of the men and women who represent this organization.

Aware, as we all are, of the importance of the U.S. Coast Guard, it is almost infeasible that a cutback in their budget could be suggested. Yet in 1988 such cuts were imposed and I, along with many of my colleagues, fought to ensure that the Coast Guard's indispensable services would not be impaired. We succeeded in restoring \$60 million to the agency's budget.

Through the years the Coast Guard has shown its versatility and its quick ability to take on new responsibilities in an ever changing world. Whether helping to fight the war on drugs or aiding in the cleanup of an oil spill, the Coast Guard has been a shining star and a tribute to the American way.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating the Coast Guard on its 200th anniversary. It has admirably served the United States in all of its areas of jurisdiction. I commend the Coast Guard on a job well done.

TRIBUTE TO CAPT. LEO BERGER

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a dear friend, Capt. Leo V. Berger, who was described in Barons magazine as "an old sea salt in businessman's garb." His story is a typical American success story—a story I would like to share with my colleagues in the Congress today, Mr. Speaker, as Leo marks his 70th birthday.

Leo Berger was an impoverished immigrant from Hungary, who spent his youth in an American orphanage. He rose to become one of the top independent shipowners in America. Along the way, he benefited from good timing and a bit of luck, but Leo's success is unmistakably the result of his sharp business mind.

In 1970, Leo heeded the call of our Government to help resurrect our Nation's dying merchant fleet. Larger ship operators were hesitant to participate in the new program, but he boldly took the lead in building American-flag bulk cargo fleet to compete directly with foreign-flag vessels.

As Barons said: "He built a fleet on a shoestring, avoided the agonies of a risk-laden industry, and reached the top rank of independent American shipowners." Those of us from Hungary are used to accomplishing remarkable things, but what Leo has done is incredible—even by Hungarian standards.

Leo Berger is an American patriot. He loves his adopted country, and he has made an important contribution to strengthening our Nation's shipping. He has always been ready when there is a need for his help. In 1983, the U.S. Navy was interested in transforming two existing vessels into floating "Bethesda Naval Hospitals" to serve American wounded in combat. Although one of his ships had been lost at sea the previous year, Leo rebounded from the loss by making a landmark deal with the Navy to remodel two of his ships into such floating hospitals. Once again, Captain Berger's success story was a success for America.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Capt. Leo Berger—he is a dedicated patriot and his example should serve as an inspiration to all Americans in showing that they can help our Nation and at the same time be successful in business.

THE U.N. POHL WASH

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, last January, the Special Representative of the United Nations, Reynaldo Galindo Pohl, traveled to Iran to make a first time 8-day investigation into the human rights situation. His report, however, resulted in concealing and occasionally reversing the truth of the atrocities committed by the Khomeini regime, and thus, served the interests of the dictatorship ruling Iran. As a result of such encouragement, the leaders of the Iranian regime found their hands freer than before, to violate human rights in that country and wage an unbridled campaign of terrorism abroad.

Immediate consequences of the report were: A surge in the number of executions and arrests, stepped up harassment of women and assassination of dissidents in exile. Iranian state-run newspapers Jomhuri Islami on February 17, 1990, and Kayhan on February 18, 1990, reported the execution of three persons in Hamedan:

1. Mohammad-Hossein Golzar Kabir, age: 27, sentenced to 173 lashes and beheading by a sword.

2. Gholam-Hossein Golzar Kabir, age: 28, sentenced to 148 lashes, being stabbed three times with a knife in the upper half of his body, and beheading by a sword.

3. Reza Khanian, age: 23, sentenced to 148 lashes, being stabbed three times with a knife in the upper half of his body, and beheading by a sword.

The verdicts carried out, in the matter of a few hours after being issued, at 8:30 a.m. on Thursday in the presence of a number of national officials, near the site of the crime * * *. The cut-off heads of two of the alleged criminals * * * were placed on the top of Bou Ali Sina's tomb (a sightseeing and tourist attraction). The corpses were driven around the city on a crane.

In reporting on his 8-day visit to Iran, Mr. Galindo Pohl contends that the Iranian regime has abandoned the practice of public executions. Tehran leaders, however, reported 206 public executions, carried out in less than 5 months, published in the state-run newspapers.

On the issue of terrorism abroad, on April 24, in Geneva, the Khomeini regime's agents assassinated Dr. Kazem Rajavi, the leading defender of human rights in Iran, and brother of Mr. Massoud Rajavi, leader of the Iranian Resistance, as he was driving home. The Mojahedin's Resistance movement immediately announced the names of the operatives involved, which included Tehran's Ambassador and chargé d'affaires in Switzerland.

On June 22, a Swiss judge identified the murderers: Thirteen agents "from more than one service of the Tehran regime" who had come to Europe using government service passports.

In fact, Galindo Pohl's report never remained committed to its crucial international mandate of investigating one of the most horrifying records of atrocity in contemporary times. The report as a whole, is a collection of counterfeit evidence, distorted facts and repetitions of statements by criminals like Lajevardi, infamous as the Butcher of Evin Prison. Under the banner of human rights, the basis and objectives of the report had been predetermined to justify the crimes of the regime ruling Iran.

The Iranian Resistance has recently criticized Mr. Galindo Pohl's 76-page report in a 354-page documentary book entitled, "Human Rights Betrayed; Galindo Pohl's Report Under Scrutiny." Excerpts of that book are enlightening as to what has taken place in the name of the United Nations.

Of the total number of paragraphs in the report, 28 percent are devoted to violations of human rights, 61 percent to the regime's witnesses and officials, and 11 percent to general statements and definitions which refer to the objectivity of the mission. Disregarding the 11 percent of general statements, we find that 69 percent of the report is in favor of the Tehran regime.

Citing statements by the Special Prosecutor for Drug Trafficking, paragraph 244 of Mr. Galindo Pohl's report states that "there have been—no executions—in public for 5 months."

A simple reference to the information provided by the Iranian Resistance, would have

revealed that only on the basis of the Iranian regime's official announcements in the state-run newspapers, public and mass executions had been carried out on October 8, 12, 17, 24, 30, and 31, November 11, 18, and 27, and on December 6 and 9. In response to this distortion of the truth, Mr. Galindo Pohl conceded in his Geneva press conference that there could be some inaccuracies.

Prior to the report, Mr. Galindo Pohl was repeatedly cautioned that the Tehran regime would clean up Evin Prison, leaving only a selected number of prisoners in order to prepare it for exhibition for reporters. He had also received addresses and floor plans of other secret and nonsecret prisons in Tehran, as well as information on the location of mass graves in the vicinity of the capital. Yet, he sufficed to only visit the workshop of Evin Prison.

In reality, the Khomeini regime brought several individuals before Galindo Pohl who gave testimony that, albeit their names were included as victims of execution, they were, indeed, alive. Therefore, it is obvious that the Khomeini regime attempted to undermine facts and findings provided Mr. Galindo Pohl, by the Iranian Resistance regarding the execution of more than 16,000 individuals. Unfortunately, the Special Representative succumbed to these tactics, resulting in no reference whatsoever, to the findings by the Iranian Resistance and furthermore, did not even attempt, to investigate the remaining 16,000 names and particulars.

Interestingly enough, if he had examined the list, he would have found that two of the four names provided by the regime, Mr. Mohmoud Reza Said Nejad and Mr. Behman Garai, never even appeared in the list of execution victims published by the Iranian Resistance. Furthermore, the names of two other individuals, Mr. Ismail Zarei and Mr. Soghra Farhadi, had been officially announced as being executed by the regime itself.

Again the Special Representative is given false information, yet he confidently cites it as a true statement without further attempts to verify it. He does the same with regards to the statements of Lajevardi, infamous as the Butcher of Evin, and mullah Moghtada'i, whose verdict on the forms of executions—beheading by sword, stoning to death, casting from a height, demolishing a wall on the convict's head, and burning alive—once shocked the world. Statements made by such high level officials are included in the conclusion of the report as the Special Representative's new discoveries in Iran.

Additionally, as cited in paragraph 237, additional witnesses were not able to see the Special Representative, because the regime had "literally blocked the way for anyone who wanted to enter."

Based on article 11 of the 46th session of the Human Rights Commission's resolution, Geneva—March 1990, periodic inspections by the International Red Cross were to be made of all prisons in Iran. Based on this same resolution, Galindo Pohl has been given a mandate to again visit Iran. It is unclear, however, why no Red Cross inspections have taken place while the Special Representative was preparing for his second visit.

Certainly, the repercussions of Galindo Pohl's mandate will prove to benefit the Khomeini regime and will contradict the objectives of the both the United Nations in general and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Furthermore, experience has proven that Galindo Pohl's mandate opens the door to additional assassinations and attacks such as those against Dr. Kazem Rajavi, and Mr. Hossein Abedini.

Hence, the Iranian Resistance has not exaggerated its evaluation of Galindo Pohl's report as a complete and false account of the situation and a green light to the regime's policy of human rights abuse. It is, therefore, understandable that the Iranian Resistance will have no choice but to discredit Galindo Pohl's next visit to Iran, scheduled within the next few weeks.

It is undeniable that the Iranian people and their democratic resistance have the right, and indeed, it is their responsibility, to insist that a new Special Representative be appointed by the United Nations and the Human Rights Commission. An individual is required who will take on this task with the utmost objectiveness. Also compelling, is the need for the presence of an observer and an interpreter, representing the resistance, to ensure an impartial examination and reporting of the different aspects of the violations of human rights in Iran.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE DR. ALBERT E. QUARTON

HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the memory of a man who truly spent his life making the world a better place for others, Albert E. Quarton, Jr., M.D. Dr. Quarton died on Monday at the age of 76 and left behind a legacy of love and caring that will long remain with those who knew him. He will be mourned this morning at Holy mass at St. Fabian Catholic Church in Farmington, MI.

Assembled there, will be his devoted wife, Helen, his children Albert, John, Tom, and Mary, his grandchildren and many friends and professional associates. My thoughts will be with them as they reflect upon the richness and value of the life that this exceptional human being led.

Dr. Quarton lived his life guided by values and ideals from another era. He practiced medicine for 50 years and had a warm and personal approach toward each patient. He was proud to say that he made house calls when in need, until the moment of his retirement. He was chief of medicine and chief of inpatient diagnostic service at William Beaumont Hospital in Royal Oak, MI.

His son, Tom, aptly described his father's approach to his profession as, "his practice of medicine embodied unselfish service to all who needed him."

The many friends who mourn Dr. Quarton today will also have to recall his gentle sense of humor and his love of sport and companionship. He knew the importance of maintain-

ing balance between work and relaxation. He made time to enjoy golf and fishing and frequently visited his vacation home in Shupac, MI, where he was known as the chief of police. He was a member of several social and fraternal organizations. One of his favorites in fact, the POETS, will be with him today to say a final farewell to one of their finest.

I ask my colleagues to join me in this tribute to one who has added a great deal to so many lives. We are now suffering from our loss but must be thankful that we knew him.

THE FEDERAL WITNESS SECURITY PROGRAM

HON. ALFRED A. (AL) McCANDLESS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. McCANDLESS. Mr. Speaker, today I have joined my colleagues Congressmen BOB WISE and STEVE SCHIFF in introducing a bill to increase the arsenal for our country's war on drugs. We are sponsoring legislation to enhance the prosecution of international drug traffickers through use of the Federal Witness Security Program.

The Federal Witness Security Program [Witsec] was created to assist the Government in successfully prosecuting high-ranking members of national crime syndicates. It allows prosecutors to offer threatened witnesses a new identity and relocation to a secure community in exchange for vital testimony. The program's success has been overwhelming. Yet increased international narcotics prosecutions have pointed to the need for certain program changes.

Today, almost 80 percent of all Witsec cases are related to narcotics prosecutions. These prosecutions often require the use of foreign national witnesses. As a successful former prosecutor pointed out:

When you are talking about defendants who are operating cocaine rings from Peru, Bolivia or Colombia * * * most of them run their rings from their foreign jurisdictions. A great deal of the conversations and activities which have to be testified about take place in foreign jurisdictions, which means that your witnesses are going to come from those same jurisdictions.

Prosecutors, however, have encountered difficulties in bringing foreign national witnesses and their families into the Witsec Program. Under current immigration procedure, a foreign national may enter the United States as a nonimmigrant as a parolee, visitor, or temporary or permanent employee of a U.S. subsidiary of a foreign company. Foreign nationals who are authorized to enter the Witsec Program are usually paroled into the country and must appear annually to extend their nonimmigrant status. Most are unable to qualify for permanent residency under existing immigration law and are therefore left to immigration limbo, relying on timely annual status reviews to keep them in the United States and away from the certain death of deportation.

Widespread awareness of the hardships and uncertainty caused by this inflexibility have made obtaining vital foreign testimony

more difficult as potential witnesses shy away from the program. Consequently, Congressmen WISE, SCHIFF, and I have introduced today's bill to provide the Attorney General with the authority to offer permanent resident alien status to up to 100 vital witnesses and their families per year.

I am proud to be a sponsor of this important legislation, and look forward to its early enactment into law.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

HON. HENRY J. NOWAK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. NOWAK. Mr. Speaker, recently, proclamations were adopted by Mayor James Griffin of Buffalo, NY, and Dennis Gorski, the county executive of Erie County, NY, declaring the week of July 15-21 as Captive Nations Week.

Captive Nations Week serves to remind us that while the yoke of communism has been lifted from the backs of many peoples around the world there are still many groups who are oppressed.

While communism has disintegrated in many countries, such as East Germany, and Poland, popular uprisings in Estonia, Lithuania, and China clearly demonstrate that there are still people in the world who yearn to be free from oppressive governments. While these people struggle for the freedom which we in this country take for granted, it is especially important for all Americans to note the sacrifice being made.

In 1959, 31 years ago, the U.S. Congress passed a resolution which recognized the threat that expansionist communism posed to the free world and called for the halt of that expansion as well as the acknowledgment of the rightful claim to independence of those nationals that fell into the Communist orbit.

Now, during the current thaw in world tensions, I think it is appropriate that we remember those who have not yet attained those goals.

At this point, I would like to insert into the RECORD the two proclamations adopted marking the occasion of Captive Nations Week.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas, the United States has just celebrated the 214th year of independence and has been a living symbol and hope for mankind and serving as a guiding light for others to emulate; and

Whereas, the dramatic events of 1989 witnessing the emergence of several subjugated nations from the darkness of communist enslavement has given renewed hope for those still in bondage; and

Whereas, the farsighted passage of the Captive Nations Week Resolution in 1959 fully vindicated its most important purpose to give moral support to all nations who lost their independence; and

Whereas, notwithstanding the liberation of some formerly captive nations, the task of monitoring accurately the process remains to be followed, observed and transgressions cited; and

Whereas, the greatest obligation and task remains to help the liberation process of those who are still under the heel of Rus-

sian, Chinese or Cuban communist oppressions; and

Whereas, the Captive Nations Week Law has been the trailblazer for the great democratic movements in Central and Eastern Europe as it has been designed to encourage the just struggle to regain full national sovereignty and independence; and

Whereas, the monumental task in defense of freedom is yet incomplete and demands concentrated efforts, dedication, perseverance, which must work in tandem with our continued vigilance and defense preparedness being fully aware of the delicate balance of power now existing,

Now, therefore, I, James D. Griffin, mayor of the city of Buffalo, do hereby proclaim the week of July 15 to July 21, 1990 as "Captive Nations Week" in the city of Buffalo, and invite the people of our city to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies to give testimony and reaffirm their dedication to the ideals of freedom, independence, national and human rights.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas, for over two centuries the great American experience has been the guiding light of freedom and democratic principles and a role model for other nations to follow; and

Whereas, throughout the long history of mankind trials and tribulations tested the very foundations of civilization with encroachments upon the laws they developed; and

Whereas, thirty one years ago, recognizing the grave implication and direct threat to the free world, the Joint Congressional Resolution passed Public Law 86/90 calling for the restoration of sovereignty and independence for those who lost it; and

Whereas, the dramatic events of 1989 which witnesses the emergence of some nations subjugated by alien communist power and ideology and gave renewed hope for those still in bondage; and

Whereas, notwithstanding the liberation of some formerly captive nations, the important task of monitoring accurately the process remains to be followed, observed and transgression cited; and

Whereas, the spirit and essence of PL 86/90 continues to place its greatest obligation upon us to help the liberation process of those still under ceige and struggling to free themselves; and

Whereas, the defense of freedom is yet incomplete as long as all are not free, it demands concentrated efforts, dedication, perseverance. This must work in tandem with continued vigilance and defense preparedness being mindful the importance it places on the free world;

Now, therefore, I, Dennis T. Gorski, Erie County Executive, do hereby proclaim July 15th to July 21st, 1990 as "Captive Nations Week" in this Great County of Erie, of the State of New York—The Empire State.

WHAT WILL YOU DO TO HELP SOLVE THE DEFICIT CRISIS?

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, Members of Congress are receiving thousands of letters from beer drinkers organized by one of America's largest breweries telling us not to raise

taxes on beer. Other special interests are doing the same—telling us what we should not dare do to solve the deficit crisis.

In fact, these interests have become so sophisticated, so organized and are able to send forceful messages to Congress, that total gridlock—the inability to act at all to address the deficit—is a real possibility.

It's time, Mr. Speaker, to change the tune. It's time, as John Kennedy said, for people to ask not what their country can do for them, but what they can do for their country.

I'm replying to the beer drinkers and others writing in the same vein saying, "Fine, I've noted what you won't do, but now write me back and tell me what you will do, not on someone else's priorities, but what you are willing to give of yours to solve this serious problem."

Mr. Speaker, the deficit cannot be addressed unless Americans stop acting like the Balkans and start pulling together. Only by each of us agreeing to give something to the whole will we ever end this fiscal folly.

COMPULSORY UNIONISM

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3 1990

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I introduced along with my colleague from Florida, Mr. McCOLLUM, legislation which is designed to protect the rights and freedoms of all American workers. Specifically, the purpose of this bill, H.R. 5440, is to preserve the free choice of workers to join or not to join labor organizations.

The original intent of the Federal labor law was to guarantee employees the rights to form or join labor organizations. The granting of such a guarantee would seem to assume the converse—the right not to join. Unfortunately, in various places in this country, employees are compelled to pay dues to a union or lose their jobs. This is simply not fair and is not a situation that this Congress should tolerate. In short, forced union membership violates basic individual rights.

Samuel Gompers, who founded the American Federation of Labor declared "There may be here and there a worker who for certain reasons * * * does not join a union of labor. That is his right." Mr. Speaker, I believe this is legislation that all Members of this Congress should be able to support and I look forward to working with my colleagues toward its passage.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO EDWARD C. HENRY UPON HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE LOS ANGELES HARBOR DEPARTMENT

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding individual and

public servant. Edward C. Henry will be honored on Wednesday, August 15, 1990, upon his retirement from the Los Angeles Harbor Department. This occasion gives me the opportunity to express my sincere appreciation for his many years of dedicated service.

While Ed will be honored upon his retirement from the Los Angeles Harbor Department, it is important to mention his over three decades of service to the Los Angeles Police Department [LAPD]. He first joined the LAPD in September 1943, and upon graduation from the police academy he was assigned to patrol. Later, after serving 2 years in the Navy during World War II, he returned to the police department and served as a juvenile officer, and as officer in charge of the Watts Juvenile Office. His exceptional performance and leadership skills, both on and off the job, led to his promotion to sergeant of police in August 1954. As sergeant of police, Ed was assigned to homicide and greatly assisted in containing the city's crime rate through his investigation of over 300 cases.

Over the next 10 years with the LAPD, Ed had assignments in the internal affairs division and in community relations. He was promoted to lieutenant of police in August 1966, and later, in 1970 to captain of police. Throughout his climb up the career ladder, Ed always displayed the utmost character and professionalism. It was with these same qualities that he was loaned to the Virgin Islands through the justice department in 1973, to serve as chief of police. After a successful LAPD career, one that could have easily continued, Ed retired in 1976.

It was after his retirement from the LAPD that Ed began his service with the Port of Los Angeles. In April 1976, he was appointed as port warden for the Port of Los Angeles Police and has served in this capacity ever since. During his tenure with the port, he has been instrumental in implementing numerous new programs. He has greatly assisted in the establishment of the Port of Los Angeles as one of the premier ports in the world. Ed's involvement with the police and the port has carried over to his extracurricular interests as well. He is currently a member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the International Airport and Seaport Police, the Propeller Club of the United States, California Peace Officers Association, Los Angeles County Peace Officers Association, Men of Tomorrow, Association of American Port Authorities, the Oscar Joel Bryant Foundation, and the San Pedro Chamber of Commerce.

The contributions that Ed Henry has made to the community are immeasurable. After 44 years in the field of law enforcement, it is high time that he be honored by his relatives and friends. On this most deserving occasion, my wife, Lee, joins me in extending our heartfelt thanks and congratulations. We wish Ed, his wife, Betty, and their children, William, Paul, and Laurel, all the best in the years to come.

A TRIBUTE TO THE HISPANIC AIDS AWARENESS PROGRAM

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the efforts of the Hispanic AIDS Awareness Program. The need to make everyone aware of the dangers and the transmission of AIDS is of acute importance. Every 2 hours a Hispanic is diagnosed with the AIDS virus and the tragedy of the disease hits home with the death of one Hispanic every 4 hours from AIDS.

The Hispanic AIDS Awareness Program is filling the need for more information about AIDS in the Hispanic community. Through the efforts of exceptional people they have been able to begin the process of informing the community of the dangers of AIDS and methods of prevention. A luncheon was held on July 31, 1990, that honored the fervent efforts of those community leaders who have performed outstanding service on behalf of AIDS awareness. Dr. Moraima Trujillo, a clinical professor of psychiatry at the University of Miami School of Medicine, Dr. Joyner Sims, the former chief of the AIDS program for the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, Ms. Helen Aguirre Ferre codirector of the largest Spanish-language newspaper "Diario Las Americas," and Mr. Marcos Regalado, the Director of Dade County Equal Opportunity Board, all are examples of community leaders who are truly making a difference and saving lives.

Miami's Hispanic population owes a debt of gratitude to the Hispanic AIDS Awareness Program. The ravages of this disease have made it the bubonic plague of the 20th century. Until a cure is found, the best attempt we have at curtailing the disease is through education and prevention. This Hispanic AIDS Awareness Program is doing a favor to my district Miami, and the Hispanic community by being a cornerstone of the education process.

PRESERVE QUALITY IN TELEPHONE SERVICE

HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, as a result of the continuing deregulation of the telephone industry, I am concerned that, as the local exchange carriers are permitted to enter into new competitive activities, business development opportunities will focus on new ventures rather than providing regulated telecommunications services. I believe the pressure on LEC management to dedicate its most experienced and talented personnel to these new endeavors further threatens the continued quality of regulated services.

In addition, I note that actual and anticipated changes from traditional rate of return regulation to price cap and other forms of incentive based regulation are anticipated at the

Federal level and in some of the 50 States. The major concern with price caps and other forms of incentive regulation—whereby excessive earnings above an authorized rate of return are shared between stockholders and ratepayers—is that the monopoly carrier can increase profits accruing to the company by reducing costs through decreasing service quality. That is, while on the one hand these alternatives are expected to increase the incentives for more efficiency, they may also have the perverse effect of encouraging quality degradation.

For example, the number of transmission channels between two locations can be decreased—or needed expansion canceled—with a reduction in costs and an increase in the chances of having a call blocked during peak calling times. The expansion of the capacity in a switching office can be postponed, thus causing an increase in dial tone delay. The number of operators providing directory assistance can be reduced, thus increasing delays in access to information. Routine maintenance periods can be extended, causing and hard to detect deterioration in quality.

Under traditional regulation, the carrier does not have an incentive to reduce costs at the expense of quality because then-regulated rates would be reduced and there would be no additional profit as a result. Indeed, the critics of traditional regulation would argue that, under rate of return regulation, the carrier has an incentive to overinvest in plant—put in too much capacity—and not control maintenance expenses as closely since the former will increase total profits and the latter is merely a passthrough to the ratepayer.

With a profit-sharing system, the carrier has the incentive to skimp on quality because it can retain all or part of the moneys resulting from cost savings. The issue of quality is particularly troublesome because long periods of time can elapse before the effects of delayed maintenance, for example, must be recognized. This means the phone company could realize short-term profits by delaying maintenance or investments today at the expense of tomorrow's ratepayers. Moreover, economic theory and marketplace realities suggest that the carrier would tend to let quality slip in those areas of the business least threatened by competition—where customers have few or no alternatives.

Accordingly, the legislation I propose directs the FCC to establish, impose, and enforce upon the LEC's network quality standards for the purpose of ensuring the continued maintenance and enhancement of LEC facilities and service. To this end, the proposal directs the FCC to establish a separate joint board for the purpose of developing standards, to be enforced by the FCC and the State commissions, for measuring LEC network quality. Such quality standards should encompass the broad array of public switched and special access services; facilities; the statutory itemization of service installation; operator-handled calls; network call completion; transmission and noise requirements; and customer trouble reports—but this list is by no means meant to be all-inclusive.

My bill further directs that the joint board, at a minimum, set out quarterly reporting requirements directing the LEC's to submit uniform

data reports to the FCC and State commissions regarding compliance with the prescribed standards. Further, the joint board is directed to recommend that the FCC and the State commissions contract periodic independent audits of LEC compliance.

Finally, the joint board is directed to recommend enforcement penalties and procedures, including expedited customer complaint mechanisms, to ensure LEC compliance with these network quality standards.

I invite my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill.

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that regulatory changes allowing entry of the Bell operating companies into new lines of business, in addition to actual and anticipated changes from traditional rate of return regulation to price cap and other incentive based alternative regulation at both the Federal level and among some of the 50 States, make necessary new regulatory efforts to prescribe, monitor, and enforce standards designed to maintain and enhance the quality of the Nation's local exchange telephone network.

SEC. 2. NETWORK QUALITY STANDARDS.

Title II of the Communications Act of 1934 is amended by adding at the end thereof of the following new section:

"SEC. 226. NETWORK QUALITY STANDARDS.

"(a) LOCAL NETWORK QUALITY STANDARDS.—The Commission shall, notwithstanding section 2(b) of this Act, impose and enforce network quality standards on the local exchange carriers for the purpose of ensuring the continued maintenance and enhancement of local exchange carrier facilities and service. Such standards shall, at a minimum, include measurement of local exchange carrier service installation, operator-handled calls, network call completion, transmission and noise requirements, and customer trouble reports.

"(b) JOINT BOARD.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Commission shall establish a separate joint board for the purpose of developing standards for measuring network quality, to be enforced by the Commission and the State commissions. The joint board shall direct local exchange carriers to submit to the Commission and State commissions quarterly uniform data reports regarding compliance with the prescribed standards. Additionally, the joint board shall recommend to the Commission and the State commissions to commission periodic independent audits of local exchange carrier compliance with the network quality standards developed by the joint board. The joint board shall recommend enforcement penalties and procedures, including expedited customer complaint mechanisms, to ensure local exchange carrier compliance with these network quality standards.

"(c) ESTABLISHMENT AND COMPOSITION OF BOARD.—The joint board established for purposes of this section shall be composed of an equal number of members of the Commission and State commissioners appointed in accordance with section 410(c) and approved in accordance with section 410(a). With respect to any regulation that directly affects rate regulation by a State commission, the commission shall adopt the recommendations of the board unless such recom-

mentations are inconsistent with the public interest or any provision of law.

"(d) DEFINITION.—As used in this section, the term 'local exchange carrier' means those common carriers, engaged in intrastate or interstate communications, who provide telephone exchange service as defined in section 3(r) of this Act."

JOHN A. GRONVALL, M.D.

HON. G. V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, today we learned of the sudden death of Dr. John A. Gronvall who was the Chief Medical Director of the Department of Veterans Affairs [VA] for almost 3½ years. He filled the job during an extremely difficult period for VA health care. Both before the committee and in public forums he took the tough questions and answered them directly and honestly. But it went beyond that. Back at his desk and in his travels throughout the VA health care system, he worked diligently to resolve the challenges which arose as a result of budget cuts. There were many major accomplishments during the years he headed the Department.

As head of the VA's medical care system, Dr. Gronvall administered an organization which employs more than 200,000 health care personnel in 172 medical centers, 233 outpatient clinics, 122 nursing homes, and 27 domiciliaries.

Dr. Gronvall first joined the VA in February 1983. Prior to his service as Chief Medical Director, he served as the Deputy Chief Medical Director, the agency's No. 2 medical position. Dr. Gronvall joined the VA as the Deputy Assistant Chief Medical Director for Academic Affairs, and was appointed Deputy Chief Medical Director in September 1983.

Dr. Gronvall received his undergraduate and medical degrees from the University of Minnesota. His residency in anatomic pathology and neuropathology was at the University of Minnesota Medical School, and he was certified by the American Board of Pathology (Anatomic Pathology).

Beginning his career in academic medicine in 1960 as an instructor of pathology at the University of Mississippi School of Medicine, Dr. Gronvall rose to become that institution's associate dean, as well as associate director of the medical center, by 1967. Joining the University of Michigan faculty as an associate dean in 1968, he was appointed dean of the medical school in 1971. He became a full professor of pathology in 1972.

Dr. Gronvall was serving as a VA distinguished physician at the time of his death.

Dr. Gronvall will be remembered as the man who held firm to the helm while bringing VA medical care through rough seas. His mark on quality care for veterans is indelible.

I had the highest regard for this great man. He was a compassionate and caring individual. This made him very popular among his colleagues. Dr. Gronvall was a fair-minded man and was held in high esteem by Members of the House and Senate. He was a dedicated family man. These are but a few of

the many things that made John Gronvall a personal friend of mine. Veterans throughout the country will miss him and so will I.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my colleagues, we extend our deepest sympathy to John's lovely wife, Cindy, to his stepdaughter, Jennifer, and his sons, Paul and Brad.

EC TRADE REFORM IS A MUST

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, agricultural trade is the lifeblood for people across the globe, which is why it is imperative that agricultural goods be allowed to circulate freely. Unfortunately, this is not the case with regards to the European Community [EC], which continues to take unfair advantage of world agricultural markets through both its production and export policies. The EC is undermining the economic stability of the U.S. farmer by maintaining high trade barriers to American goods and by dumping its own products into the world market so that American sales opportunities are siphoned away. Indeed, the policies of the EC often hurt U.S. farmers directly, and if this situation is to change, the United States must reach a definitive trade agreement with all agricultural trading nations during the Uruguay round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT] talks this year. President Bush has skillfully placed the U.S. negotiators in a position to bring about this agreement.

For years the EC has heavily subsidized its farming industry by erecting trade barriers against foreign products and by maintaining high price supports for its own products. Since 1986, for example, an average of 45 percent of EC farm income was a result of Government intervention in the farm economy. Last year, the EC spent a staggering \$10 billion on export subsidies, which was 10 times more than the United States spent. The 1989 price-support level for corn in Europe was \$205 per ton, while the United States level was half as much per ton.

The effects of these and other such policies are that the European farmers can and do sell their products on the world market for a price much lower than their domestic market price, a practice called dumping. This in turn reduces the rate of return for U.S. agricultural producers. Such a dumping of goods on the world market by the EC threatens the livelihood of U.S. farmers.

At the 16th annual economic summit President Bush aggressively attacked the heavily subsidized European agricultural system, and pushed for an agreement on farm trade. President Bush's unwavering efforts to get the EC agricultural system to stop hurting the world agricultural market were so well directed that EC president, Jacques Delors was unpleasantly surprised with the realization that the United States was serious about solving the trade problem immediately. Even though the United States has been serious about trade reform with the EC for many years, the potential for economic disaster has never been so

great. If the Europeans are allowed to continue flooding the world market with their overly subsidized products, the problems that American farmers currently face will never improve.

In my meetings with members of the European Parliament, the legislative body for the EC, I have repeatedly stressed that the Europeans should reform their trade laws or face a tough U.S. reaction.

I believe that this solution, building upon President Bush's strong stance, should be reached during the current Uruguay round of the GATT talks. The 97-member nations will negotiate ways to reduce tariffs and other barriers to trade in order to increase international commerce and prosperity.

The U.S. proposal to GATT is a four-pronged approach designed to gain more market access, export competition, internal support, and higher sanitary regulations. The fact that President Bush has made his commitment to achieving these reforms may help improve the prospects for achieving reform as well as a world agricultural market that is free from detrimental trade policies.

ARTHUR MACDOUGALL LOVE, JR.

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, last week one of my dear friends lost a long battle against cancer. And his community and the State of Maryland lost one of the true builders of the State. Arthur MacDougall Love, Jr. was not only an architect whose concepts and love of the conservation of the best is evidenced in Annapolis and at various Park Service installations; but, through his family's contribution, over many years, to the Republican Party of Maryland, he leaves a living legacy.

Born 66 years ago in Norfolk, VA, Arthur Love was educated in Baltimore, graduated from Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, and attended McCoy College of Johns Hopkins University, where he was later an engineering instructor. He died July 24, 1990.

After the bombing of Pearl Harbor, Arthur enlisted in the U.S. Army Air Corps and, was commissioned in 1944. He saw action in World War II in the European Theater as a B-24 bomber pilot in the 8th Air Force.

He continued to fly after the war as a charter pilot and then entered what was to become a distinguished career in architecture. Establishing his own firm, Arthur was recognized, nationally, for his achievements in the field when he received the National Honor Awards in School and Library Design for office buildings, homes, for any type of building or facility one could imagine. His stature, among his peers, was recognized when he was elected to several posts within the American Institute of Architects, including president of the Maryland council, the Chesapeake Bay chapter, and the Maryland council.

Retiring from his architectural business in Annapolis in 1980, Art moved to St. Augustine, FL. But, Maryland beckoned him home, and in 1986, he was appointed director of construction management for the U.S. Depart-

ment of Interior. In this position he was responsible for providing quality facilities for Native Americans on reservations throughout the United States. He received recognition for his success in providing excellent educational facilities for Indian children.

Long active in historic preservation, he was appointed a member of the Governor's Consulting Committee for the National Register. He also served on the Architectural Review Board for the State of Maryland and the Board of Historic Annapolis. For his important contributions to the State in these positions, Arthur received the Distinguished Citizen of Maryland Award.

He is survived by his wife, Virginia Allen Love of Bethesda, and three children, Arthur MacDougall Love III, Crofton, MD; Nancy Allen Love, Bethesda, MD, and Christopher Blake Love of St. Petersburg Beach, FL. There are three grandchildren, Courtenay Jane Stewart, Arthur MacDougall Love IV, and Christopher Blake Love.

SAY "NO" TO EXCISE TAXES

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, in the last few months we have heard many calls to increase excise taxes as a way to help reduce the budget deficit.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot express my opposition to such proposals in strong enough terms. You will not find a more regressive tax than an excise tax. If you want to raise excise taxes to balance the budget you will be doing that balancing on the backs of middle- and lower-income Americans. At the end of my remarks I have included an article that appeared in the Washington Times which precisely illustrates my point with respect to excise taxes on beer, wine, and other alcoholic beverages. The figures show that those hit hardest by the latest booze tax proposals are the 20 percent of Americans with the lowest incomes who spend 3.7 percent of their income on alcohol. In contrast, the top 20 percent of Americans spend about 1.6 percent of their income on alcohol. I do not believe that the concept of "excise taxes toward deficit reduction" can be rationalized in light of such figures.

The final point, of course, is that increasing taxes—any taxes—is not the manner in which we should be reducing the deficit. Our problem is not that we are undertaxed, rather the problem is that we are spending too much. The American taxpayer is presently being taxed at all time record highs when you look at the total taxes levied by Federal, State, and local government entities. The spending side of the ledger is the problem and an across-the-board spending freeze or actual spending reductions will not create a drag on the economy as a tax increase most certainly will. We, as Members of Congress, are simply going to have to make some tough decisions—decisions that this Congress has to date been unwilling to make. Frankly, I find it absolutely pathetic that a majority of this House cannot summon the political courage necessary to

even vote for a 2-percent across-the-board cut in appropriation bills that are 10 to 20 percent above last years spending level.

Mr. Speaker, I will never go back to my constituents and say "I voted for excise tax increases to reduce the deficit" when we have made no real effort to limit the growth of this Federal Government.

[From the Washington Times, July 30, 1990]

BOOZE TAX WOULD HURT POOR

The Bush administration's proposal to increase taxes on alcoholic beverages would cost the average American family \$101 a year, with the greatest burden falling on the poor, congressional analysts say.

The proposal, which would cost drinkers \$7.2 billion a year, is part of the second deficit-reduction tax increase offered by the administration this year. The new package has yet to be agreed to by Republican congressional leaders—let alone by top Democrats—who are trying to negotiate deficit cuts of more than \$50 billion for next year.

Under the proposal, the \$1.98 federal tax on a fifth of 80-proof vodka would rise to \$2.54. For the first time in almost 40 years, taxes on beer and wine would be raised as well, so that an ounce of drinking alcohol would be taxed at 25 cents, regardless of the form.

That would boost the 16-cent tax on a six-pack of beer to 81 cents and the 3-cent tax on table wine to 76 cents. The tax on other forms of wine, which is based on alcohol content, would go up accordingly.

Analysts say the impact would be felt most by those with the lowest incomes, simply because they tend to spend a greater share of their earnings on alcohol than do the more affluent.

According to the Congressional Budget Office, the 20 percent of Americans with the lowest incomes [averaging \$8,228 after taxes] spend \$308 a year, or 3.7 percent, on liquor, wine and beer. The top one-fifth, with after-tax incomes averaging \$77,622, spend about \$1,210, or 1.6 percent.

A second new element of the administration plan would target upper-income Americans. For the first time, it would limit the federal deduction for state and local income taxes to \$10,000 per couple or individual, raising up to \$3 billion a year.

TAXING ALCOHOL

The Bush administration has proposed raising alcohol taxes \$7.2 billion. The plan would:

Raise the current \$1.98 federal tax on a fifth of 80-proof vodka to \$2.54.

Raise the 16-cent tax on a six-pack of beer to 81 cents.

Raise the 3-cent tax on table wine to 76 cents.

Cost the average American family \$101 a year.

Hit hardest the 20 percent of Americans with the lowest incomes, who spend 3.7 percent of that income on alcohol. The top 20 percent spend about 1.6 percent on alcohol.

THE CONTINUING FLIGHT OF THE VIETNAMESE BOAT PEOPLE

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues a long-standing international problem. There can be no disagreement that under the Vietnamese Communist regime human rights abuses are widespread. These abuses include brutal treatment of persons, arbitrary detentions, absence of fair trials, denial of privacy, and severe restrictions on; freedom of speech and press; assembly and association; movement; worker rights, as well as the right of citizens to change their Government. Such abuses coupled with economic hardship forced an upsurge of people attempting to flee from Vietnam. Prior influx of Vietnamese refugees to Western nations, and its ensuing strain on economic resources, has resulted in the West reducing Vietnamese resettlement.

Approximately 660,000 boat people are known to have escaped from Vietnam since 1975. By spring 1979, nearly 60,000 boat people, often having endured the atrocities of pirates and other dangers of the sea, were arriving monthly in the nations neighboring Vietnam. While awaiting resettlement in Western nations, many of the boat people have remained in the first asylum states bordering Vietnam for extended periods. Consequently, as the refugee population of Southeast Asian first asylum camps has surpassed originally intended occupancy, Vietnamese boat people have exhausted their welcome with asylum governments. These first asylum countries have begun to divert the refugees to other countries or identify them as economic migrants and return them to Vietnam by force. The boat people, however, if forced to return to Vietnam, face stiff penalties imposed by the Government on anyone fleeing to a foreign country. The end result, further tensions between Vietnamese boat people and asylum nations.

For more than 12 years, beginning with the fall of Saigon, boat people have sought safety from the oppression of their Communist Government in asylum countries. The living conditions of these first asylum refugee camps are poor and of communal living. Boat people have reportedly lived in these poverty stricken asylum camps for up to 4 years while they await permission to resettle in a Western nation.

In an effort to address this problem and to make refugee admissions more equitable and orderly, Congress passed the Refugee Act of 1980. Hereafter, the United States defined a refugee as a person outside his or her country, "with a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion." In addition, on June 13-14, 1989, a conference attended by 60 nations attempted to resolve the problems of Vietnamese seeking asylum in Southeast Asia. In return for continued first asylum for the fleeing Vietnamese, resettlement efforts of the traditional re-

settlement countries will be accelerated. The United States, in turn, has agreed to admit 18,500 of the long-staying population and up to 50 percent of later arrivals classified as refugees.

Clearly, the plight of the Vietnamese boat people is uncertain and complex, however, significant strides have been made. It is important that Congress remember its commitments to these people, and take the necessary steps to honor them.

RECOGNIZING THE NAVY LEAGUE OF MIAMI

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am bringing to the attention of my colleagues an organization which has furthered and supported the maritime services in America. Recognizing the importance of naval and maritime forces in our strategic triad, this organization has provided the American people with the opportunity to educate themselves and establish continuous sustenance for these services.

The Navy League of the United States was formed in 1902 to create interest and support for our Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and merchant marine. Today, the Navy League is engaged in several activities serving the community, industrial leaders, and elected officials. The education which they provide conducted on local, national and international levels and are welcomed in all four corners of the globe.

The Miami Council of the Navy League has repeatedly proven their dedication to serving the people of south Florida. Whether hosting receptions or sponsoring educational programs, the Miami Council are constantly displaying their patriotism and integrity.

The officers of the Navy League Miami Council are Bob Sprung, president; Martha Hoskins, senior vice president; Paul Gilson, vice president; E. Albert Pallot, vice president; Frank Simokaitis, vice president; Salley Wagner, vice president; Carmen Boom, secretary; John Pell, treasurer; and Dale Thorn, judge advocate.

I commend the Navy League for their hard work and dedication to the maritime services. Through them, the longstanding tradition of America's strength on the seas will undoubtedly continue.

CONCERNED CARIBBEAN CITIZENS ABOUT TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I bring to the attention of Members of Congress a statement from the "Concerned Caribbean Citizens" about the situation in Trinidad and Tobago.

STATEMENT OF CONCERNED CARIBBEAN CITIZENS, MONDAY, JULY 30, 1990

The sudden and tragic disruption of the lives of the people of Trinidad and Tobago, caused by events in Port of Spain on Friday 27 July, 1990, has caused deep concern and anguish among Caribbean people here. The loss of life that has accompanied these events has been a source of acute pain and is profoundly regretted. We offer our most heartfelt sympathy to the families and friends of those who have perished. Our concern and that of all Caribbean and other peace-loving people, is for a peaceful and early settlement of this crisis.

We are mindful of the fact that the deteriorating economic situation in Trinidad and Tobago, as throughout much of the region, is a source of concern to all who have the interests of our people at heart. We are aware that the worsening trade, debt and balance-of-payments situation is evidence of this deterioration, which is also painfully manifested in the collapse of essential public services available to the local population.

We recognize that this crisis has not occurred overnight but has its roots in the inexorable collapse of development efforts over the last four decades. As persons living in the policy center of the United States, we are acutely aware of the contribution of a deepening global economic crisis to the collapse of these development efforts. We note, for example, that the accelerated downward slide of the Trinidad and Tobago economy over the last five months, has been exacerbated by International Monetary Fund (IMF) introduction of measures intended to stabilize the economy and get growth started. The austerity measures that have accompanied these policies of the IMF have been particularly hard on the poor in Trinidad and Tobago as well as on workers in the public and private sectors due to wage cuts, currency devaluations, budget cuts, and the accompanying decline in business investment.

We know that the efforts of the Government to raise funds in order to meet the outstanding problems have not been successful and that the small loans made available by the IMF and the World Bank and other international donors in return for the institution of painful adjustment measures have barely scratched the surface of the country's capital needs. Under these circumstances it is inevitable that the conditions in the society would rapidly worsen.

In Trinidad and Tobago, as in most countries of the region, there is a time-honored tradition of the peaceful resolution of conflict through discussion and negotiation. We are pleased to note that the response of the government of Trinidad and Tobago to the events last Friday, has been to enter into a dialogue with the persons initiating those events. We commend this effort on the part of all concerned and urge the steadfast adherence to this approach.

We understand and share the deep concerns of Caribbean governments about the unwelcome departure from our tradition of peaceful dialogue that the activities of last Friday represent, but urge our government leaders to avoid being drawn into a course of action that includes a short-term military response to the situation in Trinidad and Tobago. Recent conflicts in our region have taught us about the implications of the quick-fix approach to situations of conflict, particularly when the military response is likely to involve personnel, materiel, equipment and the strategic interests of a non-Caribbean country, the United States. Our

strict adherence to the principle of non-intervention is of paramount importance here.

No matter how tempting the military approach may be in the current crisis, we urge our governments to see in the events in Trinidad and Tobago, an opportunity to turn away from the military and to return to our own traditions of peaceful and constitutional settlement of disputes.

In this regard, we see a vital role in this latter approach for our regional institutions both public and private. We note the important contribution already being made by members of the clergy of Trinidad and Tobago and recommend that this role be expanded to involve Caricom and the Caribbean Conference of Churches, two regional bodies representative of the concerns and aspirations of a broad cross-section of the Caribbean people.

These are trying times for Caribbean people. It is not easy in the heat of the crisis, to step back and remind ourselves of the connections between our situation and the larger, deeper global crisis. We consider it incumbent upon those who have the luxury of distance from the immediate situation, to remind our brothers and sisters in the region of those annoying complexities.

In this particular situation, we remain confident that the resilience, creativity, goodwill and common sense that the people of Trinidad and Tobago bring to so many other aspects of life will be drawn upon in their hour of greatest need. We wish to assure you that, together with our Caribbean sisters and brothers the world over, the Caribbean community in the greater Washington DC area stands firm with all the people of Trinidad and Tobago on the side of a peaceful Caribbean resolution to this crisis.

STATEMENT FROM A GROUP OF CONCERNED CARIBBEAN CITIZENS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1990

Today, we remain anguished by the uncertainty and fear that grip the people of Trinidad and Tobago and the rest of the Caribbean, and reaffirm our condemnation of the extraordinary circumstances leading to this regrettable departure from the formal and traditional approach to protest and conflict resolution among our people.

To this end, we the Concerned Caribbean Citizens of the greater Washington, D.C. area, humbly propose that the government of Trinidad and Tobago, together with institutions representing all other sectors, accept the assistance of the Church to comprise a Committee of National Reconciliation. This broad-based committee should become the vehicle for charting a peaceful way out of this crisis, that would determine appropriate treatment of the perpetrators consistent with the laws and constitution of Trinidad and Tobago; and chart a course for lasting and equitable reconstruction of the economic, social and spiritual recovery of the nation.

We note that the precedent for this consultative approach exists in other parts of the region. For example, on May 29, 1979, the people of Dominica responded to the attempts by the government of Prime Minister Patrick John to curtail press freedoms and to restrict the actions of labor unions, by instituting a national strike. The response of the security forces was to attack crowds assembled outside the Parliament building, killing and wounding several persons. The dramatic escalation of the situa-

tion which resulted, led to the formation of a broad-based Committee of National Salvation representing all sectors and interest groups of the society. The deliberations of this Committee led to a diffusing of the crisis and to the establishment of an interim government which saw Dominica peacefully through to fresh general elections in one year.

It is our view that in Trinidad and Tobago today, this approach will help diffuse and mitigate tension between the primary protagonists by involving other sectors of the society in the elaboration of a solution to the crisis.

We are confident that the healing process which needs to begin in Trinidad and Tobago must include just, appropriate and legal treatment of the instigators of this security crisis.

We believe that the healing process can commence soon if the energies of the people and their institutions are collectively focused through this mechanism on crisis resolution and national reconciliation.

We remain convinced that the political and spiritual reserves of the people of Trinidad and Tobago provide the most important basis for a peaceful and just resolution to the present crisis without the intervention of extra-regional military and security assistance.

Signed on behalf of the Concerned Caribbean Citizens,

LEO EDWARDS,
Jamaica.
ATHERTON MARTIN,
Dominica.
DORRELL PHILIP,
Trinidad and Tobago.
ACKLYN LYNCH,
Trinidad and Tobago.

CRITICISMS OF DR. SULLIVAN BADLY MISSED THE MARK

HON. J. ROY ROWLAND

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. ROWLAND of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I feel compelled to respond to remarks made about Health and Human Services Secretary Louis Sullivan. Dr. Sullivan and I have worked closely together in Georgia and now on the national level on efforts to improve our health care system. Our relationship has been both a professional and personal one.

I have never known a more dedicated and able physician and governmental leader. Or a more courageous one. No one in Washington has been put to a tougher test. He has been on the receiving end of one attack after another since taking office as Secretary of Health and Human Services and, through it all, has remained professional.

If you know Dr. Sullivan, you know that nothing will deter him from his goal of establishing a high-quality, affordable health care system for all Americans.

My colleague from California is also committed to achieving a better health care system. He and Dr. Sullivan differ on some fundamental issues. But his criticisms of Dr. Sullivan badly missed the mark.

Dr. Sullivan has been fighting for the poor and disadvantaged all of his career. As Health and Human Services Secretary, he has taken the lead on a number of controversial issues

that need to be addressed. He is working diligently to put together unified administration positions on other issues, just as he should be doing.

On the question of nationalizing the health care system, Dr. Sullivan and I agree. Certainly, Government on all levels should be involved in our efforts to bring quality health care to everyone. But a massive Government takeover of health care is not the answer. That would only undermine the quality of the care that our country's health system has historically delivered.

My colleague from California and Secretary Sullivan should get together and discuss their differences. They may not always agree, but they should strive to work together on the many health issues that confront the country.

In the meantime, Mr. Speaker, I want Dr. Sullivan to know that we in Georgia are proud of him. He is bringing honor to the Administration and honor to the country.

ENSURE APPROPRIATE PUNISHMENTS FOR FINANCIAL CRIMINALS

HON. NICHOLAS MAVROULES

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. MAVROULES. Mr. Speaker, the savings and loan scandal has rapidly become a powerful example of flagrant abuse of trust and leadership. Financial criminals must be brought to justice and their inequities should not be paid for by the American people. The action which must be taken to alleviate the strain of this crisis need be neither biased nor partisan. It must be fair, swift, and effective.

Measures must be taken to ensure appropriate punishments for financial criminals and to fully enforce regulatory procedures for Government-backed lending institutions to avert another crisis like the savings and loan debacle. Last year's S&L bailout bill, H.R. 1278, the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act [FIRREA], expanded the enforcement powers of the banking regulatory agencies by allowing civil and criminal penalties to be imposed by the banking agencies or the Justice Department on bank executives. It also established two regional Justice Department fraud offices in California and Texas to strongly regulate S&L's in those States since they had the greatest number of failures.

Now, I believe even more stringent actions are necessary. I was indeed pleased when in June, FIRREA was amended to appropriate \$75 million for the Department of Justice for the investigation and prosecution of S&L criminals.

Additionally, unanimously supported by the House Appropriations Committee on July 11 was the Savings and Loan Accountability and Management Reform Act [SLAMR], H.R. 5098. I supported the inclusion of this amendment in the House passed 1991 Treasury and Postal Services appropriations bill. By merely reallocating manpower to areas of greatest importance, this amendment will double enforcement capabilities without requiring any new resources. The advancement of enforce-

ment and prosecution of financial criminals, putting them behind bars, and gaining restitution is way overdue.

I would also like to commend the diligent efforts of my colleagues on the House Banking and Judiciary Committees for drafting H.R. 5401, the Banking Law Enforcement Act which I joined my colleagues in adopting on July 31. This bill will strengthen criminal penalties, create a financial institutions fraud unit in the Justice Department, establish a commission to study the causes of the S&L crisis, and authorize \$153 million in additional funds for Justice Department investigations, prosecutions, and civil actions involving financial institutions.

The most recent proposal brought to my attention is a resolution which states that the American people, innocent of these crimes, should not be held accountable for bailing out the savings and loans through tax increases. As a cosponsor of this legislation I feel that the taxpayers should not be asked to pay restitution through taxes for a crisis they did not create.

Once again I would like to commend my colleagues for their hard work and to stress my continued commitment to the American people in finding the most effective and responsible solution to the savings and loan crisis.

H.R. 5457 THE PUBLIC TRANSIT ACT OF 1990

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, Today I am introducing H.R. 5457, the Public Transit Act of 1990, which substantially increases Federal spending for public transit without raising taxes.

After a decade of severe cuts, Federal transit spending is only one-half of the 1980 level.

A major cause of the decline is a huge surplus of transit funds which sits in the mass transit account of the highway trust fund. Although these moneys were paid in good faith by the traveling public for the purpose of maintaining and improving the Nation's public transit infrastructure, they have been held hostage in order to hide the true size of the Federal budget deficit.

Last May, the General Accounting Office testified before the House Public Works Investigations and Oversight Subcommittee, on which I serve, that the unobligated surplus in the mass transit account is almost \$4 billion.

Mr. Speaker, it is unconscionable to withhold these moneys when transportation gridlock is choking the country and threatening the nation's economic competitiveness and future economic growth.

We can not solve the terrible congestion on our roads and highways and we can not improve the Nation's air quality unless we invest the sums necessary to rebuild and modernize the Nation's public transit facilities.

Safe and efficient highways depend upon quality public transit services. And no matter how much we improve vehicle emission con-

trols, unless we reduce the growth in the number of new vehicles on our roads and highways, clean air is likely to be just an illusion.

My legislation authorizes spending down the surplus in the mass transit account of the highway trust fund beginning in fiscal year 1992. The bill also preserves support for public transit from general revenues at the currently authorized level of \$2.1 billion.

The legislation recognizes the 1982 understanding between Congress and the administration that Federal transit spending would include full levels of general revenue support as well as monies from the gas tax.

General fund programs play a crucial role in national transit policy because gas tax funds are not available for public transit operating assistance. Many smaller cities rely on the general revenue program for a substantial portion of their public transit operating subsidies.

My bill authorizes Federal transit programs through fiscal year 1996. The legislation authorizes \$6.1 billion in transit spending for fiscal year 1992. For fiscal years 1993 through 1996, the bill authorizes \$5.1 billion per year in transit spending.

Compared to the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, these levels represent a dramatic improvement.

I urge my colleagues to join me in renewing our support for the nation's public transit systems. Let's get America moving again.

WHO SHOULD PAY FOR PORN?

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to address today an issue that remains a perplexing one for many of my colleagues. For some reason, Mr. Speaker, some of us in this body still don't understand the arts funding issue, and some of us have somehow not heard the extreme outrage expressed around this country by taxpayers incensed at the use of their tax dollars.

In an editorial in U.S. News & World Report, July 30, 1990, entitled "Who Should Pay for Porn?" editor David Gergen describes in crystal-clear terms the erroneous claims of the arts community that no free Federal money equals censorship. Why can't these people see the difference between forbidding Federal funding for filth and censoring insidious slop in society? Could it be because the arts community sees itself in danger of losing its virtual lifeline to the public gravy train?

I'm going to submit the entire Gergen article into the RECORD for my colleagues' edification. Mr. Speaker, this article puts the arts funding issue in a clear perspective. I hope my colleagues will take heed.

[From the U.S. News & World Report, July 30, 1990]

WHO SHOULD PAY FOR PORN?

(By David Gergen)

As Congress prepares to vote on new funding for the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), leading artistic figures are angrily protesting and any all restrictions on

federal moneys. A recent rejection of four grants, they claim, means that America is retreating into a dark age of censorship and Stalinist-style art.

What rubbish. Amidst all the pieties coming from people who know better, there has been very little talk about exactly what the four "artists" in question would do with their cash. Let the protesters call off their press conferences and hold a town meeting in Main Street America where they explain why taxpayers should pay to support these four.

Karen Finley, Nyack, N.Y., whose avant-garde performances include an act in which she coats her nude body with chocolate and bean sprouts representing sperm. She also openly rubs canned yams across her vagina. Outspoken in her denunciation of her rejection by the NEA, Ms. Finley makes clear that her work is intended to advance her aggressive feminism.

John Fleck of L.A., whose work includes a scene in which he urinates on a picture of Jesus in a toilet bowl.

Holly Hughes of New York, a playwright who wants to advance lesbianism and whose performance on stage includes a scene in which she places her hand up her vagina, saying that she saw "Jesus between Mother's hips." Apparently fixated by the subject, Ms. Hughes moved to New York a decade ago, where, she said, she wanted to "arrange a giant quartz-and-steel vagina in Federal Plaza that would topple the military."

Tim Miller of Santa Monica, Calif., a man who has been described by the NEA's theater-program director as "always political. As a member of the gay community, his work presents this vantage of the world to encourage education, understanding and eventual acceptance."

Their buddies are free to call this art. They are free to hold public exhibits. No one is trying to shut them down, because this country has a robust tradition of allowing freedom of expression. Censorship simply isn't an issue here.

What is at issue is that some artists apparently believe they can have it both ways: They want to engage in wanton destruction of a nation's values, and they expect that same nation to pay their bills. Grow up, friends. No society, even one as tolerant as this one has usually been, is willingly going to pay for its own demise. The American people are rightly concerned about moral decay in our public life, from the thievery at savings and loans to the suppression of prayers in school. To argue that in the name of freedom they must send in money for smut perverts the idea of freedom itself. Taxpayers have rights, too, although they are often neglected.

The protesters answer that art has always pushed on the perimeters of social convention and that only by seeing in new ways will we advance. That's a fair point. But works of decadence and blasphemy have been around a long time; we don't need a new round to learn old lessons. If we can't draw a line here, where can we? Who will say no to the next applicant to the NEA who wants to attack blacks of Jews or gays? Andrew Dice Clay anyone?

If artists insist upon a wholesale denial of any standards, they will wind up wrecking the very institution they claim to need. The controversy over the NEA has already prompted some congressmen to believe the quickest solution is also the best: Off with its head. But that's wrong, too. The NEA has played a highly constructive role in the

past quarter-century, and it deserves to be fully funded for the next five years. Its thousands of grants, all but a handful above controversy, have helped us spawn a flowering of the arts across the country. Since the mid-1960s, the number of major dance companies has reportedly jumped from 37 to 240; opera companies, from 27 to 125; orchestras, from 58 to 165. The NEA has been a wonderful catalyst for this explosion.

In its laudable desire to maintain standards of decency, Congress should leave in place its current rules against funding obscene works but should avoid imposing new restrictions that would handcuff the NEA. By rejecting the four controversial grants this summer, the NEA has shown a sufficient sensibility that it should now be allowed to run its own show. It knows where to draw the line.

OUR RELIANCE ON IMPORTED OIL

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, on August 2, the House of Representatives voted unanimously to give the President authority to impose an import ban against any third country who does not, like the United States, impose import sanctions against Iraq. The United States all too often imposes unilateral trade sanctions against some of our more notorious trading partners because we oppose some objectionable behaviour. Ultimately, the sanctions become meaningless unless similar actions are taken by other trading nations. An example of such flawed U.S. policy is no more clearly evidenced than in the case of Panama, which, although in economic ruins, remained for years under the thumb of a narco dictator.

If the President chooses to exercise the authority granted to him, those countries in the Far East who rely heavily on imported oil, would likely call foul, and rightfully so. Current U.S. law bans the export of Alaskan North Slope crude oil despite its high demand in the Pacific Rim. For over 20 years, the Japanese, who are so often accused of being trade protectionist for refusing to purchase U.S. goods, have been begging to be allowed to purchase Alaskan oil. No doubt such a sale would substantially improve our trade deficit with the Japanese, not to mention our other Far Eastern trading partners, whose demand for oil is rapidly rising.

Those in Congress who believe that by hoarding our oil supply we are protecting the United States from becoming dependent on the Middle East are wrong. The fact of the matter is we are allowing the OPEC cartel full reign over world oil prices, thus ensuring their economic prosperity in exchange for our own.

By lifting the export ban, it has been estimated that demand will cause the United States to increase our oil output by up to 500,000 barrels a day. It is true that such output will not eliminate our need for foreign oil, and, in fact it will actually increase our reliance on imported oil on the east coast where it is cheaper to ship from abroad than all the way from Alaska. However, U.S. oil companies

can easily divert the freed up Alaskan oil back to the United States should our trading partners ever decide to cut off our oil supply.

It is important to note that our reliance on imported oil will increase whether or not we decide to allow exports. The cost of domestic production coupled with high transportation costs has made it less economical in some areas of the country to use Alaskan oil rather than foreign oil. Consequently U.S. production is on the decline while consumption continue to steadily increase.

The Department of Energy estimates that the United States will be dependent on foreign oil for approximately 55 percent of its oil by 1995. It is no doubt, therefore, that freeing up Alaskan oil is in our best interest both economically and strategically. Today, I will introduce a bill to remove the prohibitions on the export of domestically produced crude oil. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this important piece of legislation.

A TRIBUTE TO GENESIS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be able to recognize the selfless and devoted work of Genesis, a residential complex located adjacent to Mercy Hospital which serves as a centerpoint of services for people with AIDS.

Genesis opened its doors to 10 indigent homeless persons with AIDS on October 3, 1988. As the facility was renovated and cleaned up, mostly through the help of volunteers, rooms were immediately made available for immediate occupancy. Genesis had a maximum capacity of 25 in May, and increased this census to 30 in September once all renovations had been finished. As of September 30, 1989, the program had served a total of 114 residents.

The program began to quickly create linkage with those Government agencies responsible for entitlements, with outpatient clinics, inpatient care units, hospice care services for the terminally ill, as well as any other services required by clients.

Residents at Genesis are assisted in the activities of daily living and are given three meals a day and frequent snacks. Professional nursing care is provided, as well as individual counseling and various support groups and family therapy. Clergy and laity of all faiths offer religious counseling, and an interdenominational chapel is located within the facility.

The following highlights some of Genesis projects: First, contracts have been developed and signed with local universities that enable students to complete an internship at Genesis. One nursing student completed an internship toward a master degree and at present three students are completing internships in the Department of Social Services. Second,

one of the residents of Genesis will be a guest speaker at a local university to discuss AIDS and the personal perspective and experiences related to persons with AIDS. The series of speaking engagements will be addressed to students and staff of the university. Third, educational programs related to AIDS and universal precautions have been developed for the volunteers of Genesis. It is mandatory that every volunteer attend these classes prior to becoming a friend of Genesis.

A larger staff was needed for patient personal care than was expected and special funds managed by the Florida AIDS network were found and applied toward expenses not covered by available grant funds, including such things as medicine and other special needs of the residents, or toward expenses which exceed original budget projections.

The number of reported AIDS cases in south Florida continues to grow at a staggering rate, with Greater Miami now ranked third in the Nation. Genesis needs and requests involvement and generosity to help fulfill its mission in caring for the growing number of people afflicted with AIDS.

The great achievements Genesis has had are due to the organization and its members who saw the need for Genesis and carried it out: The Catholic Health and Rehabilitation Foundation with the aid and support of the Catholic Archdiocese of Miami and Health Services. The directors are Msgr. Bryan O. Walsh, president; and Mr. Luis Botifoll, chairman. The members are Mr. Carlos J. Arboleya, Mr. R. Ray Goode, Mr. John H. McDonnell, Mr. Juan T. O'Naghten, Mr. Octavio F. Verdeja, Mr. Joseph M. Fitzgerald, Sr., Esq., Ms. Dorothy C. Norton, Mr. Rafael A. Sanchez, and Ambassador David M. Walters. The director of health services is Gloria A. Hansen.

The smooth and efficient functioning of Genesis is due to the group who has so generously given of their time on a daily basis to help the AIDS cases. These people start with the general director of Genesis, Lavern Koontz, who serves the patients with the aid of Paulette Lester, RD, dietary consultant; Dwight Barnes, dietary supervisor; Annie Goudie, resident manager; Theresa Clem, administrative assistant; Esther Rodriguez, counseling; Julio J. Rojo, fundraiser; Fr. Daniel Dority, pastoral care; Shirley Lowe, RN, medical department; Bertha Hackney, CNA, maintenance/security; and a medical advisory board whose members are Dr. Fournier, medical director; Dr. E. Rojo, Dr. L. Carmichael, Dr. J. Eustace, Dr. R. Pelaye, and Dr. H.L. Kirkpatrick.

I congratulate Genesis and all who have made the miracle of Genesis possible. I also wish them much success on their upcoming events: October, 1990 Walkathon for AIDS in conjunction with other AIDS organizations; November 1, 1990, a fashion show and dinner fundraiser; and December 1990, a ballet concerto in which full proceeds will go to Genesis. May they have continued success in their projects.

THE CRISIS IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, as of today all hostages taken in an attempt to overthrow the Government of Trinidad and Tobago have been released, and those holding them have been taken into military custody. There is no longer an imminent threat to loss of life; all the wounded are receiving medical attention in hospitals; life is slowly returning to normal. However, the situation remains quite worrisome and unstable, and the crisis is far from over.

Grave social and economic injustices lie at the heart of the current crisis, and deserve our attention as well. The past decade has been one in which Trinidad and Tobago, once the richest nation in the Caribbean, because of its oil and natural gas resources, has virtually collapsed due to the plunge in its crude oil price from \$35 per barrel in 1975 to \$9 in the late 1980's. The economy moved almost overnight from one with a surplus of \$4 billion in 1980 to a deficit of \$2.5 billion in 1989—a loss of \$6.5 billion in revenues/assets. IMF policies force the Government to go even further in cutbacks and removal of subsidies.

The middle class fled to the United States and Canada and continues to do so today. Those who remained behind have been visited with a dramatically reduced standard of living. The poor suffer greatly from IMF austerity measures with budget cuts in health, housing, education, transportation. One event is instructive: as part of austerity, the Government eliminated the cost-of-living allowance, [COLA] for Government workers. This led to over 90 percent of Government workers going on strike and the Government was forced to reinstitute the COLA. Strikes, protests and many protestations to the Government paved the way to the attempted overthrow of the Government.

Blacks make up 40 percent of the population. Forty percent are East Indians including the Muslim population, 16 percent are Creoles, and 4 percent other. In the main, the East Indian and Chinese community control commerce, while the Creole class governs. The poor are made up of sugar and oil-field workers—both black and Indian—and, more and more, the urban working poor.

As of today, following the disarming of the insurgents, the current situation includes the following:

Food and medicines are in very short supply. Through its Embassy, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago has released a list of emergency requests.

There is no clear chain of command as far as the public sees it. This is because Prime Minister A.N.R. Robinson has not resigned but is hospitalized and generally out of circulation; the police and the military have indicated that they will not shy away from taking the law in their own hands at least in being violent with looters.

An 18-hour shoot on sight/shoot to kill curfew remains in effect. This contributes to the number of dead during the 5-day seize situation.

Many Trinidadians remain fearful that some kind of military intervention will yet come either from neighbors or from the United States, as in Grenada in 1983. Jamaica has already sent troops to Barbados and they remain there as of today.

Many Trinidadians are fearful that the 140 members of Jamaat Muslimeen taken into custody and, in particular, the leader Hasin Abu Bakr, will be killed.

Many Caribbean governments have condemned the action of July 27. In a statement of Caribbean Community, Caricom, they stress the importance of the constitutionality of the National Alliance of Reconstruction Government, the duly elected government.

We are all very committed to our full agenda of activities. But you can, as a Member of Congress, do something to assist in the restoration of normalcy in Trinidad and putting that nation on the path to a just democratic development for its people.

Here is some of what you can do:

Assure the Government authorities of Trinidad and Tobago of the continued support of the Members of Congress. Indicate our willingness to participate as a mediator in conjunction with the Caricom, the United Nations or others.

Appeal immediately to the authorities of Trinidad and Tobago not to carelessly or otherwise extend the bloodshed to people in the streets or to the Muslim rebels being held. Offer its good offices to mediate or otherwise play a conciliator role.

Send letters to the White House and the Department of State urging a policy of no military intervention to resolve what is essentially a situation of social and economic neglect and exclusion of the Trinidadian people.

Urge the governments in the Caribbean not to send troops to Trinidad but to use peaceful means for resolution of the crisis.

I thank you for your attention.

AMERICA'S HIDDEN HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues the lack of adequate care for disabled elderly Americans. Today, more than 6 million elderly Americans need 24-hour care. Most are cared for not by trained medical specialists, but by family members, particularly women.

According to a 1988 congressional study, the average American woman will spend 17 years rearing children and 18 years caring for elderly parents. Now however, women have become an integral part of the work force and are forced to shoulder both responsibilities. More than half the women who care for elderly relatives work outside the home and nearly 40 percent are still raising children of their own.

Today, only about 5 percent of U.S. companies have policies that assist employees caring for the elderly. Many caregivers are forced to take part-time jobs to care for their relatives because they cannot afford nursing homes. Medicaid does not cover many of these costs, forcing elderly people to deplete their lifetimes savings on care as well as laying a financial burden on their families.

By the early 21st century, the percentage of Americans who are elderly will double, while the percentage of young people to care for them will sharply decline. The Federal Government must do more to help the elderly and to help those who care for them. We in Congress have a responsibility to assist those who care for their dependent relatives in remaining productive in the workplace. I would argue that the cost to the American taxpayer in lost wages would far exceed the cost of assisting with dependent care. Clearly, we have a decision to make: We can pay less now, or we can pay more later. I would choose the former.

UNLV, NCAA SANCTIONS GO TOO FAR

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to alert my fellow colleagues to the plight of some young men who play basketball at the University of Las Vegas, Nevada, the 1989-90 NCAA basketball champions. The university has been sanctioned due to the alleged recruiting violations committed 13 years ago by head coach Jerry Tarkanian.

Coach Tarkanian fought a long court battle to dismiss the charges brought forth by the NCAA. The court and the NCAA determined that all actions taken were warranted and he was fined, and subsequent to his team winning the national championship, they were put on probation, effectively limiting some of these young men from defending their title.

My problem with the action taken by the NCAA is that it appears that the current team members are unfairly punished for an act performed by their coach 13 years ago. For many of the these young men, an opportunity to play in the NBA was put off a year in order to pursue a second title.

Without question, I believe that the NCAA, as a governing body, should enforce its policies and procedures. However, this should be done in a manner which reflects a sense of fairness. In this case, I believe a tremendous disservice is being done to the young men at this university.

As a former athlete, I can appreciate the dreams and ambitions of these young men who attained the pinnacle of their basketball careers in college. It seems to me that future dreams are now derailed due to the ill-advised application of rules applied to athletes who were in elementary school at the time of these violations.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to take note of this injustice, and to serve notice to the NCAA that applying the letter of the law has to be done with reason and not in a fashion which punishes innocent parties.

TRIBUTE TO BISHOP WALTER MCCOLLOUGH FOR PROVIDING 30 YEARS OF LEADERSHIP FOR THE UNITED HOUSE OF PRAYER FOR ALL PEOPLE

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus to honor a true leader the Right Reverend Bishop Walter McCollough. This year, the United House of Prayer For All People will celebrate his 30th anniversary as leader and 50th anniversary as minister.

Bishop Walter McCollough has, with singular focus, rebuilt poverty-stricken, riot devastated communities across America. From 1960 to the present, he has built and dedicated nearly 1,000 units of low cost housing without Federal or local government funds. These low-income, multifamily dwellings are located in New Haven, CT; Norfolk, VA; Charlotte, NC; Los Angeles, CA; and the District of Columbia. Other properties have been purchased, renovated, and made available to low-income families in cities across the Nation.

Bishop Walter McCollough has been an inspiration to thousands of young people as well as the elderly. He has provided educational opportunities for young men and women by establishing college scholarship funds and special continuing education programs. He has renovated existing church property to accommodate senior citizens in the District of Columbia, and plans are currently underway to construct other senior citizen facilities throughout the South.

Bishop Walter McCollough is a beacon of light for a multitude of Americans. He presides over 130 congregations located in 14 States and 126 cities throughout America. He travels at least 10 months a year preaching a gospel of hope to the hopeless, comfort to the comfortless, revitalizing and giving new meaning to those who believed that life is not worth living.

It is my pleasure to stand before the U.S. Congress to pay tribute to this great leader as he marks his 30th year of service at the helm of the United House of Prayer For All People.

INTRODUCTION OF THE FEDERAL MANAGEMENT REFORM ACT OF 1990

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, we hear more and more these days about scandals and other embarrassing episodes of waste, fraud, and abuse in our Government. Today I am introducing a bill, the Federal Management Reform Act of 1990, that seeks to radically reform the financial management processes of all levels of the Federal Government. This leg-

isolation would attack head on the problems of Government mismanagement that we read about in the headlines every day.

This bill would create a chief financial officer [CFO] at executive pay level II in the Office of Management and Budget [OMB] with both financial management and general management functions; an office of Federal financial management in OMB with a level III administrator at its head, reporting to the Governmentwide CFO; chief financial officers in the departments and major agencies; and the requirement that each department and major agency produce annual, audited financial statements.

This is the most comprehensive legislative plan yet offered to get our Government's management house in order. The bill's regimen of centralization and standardization, when put into action by financial management personnel who possess both institutional clout and individual competence, will help prevent phenomena like the HUD scandal and the savings and loan crisis from occurring in the first place. The structure and processes which my bill would create, especially the requirement of audited financial statements, will shine light into the dark recesses of our agencies to help find waste, fraud, and abuse before it gets out of control.

In other words, my bill erects a system for front-end management. The chief financial officer, whether in OMB or at a department or agency, will have the power to guide the financial management of the agency from the making of policy to the making of individual decisions. The CFO will be able to move things positively in the direction of efficiency.

Mr. Speaker, I have served in Congress for almost 28 years, and for all of that time I have served on the Government Operations Committee. For the last 17 years I have been privileged to serve as its ranking minority member. In that time, I assure you, I have heard many sad stories of waste, fraud, and abuse in Federal agencies and programs. The HUD scandal, which my committee investigated, was not the first instance of poor management in Government, and it will not be the last. One thing is especially clear to me, though, after 28 years: We need to fundamentally reform our financial management structure. We need to weave discipline, coordination, and accountability into the threadbare fabric of Government management. And we must do it very soon.

I am pleased to be joined on this bill by a bipartisan group of distinguished Members—Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. SMITH of Vermont, and Mr. KYL. I urge all Members of the House to join me in sponsoring the Federal Management Reform Act of 1990 and supporting the cause of good Government.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO SGT. JAMES G. MARSHALL

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the memory of an outstanding individual, Sgt. James G. Marshall, U.S. Army.

On the night of August 4, 1986, Sergeant Marshall lost his life during a river crossing training exercise at the Hantan River, Republic of Korea. An eyewitness stated that Sergeant Marshall, without hesitation or thought for his own personal safety, swam to assist his section chief, who was being dragged underwater by the current. As a result of this attempted rescue, Sergeant Marshall lost his life. His courage and selflessness were in keeping with the noblest of U.S. Army tradition.

James was well respected and admired by his fellow soldiers. He was an excellent soldier who performed all tasks assigned to him in a professional manner. James was always eager to do his best in the service of our country.

After Sergeant Marshall achieved the title of Eagle Scout he entered the U.S. Army through the Delayed Entry Program and achieved the highest grade on the entrance exam of anyone on Long Island. He served with the Army for 3 years and his accomplishments were many. Among them, he received a certificate of achievement for exceptionally commendable service from February 24, 1984, to May 4, 1984, while serving as a rifleman; two Army achievement medals for exceptionally meritorious service; and the Army Commendation Medal for exceptionally meritorious service while serving consecutively as rifleman, as an opposing forces instructor, assistant chief of staff, G-2, 2d Infantry Division from May 24, 1985, to August 4, 1986. He also served on 47 patrols of the DMZ in Korea.

Sergeant Marshall's total dedication to the readiness mission of the 2d Infantry Division and training of fellow soldiers on North Korean tactics and weapons, as well as on U.S. Army tactics, reflects his professionalism as a soldier.

James is survived by his wife Hui Cha Marshall and his parents, Thomas and Elizabeth Marshall.

James will be missed by all those whose lives he touched and will be remembered affectionately by his family and friends.

TRIBUTE TO ANNE HUNTLEY

HON. TIMOTHY J. PENNY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to another Penny staff member who is soon to leave my Washington office in pursuit

of graduate education. For the past 2½ years I, and the constituents of the First District of Minnesota, have been well served by a young woman from Florida, Anne Huntley. Anne has handled such complex issues as campaign finance reform and improvements in the Head Start and handicapped education programs. She has also been personally responsible for managing a quick and accurate turnaround on constituent correspondence, and all congressional offices know what a significant accomplishment that is.

Anne intends to use the experience she has gained on Capitol Hill as she pursues a graduate degree in management. Even though I am sorry to lose such a capable and loyal staff member, I wish her the best for a bright and successful future. Thanks, Anne.

NATIONAL HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take this opportunity to remind my colleagues in the House of Representatives that "National Hispanic Heritage Month" will be celebrated September 15 through October 15.

According to the 1980 census, over half of the total Hispanic population in the State of Indiana resides in my congressional district. Hispanic Americans in my district are not only represented in numbers but by their many contributions to northwest Indiana, the State, and the Nation.

In the First Congressional District of Indiana, you will find a vibrant, active, and proud Hispanic community. Thriving organizations such as the League of United Latin American Citizens, Union Benefica Mexicana, Puerto Rican Parade Committee, Sociedad Mutualista Mexico, Raza de Bronze, Hispanic Coordinating Council, ALSE/Roberto Clemente Center, Latino Historical Society, and the Hispanic Catholic Center, to name a few, provide an effective avenue for promoting Hispanic interests and their shared cultural heritage.

Active in every aspect of community life from labor organizer, police chief, clergy, State representative, members of the city council, high school principal, Federal district court judge, to Congressional Medal of Honor winner, the citizens of northwest Indiana have a multitude of Hispanic role models to emulate.

Hispanics share in the mutual aspiration to earn and enjoy the promise and benefits that America, at its best, extends to all. I am proud to serve as the Representative in Congress for northwest Indiana, with its diverse multicultural heritage and I encourage my colleagues, and all citizens, to participate and experience in events commemorating "National Hispanic Heritage Month."

**LAUDS PUEBLO NUEVO HOUSING
AND DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIA-
TION FOR PROJECT**

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. GREEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Pueblo Nuevo Housing and Development Association for implementing a commercial revitalization project on Clinton Street in New York City.

Since 1982, the Pueblo Nuevo H.D.A., Inc. has worked with the New York City Office of Business Development to provide grants to commercial tenants for capital and physical improvements. In addition, Pueblo Nuevo uses promotional opportunities as a prime component of its revitalization project. In conjunction with the Clinton Street Merchants Association, it has published a "Consumer's Guide to the Lower East Side," produced a sixth annual Clinton Street Immigrants' Fair, and published three annual Clinton Street Merchants Association calendars.

In many areas of my district, and in fact within New York City as well, nonprofit organizations are responsible for a rebirth of communities. By involving citizens in projects within their own neighborhoods, these organizations have rekindled a pride within some of the city's more distressed neighborhoods. Pueblo Nuevo is an excellent example of such an organization, and it is a vital part of our city.

At this time, I should like to join my colleagues in thanking the Pueblo Nuevo Housing and Development Association, Inc. for its efforts to revitalize a key section of New York City. Its revitalization program provides an excellent role model for similar projects across the Nation.

**ADDRESS BY MR. KOSTMAYER
TO THE GOVERNING COUNCIL
OF THE UNITED NATIONS POP-
ULATION FUND**

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, our distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania, PETER KOSTMAYER, recently addressed delegates from 48 countries attending the 37th meeting of the governing council of the United Nations Population Fund [UNFPA] in Geneva. His was a very thoughtful and wise speech and I recommend the text to my colleagues.

Congressman KOSTMAYER's remarks follow:

STATEMENT DELIVERED BY HON. PETER
KOSTMAYER

Mr. President, Dr. Sadik, distinguished delegates, my countrymen and women in the American delegation, I speak to you this morning not as a member of the U.S. delegation, or as a representative of my government, but as an observer with the delegation of the population institute, an accredited ECOSOC/NGO. I serve on the board of directors of the population institute and am designated by the board to represent it.

From the United States I bring you good wishes, but no money.

Next year we hope to bring both.

There are some who say I should not be making these remarks today. Not here. Not now. But I cannot sit idly by while a rather large American delegation involves itself in the day to day deliberations in shaping the future and yet has not contributed one cent for the last 5 years to this powerful, humanitarian U.N. effort. I'm sure many of you have heard the phrase, "If you don't play the game, you don't make the rules." In yesterday's official U.S. intervention, we all waited for some financial commitment to UNFPA. None was forthcoming and, indeed, a stranger to these proceedings would have assumed that the U.S. was a total partner in the UNFPA effort if they listened to the U.S. speech.

We all need to be clear on the facts: Last year, the Congress voted to fund UNFPA, but President Bush regretfully vetoed the foreign aid bill containing those funds and while voluntary family planning enjoys the support of a majority of the House of Representatives and a majority of the U.S. Senate, we have failed to work out a compromise to allow us to support this crucial international effort.

There is strong support for voluntary family planning throughout the United States and in the Congress, even among many of those who for reasons of conscience, oppose abortion. They support voluntary family planning. They recognize the difference.

Ostensibly, because of the controversial nature of the Chinese program, this administration, like the Reagan administration before it, continues to oppose the funding for UNFPA.

Even when U.S. dollars are held in a segregated UNFPA account with none of the U.S. dollars going to UNFPA programs in the People's Republic of China or anywhere else in the world, the administration still denies United States assistance to the largest multi-lateral provider of voluntary family planning funds in the world.

The American administration trembles at the anti-choice forces in the United States, even as they grow weaker and suffer more defeats at the ballot box each day.

As we meet, the U.S. Congress is contemplating legislation I have introduced, sponsored by over 130 Members of Congress from both parties, to double U.S. population assistance to 500 million dollars for voluntary family planning assistance next year. Sixty million of this amount shall be solely for the use of the United Nations population fund. I believe the Congress will pass this legislation.

The importance of the work discussed here has been articulated this morning and yesterday by nations from around the world.

The report of Dr. Sadik yesterday provided ample evidence of the international dilemma.

Populations relationship to every issue facing humankind—from the environment, resources, nutrition, housing, education, employment, health, and peace itself, is obvious.

I commend Dr. Sadik for her indisputable conclusion laid out in her 1990 State of the World Population Report. I also commend her staff for the outstanding work done on the preparation of the documentation for the 37th Meeting of the Governing Council.

In the last year, the world has watched while the face of this continent changed.

And, while a large part of the world's people remain oppressed and even brutalized, other governments have begun to relax their grips.

In both the Soviet Union and the United States, private and public citizens alike call for reduced spending on the international arms race.

Sentiment in the Congress from every region of the United States is the same. The world is changing before our eyes. Mr. President, let us refocus our energy, let us turn and face the problems we have ignored for so long. For we know that the problems bearing down so cruelly on the Third World must, before long, bear down on us unless we provide help for those who suffer in the world's poorest lands.

And so it is with some embarrassment that I speak to you this morning, embarrassed frankly by the unwillingness of the American administration to contribute to such a worthwhile venture.

Those of us in the non-governmental organizations community, and in the Congress, and in every part of America, who share your dream of a stable and just world, will continue to fight for UNFPA funding because we know America's proper place is in a partnership position of international leadership in helping to solve one of the great international problems.

And while our absence is shameful, it is only temporary.

We will be back, with more than just good wishes. In the meantime continue this struggle, for without your efforts, your generosity, and your commitment, the level of human suffering and misery would be so much greater than it is today.

Thank you, Mr. President.

**THE RESCUE EFFORTS OF THE
NEW CANAAN FIRE CO.**

HON. CHRISTOPHER SHAYS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. Shays. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to recognize the valiant efforts of five members of the New Canaan, CT, Fire Co.

On May 21, 1990, Fireman Engineer John DiPanni suffered a massive heart attack while behind the wheel of a New Canaan fire engine responding to a local alarm. Reacting instinctively, coworker Mike Tiani steered the vehicle away from danger and applied the emergency break, brining it to a safe halt.

Assisting Fireman Tiani in pulling Fireman DiPanni from the cabin was volunteer fireman and New Canaan Police Officer Fred Pickering. Officer Pickering promptly engaged DiPanni in cardiopulmonary resuscitation, while awaiting the arrival of Assistant Fire Chief Jack Deussen and volunteer firemen Joseph Coviello, Paul Karl, Jr., and Ron D'Amario.

Assistant Fire Chief Van Duesen coordinated the CPR efforts until the arrival of the New Canaan Emergency Medical Technicians.

Fireman DiPanni suffered two more heart attacks while en route to the hospital and was revived both times. John DiPanni was released from the hospital shortly afterward and is close to full recovery.

In recognition of the prompt reactions and professional qualities displayed in the face of

crisis and the potential loss of a close friend and coworker it is my pleasure to bring to my colleagues attention firemen Joseph Coviello, Ron D'Amario, Jack Van Deusen, Paul Karl, Jr., and Fred Pickering. Five true and dedicated heroes.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SMALL BUSINESS TAX INCENTIVE ACT OF 1990

HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Small Business Tax Incentive Act of 1990.

This bill contains several tax incentives for small businesses, as well as provisions to make the Internal Revenue Service more responsive to small business concerns in its promulgation of tax regulations. This bill is intended to address legitimate needs of small businesses, but within the confines of current budgetary constraints. I would like to commend our colleague, the Honorable NORM SISISKY, who, as always has been instrumental in advancing the interests of small businesses.

The bill which I am introducing today incorporates a proposal similar to one originally sponsored by the Honorable FRED UPTON and the Honorable KWEISI MFUME in H.R. 3500 to provide a new tax credit of up to \$5,000 for expenditures incurred by small businesses for public accommodations access. I want to commend both of my colleagues for their bipartisan cooperation across the aisle to get this done. This provision is intended to provide relief for small businesses that will be faced with new obligations to make such expenditures under the recently enacted Americans With Disabilities Act. To offset revenue losses from this provision, the existing cap on deductions for removing architectural and transportation barriers would be reduced from \$35,000 to \$15,000.

The bill would also extend permanently the 25-percent deduction for health insurance costs of self-employed individuals. The current provision is scheduled to expire after September 30, 1990.

In addition, the bill would require the Small Business Administration to comment to the IRS on the impact of proposed regulations on small businesses, and the IRS would be required to consider these comments and discuss them when it publishes its final regulations.

Finally, the bill contains a provision intended to be of benefit to all taxpayers and to make the Federal Government more accountable by requiring income tax instruction booklets to contain displays showing the sources and disposition of Federal revenues. This proposal was originally put forward by our colleague, the Honorable HOWARD WOLPE, in H.R. 4555, and I commend him for this useful contribution.

While my purpose in introducing this bill is to provide relief for small businesses, I am also committed that all legislative initiatives

must be revenue neutral in this time of severe budgetary constraints. Mr. Speaker, in keeping with my strongly held view on fiscal responsibility, it is my intention that if this small business bill moves forward in the legislative process, it would be fully financed in the course of the normal budget reconciliation process.

Mr. Speaker, an explanation of the bill accompanies this statement.

EXPLANATION OF THE SMALL BUSINESS TAX INCENTIVE ACT OF 1990 (H.R. 5455)

1. Treatment of certain expenditures incurred to make public accommodations accessible to disabled individuals (secs. 201 and 202 of the bill and sec. 190 and new sec. 43 of the Code).

PRESENT LAW

Under present law, a taxpayer may elect to deduct certain architectural and transportation barrier removal expenses for the taxable year in which paid or incurred rather than capitalizing such expenses. Architectural and transportation barrier removal expenses are defined for this purpose as expenditures that are paid or incurred by a taxpayer in order to make facilities or public transportation vehicles owned or leased in connection with the taxpayer's business more accessible to handicapped and elderly individuals. In order for such expenditures to be deductible under this provision, the taxpayer must establish to the satisfaction of the Treasury Secretary that the facility or public transportation vehicle to which the expenditures relate conforms to standards promulgated by the Treasury Secretary with the concurrence of the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board. The amount of the deduction allowed under this provision for any taxable year is limited to \$35,000.

EXPLANATION OF PROVISION

Public accommodations access credit

In general

Under the bill, an eligible small business is allowed an income tax credit of up to \$5,000 for the amount of eligible public accommodations access expenditures paid or incurred during a taxable year. The credit is a general business credit and, consequently, the credit is subject to the rules of present law that limit the amount of the general business credit that may be used for any taxable year.

Definition of eligible small business

An eligible small business is defined for any taxable year as any person that is engaged in the trade or business of operating a public accommodation and that is required by Federal law to make such accommodation accessible to, or usable by, individuals with a disability if (1) the gross receipts¹ of the person for the preceding taxable year did not exceed \$1 million, (2) the person had fewer than 15 full-time employees² during the preceding taxable year, and (3) the person elects the application of the provision by claiming the credit for the taxable year.

Definition of eligible public accommodations access expenditures

Eligible public accommodations access expenditures are defined as amounts paid or

¹ The gross receipts of a person for any taxable year are to be determined after reduction for returns and allowances made during the taxable year.

² For this purpose, a full-time employee is defined as any employee of the taxpayer who is employed at least 30 hours per week for 20 or more calendar weeks during the taxable year.

incurred by a taxpayer either (1) for the purpose of removing architectural, communication, or transportation barriers which prevent a public accommodation operated by the taxpayer from being accessible to, or usable by, individuals with a disability, or (2) for providing auxiliary aids and services to individuals with a disability who are employees of, or using, a public accommodation operated by the taxpayer.

The amount of an expenditure is not to be considered an eligible public accommodations access expenditure unless the taxpayer establishes to the satisfaction of the Treasury Secretary that the removal of any barrier or the provision of any auxiliary aids and services to which the expenditure relates satisfies standards set forth in regulations promulgated by the Treasury Secretary with the concurrence of the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board. In addition, amounts paid or incurred by a taxpayer for the purpose of removing architectural, communication, or transportation barriers do not qualify as eligible public accommodations access expenditures if the amounts are paid or incurred in connection with a facility that is first placed in service after December 31, 1990.

Other definitions and special rules

For purposes of the credit provision, the terms "public accommodation," "disability," and "auxiliary aids and services" are to have the respective meanings given such terms by the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990, as in effect on the date of enactment of this provision.

For purposes of applying the \$5,000 annual limitation on the amount of the credit and in determining whether the \$1 million gross receipts limitation and the 15 full-time employee limitation are satisfied, all members of the same controlled group of corporations (as defined in section 52(a)) and all persons under common control (as defined in section 52(b)) are treated as one person. Thus, for example, two or more corporations that are members of the same controlled group of corporations would be allowed a credit that is not to exceed \$5,000 if, treating all such corporations as a single person, the \$1 million gross receipts limitation and the 15 full-time employee limitation are satisfied for the preceding year.

In the case of a partnership, the \$5,000 annual limitation on the amount of the credit is to apply at both the partnership level and the partner level. Similarly, in the case of an S corporation, the \$5,000 annual limitation on the amount of the credit is to apply at both the S corporation level and the shareholder level.

The bill also provides that to the extent that a credit is determined with respect to the amount of any expenditure, then no deduction or credit is to be allowed for such amount under any other provision of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code and the adjusted basis of any property with respect to which the credit is determined is not to include such amount.

Finally, the bill requires the Treasury Secretary to prescribe such regulations as are necessary to carry out the purposes of the provision, including regulations that (1) adjust the \$1 million gross receipts limitation and the 15 full-time employee limitation in the case of taxable years that are less than 12 months and (2) apportion the \$5,000 annual limitation among two or more members of a controlled group of corporations that are treated as a single person

under the related-person rules described above.

Reduction of amount deductible as architectural and transportation barrier removal expenses

The bill also reduces the amount of architectural and transportation barrier removal expenses that may be deducted for any taxable year to \$15,000.

EFFECTIVE DATE

The provisions apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1990.

2. Deduction for health insurance costs of self-employed individuals (sec. 201 of the bill and sec. 162(f) of the Code).

PRESENT LAW

Under present law, an employer's contribution to a plan providing accident or health coverage is excludable from an employee's income (sec. 106). No equivalent exclusion is provided for self-employed individuals (i.e., sole proprietors or partners in a partnership).

However, present law provides a deduction for 25 percent of the amounts paid for health insurance for a taxable year on behalf of a self-employed individual and the individual's spouse and dependents. This deduction is allowable in calculating adjusted gross income. A self-employed individual is an individual who has earned income for the taxable year (sec. 401(c)(1)). No deduction is allowable to the extent the deduction exceeds the self-employed individual's earned income for the taxable year.

The 25-percent deduction is also available to a more than 2-percent shareholder of an S corporation. For purposes of the deduction, the shareholder's wages from the S corporation are treated as his or her earned income. In addition, the Secretary is authorized to prescribe necessary adjustments relating to the application of the deduction in the case of S corporation shareholders.

No deduction is allowable for any taxable year in which the self-employed individual or eligible S corporation shareholder is eligible to participate (on a subsidized basis) in a health plan of an employer of the self-employed individual (or of such individual's spouse).

The amount deductible under this provision is not taken into account in computing net earnings from self-employment (sec. 1402(a)). Therefore, the amounts deductible under this provision do not reduce the income base for the self-employed individual's social security tax.

The 25-percent deduction expires for taxable years beginning after September 30, 1990. For taxable years beginning in 1990, the deduction is allowed only for premiums paid for coverage before October 1, 1990. In addition, an individual's earned income for the taxable year beginning in 1990 is prorated in determining the applicable deduction for such year.

EXPLANATION OF PROVISION

The bill permanently extends the 25-percent deduction for health insurance costs of self-employed individuals.

3. Review of impact of IRS regulations on small business (sec. 202 of the bill and sec. 7805(f) of the Code).

PRESENT LAW

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) must submit proposed regulations (after they are published) to the Small Business Administration (SBA) for comment on the impact of those regulations on small business. If the SBA chooses to respond, it must do so within four weeks. Similar rules apply to

final regulations that do not supersede proposed regulations.

EXPLANATION OF PROVISION

IRS must continue to submit proposed regulations (after they are published) to the Small Business Administration (SBA) for comment on the impact of those regulations on small business. The SBA must respond within 4 weeks. The IRS must consider the SBA comments and discuss them in the preamble of the final regulations. Similar rules apply to final regulations that do not supersede proposed regulations.

EFFECTIVE DATE

The provision applies to regulations issued after the date 10 days after the date of enactment.

4. Require pie charts in IRS tax form instruction booklets (sec. 203 of the bill and new sec. 7523 of the Code).

PRESENT LAW

There is no requirement for the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to publish pie charts. Pie charts illustrating where the Government dollar comes from and where it goes have, however, been published by the IRS in Publication 17, Your Federal Income Tax.

EXPLANATION OF PROVISION

The bill requires the IRS to include two pie charts in individual income tax form instruction booklets: one depicting sources of Government revenue and the other showing how that revenue is spent.

EFFECTIVE DATE

This provision applies to instructions prepared for taxable years beginning after 1989.

A TRIBUTE TO THE FRIEND TO FRIEND PROGRAM

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize the Friend to Friend project of the Greater Miami Service Credit Volunteer Consortium which is a project with a force of over 800 volunteers who have been dedicated to helping the frail, the needy, the elderly, and the handicapped of Dade County for 3 years.

Friend to Friend is a program in which volunteers of all ages help older or disabled people. Its purpose is to help others to maintain their independence and dignity to the highest degree possible while aiding them with the things that no longer come easily. This can be done through personal services, household services, outside services, or companionship.

Volunteers for the program earn one credit for each hour of service they give. These service credits can be exchanged for a service needed or can be donated to someone in need or to a sponsoring agency. Service credit offers incentive for many to donate their time while still offering a solution to those in need. In order to qualify to volunteer for the Friend to Friend Program, one needs only to be able to perform the tasks needed, regardless of age.

On August 11, 1990 the International Bank of Miami will sponsor a fundraising fishing

tournament to benefit the Service Credit Volunteer Consortium of Dade County Friend to Friend Program. It will be held at the International Yacht Harbor in Miami Beach, FL. The project will be sponsored by the Little Havana Activity and Nutrition Centers of Dade County in conjunction with the South Shore Hospital Community Health Service Department. Co-sponsors will be Phoenix Marine Enterprises, Bacardi Imports, Gallart Industrial Components, Xelom, Inc., Standard Motor Products, Tropical International Corp., Brami Corp., and others.

I wish the Friend to Friend Program and its directors much success in their scheduled events and future plans for the program.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEMS REMAIN

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, fortunately, all hostages taken in the attempt to overthrow the Government of Trinidad and Tobago have been released. Those holding them have been taken into military custody. There is no longer an imminent threat of loss of life. Activities are slowly returning to normal. But, the situation there remains quite worrisome and many serious problems remain.

Grave social and economic injustices lie at the heart of the current crisis and deserve our attention. This is particularly so, because the same situation occurs across the Caribbean. Worsening trade, debt, and balance of payment deficits have plunged the area into a serious economic crisis which has painfully manifested itself in the collapse of essential public services.

The consequences of the downslide of the economy has been exacerbated by the International Monetary Fund [IMF] introduction of austerity measures designed to stabilize the economy. These measures have been particularly hard on the poor and on the working class.

The past decade has been one in which Trinidad and Tobago, once the richest nation in the Caribbean because of its oil and natural gas reserves, has plunged into economic crisis. This crisis is due in great part to the collapse of crude oil prices. IMF policies have forced the Government into even deeper cuts and removal of social subsidies.

The middle class is leaving for the United States and Canada. Those that remain are suffering a dramatically reduced standard of living. The poor suffer particularly from IMF austerity measures which have forced cuts in health, housing, education, and transportation.

The Government was forced to eliminate cost-of-living increases for Government workers. This led to a strike and forced the Government to reinstate the cost-of-living increase. Strikes and protests have paved the way for this attempt to overthrow the Government.

A healing process needs to begin in Trinidad and Tobago. Food and medicines are in very short supply. We must be prepared to

help. It is imperative that the Government of Trinidad and Tobago seek reconciliation with all institutions and sectors of its society.

I am very relieved that the United States has followed a policy of nonmilitary intervention. The problems are social, economic, and political, and need social, economic, and political answers. We must maintain a policy of nonmilitary intervention in Trinidad and Tobago and the Caribbean and seek peaceful means of resolution to the crises. It is imperative that we enhance our foreign aid assistance to the Caribbean nations to deal with the underlying factors that contribute to instability.

THANKS TO MICHAEL J. CRONIN

HON. TIMOTHY J. PENNY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, with a combination of great sadness on his leaving and hope for his future, I rise to thank Michael Cronin for 2½ years of dedicated service to the people of the First District of Minnesota. During this time, Mike served first as my staff assistant and later as my assistant office manager and computer systems manager. In these capacities and in every other obligation, Mike served with diligence and good humor. Today is Mike's last day of service in my Washington office. He will soon return to Minnesota and begin studies at St. Mary's College in Winona, MI. Mike will eventually matriculate in the Roman Catholic Seminary.

Mr. Speaker, we, as Members, are indeed fortunate to have the services of talented men and women like Mike Cronin. As Mike departs for the challenges that will confront him, I wish him my very best. Thanks, Mike.

YOUTH SERVICE IS NEW ROUTE TO DIPLOMAS AND JOBS

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, in a New York Times article I came across a New York City program that instills in young people a sense of work ethic and values while providing educational opportunities.

I recommend this article to the attention of my colleagues.

[From the New York Times, July 18, 1990]

YOUTH SERVICE IS NEW ROUTE TO DIPLOMAS AND JOBS

(By Michel Marriott)

Rubber soles padded soundlessly along a hallway of Coler Memorial Hospital recently as Yaninth Maldonado guided an elderly man in a wheelchair to a nearby day room. With each step, Ms. Maldonado, a teen-age mother with an eighth-grade education, moved closer to her own goal: attaining a college diploma.

Ms. Maldonado, a soft-spoken 18-year-old, joined the City Volunteer Corps of New York shortly before Christmas last year. She turned to the group, the largest urban full-time youth service organization in the

United States, hoping that its offerings of public service projects, classroom work and college assistance programs would speed her on her chosen way.

"I just always wanted to be a secretary," said Ms. Maldonado, who lives in the Bronx with her 3-year-old son, Angel. "I'm taking my time, but I'm getting there, now."

In exchange for her work in the service corps, Ms. Maldonado receives not wages but a modest stipend and the option to take a cash bonus or a \$5,000 college scholarship at the end of one year of service. Along the way, she is required to complete work for a high school equivalency diploma, while she learns through labor the virtue of helping others.

IDEA IS GAINING SUPPORT

After more than two decades of debate, broad support for groups like New York's City Volunteer Corps and for the students they serve is gaining momentum. And with legislation pending in Congress, Federal financing may also be on the way.

In cities and towns from Boston to Los Angeles, more than 60 such organizations, with little or no Federal assistance, are recruiting, training and using increasing numbers of young volunteers, say officials at the National Association of Service and Conservation Corps, an umbrella organization based in Washington. These volunteers work caring for the handicapped, tutoring children, tending parks and in dozens of other projects. This summer, more than 100,000 young people are involved in service corps, said Roger Landrum, executive director of Youth Service America, a Washington-based group that advises service corps.

This year, the W.K. Kellogg Foundation gave Youth Service America a \$1 million grant to duplicate low-cost service corps programs in 40 cities over the next four years.

Dr. Landrum said the cost of his group's service programs was about \$60,000 a year. Other programs cost up to \$1 million a year, depending on how many salaried staff members they have, how much they pay participants and whether they are full-time or part-time programs.

More money may soon be available. In March, the Senate overwhelmingly approved a bill that would provide at least \$100 million to create and finance service corps in different states. This one did not link service with college financial aid, a provision that had doomed previous measures. A similar House bill allocating \$183 million a year is expected to go to a vote before the August recess, Congressional aides said.

This surge of interest in youth service results in part from the realization among educators and corporate and civic leaders that there is a shrinking pool of adequately trained Americans to fill available jobs. Such service, its supporters say, can encourage young people who are disenchanted with school to continue their education, while inspiring a work ethic that ties community work to personal success.

"What is being realized is that these experiences help young people make the transition from school to work," said Margaret Rosenberry, executive director of the National Association of Service and Conservation Corps. "And while young people are being seen as resources for communities, they are developing self-esteem and self-confidence and are really taking advantage of education opportunities."

Based largely on the old Civilian Conservation Corps of the early 1930's which eventually employed 2.5 million young men, the new youth service programs stress learning

and labor, said Robert Burkhardt Jr., the executive director of the San Francisco Conservation Corps.

Few programs pay more than the minimum wage of \$3.80 an hour. Some are part time and based in schools, operating mostly during school hours and sometimes on weekends. These programs attract a broad range of students. Other programs operate full time and year-round from their own headquarters, mainly attracting young people who have dropped out of school or are taking a break between high school and college, corps spokesmen say.

SUCCESS IN DIPLOMA TEST

In New York, 80 percent of City Volunteer Corps members are high school dropouts, said Toni Schmiegelow, the group's chief of recruiting. She also said, with unmistakable pride, that corp members' rate of passing the high school equivalency diploma test, the General Equivalency Diploma examination, is 11 points higher than the statewide rate of 50 percent.

Since the City Volunteer Corps was founded in 1984, its officials say, more than 5,000 men and women from 17 to 20 years old have worn its simple uniform: a red pin-striped shirt and gray work pants. Corps workers have contributed about 2.6 million hours helping the elderly, tutoring children, working in neighborhood gardens and performing other labor-intensive tasks for neighborhood groups and government agencies, said Gail Kong, director of the corps.

During their year of service, many corps members finish their high school educations while earning stipends of \$97 a week enough to cover the cost of transportation, lunch and uniform maintenance. Ms. Maldonado, for example, is doing so while working at the hospital on Roosevelt Island. At the end of their service, they may receive either a lump sum "bonus" of \$2,500 or a \$5,000 scholarship that they can use to pay for a college education. One scholarship recipient, Cara Gaven, 19, went on to study conservation and sociolinguistics in Kenya.

A COMMITMENT TO STUDY

"They all come with a commitment to finish their education," Ms. Kong said. "They want to make it."

The New York program is one of several variations on the service corps theme. In Pittsburgh, the School Superintendent, Richard S. Wallace, and his staff founded Project Oasis, a school-based service corps, in 1982. That same year, the program enrolled 75 of the most academically troubled middle school students. Within months, Ms. Rosenberry said, the "results were startling."

By the end of the year, none had dropped out of school," she reported. "Several went on the honor roll."

This year, the program is in each of the city's eight middle schools, involving 400 to 500 students, said Fred Monaco, director of career and vocational education for the schools.

Similar programs are now being developed by foundations, corporations or local governments.

Last summer, Ms. Rosenberry's group founded the Urban Corps Expansion Project in association with Public/Private Ventures, a youth study and advocacy group based in Philadelphia. The project selected 15 cities to receive \$225,000 in planning and seed grants to start and study youth service corps. More than 50 cities applied, Ms. Rosenberry said.

Despite such successes, service corps have been criticized by some as lumbering bureaucracies that serve little purpose. Doug Bandow, a senior fellow with the Cato Institute, a public policy research organization based in Washington, argues that a huge service organization is unnecessary, and expensive, in a country in which 80 million Americans each volunteer several hours a week.

Mr. Bandow, who soundly criticized national service in a commentary published last month in the professional publication *Education Week*, also says some larger corps are more welfare programs than service programs.

Many groups based in urban centers acknowledge that they have been unable to draw a wide demographic mix of participants, said Charles Moskos, a sociology professor at Northwestern University whose notion that civic service builds character has powerfully influenced the debate in Congress over national service. "Fairly or unfairly, the programs get stigmatized, get labeled, as programs for dead-end youth," he said, adding that many corps had "veered" into groups consisting of minority members and the lesser-educated.

The boldest exception to this is Boston's City Year. Started less than two years ago, the program employs 50 people, aged 17 to 22, to help the city's poorest and least able. Like New York's corps, the group emphasizes education. Unlike New York's program, City Year's recruits have diverse backgrounds.

Twenty-one are white, 21 are black, 7 are Hispanic and one is an American Indian, said Lonnie Tanner, vice president of development. "They've come from 23 towns and cities in the Greater Boston area and beyond," she said. "We try to bring together as many people from as many walks of life as we can."

The reason, she said, is simple. "If you keep putting at-risk people with at-risk people, they may always think of themselves as being at risk." But in City Year, she said, "they all benefit from the experiences of each other."

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO GLENN D. HUTCHINSON IN HONOR OF HIS RETIREMENT

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen and a person I hold in the highest regard, Glenn Hutchinson. His years of dedication and commitment to the betterment of his community have made him a giant among his peers. In honor of his retirement as a public safety officer for the city of Bellflower, I would like to tell you a little about him.

Glenn Hutchinson was born March 24, 1930, in Morgantown, WV. He graduated from North Union Township High School in Uniontown, PA. Shortly after graduation, he enlisted in the U.S. Navy where he served until 1962. He also attended West Virginia University and studied business administration. Later, he moved to California and completed the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Training Facility in East Los Angeles. He then worked as a cus-

tomial officer in the jail division before becoming a patrol officer. After a successful 2 years as a patrol officer, he became an investigator and undercover officer with the Narcotics Bureau. He excelled in assignments where he worked closely with State and Federal agencies to curb drug traffic in the area. Later, Glenn Hutchinson transferred to the Vice Bureau and investigated crimes such as pornography and bookmaking. He further performed all aspects of control from initial investigation, to search, to court appearances.

As evidence of his competency and leadership, he was promoted to station coordinator and civil defense coordinator. His duties included organizing activities related to reserve, posse, and explorer contingencies. He participated in public relations to familiarize the community with the reserve's role in the sheriff's department and to recruit volunteer officers. Mr. Hutchinson was also asked to conduct training programs and maintain precise records of personnel, training, and equipment and supplies distribution. As civil defense coordinator, Glenn Hutchinson attended class meetings regarding various aspects of civil defense. He was also responsible for making sure all equipment was operable and help put together civil defense plans.

For the past 5 years, however, Mr. Hutchinson has worked as the public safety supervisor for the city of Bellflower. In that capacity, he was responsible for the city's parking enforcement program, business license enforcement, city crossing guards, traffic violator school, and general code disaster preparedness. He also had to act as liaison with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and perform administrative and staff work for the city administrator in relation to all city departments and agencies.

Mr. Speaker, Glenn Hutchinson is a person who has served the public faithfully and loyally. His record as a law enforcement officer is unblemished. I take great pride recognizing Mr. Hutchinson for all his public service. He has done a great deal to make living and working in southern California a little better. I salute Glenn Hutchinson, his wife Elida, and their children, Kim Michael, Kurt, and Kathleen, all the best for the future.

TRIBUTE TO SCHOLAR BANGS

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, It is my sad duty to announce the loss our country has recently experienced of a distinguished American. On July 21, 1990, Scholar Bangs, not only an internationally known newspaper and aviation journalist, but also husband and father, passed away in Covina, CA, after a lengthy illness. His accomplishments deserve our recognition.

Bangs commenced his journalistic career as a reporter for the *Bakersfield Californian*. Following this, he became the first public relations director for a U.S. interstate commercial airline in the Pacific Northwest in 1928. In the 1930's Bangs served as editor of *Hearst Los Angeles Examiner's Science and Aviation*.

While serving as the *Examiner's Science and Aviation* editor in the 1930's, his responsibilities included bringing to public attention the work of relatively unknown scientists. Also included were stories which highlighted achievements and experiments of well-known astronomers. As editor for *Aviation News*, Bangs was the only reporter to cover the Operation Crossroads A-bomb test from an aviation view.

During these years Bangs covered the rapid growth of the aviation industry in southern California and became close friends with widely known aviators. His exploits included taking part in the first mock air raid over the United States in a B-24 bomber flying over a blacked out Los Angeles in the early days of World War II.

While with the *Examiner* in 1940, Bangs developed sketches of a hydraulic airplane speed brake which is now standard on all military and commercial aircraft.

Bangs was the U.S. Executive editor for *Interavia U.S.*, the international aviation magazine, and the first western editor of the U.S. aviation publication *Aviation Week & Space Technology*. In a July 1955 issue of *Interavia U.S.*, Bangs forecast an article which was subsequently read into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Last, I would like to acknowledge Bangs for his credibility as a poet. In the early 1960's he joined several poetry groups and subsequently became president of the California Federation of Chaparral Poets. He was widely published in California and at the Federation's annual meeting in 1989, he won "The Best of Best" poems.

In closing I would once again like to commend Scholar Bangs for his most successful accomplishments and contributions to our well-deserved country. He served as an inspiration for many and he makes one proud to be an American. Bangs is survived by his three sons, Allan, Daniel, and Donald, and two grandchildren.

THE SAVINGS AND LOAN CRISIS

HON. STAN PARRIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. PARRIS. Mr. Speaker, thank you for allowing me to once again address the House regarding the savings and loan crisis.

My purpose in talking to the well of the House this evening is to continue the dialog I started with the American people almost 5 years ago relating to the situation with the savings and loan industry.

Recently I have focused on discussing the genesis of the savings and loan debacle, and the failure of this institution—the Democrat-controlled Congress—to address and resolve the most costly financial meltdown in the history of the World.

As you will recall, Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, July 25, I presented a 1-hour special order on the floor of the House which outlined the beginnings of the savings and loan crisis in the Carter administration.

Interest rates of more than 20 percent, an economic recession, and the highest unemployment rate since the Great Depression created an economic and financial environment in which thrifts simply could not survive. By the end of the Carter administration—and its failed economic policies—the combined net worth of savings and loans had plummeted to a negative \$17.5 billion, and 85 percent of thrifts were losing money at an increasingly fast pace.

The response of the Carter administration was to enact the first savings and loan de-regulation bill. That bill was a watershed in the history of the savings and loan industry. Most notable among this legislation's provisions are those which raised Federal deposit insurance to \$100,000 per account, and phased out interest rate ceilings on deposits placed in savings and loans. The result was brokered deposits or "hot money," the negative ramifications of which I discussed at great length in a 1-hour special order that I delivered on the floor of the House on Tuesday of this week.

The causes most often cited for the savings and loan crisis are fraud, disintermediation, speculative lending practices, and inept regulatory supervision. I would submit that in reality these were merely viruses that found a receptive breeding ground in an industry susceptible to infection as a result of unrestrained deposit insurance abuse. There were no incentives for either depositors or thrift management to exercise caution or restraint. The incentives actually ran the other way. Millions of brokered deposits sought out the highest rates without regard for any safety and soundness considerations. The natural immunities of our free market system had been destroyed—savings and loan high-flyers weren't playing with their own money. We had lost sight of the fact that rates of interest are functions of risk.

In the special order that I delivered on last Tuesday, I discussed the distressed condition of savings and loans after 4 years of a Democrat administration's economic policies.

Out of 3,741 thrifts in existence in 1981, 110 were insolvent. By the end of 1982—just 1 year later—that number had increased by a factor of 4 to 415. According to some estimates at that time, two-thirds of the S&L industry was either insolvent or at a dangerously low level of net worth, and facing imminent insolvency.

Statistics from the Office of Thrift Supervision indicate that nearly all savings and loans were losing money in 1982. The net income of the savings and loan industry dropped from a positive \$3.6 billion in 1979 to a negative \$4.6 billion in 1981.

Problems in the savings and loan industry were justifiably of great concern to the Congress and to the American taxpayers. After all, savings associations were the only institutions specifically chartered for the purpose of providing home mortgages to low- and moderate-income families. In 1982, thrifts held over 30 percent of the total mortgage debt outstanding in the United States, and provided 35 percent of single multi-family mortgages as well as 17 percent of all commercial mortgages.

The Reagan administration and the 97th Congress were left to deal with the savings and loan crisis that began during the Carter administration, and the response in 1982 was

the Garn-St Germain Act. While Garn-St Germain increased the flexibility of federally chartered savings associations to compete in the financial and economic environment of the late 1970's and early 1980's, many state legislatures went far beyond Garn-St Germain by approving thrift charters and authorized activities for State savings and loans which were extremely liberal. I would submit that the State legislatures in States like California, Texas, and Florida were clearly irresponsible in this regard.

The facts support this conclusion. Over three-fourths of the losses realized by the FSLIC in 1988 and 1989 were caused by State-chartered institutions alone. All the Nation's taxpayers as a result of the Federal insurance programs are now carrying the financial burden of failed State-chartered savings and loans.

Some of the most notorious and scandalous savings and loan failures were State-chartered institutions such as Lincoln Savings & Loan of California, and Vernon Savings & Loan of Texas.

Creating the opportunity for States to enact their own loose and liberal guidelines for savings and loans insured by the Federal Government clearly created dangerous financial exposure to the insurance programs, and we are now experiencing the unfortunate and costly consequences of that sure recipe for disaster.

As the failures and hemorrhaging continued in the savings and loan industry after 1982, many Republicans undertook tireless efforts to get the Democrat-controlled Congress to act in a responsible way to address the increasingly serious and costly savings and loan situation.

Through lengthy statements on the floor of this Chamber, and letters to the Democrat chairman of the Banking Committee, as well as requests for reports and information from the General Accounting Office and the Federal Home Bank Board, Republican members like myself and the ranking Republican on the Banking Committee, Mr. WYLIE, Mr. HILER of Indiana, and others tried to bring attention to the impending savings and loan crisis, and to urge that action be taken by the Democrat-controlled Congress.

As early as 1984, a Presidential task force headed up by then Vice President George Bush, proposed a "Blueprint for Reform" which called for stricter regulation of savings and loan associations who abandoned traditional thrift activities. That proposal set the stage for regulating savings and loans in a manner that would mirror the tough regulation of commercial banks. Acting on now President Bush's "Blueprint for Reform" could have eliminated many of the problems which evolved into the massive savings and loan crisis that we face today.

These proposals were rejected by the Democrat-controlled Congress in 1984, but they were adopted in large part in the S&L bill that was passed last year, in 1989—although it was 5 years too late.

In 1986, the Reagan administration—through the hard work of Treasury Secretary James Brady and Under Secretary of Finance, George Gould—urged that the Congress enact a FSLIC recapitalization plan providing assessments against the savings and loan in-

dustry—not the taxpayers—in order to bolster the depleted reserves of the FSLIC.

Giving the FSLIC the financial resources to close insolvent institutions was vital in order to reduce the ongoing losses in the savings and loan industry—losses that were estimated at approximately \$900 million per month.

Regrettably, the alarms sounded by Republicans fell on the deaf ears of the Democrat-controlled Congress, who were influenced by massive campaign contributions and personal favors from politically connected savings and loan executives and a powerful savings and loan lobby.

Democrats Jim Wright, Tony Coelho, and Fernand St Germain stalled efforts to address the savings and loan crisis, effectively ignoring the Reagan administration's cry for help in 1986 by killing the administration's FSLIC recapitalization bill until the next Congress. They all did this while using yachts, corporate jets, and credit cards owned by savings and loan executives and the S&L lobby.

CONDITION OF THRIFT INDUSTRY

During the period from 1980 to 1988, over 500 savings associations failed—more than 3½ times as many as in the previous 45 years combined. In trying to keep up with massive savings and loan failures and its obligations to depositors of failed institutions, FSLIC itself became insolvent shortly after 1985.

The FSLIC had a net worth of negative \$50 billion at the end of 1988—down from a positive net worth of \$6.3 billion only 2 years earlier.

At the end of 1988, there were 364 savings associations operating with a negative net worth, and a total of 390 thrifts operating with net capital ratios between zero and 3 percent which is the lowest permissible level. Moreover, out of 2,949 FSLIC-insured institutions in existence at the end of 1988, 508 or 17 percent were insolvent, and 754 or 26 percent were at the brink of insolvency.

The net income of all thrifts in 1988 was a negative \$13.4 billion, down from a positive \$132 million in 1986. In just the first 6 months of 1989, the net income of the savings and loan industry was a negative \$7.7 billion—the largest thrift losses of any year in history. The average return on assets for the savings and loan industry was negative 1.1 percent in the first quarter of 1989—most of the industry was going broke, with the institutions in the worst financial condition losing the most money at the fastest rate.

While the Federal Home Loan Bank Board lacked the funds to close the insolvent and marginally capitalized savings and loans, hundreds of marginally capitalized thrifts continued to operate at an estimated loss of almost \$30 million per day, \$900 million per month, or over \$11 billion per year.

The Federal Government had no choice but to make good on its full faith and credit guarantee on deposits, and make certain that families and individuals did not lose their hard earned savings that they had deposited in savings associations. Anything less would have sent shock waves through our communities and resulted in massive bank runs, with economic disaster in the Nation's economy, and real trouble for the United States in international money markets.

In fact, some claimed that there was a silent run on savings and loans during the first quarter of 1989 when the thrift industry experienced \$3.4 billion in withdrawals of deposits.

PRESIDENT BUSH'S RESPONSE TO THE S&L CRISIS

In facing the largest financial disaster in our Nation's history, President Bush knew that calling attention to the troubles in the savings and loan industry could be a politically unpopular move. He risked having the American public mistakenly identify the savings and loan crisis with his administration—a case of mistaken identity that the Democrats could be counted on to foster and promote. At the same time, President Bush realized that there was no time to wait.

When he has sworn into office, the savings and loan industry was losing money at a rate of \$1.5 billion per month. Something had to be done to rescue the savings and loan industry and save the American taxpayers from more losses.

Responding to the failure of the Democrat-controlled Congress to adequately address the thrift crisis, President Bush rose to the occasion by proposing to the Congress on February 6, 1989—just 19 days after being sworn into office—a substantive proposal to clean up the mess in the thrift industry, and crackdown on S&L highfliers who had looted depositors of their hard earned savings.

The administration's proposal, the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 [FIRREA], is the most far-reaching piece of financial institutions reform legislation proposed in over 50 years. It was fashioned not only to save the integrity of our Federal Deposit Insurance System and the security of individual deposits, but to ensure that the looting of federally insured depository institutions by rogues and highfliers—at the expense of taxpayers—would never happen again.

President Bush's proposal was hailed by the press as a responsible, tough, and substantive approach to resolving the savings and loan debacle.

Just as he had acted swiftly, responsibly, and decisively in responding to the problems in the savings and loan industry, President Bush expected the Democrat-controlled Congress to do the same. He asked the Democrat leadership in Congress to cooperate with his administration and pass FIRREA in 45 days. Since the insolvent one-third of the savings and loan industry was losing money at a rate of \$1.0 billion per month, President Bush's request was both reasonable and responsible.

In fact, at a loss of over \$1 billion per month, some could argue that it was too generous a time period.

President Bush acted quickly; however, the same cannot be said of the Congress.

Only through a cooperative and coordinated effort between the executive and legislative branches, could the thrift industry's losses be brought under control, and the ultimate financial burden on the taxpayers minimized. Unfortunately for the taxpayers, it took the Democrat-controlled Congress more than 5 months to enact the President's proposal for resolving the savings and loan crisis—at an estimated cost of \$7.5 billion.

The S&L restructuring bill, or FIRREA, was finally agreed to by House and Senate confer-

ees on August 5, 1989, and signed into law on August 9, 1989 by President Bush.

What did FIRREA accomplish?

FIRREA contained a variety of provisions designed to provide funding for the deposit insurance system, and to enhance and strengthen the regulations and enforcement procedures of the savings and loan industry.

FIRREA mandated that for the first-time owners of savings associations would have to put their own money on the line—in the form of capital reserves—to absorb any losses that their institution might realize. It gave regulators increased authority to close institutions before they slipped into insolvency, and it gave the Federal regulators more power to control the activities of State-chartered institutions acting in a manner which threatens the safety and soundness of the Federal Deposit Insurance System.

FIRREA increased the insurance premiums required to be paid by savings and loan institutions, and it moved the regulatory agency of the thrift industry under the strict guidance and oversight of the U.S. Treasury Department.

FIRREA cracked down on junk bond investment of savings and loans, effectively requiring that thrifts begin divesting of junk bonds and that all junk bonds be removed from S&L's portfolios within 5 years.

FIRREA authorized \$75 million for the Justice Department to investigate, prosecute, and convict individuals who mismanaged federally insured institutions, and it modified the Qualified Thrift Lender test to refocus savings and loans on their original purpose of providing home mortgage financing for low- and moderate-income families.

Most importantly, not one dime of the money authorized under FIRREA to resolve the savings and loan crisis will go to savings and loan executives, management, institutions, or stockholders. The money will be used to recover losses for the taxpayers, to ensure the full return of individual deposits, and to prosecute the swindlers and con artists who drove federally insured institutions into bankruptcy.

EFFORTS OF THE CONGRESS

Republicans and Democrats alike knew that something had to be done to substantively address the situation in the savings and loan industry.

FIRREA passed the House with a wide margin of bipartisan support.

Like most bills that are passed by this great institution, FIRREA is not perfect. It is, and has been, open to criticism. It is the result of substantial compromise like all legislation adopted by the Congress is.

While FIRREA may be a lot of things, it is not a bailout.

As I have already stated, not one dime of the money authorized in FIRREA will go to thrift executives, stockholders, or the management of savings and loans.

To refer to FIRREA as a bailout is a serious disservice to the many individuals who worked long and hard to enact responsible legislation to resolve, once and for all, the savings and loan crisis with the concerns of the taxpayers in mind.

Unfortunately, there seems to be an effort by Democrat political strategists to negatively

bill FIRREA as a Republican administration's bailout of the savings and loan industry.

I would urge those Democrat political strategists to look at that which has been said and done by members of their own party before continuing their mudslinging or assessing blame for this situation through selective memory or attempting to rewrite history.

The following quotes illustrate the bipartisan nature in which FIRREA was considered by the Congress, and the distaste on both sides of the aisle for those who refer to the legislation as a benefit to the industry.

Congressional Quarterly quoted my colleague on the Banking Committee, Mr. SCHUMER, who worked long and hard on FIRREA as a "central player in drafting the [S&L] bill," and that "By all rights [FIRREA] should be called the Schumer Plan."

The gentlemen from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] was quoted in the Congressional Quarterly of June 17, 1989 as saying, "We [Democrats] worked hand in hand with the administration in drafting FIRREA. * * * I sort of liked our colleague HENRY HYDE criticizing me for being the pawn of the administration."

The distinguished Speaker of the House, Mr. FOLEY, was also quoted in the Congressional Quarterly of June 17, 1989, as saying that "FIRREA was a victory for the Democratic Congress, for the Congress as a whole and for the country. The American people have been extremely well served by this vital piece of legislation."

I particularly agree with comments that were made by the current Democrat Chairman of the House Banking Committee when he stated on August 4, 1989, " * * * I want to remind everybody * * * [FIRREA] is not a bailout. * * * It is a workout of a dilemma that is confronting and jeopardizing the entire system of our financial institutions. * * * "

A Democrat Member of the other body echoed the comments of the Banking Committee chairman when he stated,

In voting for [FIRREA], we are not voting to bail out the thrift industry or individual thrift executives, or stockholders or creditors. What we are doing is standing behind the commitment the Federal Government made in the 1930's that savings of American citizens deposited in federally insured institutions, up to prescribed limits, are safe and sound.

I would assume from these quotes that many prominent Democrats in Congress who worked hard on the savings and loan bill are as frustrated as I am when political strategists attempt to negatively bill FIRREA as a bailout.

ACTIVITY SINCE THE PASSAGE OF FIRREA

Contrary to the assertions of Democrat political strategists, much has been accomplished since the passage of FIRREA. To be sure, the process will be slow—a decade of hemorrhaging in the savings and loan industry cannot be bandaged and stopped overnight.

There are almost 7,100 pending FBI investigations involving bank fraud and embezzlement, over 3,000 of which involve amounts over \$100,000.

There are 530 insolvent institutions currently under investigation, and the Justice Department and the FBI have been steadily increasing the resources devoted to investigation and

prosecution of bank and savings and loan fraud.

Already this year there have been 368 new positions allocated in the Justice Department to financial institution fraud, including 202 FBI agents and 120 prosecuting attorneys.

These resources are beginning to pay off. In fiscal year 1989, there were 791 convictions in major bank and savings and loan fraud cases. Court ordered restitution was increased from \$123 million in 1987 to \$361 million in 1989. The amount of funds recovered from fraudulent activity has jumped from \$284 million in 1987 to \$466 million in 1989.

The Resolution Trust Corporation, the agency charged with resolving failed savings and loans and disposing of their assets, has closed down or sold 211 S&L's in its first year of operation. It has 257 institutions lined up in conservatorship, protected more than \$60 billion in 5.7 million individual deposit accounts, and transferred nearly \$50 billion of assets back to the private sector.

A recent article that appeared in the American Banker newspaper stated that "Nobody can say that the Resolution Trust Corporation isn't trying."

CONCLUSION

It is indeed unfortunate that Democrat political strategists have recently attempted to blame the savings and loan debacle on Republicans.

While this is regrettable, their motives are understandable, after all it is the Democrats who have the most to lose on this issue.

The record on the savings and loan crisis speaks for itself.

The facts show that it was the result of the economic policies of a Democrat administration which brought about the genesis of massive failures in the savings and loan industry.

The facts show that same Democrat administration enacted the first savings and loan de-regulation bill which lifted interest rate caps on savings accounts, and raised deposit insurance from \$40,000 to \$100,000 per account.

The facts show that it was the Democrat leadership in Congress which intentionally delayed a critical FSLIC recapitalization bill in 1986. A well-known author on the savings and loan crisis was quoted in yesterday's Washington Times as stating that "the epitome of—the savings and loan crisis—was a vote on the Competitive Equality Banking Act of 1987—which was the FSLIC recapitalization bill of 1986—in which regulators were denied funds the Reagan White House had requested to speed the cleanup"—and that delay persisted for over 14 months.

The facts show that when the Congress should have been addressing the fraud and mismanagement in the savings and loan industry, Democrats Jim Wright, Fernand St Germain, and Tony Coelho were accepting favors from savings and loan executives and intervening on their behalf with Federal thrift regulators.

As I stated in the special order I delivered earlier this week, I believe that the files on Democrats Jim Wright, Tony Coelho, and Fernand St Germain that are presently under the control of the House Ethics Committee should be turned over to the Justice Department and to the general public for a thorough investigation into their actions on behalf of savings and

loan operators—some of whom are now under indictment for mismanaging federally insured savings associations.

Let justice prevail.

The Congress must work to ensure the savings and loan debacle never occurs again, and that those who are guilty of wrongdoing in this one go to jail. The American people are justifiably outraged, and they demand and should receive no less.

There are key reforms that the Congress must deal with in meeting its responsibilities in preventing future savings and loan crises.

The Congress must address the issue of deposit insurance reform. While FIRREA made significant changes to Federal deposit insurance that will enhance the safety and soundness of the system, this issue needs to be addressed in a more comprehensive manner. The American people will no longer tolerate the risks that they are exposed to by a system which privatizes the profits and socializes the losses.

There is also a dire need for campaign finance reform. One only needs to reference the "Keating Five" and the actions of Democrats Jim Wright and Tony Coelho to understand what can happen when Members of Congress are beholden to special interests that are large campaign contributors.

Deposit insurance has become an opiate that has dulled the American consumer's otherwise market-driven quest for financial industry products and services. In the public's mind, it has made sound financial institutions indistinguishable from insolvent ones. Well managed institutions pay the same insurance rates as the most recklessly run institutions. Both the institutions and its depositors have become addicted to the false sense of security Federal insurance provides.

As with any addiction, withdrawal will be painful, and the inclination will be to postpone it. The remedies required will have some unpleasant side effects. Some additional industry fallout may occur. Institutions that have existed on the artificial life support of Government guarantees will either adapt to a new environment or wither. The strongest and best managed among them will flourish.

I look forward to working with my colleagues in the House in addressing these important issues in sessions yet to come.

Deposit insurance reform will require real political courage. It should not become a Republican or Democrat issue. Responsibility for the demise of the thrift industry rests in part on both sides of the aisle in all branches of Government, and in most areas of America.

The standard of living we have all come to enjoy in this country depends on it.

I hope that these special orders have been helpful to my colleagues in the Congress as well as to the American people, in setting the record straight on the savings and loan crisis.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. ANN DESARNO FLYNN

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct privilege to recognize Mrs. Ann DeSarno Flynn, of Long Branch, NJ, who on August 23, 1990, will be honored at a retirement dinner for her accomplishments and many years of public service.

Mrs. Flynn has served as chair of the Monmouth County Board of Elections for the past 20 years. She has gained widespread respect and admiration for her fair and impartial administration of our election laws.

As an expert in election law, Mrs. Flynn was appointed by former Gov. Thomas H. Kean as the superintendent of elections/commissioner of voter registration in 1984, and to the Election Registration Advisory Council with the office of the New Jersey Secretary of State. She has also served as vice president of the New Jersey State Association of Election Officials and was a former chairwoman of the legislative committee of this organization.

Mrs. Flynn has also served the city of Long Branch as chairperson of the housing authority and had previously been administrative secretary of the New Jersey Tax Appeals Court. Her other civic posts have included president of the Women's Columbian League of Monmouth County, president of the Shore Area Business and Professional Women's Organizations, and president of the New Jersey Federation of Republican Women.

Mrs. Flynn has also held several posts in the Republican Party. She has been a county committeewoman for over 43 years and a State committeewoman for over 17 years. She served on the County Republican Finance Committee and was elected three times as a delegate and twice as alternate to the National Republican Convention. For all of her work, she was honored in 1971 as New Jersey Republican Woman of the Year.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to congratulate Mrs. Flynn on her many successes and achievements in life. Although our political beliefs differed, I always admired her and I commend her on her many years of public service to the State of New Jersey.

TRIBUTE TO PROF. ALEXANDER GUSS

HON. C. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, our Nation recently lost one of its truly great scholars and gentlemen. Alexander Guss, emeritus professor of Slavic Languages at Macalester College in St. Paul, died on July 18, 1990. He was 85.

It was my privilege to work with Dr. Guss in founding a small business. As the managing editor of Associated Publishers, Dr. Guss was instrumental in launching the world's first-ever

English translation of a foreign daily newspaper. With a staff of 50 people, Associated Publishers translated Pravda, the official newspaper of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, for colleges and universities throughout America and 26 countries. The translations were also used by the CIA, the FBI, and U.S. military intelligence.

Born in Dunayevetsy, Russia, Dr. Guss came to the United States by way of Poland in 1922 because of a pogrom in his native land.

He attended public schools in Pittsburgh and received his undergraduate degree in economics from Sophia University in Tokyo, Japan. He graduated from Georgetown University in Washington, DC, with a master's in Russian language and literature and did additional course work at Indiana University and the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Guss served 22 years in the U.S. Army and fought in World War II. Later, he worked in psychological warfare operations for the army and taught Russian to U.S. soldiers.

Dr. Guss began his career at Macalester College in 1963 when there was an opening for a Russian language professor in the Classics Department. He became president of the Minnesota Chapter of the American Association of Teachers of Slavic and Eastern European Languages. By 1967, he had become chairman of the Slavic Languages and Literature Department.

While at Macalester, Dr. Guss was noted for arranging the 1972 visit of Russian poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko, and for developing the Russian Department into a separate department of the college. He retired from Macalester in 1978 but continued to teach occasional courses.

Lucile, his wife of 44 years, has said what we all know: That he loved to teach, and was always there for his students. Alex Guss had high standards, but he was always helpful and compassionate toward his students. Their best interests always came first. They, like to many others whose lives he touched, will dearly miss him.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate that this Congress honor the memory Dr. Guss, a man of keen intellect, but more importantly, a man of magnanimous spirit and a great friend.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY ACT OF 1990

HON. PHILIP R. SHARP

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. SHARP. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the National Energy Policy Act of 1990. I am pleased to be joined by my friend and colleague MARILYN LLOYD of Tennessee.

This legislation is intended to take a first cut at reducing the emission of so called greenhouse gases, which threaten to increase the average temperature of our planet. Its purpose is not to undertake drastic crash programs which may or may not be warranted. Rather this bill is a start on doing those activities that will be helpful both in reducing green-

house gas emissions and in meeting other social goals. Specifically, this bill promotes energy efficiency and research and development on clean energy technologies that not only can reduce greenhouse gas emissions but also reduce other air pollutants, improve the competitive position of our economy and increase the security of our energy supplies.

Before discussing the legislation further, I would like to discuss the phenomenon known as global warming, and the uncertainties surrounding it. A set of reports released in June from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [IPCC] is very helpful in understanding the current level of knowledge.

The IPCC is an international group of scientists and governmental officials who have been convened under the auspices of the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Program with the active support and participation of the United States. The IPCC established three working groups. Working Group I was charged with providing an assessment of the scientific knowledge on the factors that affect climate change, what has happened already and what might happen. Working Group II assessed the potential impacts on man and the environment if climate change occurs. Working Group III, chaired by the United States, scoped out potential response strategies to a change in climate and the attendant impacts.

One of the conclusions is that there is a great deal of uncertainty. There is much we do not know. But, the working groups also believe there is much we know. Working Group I is certain that emissions resulting from human activities are substantially increasing the atmospheric concentrations of the greenhouse gases, and that these increases will enhance the greenhouse effect, resulting on average, in an additional warming of the Earth's surface.

The best guess of the same working group is that, under a business-as-usual scenario, the global mean temperature will increase 1.8 degrees Fahrenheit by 2025 and 5.4 degrees by the end of the 21st century.

Their best judgment is that global mean temperatures have increased 0.5 to 1 degree over the last 100 years but that we cannot be certain whether the increase is due to a general warming trend or to natural climate variability.

There is also great uncertainty about the impacts of global warming. Working Group II looked at the potential for such impacts as increased rainfall, decreased rainfall, rising oceans, shifting agricultural zones and the effects on humans, animals, and plants. It is important to point out that not all the potential changes studied are bad and that the smaller geographic area you look at, the less precise any estimates may be.

Working Group III, chaired by the United States, had as one of its main findings that: "The potentially serious consequences of climate change on the global environment give sufficient reasons to begin by adopting response strategies that can be justified immediately even in the face of significant uncertainties."

Group III identified measures that can help tackle climate change in the shorter term while yielding other benefits. The first item on

this listed was improved energy efficiency which they said: "Reduces emissions of carbon dioxide, the most significant greenhouse gas, while improving overall economic performance and reducing other pollutant emissions and increasing energy security."

Second, they also listed a number of steps which governments should undertake now in order to prepare for more intensive action in the longer term. One of these was the development of new technologies in the fields of energy, industry, and agriculture.

In short, those two items are what this bill is about. It is about improving our Nation's energy efficiency in the short run and developing new energy technologies that can reduce the emission of greenhouse gases in the long run. Both these objectives have positive benefits to the economy and the environment even if there were no concern about global warming.

Because of the uncertainties in our understanding of climate change, we should not rush headlong into major crash programs that may or may not be of use, nor should we be complacent. This is a no excuses, no regrets global warming bill that, if eventually enacted into law, will help us, and not haunt us, even if the scientific predictions of the IPCC do not come to pass. And, if they do come to pass, we will be that much ahead of the game.

This approach is in keeping with the joint policy communique issued by the group of seven at the recent economic summit hosted by the United States in Houston. The communique, which was supported by President Bush, stated in the first point on the environment that: "We agree that, in the face of threats of irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific certainty is no excuse to postpone actions which are justified in their own right."

This bill is a starting point, a place to begin sorting out those steps and measures which can make a down payment on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and which make sense for other reasons as well.

The text of this bill is basically the same as legislation filed in the Senate by my friend and colleague Senator WIRTH of Colorado, as reported out of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee. Senator WIRTH has done some important ground-breaking work with this legislation and rather than reinvent the wheel I have introduced it as reported by committee, with only minimal changes to reflect differing jurisdictional boundaries in the House. Despite the good work done in the Senate, I am not satisfied with everything in this bill and foresee making changes in it after receiving agency and public input through the committee process.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to improve and pass this bill. If the crush of business at the end of this Congress does not afford the time for passage, I intend to reintroduce this bill next Congress.

IRISH AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

HON. BRIAN J. DONNELLY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of House Joint Resolution 482, a resolution designating the month of March 1991, as "Irish-American Heritage Month."

This resolution pays tribute to the heritage of over 40 million Americans of Irish descent. "Irish American Heritage Month" celebrates a national recognition of the contributions made by Americans of Irish ancestry.

The Irish have played a significant role in the United States' rise to independence. By 1776 nearly 300,000 natives of Ireland had emigrated to the United States. A French major general, who witnessed the United States victory at Yorktown over the English, reported that Congress owed its existence to the tenacity of the Irishmen that fought there. The Declaration of Independence was signed by at least eight Irish Americans. The Irish have contributed to the advancement and enrichment of our culture, including education, art, science, business, industry, governmental services, and athletics. The Irish that have emigrated to this country have embodied, promoted, and preserved American Ideals.

This resolution is an expression of sincere appreciation for the commitment of Irish Americans to the growth and development of the United States. This resolution will provide Members with an opportunity to recognize and honor the lasting contributions by Irish emigrants to the American way of life.

THE HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS IN LIBERIA

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, recent reports indicate that Krahn soldiers, loyal to President Samuel K. Doe slaughtered at least 600 civilians in Monrovia, capital city of the West African State of Liberia. Of those murdered, most were women and children who had sought refuge in the St. Peter's Lutheran Church.

The violence being perpetuated against the civilian population in Liberia by the Government and rebel forces in Liberia is an atrocity and an indisputable violation of human rights.

I urge my colleagues to join me in calling for an emergency U.N. Security Council meeting to discuss possible solutions to the Liberian crisis.

For 7-months Liberia has been engaged in a civil war with no successful negotiations. It appears unlikely based on recent events that any talks will take place in the near future without a neutral body like the U.N. Security Council assisting.

Presently there are two opposing groups, one is led by Prince Johnson and the other by Charles Taylor, a former Doe aide who led the original invasion with Doe in 1980.

The rebel forces have accused Doe of corruption and abuse of human rights, while President Doe has charged the rebel forces of conspiring in criminal activity against the state.

The situation in Liberia has reached a crisis level, and it is critical that action be taken now to end the systematic slaughter of civilians in Liberia.

CHAMBER RECOGNIZES COAST GUARD SERVICE

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention an event in Miami which will pay tribute to the servicemen of the U.S. Coast Guard. These men and women have demonstrated their dedication to the preservation of democratic beliefs and American ideals.

On Monday, July 23, the Latin Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America [CAMACOL] hosted a reception in honor of the U.S. Coast Guard. The reception was held in celebration of the 200th anniversary of the Coast Guard while recognizing their active role in the war on drugs.

Also sponsoring the reception was Asociacion Interamericana de Hombres de Empresa, El Colegio Nacional de Periodistas de Cuba, the Cuban Women's Club, Martin Luther King Economic Development Corp., the Little Havana Development Authority, the Latin Builders Association, the Florida Trade Center, the Latin Quarter Association, the Small Business Opportunity Center, the Banker's Advisory Committee, the Kiwanis Club of Little Havana, the Hispanic American Builders, S.A.L.A.D., La Asociacion de Vendedores del Estado de la Florida, Haitian Task Force, El Colegio Nacional de Abogados de Cuba, La Asociacion de Publicitarios Latinoamericanos, Coalition of Hispanic American Women, and the National Association of Cuban-American Women.

I commend these organizations for their initiative in promoting and recognizing the U.S. Coast Guard. I have no doubt that the Coast Guard will continue their tradition of service and commitment to the American people.

NATIONAL DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES EDUCATION AWARENESS DAY

HON. BEN ERDREICH

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. ERDREICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a joint resolution to designate October 17, 1990, as "National Drug-Free Schools and Communities Education and Awareness Day." This joint resolution expresses the urgency of the problems that permeate the drug abuse crisis in this country.

We are all concerned by studies that show one out of every two high school seniors graduating in 1989 used an illegal drug before

graduation. What this says is that we are on the verge of losing an entire generation of our young people to the scourge of drug abuse. We hear stories daily of young people dying of drug overdoses or murdered in disputes over the buying and selling of drugs. The playgrounds and streets of too many of our neighborhoods are becoming open markets for drug dealers to sell their wares.

The horrors of addiction are affecting growing numbers of the most vulnerable members of our society: the newborn. Our hospitals have become inundated with babies born addicted to cocaine. As our children go, so goes our Nation. We must put forth a concerted effort to stop the spread of drug abuse throughout the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution recognizes that the problem of drug abuse is not the province of one geographic area or of one particular group. The drug menace is affecting all parts of our country, from the urban core to the Nation's heartland. People of all races, creeds, and colors are experiencing the devastating effects of drug abuse. If we delude ourselves into thinking that drug abuse is someone else's problem, then we all are doomed in our efforts to fight it.

Education must play a key role in our commitment to combat drug abuse. We must devise programs that raise the awareness of our young people to the dangers of drugs. The message of living a drug-free life should be instilled in our children at every step of the education process. We must make them aware that the decision to live drug-free is not only a healthy choice but a moral one as well, a choice that will open the door for them to achieve any goal they pursue.

Finally, this resolution recognizes the importance of uniting all members of the community in combating the problem of drug abuse. Each day there are thousands of people in our communities who are on the front line, fighting to create drug-free zones in their homes, schools, and neighborhoods. They should not struggle alone. It is imperative that we muster the resources of our governmental and community based social service organizations, churches, schools, medical community, and families in this important fight for the future of our children and our Nation.

The goal of achieving drug-free schools, communities, Nation, and lives is attainable. But only through the combined efforts of each and every one of us can the battle against drugs be won.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to become cosponsors of this resolution.

TRIBUTE TO COMMODORE ROBERT FIELD STOCKTON, USN

HON. JIM COURTER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. COURTER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to dedicate a memorial to Commodore Robert Field Stockton, USN on Sunday, August 19, in Santa Barbara, CA.

Commodore Stockton was born in Princeton, NJ, on August 20, 1795. He was the grandson of Richard Stockton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. In 1809, at the age of 14 he entered the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University. As war with England became inevitable, he left college to become a midshipman in the U.S. Navy at the age of 17, an example of his selfless patriotism.

After various notable accomplishments during his naval career, including the founding of the site on the African coast now known as Liberia, he was the first man to being an iron-hulled, screw propelled ship to America.

After being ordered to take command of the American Squadron in the Pacific, Commodore Stockton anchored his frigate U.S.S. *Congress* off Santa Barbara and ordered his crew ashore to launch an armed conquest of the city. Commodore Stockton and his men successfully captured the city from the Mexicans. After the capture of Santa Barbara and Los Angeles, he assumed the title of governor and commander-in-chief in the new territory, before returning home to become a U.S. Senator in 1851. While serving in that capacity, he introduced legislation which abolished flogging in the U.S. Navy. He died in Princeton on October 7, 1866.

The Naval Reserve Center at Santa Barbara is in itself a historical naval treasure and it continues to be recognized as one of the most beautiful and exciting liberty ports for our sailors today. It is appropriate that we dedicate the Stockton Memorial at this center. We must continue to cherish such places that remind us of the people that made America the great Nation it is today.

NATIONAL KEY CLUB WEEK

HON. MIKE PARKER

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a bill designating November 4-10, 1990, as "National Key Club Week."

Being the largest high school service organization, the Key Club has shown the capability of providing a positive impact on society. This proclamation affirms the endorsement of their goals and ideals portrayed in the Key Club motto: "Caring . . . Our way of life." Founded in 1925, membership includes over 133,000 high school students in more than 3,800 high schools in all 50 States and across 14 nations. Club members put in over 6,500,000 hours annually on community service projects such as the Buddy Programs, Adopt-a-Grandparent, Peer Counseling, Meals on Wheels, School/City Beautification Projects, and Special Olympics.

The Key Club International is dedicated to supporting youth and their ambitions. It is with great admiration that Congress should honor this organization and its accomplishments.

A TRIBUTE TO ROBBIE WALLIS

HON. ROY DYSON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. DYSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a distinguished individual, friend, community leader, and the former managing editor of an outstanding newspaper in my district—the Aegis.

W. Robert Wallis retired this year from the Aegis, bringing an end to a career in journalism that lasted 38 years. He will be sincerely missed by his staff and most assuredly by his readers.

Mr. Wallis enjoyed much success in all facets of life—as a journalist, Federal employee, father, grandfather, and citizen. Raised in Harford County and a graduate of Bel Air High School and the University of Baltimore, Mr. Wallis considered attending law school early in his career. I believe that life in Harford County would be much different today if he had pursued a legal career.

During his 38-year tenure with both the Harford Gazette and the Aegis, Mr. Wallis witnessed—and contributed to—many changes in Harford County. In the late 1940's, he began his career in journalism as cub reporter for the Harford Gazette. His beat included the local sports action around the county. Young Wallis believed, "Two things missing in local papers were photos and sports coverage." When the Gazette began including sports and photographs in the section featuring Mr. Wallis' work, the circulation of the Gazette doubled from 1,000 to 2,000 readers. In claiming this section as his own, Mr. Wallis developed it into one of the notable components of the paper. This stands as one of the major achievements of his career.

After working for almost 2 years at the Gazette, Mr. Wallis held brief positions with post engineers at Aberdeen Proving Ground and in the public information office at the Edgewood Chemical Center. However, Robbie Wallis knew that the newspaper business was for him.

In 1941, he joined the Harford Gazette's rival, the Aegis and began the sportswriter's notebook which would gain him much notoriety. In 1962, while considering law school, Mr. Wallis was offered the news editor position at the Aegis. After years of night school earning a bachelor's degree at the University of Baltimore, Mr. Wallis elected to accept the position at the Aegis rather than continuing night school. Anyway, he said, "being a news editor required working days and nights."

The sportswriter's notebook and his editorial work landed him prestigious job offers with other papers including the Evening Sun. Mr. Wallis also captured the attention of five separate Governors including William Donald Shaefer, Harry Hughes, Blair Lee III, Marvin Mandel, and J. Millard Tawes.

Robbie Wallis once said, "One of the most rewarding things about the job—of editor—is having the chance to help people in the community."

And help the community he did. Robbie once raised enough money for a woman to fly across the country to remove a cancerous

tumor from her brain. Robbie's humanitarian exploits were and are still legendary in and around Harford County. It was he, who after years of stagnation, had almost singlehandedly revived the Harford County Fair.

He currently serves on the Stadium Authority and is a former member of the Maryland Physical Fitness Commission, the Maryland Censor Board, and the State Food Market Commission. Mr. Wallis also served as chairman of the Maryland Home Improvement Commission.

Mr. Wallis will not be forgotten. His outstanding work at the Aegis has made the paper exceptional, and the community a better place to live. It is under his guidance that the Aegis continues to provide quality news coverage of local events.

There is no doubt that the Aegis will be a different place without Robbie Wallis. I wish him all my best in his retirement.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN W. LITCH

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the late John W. Litch of my 17th Congressional District of Ohio.

An Army veteran of World War II, Mr. Litch was born on February 20, 1914, in Youngstown, OH. He retired in 1974 from the city of Campbell, where he was supervisor of the street department for more than 40 years. Mr. Litch was also a reserve deputy sheriff for more than 20 years. He was also a member of the church, a 50-year member of the Croatian Fraternal Union Lodge 66, where he served as trustee, a former president of Eastern Ohio Flying Association and a member of YMCA Businessmen's Club.

It was an honor and a privilege to serve as the representative of such a fine man. It gives me great personal satisfaction to have been involved with such a fine man and his family. Mr. Litch was an outstanding citizen of the 17th District of Ohio, and, again, I would like to express my gratitude for being able to serve such a fine gentleman.

HONORING PATIENT RECOGNITION DAY AT BRONX PSYCHIATRIC CENTER

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, on August 23, Bronx Psychiatric Center is holding its second annual Patient Recognition Day to honor those patients who have made significant progress in their treatment. As a public official who has taken an active interest in mental health services, I wish to also recognize the accomplishments of these patients, as well as compliment their families and the staff of Bronx Psychiatric Center.

Patient Recognition Day is organized by the BPC's Board of Visitors, a seven-member volunteer body appointed by the Governor of New York that makes visits to mental health facilities and reports to the State on the quality of care being provided. The event was conceived last year by the past president of the board of visitors, Cynthia J. Fox, and the tradition is being continued by the new board president, Sylvia Lask. The executive director of BPC, Marlene Lopez, and the State commissioner for mental health, Dr. Richard Surles, are also to be commended for their support of this special day.

The goal of all the people involved in BPC programs is to help patients complete their treatment at the center and return to the community to lead active lives. Those honored during Patient Recognition Day have made great strides toward this goal. These patients have realized that when there is dedication to improvement and active participation in their treatment plans, positive results will follow. Several patients of Bronx Psychiatric Center have progressed so far that they have organized programs to assist their fellow patients. I can attest to the fact that this spirit of cooperation is what makes Bronx Psychiatric Center a special and unique place.

While we recognize on this day the effort put forth by the patients on their own behalf, their treatment would not be complete without the support of their families and the dedicated staff of Bronx Psychiatric Center. I have seen the positive results of your efforts and encourage you to keep up the good work.

The entire Borough of the Bronx relies on BPC for mental health service, both at the center itself and through a network of satellite clinics offering day care and aftercare. As a representative of the borough, I am honored to say that the Bronx is proud of the accomplishments of the patients and staff of BPC. I wish you all continued happiness and good health.

PITTSFIELD GIRLS ALL STAR SOFTBALL TEAM WINS STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate 17 very special athletes from my district. The Pittsfield Girls All-Star Softball Team, comprised of girls 12 and under, has captured its first ever State championship in slow pitch softball. In doing so, they have also captured the hearts of every sports fan in our community, none more so than mine. These budding superstars have given the entire county a great sense of pride, the same pride welling up inside of me as I stand here today.

During the course of the season, these young ladies won 15 games and lost only 1. This is certainly a tribute to their outstanding coach, Joe McGovern, whose lessons of teamwork manifested itself in unity and pride among his players, and whose belief in the value of hard work were adhered to all the

way to the State championship. The team has practiced, together, at least every other day for the entire season. The experiences of partnership and dedication have yielded great success today, and the lessons learned will surely lead to greater successes in the future.

Presently, the all-stars are practicing daily in preparation for the national tournament in Meridian, MS. I am considering, Mr. Speaker, suggesting to Manager Joe Morgan that the Red Sox spend some time at these practices to pick up some helpful hints on winning. If these young ladies can bring the national trophy to Pittsfield, maybe they can help the Olde Towne Team bring the Commissioner's Trophy to Boston!

Mr. Speaker, in this national forum, I wish the best of luck to the Pittsfield 12-and-Under Girls All-Star Softball Team, and I have my fingers crossed for their performance at the national tournament in Meridian, MS. I am confident that the strength, camaraderie, and skill which has been developed throughout this season will place them in good standing against the rest of the Nation.

Hopefully, the national trophy will return to Pittsfield with them in August. Good luck, girls.

AVIATION SAFETY AND CAPACITY EXPANSION ACT

HON. MIKE SYNAR

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. SYNAR. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I voted for H.R. 5170, the Aviation Safety and Capacity Expansion Act, a bill to reauthorize the Airport and Airway Trust Fund programs and FAA research and development programs for fiscal year 1991 and fiscal year 1992.

I supported H.R. 5170 because I am concerned about improving both the safety of all Americans who fly and to improve our Nation's airports competitive opportunities for the future.

Since 1978, when the airline industry was deregulated, airline passenger traffic has increased from 276 million passengers to 480 million passengers in 1989. The FAA estimates that passenger traffic will continue this increase to 775 million by the year 2000.

H.R. 5170 will address these shortages by drawing down on the Airport and Airway Trust Fund. The bill authorizes \$2.5 billion in fiscal year 1991 and \$3 billion in fiscal year 1992 for modernizing air navigation facilities and equipment badly needed by the FAA to keep pace with the increasing air traffic. The bill also authorizes \$4.1 billion in fiscal year 1991 and \$4.4 billion in fiscal year 1992 to improve FAA operations, including increasing funding in aviation safety and security programs as well as the air traffic control system.

I believe it is important that the \$7.6 billion surplus in the Airport and Airways Trust Fund be used to improve the national airport infrastructure and transportation system. Our country needs to spend these funds to continue to grow economically and prepare for future economic competition. For this reason I strongly support the provision in the bill which eliminates the "penalty clause" and estab-

lishes a new formula to fund FAA operations through general appropriations and the Trust Fund.

I do want to express my concern about the Passenger Facility Charge [PFC] provision in the bill which calls for a \$3 direct charge on airline passengers, in order to raise money for airport improvements. I do not believe this regressive tax on airline passengers is justified, especially when commercial airlines and cargo carriers, which also use airport facilities, are not taxed additionally as well. The trust fund is already financed by a variety of taxes on aviation users, including an 8 percent tax on domestic airline tickets. In the last 20 years we have seen the surplus in the trust funds pile up annually. I support spending down the trust fund before adding to the tax burdens of the flying public. For this reason I voted for the Bosco amendment to strike the PFC tax from H.R. 5170.

COMMUNITY ACTION'S SILVER ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to express my congratulations and appreciation for the excellent work done over the past 25 years by the Cambria County Community Action Council.

The council has worked diligently to provide services to literally thousands of low-income individuals who live throughout Cambria County. These services include the Women, Infants and Children Program, known as WIC; the Head Start Program for preschool children from disadvantaged backgrounds; weatherization to reduce home heating costs for the elderly and poor; emergency shelter; transportation for medical and other important needs; and various educational programs.

These programs have helped many of my constituents through tough times and back to self-sufficiency.

Of equal importance is the community action council's role as an advocate for low-income people. The council has been tireless and relentless in its efforts not only to inform but to educate elected officials about the needs of these people.

In its 25 years, the council has grown and now has a staff of 130 dedicated people. I commend each one of them, as well as board President James E. White for the leadership he has given the council through the years.

I want to publicly recognize the Cambria County Community Action Council for its contributions and its continuing efforts to assist those in poverty. Congratulations and keep up the excellent work.

**VENTO-RIDGE AMENDMENT
WILL RESTORE ACTUARIAL
SOUNDNESS TO FHA INSURANCE FUND**

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my support for the amendment offered to the Housing and Community Development Act of 1990 by my colleagues, Representatives VENTO and RIDGE. This amendment seeks to reform the Federal Housing Administration's [FHA] Mortgage Loan Insurance Program by eliminating heavy up-front costs to homebuyers and reinstating a pay-as-you-go financing structure to achieve actuarial soundness.

The FHA was originally created in 1934 to provide mortgage insurance to low- and moderate-income first-time homebuyers. Since that time, it has been assisting families, who might otherwise be unable, to achieve the American dream of owning their own home. Currently, the FHA serves about 6.5 million existing homeowners and 600,000 new homebuyers each year. In my State of Maryland 23 percent of all mortgages are made through the FHA.

The accounting firm of Price Waterhouse recently completed an audit and analysis of the FHA's mortgage insurance fund showing that, while the FHA is solvent, it is losing money at the dangerous rate of \$350 million a year. Price Waterhouse concluded that the mortgage fund is not actuarially sound and went on to offer recommendations on how to maintain solvency. One of these recommendations is the pay-as-you go system that has been incorporated into the Vento-Ridge amendment.

Specifically, the Vento-Ridge amendment phases out over a 5-year period the current up-front insurance premium of 3.8 percent of the loan amount, replacing it with 1.35 percent to be paid at settlement and a 0.6 percent annual payment for the life of the loan. This change is vital because it reaffirms the mission of the FHA to provide affordable loans to families without an unmanageably large down-payment. It also provides for the FHA to reach a capital standard of 1.25 percent, as recommended by Price Waterhouse, within 24 months of enactment of this legislation and a 2 percent capital standard would be reached by the year 2000.

The administration opposes the Vento-Ridge amendment. The reason they do not want to see this reform enacted is because it will stop the current practice of using the large up-front insurance premiums to mask the true size of the Federal budget deficit. Congress has repeatedly worked to prevent this kind of smoke and mirrors but we keep having to reassert ourselves on this matter. The House has already visited the issue once this week when we voted to take the Social Security trust fund off budget during consideration of the debt limit. What makes the administration think we are going to feel any differently about this gimmickry? The American people should not be forced to subsidize the Office of Man-

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agement and Budget's accounting schemes. This amendment sees that they don't.

The other important aspect of the Vento-Ridge amendment is that it provides for the financing of closing costs. This is of special interest to me because Maryland has some of the highest closing costs in the Nation. Without this financing option, many families across the country would find it impossible to raise the necessary funds to secure a loan through the FHA.

I support the Vento-Ridge amendment because it will restore actuarial soundness to the FHA insurance fund without needlessly blocking families from purchasing homes through excessively high up-front payment requirements. I believe that this amendment will help to save the FHA and the American dream of a family home at the same time.

**BREAKDOWN IN THE BUDGET
SUMMIT**

HON. CARL D. PURSELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. PURSELL. Mr. Speaker, with all of the recent controversy over who is responsible for the breakdown in the budget summit, I want to remind my colleagues and the American people of a budget plan that was presented in 1985 by the GOP 92 group which I chaired. A 30-member House Republican study group. Had this budget been adopted back when our overall deficit was only \$1.4 trillion, we would have achieved a total deficit reduction of \$263 billion by 1988 and a zero deficit—that is, a balanced budget—by 1991. All of this would have been accomplished without raising taxes.

It is unbelievable that the Democrats have been participating in the budget negotiations since May and have failed to bring a deficit reduction package to the table. The Republicans put their plan on the table in 1985.

We can no longer negotiate with ourselves. With the multibillion dollars S&L crisis staring us directly in the face, we need the participation of the people who are responsible for this mess. As long as the majority party refuses to face up to the budget crisis, like they did in 1985, and refuses to act in good faith, the American people are the losers.

**CONSOLIDATION OF EXPORT
CONTROLS ENFORCEMENT AU-
THORITY**

HON. DOUG BARNARD, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. BARNARD. Mr. Speaker, I want to share with my colleagues the substance of a letter I recently sent to the chairmen of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Committee.

The Commerce, Consumer, and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee, which I chair, has followed the evolution of the administration of export controls enforcement since 1984. At

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that time, the subcommittee expressed its concern over the practical and philosophic question of having the Commerce Department handle both export promotion and enforcement responsibilities. Recently, members of the subcommittee staff conducted an investigation of the present state of enforcement administration. The facts disclosed by the subcommittee's investigation are significant and in my view demand action by the Congress.

Section 12 of the Export Administration Act, as amended, created an enforcement role for the Department of Commerce and provided for shared enforcement responsibility between Commerce and Treasury—Customs Service. The intent of this arrangement was to create an enforcement regime which capitalized upon the established enforcement skills of the Customs Service together with the export licensing expertise of Commerce. Unfortunately, since the beginning, lack of cooperation between the two enforcement arms of the respective agencies has been the principle distinguishing characteristic of their association. As matters now stand, separate and uncoordinated investigations of the same target by Commerce and Customs have created international problems, complicated the investigations, lead to unnecessary work by both agencies, and has resulted in jeopardized criminal prosecutions and/or loss of controlled technology.

As early as 1985, the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs recommended consolidation of enforcement authority within a single agency. The Congress failed to accept that recommendation, and, although there is general acceptance of the fact that export enforcement administration requires fixing, current bills reauthorizing the EAA do not resolve the enforcement problem. In addition, one amendment proposes to provide additional enforcement authority to the Department of Commerce which, if enacted, in my opinion would only exacerbate an already bad situation.

Based on the subcommittee's review, I believe there is serious question regarding the workability of the present enforcement arrangement or the modifications being proposed in pending legislation. Recent events demonstrating the existence of sophisticated, ongoing attempts to subvert U.S. export controls only serve to reaffirm the need for the United States to have the most effective enforcement capability possible. In fact, recent changes in Eastern Europe which have promoted the administration to propose liberalizing export controls to former East bloc nations and the Soviet Union will no doubt call for intensified, as opposed to reduced, enforcement efforts. Further delays in correcting enforcement administration difficulties are not in the national interest and the Congress should act now to reverse provisions of the Export Administration Act and consolidate enforcement authority within a single agency.

I urge my colleagues to support this view.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT BARNETT

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to one of my constituents, Robert Barnett, who died last month of AIDS-related complications. Mr. Barnett was a selfless man who, in the midst of his own battle with AIDS, dedicated himself to educating and counseling others. San Francisco has lost a magnificent person and a model citizen.

Moving to San Francisco from Virginia in 1979, Robert Barnett immediately became active in civic affairs. He directed the Gay and Lesbian Speakers' Bureau and spent many hours educating high school students and local groups about issues facing the gay community. He was active in Project Inform and was one of the first AIDS patients to volunteer to test the controversial drug, Compound Q.

Living with AIDS himself, Robert nevertheless found time to work with Shanti, listening and providing guidance to others who were encountering the disease. His dedication to others was surpassed only by his exuberant love of life.

Mr. Speaker, Robert Barnett embodied the spirit of generosity and commitment to community which characterizes so much of our city. It is my hope that his compassionate spirit will guide this Congress as we work to improve the lives of all citizens of this Nation.

LEGISLATION TO REPEAL NRC'S
"BELOW REGULATORY CONCERN" POLICY

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce legislation to protect the right of State and local governments to prohibit the disposal of radioactive waste in ordinary landfills and to overturn the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's below regulatory concern [BRC] policy. Similar legislation is being introduced in the other body by Senate Majority Leader GEORGE J. MITCHELL.

This legislation is needed because the NRC has reversed its longstanding policy that radioactive waste from nuclear reactors be disposed of in specially designed repositories licensed and regulated by the NRC. To make matters worse, under current law, the NRC has the power to force this senseless policy on the States.

The BRC policy is fatally flawed in many respects. First, it is an open invitation to abuse by unscrupulous operators who could use it to dispose of highly radioactive waste that does not meet the BRC standard into landfills. This would place an unnecessary burden on landfill operators and local governments who would have to measure the radiation level of every load of garbage to guard against abuses.

In addition, the radiation exposure levels permitted by the policy are far higher than

those originally proposed by the NRC staff and those in similar policies proposed by the EPA, the United Kingdom, Canada, Japan, Finland, the National Council on Radiation Protection, and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The NRC has proposed increasing radiation exposure to the public when there is a growing scientific consensus that low-level radiation is far more hazardous than previously thought. To give just one example, in 1989 the National Academy of Sciences concluded that low-level radiation is three or four times more hazardous than it believed in 1980.

The new NRC policy would also permit the radioactive contamination of drinking water way above the limits established by EPA. A recent EPA critique of the policy stated that a waste stream deregulated by the NRC, " * * * could be allowed to contaminate groundwater so the community drinking that water, now or in the future, would have to clean it up to meet the EPA criteria."

Unfortunately, the flaws in the BRC policy also reach far beyond the low-level radioactive waste issue. Under the policy, irradiated structures and sites that previously might have been subjected to extensive cleanup could be declared below regulatory concern and left as is. Consequently, State and local officials could be faced with the dilemma of trying to clean up a site that the NRC has declared clean but the EPA and the public believe is still hazardous.

Finally, the BRC policy would make it far easier to use radioactive materials in consumer products. In the past, the NRC rejected or discouraged the use of radiation in consumer products such as cosmetics, toys, and jewelry on the grounds that radiation should not be used for frivolous purposes. Under the new policy this approach has been abandoned.

It is difficult to conceive why the NRC has come up with such a senseless policy. At an investigative hearing that I conducted on the BRC policy last week I could find no plausible explanation or rationale for the policy. Indeed, documents obtained by my office revealed that the NRC Commissioners overrode the recommendations of their own staff experts when they were developing the policy. The hearing also revealed that the Commissioners ignored legitimate objections raised by the Environmental Protection Agency, the States, and the public.

The product of this skewed process is a policy which defies common sense and has the potential to endanger the public health. The Congress cannot let the BRC policy stand. I strongly urge my colleagues to support this legislation and work for its rapid passage.

BONE MARROW DONORS FOR A
BRAVE YOUNG GIRL

HON. DOUGLAS APPLGATE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. APPLGATE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the residents of St. Clairsville,

OH, for their participation in a blood drive that was held on July 22, 1990. This drive was organized with the hopes of finding possible bone marrow donors for a brave young girl diagnosed with leukemia.

Kelly Dolan of St. Clairsville is 18 and has acute myeloid leukemia. Her father, Richard Dolan, arranged the drive, where 500 people, including nurses, teachers, friends of Kelly, and people who just casually know the Dolans, volunteered to have their blood tested. Although a total of \$37,000 was raised to pay for the testing, some of the volunteers who showed up had to be turned away because of lack of funding.

The blood that was taken at the drive must be analyzed within 48 hours by means of a very complex testing program. The chances are 1 in 20,000 that a suitable donor will be found for Kelly. Her father notes, however, that Kelly's chances are improved due to the support that the residents of the St. Clairsville community have shown during the drive.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct privilege and honor to ask my colleagues to join with me in acclamation of both the residents of St. Clairsville and the Dolan family for their efforts in this very important step in Kelly's recovery.

FRIENDS NOT SURPRISED
GRANDDAD GAVE HIS LIFE TO
RESCUE CHILDREN

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I read the enclosed article in the paper recently and thought it would serve as an inspiration to my colleagues and anyone else who reads the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

This was certainly an extraordinary man, who really cared about his grandchildren.

Greater love hath no man than this that he laid down his life for his friends. I would have liked to have known this gentleman. He must have been a wonderful guy.

FRIENDS NOT SURPRISED GRANDDAD GAVE HIS
LIFE TO RESCUE CHILDREN

(By Richard Seven)

SEATTLE.—Wayne A. Dean of Snohomish, Wash., thought the world of his grandchildren, so much so that he wouldn't have hesitated at taking on 7-foot-high breakers three times to rescue them, friends say.

Dean, 56, is missing and presumed drowned after trying to rescue six children, at least five of whom were his grandchildren, off the southern Washington coast of the Pacific Ocean. The U.S. Coast Guard in Astoria, Ore., ended its search for Dean near Cape Disappointment and south of Long Beach, Wash., on Friday.

Dean swam 100 yards out into the choppy ocean three times before disappearing Thursday night.

"Mr. Dean made three trips, bringing two children back with him on each of his first two trips," said Coast Guard spokesperson Sandy Calhoun. "On the third attempt, the last two children were able to make it to shore on their own, but Mr. Dean disappeared."

The Coast Guard search was curtailed because of darkness shortly after it was started Thursday night, and there was no trace of Dean the next morning.

Authorities say the six children, ranging in age from 8 to 13, were apparently wading off Benson Beach when they were dragged out by heavy undertow and high waves.

Last Christmas, Dean and his wife, Virginia, sent portraits of themselves and their grandchildren to friends. The photo was taken on the beach near the site of last week's accident.

Darlene Huntington, a friend, said it seemed the couple always had their grandchildren with them.

"Knowing Wayne and how much he loved his grandchildren, I know he never gave rescuing them a second thought," said Huntington. "They really loved them and he was a very caring person."

The Deans tended Snohomish city parks for three years, living for a while in a city-owned house. They became popular at City Hall.

"Mr. Dean and his wife are just great people, salt of the earth," said Snohomish community development director Mike Beardslee.

The Deans quit taking care of the parks two years ago when he began selling houses. He also joined the Snohomish Historical Society, where Virginia served as a board member and he was a regular fixture at work parties.

"Always the first there and the last to leave," said Huntington.

A TRIBUTE TO NUREMBERG, PA

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the town of Nuremberg, PA, which was established 150 years ago. This month marks the sesquicentennial of the first settlement and establishment of a genuine Pennsylvania town called Seiwellsville. It was settled primarily by pioneers of German descent, and the town was surrounded by forests. In its early days, Seiwellsville was the epitome of a young and vibrant American community, characterized by freedom of religious thought and dreams of prosperity for all who chose to settle there. The town of Seiwellsville was first renamed New London, and its name was later changed to Nuremberg.

I take pride in recognizing the 150th anniversary of the town of Nuremberg. It symbolizes the type of northeastern American town that was settled primarily as a farm town and eventually diversified with the establishment of small businesses. The residents of Nuremberg embraced the attributes and qualities of true American life, and they revelled in their liberty to pursue any goal they wished. Freedom of religion was witnessed by the establishment of churches of many different denominations. Education for all ages was provided through the careful establishment of schools. And the business community matured along with the town when banks, bakeries and blacksmiths started to set up shop in town.

Today, Nuremberg remains a beautiful and exciting town, and the citizens' civic pride is

evidenced by their commitment to preserving the town in all of its historic splendor. Therefore, as the community of Nuremberg comes together to celebrate their town's sesquicentennial this month, I ask my colleagues here in the House of Representatives to join me in extending my best wishes to them for a happy celebration and a very prosperous future.

STARK WAS RIGHT AND RIGHT

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, our colleague FORTNEY PETE STARK, of California, was right in both instances involving the Secretary of Health and Human Services Louis Sullivan. Mr. STARK was correct in his public apology on the floor of this House to Secretary Sullivan for his intemperate remark about race. The race of the Secretary is not the issue and Mr. STARK sincerely regretted the unfortunate inference.

Mr. Speaker, the issue is the quality of health care for the poor, of whom a disproportionate number happen to be black. On this issue Mr. STARK is imminently correct in this criticism of the Secretary of Health and Human Services. It is not some random coincidence that poor and black people just happen to lack adequate, quality health care. These citizens are victimized by insensitive, callous Government policies and Secretary Sullivan is defending these policies.

Mr. Speaker, Secretary Sullivan is a personal friend of mine, but I still feel obligated to disagree with his professional positions regarding the health care of impoverished American citizens. Specifically, his opposition to universal health insurance, which is based on the economic theory that the market place will resolve our health care delivery problem, poses a great problem for me. Almost 40 million poor Americans—most of them dependents of persons who work full time, and disproportionate number of whom are black and Hispanic—have no access to adequate health care service. The plight of these 40 million Americans does not bode well for the free market theory. These individuals live in pain longer and die earlier than those who can afford health treatment. The free market policy that Secretary Sullivan supports is not reaching these 40 million Americans. How can we be silent when millions of our brothers and sisters are suffering this deprivation.

Mr. Speaker, I also disagree with the Secretary's public position regarding a national policy of family and medical leave. His insistence that such a policy would be counterproductive inasmuch as it would make American companies less competitive with foreign companies, and force jobs to move overseas, is not supported by the facts. This same argument is repeatedly used by ultra-conservatives in opposition to every effort to improve the benefits of American workers. This argument is seriously flawed. Already, more than 100 countries have national family leave policies that far exceed the benefits stipulated in the Family and Medical Leave Act which Presi-

dent Bush vetoed. Japan and Germany, our major trade competitors, guarantee at least 3 months of paid family leave. U.S. businesses would not be disadvantaged by a family leave law. Mr. Speaker, I would think that the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services should be sensitive to the stress problems created when a worker must choose between a job and taking family leave to be present with a newborn child or a dying parent.

Mr. Speaker, I was appalled that six or seven Members on the other side of the aisle took to this well and attacked Mr. STARK in such a questionable manner. Each of them expressed indignation about a racial statement and each proceeded to vote against the Civil Rights Restoration Act which we passed today. Apparently, some Members are more indignant about a racial but not racist remark, than they are about protecting the basic civil and human rights of Secretary Sullivan and his fellow black citizens.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that Dr. Sullivan will expand his one dimensional program regarding medical care for minorities. I am afraid that the perception so far is that if blacks and other minorities just stopped smoking, all their health problems would blow away.

DARE PROGRAM—PROVEN EFFECTIVE

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, The Drug Abuse Resistance Education [DARE] Program, established in 1987, has taught children the mechanisms necessary to say no to drugs. The DARE Program, now taught in 49 States and overseas, has a strong record of success. This year this program will reach an estimated 4.5 million students. The positive aspects of this program are illustrated in a letter I received from Bob Carlson, an eighth-grader in my district, which I would like to share with my colleagues:

"I am an eighth grader at Blessed Sacrament School in Morton, Illinois, which is just southwest of Peoria. In Sixth grade I had participated in the D.A.R.E. program and will be participating in it again this year.

I feel this is an extraordinary program. It teaches kids the consequences of drugs and also helps kids build their self-esteem. One of the best things it does, is that it tells kids how to say NO.

I think this is one of the best drug education programs around. I feel this would heavily decrease the drug problems over the years. I think D.A.R.E. should be a nationwide drug program."

THE TRUTH-IN-BUDGETING REFORM ACT OF 1990

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I introduced H.R. 5437, the Truth-In-Budgeting-Reform Act of 1990. This bill is a comprehensive proposal designed to restore truth-in-budgeting through a number of enforcement mechanisms and changes to existing law. It is a synthesis of the major Democratic proposals that have been introduced in the House to date, and is the product of thorough deliberations with other Members who have shown a continued interest in budget reform.

The Truth-In-Budgeting Reform Act of 1990 is being introduced after the Committee on Government Operations, which I chair, held two hearings earlier this session on major budget process reform legislative proposals that received substantial attention inside and outside of Congress.

Specifically, the Social Security trust funds, now part of G-R-H calculations, would be removed under my bill. As long as the trust funds are included in the deficit calculation, the magnitude of the Federal deficit is hidden from the public and incentives to reduce the deficit decreased. In conjunction with this provision, the proposed legislation would protect Social Security benefits so that any proposed change in benefits or in revenue would require a super-majority of the Senate.

Another major provision of the bill revises the current G-R-H sequestration formula through 1993, whereupon it would lapse. Fifty percent of required deficit reduction is achieved by sequestering equal amounts of defense and nondefense spending using the existing G-R-H formula. The remaining 50 percent would come through creating an explicit 33-percent-tax bracket, and a higher bracket if necessary, which would increase the taxes of the 700,000 wealthiest Americans. This is only fair, since according to Congressional Budget Office data, the income of the top 1 percent of Americans—measured in 1990 dollars—increased 87.5 percent, from \$213,675 in 1980 to \$399,697 in 1990. In contrast, the poorest Americans experienced a 5.3 percent decline in their income from \$7,357 in 1980 to \$6,973 in 1990.

Under the bill G-R-H deficit targets would be replaced with specific deficit reduction amounts of \$30 billion in the first year and \$40 billion in subsequent years of the 5-year plan. This is the most reasonable approach to deficit reduction because it ensures an orderly fiscal policy that will not disrupt the economy. By requiring deficit reduction targets for 5 years, rather than for 1 year under G-R-H, we would be able to eliminate some of the gimmicks such as asset sales and timing shifts that have occurred in the past. Violations of these targets would result in points or order rather than sequestration.

Important truth-in-budgeting measures are also included in the bill. The current congressional budget timetable would be revised to insure timely consideration of the budget. The current timetable often produces a backlog of legislative activity at the end of the session, making the budget the central focus of our legislative calendar. Budget enforcement and reconciliation would be strengthened and tightened. The tracking of spending decisions and relating them to budget authority and outlay targets would be tightened to facilitate more accurate scorekeeping.

Finally, the credit budget activities of the Government would be accounted for using more modern accounting techniques to show the real cost of loans, loan guarantees, and Government-sponsored enterprises. These activities, spread throughout the Federal Government, constitute one of the fastest growing areas of the Federal budget. However, despite this growth, the current budget process operates without timely or accurate recognition of their costs.

During the committee hearings, we were able to receive testimony from Members of Congress and experts on fiscal policy and budget process reform, which led to the tailoring of a bill that provides for a budget process which will allow us to manage our affairs more honestly and fairly. The hearings also revealed that our budget process was in need of serious reform, and that the public strongly endorses a program that will enable the Congress and the President to better manage the ballooning deficits created in the 1980's.

I believe that we need to have a bill in place that recognizes the relationship of the major truth-in-budgeting reform measures to solving our fiscal problems. I believe the Truth-In-Budgeting Reform Act of 1990 is such a measure.

I know you share my concern that large Federal deficits are undermining our economy, damaging our international competitiveness and seriously restricting our ability to improve the standard of living of all Americans, particularly those most in need. For the past 5 years we have operated under the G-R-H automatic deficit reduction mechanism. G-R-H has been woefully inadequate at reducing the deficit. When the Social Security trust fund surpluses are excluded from the deficit calculation, the deficit virtually has remained the same; it was \$221.6 billion in 1985 and is estimated to be \$221.2 billion in 1991.

These deficits largely were the result of sharp reductions in taxes for the wealthy, at the expense of low- and middle-income Americans, and accelerated military spending. We need to address our fiscal problems through a combination of fair and equitable taxes and military spending reductions which take advantage of the end of the cold war. But we also need to reform the budget process to restore honesty and discipline. Clearly, a better process is needed, and the Truth-In-Budgeting Reform Act is a comprehensive measure to accomplish that goal.

DUTY RATE APPLICABLE TO CANNED CORNED MUTTON

HON. NORMAN D. SHUMWAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. SHUMWAY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which amends the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 to reconvert the duty rate applicable to canned corned mutton that was unintentionally increased from free to 10 percent ad valorem in the conversion from the tariff schedules of the United States on January 1, 1989. The Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 instituted the harmonized tariff schedule into law such that only an act of Congress will rectify the current unfair duty treatment of canned corned mutton. My legislation is a simple, straightforward bill to reinstate the duty free status of tinned corned mutton that was previously in place before the conversion to the harmonized tariff schedule of the United States.

I became aware of the difficulties that this inadvertent increase in the duty rate has caused to both consumers and distributors of the product through constituents in my district. Prior to the conversion, suppliers were able to market their tinned mutton at approximately \$1.89 to \$1.99 per can. Today, however, they are obliged to charge up to \$2.99 per tin. This kind of price increase has reduced sales substantially, thereby placing significant stress on these distributors.

This conversion is especially harmful to consumers. In northern California, those who purchase this mutton are predominantly Fiji Indians and Muslim immigrants wishing to continue their traditional dietary habits and religious practices in their new American homes. To compound the problem, there are very few distributors who import this type of mutton from New Zealand, which may be the only supplier of this product for these ethnic Americans.

In my efforts to resolve this penalty on tinned corned mutton, I have contacted the Commissions of Customs as well as the chairman of the U.S. International Trade Commission who have indicated that the increase was indeed unintentional.

Mr. Speaker, while this legislation is essentially an administrative correction of an unintended error in the harmonized tariff schedules, this measure reaffirms a central principle upon which this Nation was created. Freedom to practice one's religious faith without fear of persecution or discrimination. As I indicated earlier, the aforementioned imported product is used for religious purposes. While this duty conversion appears to be a minor oversight, it does, in fact, constitute U.S. Government discrimination against these ethnic populations by charging an additional financial burden on a product used in the observance of their cultural and religious traditions. However subtle, this discrimination must be ceased. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I submit that if the Congress is to continue to be the guarantor of religious freedom, it is not our prerogative, but rather our obligation to see that this legislation be

enacted as soon as possible. I strongly urge my colleagues to support this legislation and see to its swift enactment.

**VISIT TO NATION'S CAPITAL BY
TOTAL EXPERIENCE GOSPEL
CHOIR OF SEATTLE, WA**

HON. JAMES A. McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in welcome of the Total Experience Gospel Choir of Seattle, WA, on the occasion of its visit to our Nation's Capital on August 20-31, 1990, and in recognition of all the people who have spent countless hours nurturing its growth.

Over the years, the choir has prospered under the able leadership of Ms. Patrinn Wright, founder and director. Much to her credit, the choir celebrates its 16th anniversary on Sunday, October 28, 1990. We in Seattle take pride in the fact that the choir is hailed as one of the finest musical groups in the Pacific Northwest.

Among its many accomplishments, the choir has recorded three albums, performed at numerous interdenominational churches, county fairs, and penal institutions. As goodwill ambassadors, the choir has toured and held concerts in 32 States, Canada, Mexico, the Bahamas, and Nicaragua. Most recently, the choir was designated the official choir of the 1990 Goodwill Games in Seattle. It is currently raising funds to travel to Africa next summer.

But even more important, the choir, which consists of 40 young people—ages 5 to 19—is to be commended for its commitment to excellence and for giving joy to so many others. It is a shining example of how young people dedicated to their faith and to sharing their talent can improve their lives, the lives of their families and friends, and the spirit of their community.

It is the good fortune of the Washington, DC, area that the Total Experience Gospel Choir will be performing in full concert on Sunday, August 26, 1990, at 3 p.m., at the Mount Carmel Baptist Church, 901 3d Street NW., Washington, DC. Everyone is invited to come out and enjoy an afternoon of good music. As one of the many thousands who has enjoyed hearing the Total Experience Gospel Choir, I can vouch for its moving and heartfelt performance.

In conclusion, I ask my colleagues to join me in welcoming the choir to our Nation's Capital and in extending congratulations and best wishes to all who have strived to make the Total Experience Gospel Choir the total success that it is today.

**LEGISLATION TO SIMPLIFY TAX
PROCESS**

HON. RONNIE G. FLIPPO

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. FLIPPO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that would modify an onerous provision of the Tax Code that has increased the complexity and cost of compliance for thousands of small- and medium-sized businesses and their tax advisers.

I am pleased to be joined in this effort to simplify the tax process by my good friend, the distinguished representative from Colorado, HANK BROWN.

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 [TRA '86] imposed a requirement that partnerships, S corporations, and personal service corporations adopt, in general, a calendar year for tax purposes. As a result of public outcry concerning the difficulties created by this requirement, the Revenue Act of 1987 modified TRA '86 with the creation of section 444 which allowed retention or adoption of a fiscal year by partnerships, S corporations, and personal service corporations if certain annual requirements were met. Section 444 provided a mechanism for relief. However, time has demonstrated that the original rules are overly restrictive and need modification.

The increased complexity of TRA '86 has resulted in more time being devoted by taxpayers and their advisers to both planning and preparation of individual and small business tax returns. This increased workload has been further compounded by many taxpayers having switched from fiscal years to calendar years. More tax planning and preparation must now be done in a shorter period of time.

A nationwide survey conducted by a national organization of certified public accountants indicates that there has been a 20-percent increase in accountants' workload during the period January 1 to April 30 with a corresponding decrease during the remainder of the year. This has historically been a heavy workload period, but it has now become unacceptably heavy for taxpayers and their advisers.

Automatic extensions are available for many returns which provides minimal relief to small business taxpayers and advisers. However, extensions are costly and inconvenient. The tax liability must still be computed with great accuracy by the original due date. Further, it makes it difficult to obtain the information necessary to estimate the tax liability of owners in order for them to apply for an extension.

This workload compression problem is not limited to tax work. It has become an even greater problem with accounting and auditing work. Owners and creditors typically demand financial statements and audit reports within 90 days after year end. Now this work must also be done between January 1 and April 15.

On average, only about 20 percent of small businesses which were on a fiscal year prior to TRA '86 remains on a section 444 fiscal year as of December 31, 1989.

The administration of the tax system is also damaged by the resulting uneven workload experienced by the Internal Revenue Service.

This is inconsistent with past congressional and other recommendations to stagger return filing to alleviate heavy workload that has precipitated IRS processing problems in recent years. The IRS, taxpayers, and tax practitioners can better meet filing requirements if the demands are spread throughout the year.

With the enactment of the section 444 fiscal year retention rules, Congress acknowledged that there are legitimate business reasons for allowing fiscal years. Fiscal years are ordinarily chosen to coincide with the "natural business year" of the taxpayer. The year-end conformity requirement of TRA '86 unduly interfered with business operations, and the fiscal year retention rules of TRA '87 did not go far enough in remedying the problem.

The legislation I am introducing today modifies a portion of the rules for fiscal year retention in a way which addresses the continuing problems in this area without sacrificing revenue. The general rules of sections 444, 7519, and 280H would remain relatively unchanged. The proposed legislation would reopen the election process to allow existing entities to either elect, reelect, or modify an existing election for a fiscal year. The Secretary of the Treasury would prescribe rules consistent with current IRS practices for the frequency of changes and limitations on the utilization of any resulting net operating losses.

In addition, no restriction would be imposed on the length of the deferral period. Entities would be allowed to elect a fiscal year which ends in any month. The proposed legislation would also make minor technical corrections and administrative changes which will make the provision fairer and more administrable.

This corrective legislation is intended to be revenue neutral. Preliminary data received from the IRS indicates that the required payments collected from the entities which elected section 444 fiscal years may actually exceed the 1986 revenue estimate. It is anticipated that the proposed changes to the laws will sustain the anticipated revenue levels. A revenue estimate on the proposal to confirm this neutrality has been requested. If necessary, the required payment made by taxpayers retaining a fiscal year under section 444 could be adjusted to meet revenue shortfalls.

The proposed legislation addresses serious problems being encountered by small businesses and their tax advisers; it offers taxpayers greater flexibility and fairness; it adds to the administrability of the tax system; and, it meets anticipated revenues in this difficult time of budget constraints. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to cosponsor and support this bill.

DAN SCHUEFTAN ON IRAQ WAR

HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, Dan Schueftan, a research fellow at the Harry S. Truman Institute of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, has written a penetrating analysis of the crisis surrounding the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. It ap-

appeared in the August 3 Washington Jewish Week. I commend it to my colleagues.

(From the Washington Jewish Week, Aug. 3, 1990)

BAGHDAD GOES FOR THE JUGULAR
(By Dan Schueften)

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein is looking beyond Kuwait. The crisis that erupted last week in the Persian Gulf is part of a far more significant phenomenon that already has greatly changed the inter-Arab system and has the potential—if not checked in time—to transform the regional balance of power in the Middle East.

For millennia empires based in Mesopotamia competed with those in the Nile Valley for regional hegemony. In modern times Egypt and Iraq have pursued this same competition.

In the mid-1950s, Egyptian leader Gamal Abdel Nasser's messianic movement captured the imagination of Arabs everywhere, while Iraq entered a long period of political instability and could not challenge Egypt's position.

Iraq's domestic weakness proved to be so deep-rooted that even when Nasser was humiliated by Israel in the 1967 Six Day War and finally died in 1970, Iraq could not achieve leadership over the Arab world.

Hussein has tried to deal with these weakness primarily by providing Iraq with relative political stability. He achieved that by his inimitable ruthlessness, which stands out even in Iraq's brutal tradition. His totalitarian control over the country has spanned the last two decades. From his position of absolute control in Baghdad, he has attempted to establish Iraqi hegemony over the Gulf, and subsequently over the region as a whole, relying heavily on his country's oil reserves and the billions they have brought in since the oil crises in the 1970s.

Hussein found a golden opportunity to strengthen his hold over the inter-Arab system in the late 1970s, when the late Egyptian president Anwar Sadat's peace initiative removed Egypt, for a decade, from its unquestioned position of leadership of the Arab world.

The major setback to Hussein's master plan came in 1980, when his consuming ambition led him to attack Iran, believing that the Khomeini revolution had so weakened his mighty neighbor that it was easy prey for the Iraqi army.

Eight years of savage war, hundreds of thousands of Iraqi casualties, tens of billions of wasted dollars, and immeasurable suffering inflicted on his people proved not only the failure of the Iraqi military initiative; they also illustrated the determination of Hussein and the extent of the domestic terror that has kept him in power.

When Iran eventually proved less able than Iraq to take the punishment of the war, Hussein claimed victory and renewed his quest for regional hegemony. In a way, he really did emerge victorious. His major enemy has been attrition. Saddam does not mind the enormous casualties and suffering; the oil-rich states paid most of the economic price, and Iraq came out of the war with a huge, well-equipped and experienced army.

With this army, and his well-deserved reputation for ruthlessness and brutality, Hussein can dictate his terms—at least for a while—and he says so in so many words.

Unlike other Arab states and national movements that depend on Western sympathy and support, Iraq does not pretend to have adopted and internalized Western values and codes of conduct. Hussein does

not pretend to seek "peace," to be committed to "human rights," to preach, "the right of self-determination," to foster "democracy" or pursue "pluralism."

He wants to dominate, threatens to burn anybody who stands in his way, demonstrates his brutality by massive murder of his own civilians with poison gas, and claims his right to equate "scientific and technological progress" with his quest for instruments of mass destruction.

The Iraqi dictator's message is simple: Iraq is strong and ruthless—and determined to impose its domination on the Gulf and beyond. It will force its rich and weak neighbors to finance its quest for regional control and dictate the crucial aspects of their oil and foreign policies. The other Arab states or outside powers can do very little about it; and to secure their interests in the Gulf, they will have to deal with Iraq on Hussein's terms.

The new "rules of the game" that he seeks to impose, represent not only a change in Baghdad's policy, but also reflect the new balance of power in the area. It is a major challenge to the trend that developed in the Middle East after the death of the Nasser and the failure of his messianic movement.

Nasser had captured the imagination of the Arabs (and people in the Third World in general) when he forced his will on the Western powers as well as the "reactionary" Arab regimes and boosted Egypt from a negligible position to major significance on the world scene.

Nasser's spectacular successes in the 1950s lingered into the '60s. His eventual failure taught Egypt and the other Arabs a lesson about the limitations and the dangers of such radical policies. Sadat reflected that lesson in the '70s when he went to Washington and finally came to Jerusalem. The Arab world proved that it understood these same lessons and acquiesced when they "came back" to Egypt in the second half of the '80s.

For a while, when he was mired in his war with Iran, even Hussein pretended to accept this. Now, he feels he no longer needs to pretend and that his opponents in the region and beyond don't have the power or the determination to stand in his way.

If Hussein succeeds and convinces the Arabs that his way may prevail, the implications may be far-reaching and the Middle East may be drawn into protracted turmoil.

Arab acceptance of "the Egyptian school," based on the bitter lessons of Nasser's failure, provided the area with a period of relative stability and tranquility. It also produced the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, and the slow-but-constant move towards settlement between Israel and the other Arab states—as well as the awareness among many Palestinians that such a settlement is inevitable.

If Hussein's policy pays off in a major way, the region may plunge into violent inter-Arab and Arab-Israeli confrontations, and we may again face a major economic crisis on a global scale that will adversely affect the industrial nations and bring calamity to Third World nations.

The danger is that the Middle East will again resemble a crime-ridden neighborhood, where Saddam Hussein runs a protection racket, making the regional nations "offers they cannot refuse."

On the international level, there is, unfortunately, no equivalent of a determined and clean-handed police force to nip this in the bud.

The only hope is a concerted effort led by the U.S. and Egypt, with Cairo providing re-

gional leadership to the Arab states that stand to lose the most from Hussein's success, and the U.S. providing superpower backing to Egypt's efforts, as well as direct encouragement to the individual Arab states.

Israel, which stands to lose the chance of relaxation of its conflict with the Arabs, could contribute its share not only through military deterrence against an Iraqi-led war coalition; it should also consider its relations with Egypt and the U.S. beyond the bilateral level and in the broader context of the Iraqi challenge; since that challenge can only be met through efforts originating in Washington and Cairo.

TOUGALOO COLLEGE

HON. MIKE PARKER

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with hope to better ourselves by investing in our children. Today, I have introduced a bill to authorize financial assistance for the construction of a building at Tougaloo College of Jackson, MS. It is representative of the value we should all realize as No. 1—education. Financial assistance in education is imperative to all of us as Americans. This bill would not only do justice to students attending Tougaloo but to all of us in sending a message that education in America is our No. 1 priority.

Recognized by U.S. News & World Report in their highlight of America's "Best Colleges," Tougaloo ranked in the Nation's top 125 as one of the best regional liberal-arts colleges. Tougaloo also shines in its track record of faculty and student success. Forty-seven percent of Tougaloo's faculty hold Ph.D's. For its contribution back into the community, Tougaloo produces 40 percent of Mississippi's black physicians, 50 percent of its black attorneys, and 28 percent of its black dentists. Now, in its second century, Tougaloo is still a place "where history meets the future." The passing of this bill will make possible the preservation of this tradition.

This bill would follow through on pursuing even further excellence in education by providing financial assistance to pay the cost of constructing the Health and Human Resources Center. This center would house academic, community service, and physical education instructional programs. It would also be the home of the college's new program in community health education. A progressive step in the construction of this building is in its inclusion of a community day care center and other facilities suitable for use by neighborhood groups for community activities. With this bill, the surrounding community as well as the educational community will benefit.

This bill is an investment in our future. Education in America is a priority and I, as a representative of Mississippi, stand with pride in introducing this bill that sets that example.

RADIOACTIVE WASTE DISPOSAL LEGISLATION IS INTRODUCED

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. COLEMAN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today Representatives TIM JOHNSON of South Dakota, DAVID O'B MARTIN of New York, JOHN BRYANT of Texas, and I are introducing legislation to protect the interests of certain areas likely to be affected by the establishment of low-level radioactive waste disposal facilities. In our bill we have included the interest of nations with adjacent borders to the United States, habitats of endangered species, wetlands, and archeologically important areas.

Congressional involvement on the subject of low-level radioactive waste disposal ended with legislation adopted in 1982 which directed States to provide for the disposal of low-level radioactive waste generated within their borders. The law also authorized and encouraged States to enter into compacts for the disposal of low-level waste generated within their borders. This landmark legislation was an important first step in dealing with the safe management and disposal of radioactive waste. However, when Congress granted this jurisdiction exclusively to the individual States, we do not believe the Federal Government intended to avoid responsibility when the issue is in a border State and concerns another country or when an environmentally sensitive or historically important area is involved.

In the State of Texas the process of selecting a site within the State's border has taken on a direction that I am sure Congress did not anticipate in 1982. The Texas Legislature provided for waste disposal within its borders by establishing the Texas Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Authority in 1981, commonly known as the authority. This authority was commissioned to select, prepare, construct, operate, maintain, decommission, close, and finance a disposal site for Texas low-level waste.

Subsequent to creating the authority, the Texas Legislature directed it to focus its siting on lands that were State owned. In fact, in determining acceptable dumpsites, the authority was ordered to give preference to publicly owned land. The adoption of this 1985 provision by the Texas Legislature was made along regional lines, and virtually guaranteed the eventual placement of the site somewhere on sparsely populated public land found in west Texas despite the fact that more geologically suitable sites may exist on privately owned land in east Texas. This directive resulted in the consideration of three separate tracts of land in Hudspeth County, a county of 2,500 residents, one of these tracts now being the leading candidate under consideration by the authority.

The site under primary consideration is located near Fort Hancock, TX, and is approximately 11 miles from the Rio Grande. In the State of Texas, this river serves not only as

the international border between the United States and Mexico and is also used by thousands of people on both sides of the Rio Grande for irrigation, drinking, and domestic consumption and livestock water. The site is also in close proximity to El Paso, TX, the largest population center on the United States-Mexico border. The potential for ground water contamination from a leakage at the facility and the eventual seepage of this ground water into the Rio Grande certainly could pose a problem for the 13 counties downstream from El Paso which also depend on water from the Rio Grande.

The risk of failure is great because part of the radioactive wastes will have an active life of 350 years or more. No one can be sure of the changes that will occur over the next 350 or more years. In the case under consideration, the site proposed on the Rio Grande is in an area which has been subject to earthquakes and to destructive erosion by the torrential rains which occur there.

The decision on the part of the State of Texas to locate the dump site near the United States-Mexico border is inappropriate. The proposed site violates our national interests because it ignores a 1983 Agreement on Cooperation for the Protection and Improvement of the Environment in the Border Area with the Republic of Mexico. This executive agreement declared that an area of 60 miles on both sides of the border between the two countries should be an environmentally protected zone.

The proposed site in Hudspeth County, TX, and the dumping of low-level radioactive materials in our area would threaten not only our country's relationship with Mexico, but also two international aquifers, the Rio Grande River, the Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Lincoln National Forest, Big Bend National Park, and a wildlife sanctuary being operated near the Rio Grande. Further, the Fish and Wildlife Service has mapped the area and determined that there are two wetland areas near the proposed dump site. Finally, parts of the area have recently been listed in the National Register of Historic Places because of the recent discovery of 22 prehistoric examples of rock art near the proposed site. It is believed that the land was sacred to people who lived there 900 to 2,000 years ago and that it may be an ancient burial and hunting ground for Indians.

It is our contention that stored low-level radioactive waste is the business of all people whose environment is affected by it and, further, that it is the responsibility of the Federal Government to ensure the safety of those involved. The bill we are introducing today honors our environmental agreement with Mexico by prohibiting the location of radioactive dump sites within 60 miles of the United States-Mexico border. It also protects the habitats of endangered species, wetland areas, and archaeologically significant areas.

We look forward to working with our colleagues in the appropriate committees in considering this legislation.

THE COURAGE OF OUR CONVICTIONS

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, today the House of Representatives will add a new chapter to our civil rights laws. And we will do so enthusiastically, in the belief that no man, no woman, should ever be denied opportunity based on race, gender, or beliefs. But in passing the Civil Rights Act of 1990, we must not be content just to vote for a title. It is incumbent upon each of us today to understand the issues confronting us and base our decisions on firm conviction in what is morally right.

Unfortunately, for many Members that will be difficult. Why? Simply because they have been made to feel that opposition to H.R. 4000, the Kennedy-Hawkins bill, indicates opposition to full civil rights. To those Members I say, look to your own conscience and the choice will be clear.

President Johnson, in his 1965 inaugural speech said:

Justice requires us to remember that when any citizen denies his fellow, saying "his color is not mine" or "his beliefs are strange and different", in that moment he betrays America, though his forbearers created this nation.

We are united in our goal today—to further strengthen our civil rights laws. But we are divided over how best to achieve that goal. Too much thoughtless rhetoric has been used over the months as competing bills on this issue were drafted. It is time to lay down the rhetoric and to honestly deal with the important issues.

Let us be clear, Americans want equal opportunity. But they do not want quotas. Americans want fairness, but they do not want endless litigation. And Americans want justice, they do not want a system where lawyers fight for huge financial damages. H.R. 4000, the Kennedy-Hawkins bill, does not address these needs. Rather, it violates each and every one of them by guaranteeing a system of quotas, of litigation explosion, and of opportunity only for plaintiff attorneys.

Concerned over the true implications of H.R. 4000, I joined other Members of this body who spent hundreds of hours crafting a bipartisan alternative. We were guided by one motive; to do what is right. We feel strongly that our bill is right on every point and challenge proponents of the Kennedy-Hawkins bill to compare H.R. 4000 to the compromise bill.

H.R. 4000 and our substitute both overturn the five objectionable Supreme Court decisions. The most important of those Wards Cove which required plaintiffs alleging an employer's employment practices lead to disparate treatment of minorities to identify specific practices causing the discrimination. H.R. 4000 overhauls the Court ruling to place the burden of proof on the defendant and to eliminate that requirement. Under the bill, employers would face an impossible task of proving every single business practice in question was justified as a business necessity, defined as

bearing a significant relationship to job performance.

The compromise bill would maintain the burden of proof shift—and therefore overturn the ruling—by requiring employers to justify identified employment practices as a business necessity, defined as having a manifest relationship to the employment in question. This change in definition simply restores the very Griggs standard Kennedy-Hawkins proponents have insisted they want to restore. It does not lower the standard held by the courts on this issue prior to Wards Cove. Any statement to the contrary is false, period.

In a spirit of fairness to employers and employees alike, the substitute includes language stating that the simple existence of a statistical imbalance in an employer's work force is not alone sufficient to establish disparate impact. H.R. 4000 leaves such assurances out, allowing discrimination charges to be brought to any business whose racial makeup did not precisely reflect the racial makeup of the surrounding community. Under this system, employers would be forced to consider race as a primary factor in hiring and promoting employees. If they did not, they would face discrimination charges, and under the bill, jury trials and punitive and compensatory damage awards.

This leads to the other most objectionable aspect of the Kennedy-Hawkins approach—the irresponsible focus on outlandish remedies. Under the bill, remedies for discrimination under title VII would be expanded beyond reinstatement and back pay to include punitive and compensatory damages in cases of intentional discrimination. For cases of malice or callous indifference leading to discrimination, punitive damages would be allowed for the first time. These provisions are made far more dangerous by the addition of jury trials at the request of plaintiffs. This simply means the focus of our longstanding title VII protections will be completely altered from getting victims back to work with protections to forcing them into a risky lottery system.

Unfortunately, under this "Wheel of Fortune" system, victims will certainly be denied swift justice as the courts would be further clogged by a litigation explosion of fortune-seeking lawyers. A Federal court study estimate stated courts would see an increase in cases filed by 30 percent. Cases filed before the EEOC would also increase by 30 percent.

In further bonanza for lawyers under the Kennedy-Hawkins plan, lawyers reimbursements would be guaranteed in many areas where they are not under current law. Incredibly, proponents of the bill have gone so far as to prevent victims from accepting settlements if their attorneys complain to the court that they have had to waive any part of their fees. Who are we trying to help in this legislation?

Where our first priority in this debate should be to defer to our own moral standards, those pushing H.R. 4000 have also deferred to the best interests of trial lawyers. Without impugning the intent of House Democrats on this issue—as I stated, we all share the goal of strengthening civil rights—the American public must wonder why proponents of the bill would support such ridiculous sweetheart deals for lawyers in their bill. Does it represent another

pathetic example of letting PAC's and interest groups drive the process?

PAC contributions from the trial lawyers alone—those who would benefit greatest from these provisions—have gone 7 to 1 in favor of Democrats over Republicans. Is it a coincidence that united efforts by Republicans on the Education and Labor Committee—who received a total of \$17,500 from the "Trial Lawyers PAC" last year—to eliminate these provisions were opposed in united efforts by the Democrats—who received a total of \$38,850? There is no justification at all for what we are giving away to lawyers under this bill. It is not right, and we should not be ashamed to say so.

By comparison, the bipartisan substitute completely eliminates the increases for lawyers. Our focus is solely on the victim, and in equitable relief—getting victims back to work—over litigation and punitive damages. Only the substitute provides for immediate injunctive relief. Only the substitute provides tough coverage under title VII for sexual harassment, providing long-needed protection for women in the workplace.

An honest and careful reading of each of these bills must lead to the conclusion that H.R. 4000, despite the intent of its proponents, goes to far, causes too many new problems, and denies quick justice to those we are trying to help.

Let us have the courage not to vote for a bill simply because it carries "Civil Rights" in its title. Let us do more. Let's stand up, not for huge jury awards, but for immediate relief; not for litigation, but for justice; not for lawyers, but for victims. Let us each take the time to know what is right. And let each of us have the courage to vote our convictions.

PROTECT OUR SOLE SOURCE AQUIFERS

HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation to protect our Nation's sole source aquifers from potential contamination resulting from the siting of landfills.

We have learned from past experiences that it is easy to pollute our underground sources of safe drinking water and much more difficult to reverse the process of leachate seepage once it has begun to occur.

Most of the Superfund sites in my congressional district involve ground water pollution from a specific source, often a landfill. My bill will prevent future occurrences of this unfortunate pattern by requiring specific actions to certify protection before the fact.

In 1986, we passed the Safe Drinking Water Act amendments creating a national program to identify our sole source aquifers and now it is time to provide protections for these valuable sources of clean water.

My legislation is a significant step toward providing the needed protection by placing the responsibility for prevention with the States under Federal guidance.

The States make most of the decisions that affect ground water protection and the States should be responsible for certifying that projects under their review are safe.

Specifically, my bill would ban the construction of a landfill, surface impoundment, waste pile, or land treatment facility within the aquifer protection area unless the State developed a comprehensive plan for protection of the aquifer.

The plan must include a mapping of the sole source aquifer, an assessment of the relationship between land surface activities and ground water quality, management practices to be implemented in order to prevent the adverse impacts on ground water, and a program for State and local implementation of the plan to ensure the continued protection of the sole source aquifer.

In addition to the creation of a plan and a means to implement this plan, the State must during the development of the plan consult with and consider the comments of concerned individuals.

The State must also conduct public hearings at places within the protection area to provide the opportunity for comment.

My bill will play an important role in protecting sole source aquifers and will provide our Nation with clean drinking water.

IRISH AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in support of House Joint Resolution 482, designating "Irish American Heritage Month." And I commend my colleague from New York [Mr. MANTON] for introducing this resolution.

The Irish, and in particular, the New York Irish have had a proud, rich American history.

However, this year is particularly significant for one group of American Irish. This year, the Irish-American Carmelites celebrate their 100th anniversary of ministering to the poor and the sick in New York.

As you may know, the Carmelite order originated on Mount Carmel in the holy land. After being driven from that land, the Carmelites settled in Ireland in 1271. Centuries later missions were established in New York and Australia to minister to the sick and the poor.

And for 100 years, the Carmelite order in New York has been reaching out to the sick and the poor, regardless of who they might be or what they might believe.

Mr. Speaker, I am particularly proud to note that the Carmelite province of Saint Elias, the Carmelite mission to the United States, is headquartered in my home town of Middletown, NY. Further, the largest Carmelite parish outside of New York City, is located in Tarrytown, NY, which is also within my congressional district.

I am pleased to rise in support of this measure, and I urge my colleagues as well to join in support of this important measure.

IN RECOGNITION OF WILLIAM
G. "BILL" SIMPSON OF MISSIS-
SIPPI

HON. MIKE PARKER

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, today, I stand in the Halls of Congress, in the people's chamber, to speak in honor of a great Mississippian, Bill Simpson.

Bill Simpson was attending the University of Mississippi at the time of the outbreak of World War II. During the war he was graduated as commander of the 1st Battalion from the Merchant Marine Academy in King's Park, NY. He received a commission in the Naval Reserves and saw combat in four major amphibious campaigns while serving on the U.S.S. *Chepachet*.

After the war he returned to his father's family seafood business which he successfully operated until they were destroyed by two hurricanes. Very active in civic affairs, he became the first chairman of the Marine Conservation Commission in 1963 by appointment of the Governor. In the mid-sixties he served as president of the Mississippi State Port in Gulfport, MS. In 1965, he came to the Governor's office by invitation of Gov. Paul B. Johnson where he served as special assistant until the end of Governor Johnson's term.

This record of public service would suffice most people for lifetime, but not Bill Simpson. He was then called to serve as an administrative assistant to the late Senator James O. Eastland in Washington, DC. Senator Eastland became chairman of the Judiciary Committee and President pro tempore of the Senate. Until the Senator's retirement, Mr. Simpson served as Administrative Assistant to the President pro tempore. Upon the Senator's retirement, Mr. Simpson was named by President Jimmy Carter as his Deputy Assistant in the Office of the White House Chief of Staff. At the conclusion of President Carter's term, he went into private business in Washington as a Government affairs consultant.

He continues today in service to the State of Mississippi as a consultant to the State in its Washington endeavors. He is president of Bill Simpson and Associates and vice president of McAden & Simpson, Inc.

Bill Simpson is a family man with two children, one of whom carries on his tradition of public service as a congressional assistant to Congressman Mike Espy in the Clarksdale, MS, office.

Every citizen of the State of Mississippi owes Bill Simpson a debt of gratitude for his long and distinguished career of public service. He recently made a speech honoring another great Mississippian which captures the essence of Bill's character. The occasion was the designation of the Education and Research Center of Mississippi as the Paul B. Johnson, Jr. Building.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to count Bill Simpson as my friend and I respectfully request that his speech be entered into the RECORD as a further tribute to Bill Simpson and to recognize the achievements of former Governor Johnson.

REFLECTIONS BY BILL SIMPSON, FORMER
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO GOVERNOR JOHNSON

Ladies and gentlemen, let me say at the outset that this will not be a cool—detached—dispassionate look at the administration of Governor Johnson or at Paul B. Johnson, Jr. It will, within my very limited talents, be a view from the inside of the battle waged by a gallant, multi-talented, visionary leader to preserve the peace and dignity of the State of Mississippi and to advance her interests, and those of her people during one of the two most perilous periods in all of the long history of this State.

It is not possible for me to speak of Governor Johnson's life, and the service he rendered to his State and nation, without reference to his family, which was so woven into his life, so much a part of the role assigned him by history.

Aside from the love and support given him by his parents and his children, and by the family of the late Pat Johnson, simple honesty leads me to say that his wife, Dot, and his brother, Pat, were towers of strength for him in all of his endeavors.

Dot, that lovely lady, brought grace and charm and style to us along with a quality of judgement and wisdom that made her a contributing partner in the Johnson administration.

I can only describe the bond between Paul and Pat Johnson as a parallel to the acclaimed relationship between President John Kennedy and his brother, Robert, the kind of forever feeling that exists between my brother, Jim, and me.

Let's now go into the Governor's office. Here is the close-knit team that staffed the operation. The competent women whose dedication and hard work made the railroad run were Edith Sims, Adele Mullin, Sue Ivy Turk, Margaret Kern Furlow, Dawn Armistead, and Wrenelle Barr. The men were Senator Kenneth Stewart, Senator Herman Glazier, Senator Frank Barber, and last, and not least, me. I will always be proud of my association with these truly fine people.

Every frail human who serves as Governor of Mississippi must bear the heavy burden of leading a State which is lacking the financial resources of a California, but which must deal with identical problems. In addition to that burden—Paul Johnson, Jr., was required to meet his mission during days of real and present danger. He also imposed upon himself the task of measuring up to his father, the legendary Governor Paul B. Johnson, Sr.

I assert, this afternoon, that his performance in the presence of those daunting challenges mark him as one of our truly great Governors and places his name very high on the honor roll of the servants of our people.

What was in his mind and in his heart as he journeyed to the State capitol to swear before God and those he was to lead that he would well and faithfully discharge his duties?

During my service in the Navy as the assault at Lingayen Gulf in the Philippines was getting underway one of the men on my ship gave me a description of what was coming. He said: "Mr. Simpson—dying time is here."

When Paul Johnson raised his hand to take his oath of office, I believe a voice from within was telling him: "Paul, testing time is here, again."

To the lasting benefit of every person in this State, the man taking that oath was a hero, in the sense of that noble term that reaches back into ancient history.

In a time of conflict, when a great city was threatened, the following was written of a Roman soldier:

"Then out spake brave Horatius, the captain of the gate

"To every man upon this Earth, death cometh soon or late

"And how can man die better than facing fearful odds

"For the ashes of his fathers and the temples of his Gods?"

The Governor, in the bitter and bloody island fighting across the Pacific Ocean, laid his life on the line to defend what his fathers had built in America. What his generous god had bestowed on our people.

The Roman soldier, to meet his harsh test, told his warriors: "In yon straight path a thousand might well be stopped by 3, now who will stand on either hand and keep the bridge with me?"

Paul Johnson confronted, once more, another test. He led the battle with the invaluable support of the Mississippi Highway Patrol's thin gray line and of courageous local law enforcement officers to keep the bridge for our State and her citizens.

The other image of Paul Johnson that sticks in my mind is the similarity between the Governor in his life and the movie characters portrayed by the famous actor, John Wayne. The Marine leader who did a lot of hard fighting and little talking, the western marshal who not only spoke of the sanctity of the law, but who also never failed to uphold the law, the "Quiet Man" who, without fanfare, unflinchingly looked every crisis in the eye, no matter the personal or political ramifications.

As he became our 54th chief executive, the Governor spoke in the spirit of an expression he loved which tells us "We are not here to curse the darkness. We are here to light a candle."

In his eloquent inaugural address he unhesitatingly faced the future. He said, "We are Americans as well as Mississippians." He went on to take a position he held through every day of his term. He asserted "Hate, or prejudice, or ignorance will not lead Mississippi while I sit in the Governor's chair." He closed with this assurance "If I must fight, it will not be a rear-guard defense of yesterday, it will be an all-out assault for our share of tomorrow."

He walked into the office his people had entrusted to him and went to work.

When he entered that office he brought with him a deep and abiding love and respect for the law, and an iron commitment to honor the oath he had taken. Paul Johnson was a dedicated enemy of lawlessness in any form.

Further, he was determined to lift the level of life for every Mississippian under his sweeping agriculture, industry, commerce program. And he knew full well that the progress he desired so strongly was attainable only in the atmosphere of absolutely assured peace and order that each of our citizens wanted and deserved.

In the civil rights-related situations that swept across this State, and swirled around us, the Governor's calm and deliberate, brave and firm course of conduct, based on the maintenance of law and order, shielded our people, our communities, and our State. It saved lives, prevented injuries and suffering and avoided destruction of public and private property even as it preserved and enhanced the peace and dignity of Mississippi. Of paramount importance, it allowed his AIC program to bring a multitude of benefits into every section of our State.

It is certainly fitting and proper that this marvelous complex where we meet today, bear his name, because a major part of his vision for Mississippi's passage to brighter tomorrows resides within these walls. Indeed, in his very first appearance before our legislature when he delivered his acclaimed address "The Death of Mediocrity, the Pursuit of Excellence." He set his priorities. His lead-off request included this sentence: "I label now this proposed Mississippi Research and Development Center as the keystone in the arch of balanced development." Should you ever be asked what this "keystone" contributed to development, I offer a single suggestion. Point to the billions of dollars that Litton's "shipyard of the future" has delivered to us.

One of his many accomplishments that I will always hold in my heart, is based on a simple fact. Many young Mississippians, for whatever reason, will either not attend or not graduate from any of our fine institutions of higher learning. And yet, these deserving young women and men are entitled to their piece of the economic pie. The Governor met this need. He placed vocational and technical training in our exemplary junior college system. And, as was his practice, he articulated his deep feeling about this matter in these words "unemployment is an evil, but under-employment is equally evil. When a man works, and strives, and tries, and when his efforts are hobbled by lack of training when he is shackled to a station by lack of skill, this is one of the great tragedies of humanity."

In this field of learning and training, each of us should be grateful to Governors of this State who have dedicated themselves to the great cause of education. Those of us who were privileged to work with Paul Johnson saw, close up, his ceaseless labors in that cause. Please listen as he pleads his case. In January of 1966 he said: "Mississippians can never hope to live as fully or as well as their fellow Americans until our State with the unstinting support of every citizen does whatever is necessary to provide superior educational opportunities. On another occasion he asserted "If there is a one-word answer to all of the evils that keep mankind mired in the mud, that one word is education." In a commencement address he offered this judgment, "Nothing is more important to Mississippi, to the formation of the future of our State and her people than a continuing policy of unwavering support of every facet of education." Action was joined to those words and education was advanced by his administration.

What I must term his crusade for agriculture and forestry included the establishment of the marketing council which very early in its existence received the nationally prestigious "E" award. Were his efforts successful? Here is one example: The Saint Regis Paper Company constructed in Lawrence County what was, at that time, the largest single project ever undertaken by a paper company.

He was a champion of industrial development and he called the A&I board "the backbone and muscle of Mississippi's action program." His requests for increased appropriations for both development and tourism received legislative approval and resulted in record shattering performances in new and expanded industries and the creation of jobs as well as a strong leap forward in tourism.

As we near the end of my story allow me

to return to Governor Johnson's reverence for the law.

In this great and proud State, we had a black market tax on liquor. We were collecting a tax on an illegal commodity. Additionally, we had a worrisome and dangerous kind of selective enforcement of the law, wherein lawmen were expected to turn their heads in certain circumstances, which tore at the very fabric of that respect for the law upon which a free society stands. The Governor was, of course, advised that this was an issue packed with political dynamite. He reacted in typical Paul Johnson style. He went to the legislature and the people and spoke of "the shameful, disgraceful, indecent, and scandalous situations that now exist in practically every area of Mississippi * * *." He appealed to the legislature as follows " * * * You as a legislator, and I as Governor, must take positive action in this matter without further delay." The Senate and the House courageously heeded his call and adopted a model alcoholic beverage control act. After the law become operative, Governor Johnson said in a speech with quiet satisfaction: "No longer does the State of Mississippi stand under the dome of her beautiful capitol with her hand behind her back and head bowed in shame."

Another bright page in the memorable saga of the Johnson administration, which relates to his love for the law, was his successful effort to establish the law enforcement officers training academy. He told of the need for this facility in these words: "One of my most basic beliefs is that the majesty of this mighty nation and the dignity of our great State rests firmly on a foundation of law. And yet, the law is language, it is the enactment of the Congress, the pronouncement of the court, the action of the legislature as expressed in words. The law must live and it must work where our people live and work. It must function on the highways on the streets of our cities in the light of day and in the darkest night. Out there where it is the difference between life and death, between safety and injury, between preservation and destruction. The law walks around and rides around in the hearts and in the hands of the professional police officer." At the dedication of the academy, the Governor concluded with a line that indicated his unwavering faith in the men and women who enforce the law. He said: " * * * And I believe that police officers from this facility will serve this State in a fashion that will earn for them the gratitude of the sons of men and the blessing of the Son of God."

So, my friends, alongside of the striking portrait of the Governor done by a superb artist, Mr. Marshall Bouldin, you now have my portrait of him drawn in weak and inadequate words.

I hope what shows through is what I see, there stands the leaders, the hero of the Nation and of this State, the preserver of the peace for Mississippi, and the defender of her dignity, the visionary who launched the research and development center. The man who cared very deeply about the under-employed, the champion for education, and agriculture, and industry and commerce, the banisher of hypocrisy. The man who loved the law, who was a brother to those who enforce the law. There stands one of Mississippi's giants.

ARE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS IRRELEVANT?

HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, forcing an American citizen to give up his first amendment right to petition his Government strikes at the fundamental principle of American democracy. But that is exactly what is at the heart of Frederick R. Weisman versus Toyota Motor Sales.

The plaintiff is a Maryland businessman whose company, Mid-Atlantic Toyota, has distributed Toyotas in Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia for 20 years. In 1987, in order to renew its contract with Toyota Motor Sales, Mid-Atlantic was coerced into agreeing that it would "obtain, directly or indirectly, any political actions at the local, State, or Federal level that are contrary to any business objectives of Toyota sales."

This gag order represents a shocking assertion of private economic power to interfere in the public process of governance. This issue raises some troubling questions about Japanese car manufacturers' business conduct and practice in the United States. If Toyota's efforts succeeds, this may become a practice by foreign companies in other industries trying to strip U.S. businesses of their ability to petition elected representatives when disputes arise over similar agreements. I believe that this is a matter that should be the subject of congressional hearings in the near future.

This week, 26 of my colleagues and I joined with our distinguished former colleague and longtime chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Peter Rodino, in filing an amicus curiae brief in Federal court in Los Angeles. According to an article in the August 1 edition of the Washington Times, a Toyota spokesperson responded to the filing by saying our arguments are irrelevant.

Mr. Speaker, I highly resent a representative of a foreign corporation referring to our constitutional concerns as irrelevant. No individual has a right to seek to keep Congress from becoming informed about matters of public interest. We are urging the court to clearly, plainly, and promptly declare that the gag provisions such as the one involved in this case are unlawful, void, and repugnant to our laws and to our Constitution. I urge my colleagues to show their support in this matter by adding their names to the amicus curiae brief.

The article follows:

[From the Washington Times, Aug. 1, 1990]

CONGRESSMEN GET INTO TOYOTA TIFF

(By Todd Smith)

Fifteen members of Congress told a federal court in California yesterday that Toyota's major American marketer is wrong in trying to enforce a gag order against its East Coast distributor, Mid-Atlantic Toyota.

The representatives challenged an order imposed by the Japanese automaker's Torrance, Calif.-based subsidiary, Toyota Motor Sales Inc., that bars Mid-Atlantic Toyota from discussing business matters with members of Congress.

Mid-Atlantic is the sole distributor of Toyotas in the District, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Delaware and West Virginia. In 1987, Mid-Atlantic signed a contract with Toyota essentially agreeing to the gag order.

In yesterday's filing, the congressmen said the contract "represents a shocking assertion of private power to interfere in the public process and a substantial threat to the ability of Congress to carry out its constitutional function of legislating for the welfare of the American people."

"Essentially, Congress is clamoring to let Mid-Atlantic tell its story and let the [court] system work," said former U.S. Sen. Birch Bayh, one of Mid-Atlantic's attorneys. "Toyota has a right to contact Congress, and Congress has a right to investigate issues surrounding the case."

But Toyota said the congressmen's arguments are irrelevant because both companies agreed to the contract.

"The [gag order] concept was imposed three years ago and it has Mid-Atlantic's signature on it," said Toyota spokeswoman Mindy Geller. "We aren't trying to inhibit anybody, and we did not force them to do it."

Earlier this month, Tom McMillen, Maryland Democrat, filed an affidavit in support of Mid-Atlantic. Mr. McMillen said he contacted Mid-Atlantic officials only to be told they could not discuss the matter.

Yesterday's filing follows two recent lawsuits Mid-Atlantic filed against Toyota charging the company is trying to cut out the middleman in its relationship with area car dealers.

In the suit, Mid-Atlantic accuses Toyota of fraud, false sales reporting practices, misrepresentations and racketeering under the Racketeer Influenced, Corrupt Organizations Act. The suit is scheduled to be heard Aug. 13.

MORE PRODUCTIVE FEDERAL FORESTS ARE VITAL TO THE NATION'S WOOD PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

HON. RON WYDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, today, I join with my colleagues Mr. DeFAZIO, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. DENNY SMITH, Mr. SID MORRISON, and Mr. JOHN MILLER, to introduce the Timber Management Improvement Act of 1990, which we believe will lead to more productive sustained yield management of Federal timber lands.

It is our hope that the changes set forth in this bill will result in hundreds of millions of additional board feet per year in timber available for harvest on these lands while, at the same time, allow Federal agencies to enforce both the letter and the spirit of laws protecting our forest environment.

This bill specifically is directed at so-called second-growth forests—National Forest and Bureau of Land Management timberlands which already have been harvested at least once, and which remain a crucial, but underutilized part of our Federal timber inventory.

I commend to my colleagues a Congressional Research Service analysis of this issue dated June 20, 1989, by Ross W. Gorte. Mr. Gorte's review offers sound support for the

four primary elements of the legislation we introduce, today:

First, this bill would direct the secretaries of Agriculture and Interior to prepare a yield report on second-growth timber management investment opportunities for lands in Oregon, Washington, and California. This directive is designed to provide, within 1 year, the first definitive survey on higher yield opportunities within this region since the 1970's.

Second, the bill amends the Knutson-Vandenberg Act to include BLM lands. The goal of this section is to eliminate the massive backlogs in reforestation on these important timber-growing acres.

Third, the bill also amends the K-V Act to limit expenditures from the fund to reforestation, timber enhancement, and related activities.

Fourth, additional moneys would be made available in Oregon, Washington, and California for enhancement of second-growth forestry on private woodlands under the Forest Assistance Act.

Mr. Speaker, forest products manufacturing is a keystone industry in much of this country, including my home State of Oregon. Currently, that industry is being bludgeoned by a shortage of raw material—a shortage of trees. This bill is not a short-term answer to that problem. But I believe that it can assure this industry, particularly in the Pacific Northwest, a new measure of resource certainty over the long haul. In turn, certainty will positively influence mill owners to make the long-term investments required to modernize plants, increase efficiencies and prepare for nonold growth dimension logs.

I believe this bill will mean jobs for the future. It will help provide stability in many of our timber-dependent communities. And it recognizes the new reality for forest planning and forest utilization engendered by Federal environmental regulation.

I point out that endorsements for this bill include the Oregon Forest Industries Council, the Wilderness Society, and the Northwest Reforestation Contractors Association—groups which represent a broad spectrum of both the timber and environmentalist communities.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to join us to ensure sounder forest practices and more productive Federal timberlands in the 21st century. I urge them to support this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO EDUCATOR DR. G. JAMES FLEMING

HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Dr. G. James Fleming. Dr. Fleming was a scholar, author, journalist, and a public servant. He used his knowledge of various issues and eloquent and persuasive pen to champion the cause of justice.

Dr. Fleming recently passed away on August 1, 1990, and shall be dearly missed by those in Baltimore who knew and loved him. He taught political science at Morgan State University for 20 years and founded Morgan State's Institute for Political Science Education, serving as its director until 1966. He joined Morgan's board of regents in 1969, where he served as chairman from 1976-1980.

Dr. Fleming was a respected writer, educator, and author with a reputation as a master instructor and activist. He authored two published books on African-Americans in Baltimore politics and was a significant contributor to Gunnar Myrdal's monumental book "The American Dilemma." Dr. Fleming also edited specialized Who's Who books in addition to editing the Kappa Alpha Psi Journal.

Prior to coming to Baltimore, he worked as a reporter and news editor for the New York-based Amsterdam News, the Philadelphia Tribune, and the Norfolk Journal and Guide. In Baltimore, his journalistic talents were taken to the Afro-American newspaper where he stridently advocated social and economic justice issues.

Throughout his academic and public career, Dr. Fleming earned a reputation for both intellect and influence. He served as a member of the Baltimore Civil Service Commission, the Baltimore Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the Baltimore Commission for Historical Architectural Preservation, and the boards of the former Provident Hospital and the Maryland Association for Mental Health.

Dr. Fleming's outstanding scholarship did not go unnoticed by his peers. This is evidenced by membership in Phi Beta Kappa; Sigma Delta Chi journalism honor society; Delta Sigma Rho for speech proficiency; and the Pi Gamma Mu social sciences honor society. He also served on the staff of the American Friends Service Committee and during World War II he was a regional director of the President of the United States' Committee on Fair Employment Practice.

During the 1965-66 academic year, Dr. Fleming devoted his career to a tour of Israel and 12 other countries on the African continent.

Mr. Speaker, to say that Dr. Fleming will be missed by the citizens of Baltimore and the Morgan State community is truly an understatement. Equally, it is very difficult to abbreviate this great American's life within the text of this statement. Nonetheless, I wanted to go on record to state how I will dearly miss this giant who did so much to enrich the lives of so many.

In closing, I am proud to be an alumnus of the university where an astounding man had such a powerful influence on young African-American students. While Dr. Fleming has departed this world in the flesh, the fruits of his labor shall continue to reap large harvests on the Baltimore community for decades to come.

AGAINST THE IRAQI INVASION OF KUWAIT

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, early yesterday morning, Iraq commenced a brutal invasion of its neighbor Kuwait. Just 2 days ago, Kuwait was a peaceful country, quietly going about its business as a responsible member of the community of nations. Today it is a country under seige by the latest and hopefully last 20th century dictator. Stores have been looted, homes pillaged, citizens murdered. All in the name of nationalistic belligerence and the most venal economic domination.

The Hussein regime is one of the most brutal and repressive in the world today. There is no free press. Political opponents are executed, tortured, and imprisoned arbitrarily. The Kurdish minority has seen their villages burned and their people killed by poison gas.

We have tolerated these horrors long enough. The time to act is now. Otherwise, we appease the limitless ambitions of a tyrant. If that happens, we will have only ourselves to blame when the tentacles of his tyranny spread to choke the life out of the nations of the Middle East, and to strangle our supply of petroleum.

I support the President's decision to "take whatever steps are necessary to defend our longstanding vital interests" in the Persian Gulf. To that end, I stand fully behind the decision yesterday by the House of Representatives to impose tough trade sanctions against the Hussein regime. These include a total ban on Iraqi imports, including oil, and a total ban on United States exports of goods, technology, and services—save medical and humanitarian supplies.

Our Government's swift reaction will be to no avail unless our allies follow our example. To that end, I call on all nations of the civilized world to join in a total embargo against the butcher of Iraq.

THE PRODUCTIVE INVESTMENT INCENTIVE ACT

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, as we approach adjournment for the August break, I am pleased to introduce a new bill, the Productive Investment Incentive Act, that I believe will help strengthen our small- and medium-sized manufacturers and help those who are dependent on defense spending convert to nondefense production.

Manufacturing is the heart and soul of our economy and current tax policy simply does not allow us to be competitive in the world market. Furthermore, we should be concerned that the economy is beginning to show weakness. As we have learned in the past, manufacturing employment is often hardest hit when the economy slumps. We need a

simple, direct policy that gives manufacturing a competitive advantage.

Not only is the weakening economy endangering manufacturing but reduced defense spending directly endangers the thousands of small Connecticut manufacturers who depend on defense subcontractor work. Tax changes to help manufacturing retool for nondefense purposes and strengthen this important sector of our economy should be at the top of the summit tax agenda.

When Congress passed the 1986 Tax Act, we took away most of the complex tax preferences that had crept into the Tax Code over the years, but we also left manufacturers with a Tax Code hostile to investment and competitiveness. I strongly supported our effort to bring simplicity and fairness back into the Tax Code, and I believe my new investment bill meets both of those goals while giving manufacturers a fighting chance in this period of change and slow growth.

Under current law, the cost of most equipment is depreciated over 10 or more years. My bill would allow manufacturers to treat a certain portion of productive equipment as an expense during the year it was purchased, in effect allowing it to be written off in 1 year. The PII would allow small and medium-sized manufacturers to expense up to \$250,000 per year in productive equipment investment, and would be phased out for businesses that invest more than \$1 million per year.

In a competitive world, manufacturers do not have the luxury of using a machine for its entire depreciable life. Today you use a machine until the pressures of the marketplace require you to buy a more accurate, productive one, not until it is depreciated. The PII is realistic because it reflects how manufacturers actually purchase and use equipment.

Our manufacturers are competing directly with the Japanese and Europeans whose tax policies are far more supportive of investment. Last year, the manufacturing trade deficit, \$103 billion, was nearly as large as the overall trade deficit of \$108 billion. If we hope to narrow that gap, we need policies such as the PII that take direct aim at helping manufacturers recapitalize.

THE FINANCIAL FRAUD BILL

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today to substantially facilitate the discovery and disclosure of fraud and misconduct at financial institutions across this Nation.

This bill, the Financial Anti-Fraud Enforcement Act of 1990, would readjust the rewards and incentives for individuals who provide tips or leads concerning violations of Federal criminal law relating to insured depository institutions.

Ridding the financial institutions of fraud and criminal activity is essential to providing a stable banking environment and restoring the public's confidence in the banking system. Attorney General Dick Thornburg said that 25 percent to 30 percent of the thrift failures can

be attributed to criminal activity. Congress must find more effective alternatives to stop this activity. Granted, running the crooks out of the financial industry can be as frustrating as stamping out a brush fire. But clearly, the present law does not provide adequate incentives for potential informers to come forth with allegations of fraud and misconduct.

As the law stands, informants of illicit activities are only eligible for rewards if the assets stolen are recovered, and if the assets recovered are more than \$50,000.

I believe we can offer a more attractive incentives package. For starters, this bill readjusts those financial rewards. A reward could be given to any informant who provides information on financial fraud that leads to a criminal conviction, and not just recovery of the stolen assets. The bill lowers the threshold requirement of recoverable assets from \$50,000 before an informant may share in the recovery. To fund the rewards, the bill will levy fines from criminal activity.

An effective way to combat fraud and misconduct is to make it easier and attractive for potential informers to be forthcoming with information about such wrongdoing. My bill does just that. I urge my colleagues to support it.

YEAR OF THANKSGIVING FOR THE BLESSINGS OF LIBERTY, 1991

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of myself and Mr. MICHEL, I am introducing today a House joint resolution to designate 1991 as the "Year of Thanksgiving for the Blessings of Liberty."

During 1991 our Nation will celebrate the bicentennial of the ratification of the Bill of Rights. Making 1991 the "Year of Thanksgiving for the Blessings of Liberty" will foster national expressions of gratitude and thanksgiving for America's quality of life and the freedoms guaranteed under the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights embodied in its first 10 amendments. Moreover, it will create greater awareness of the fact that along with these freedoms come responsibilities to help the less fortunate in our society.

The National Thanksgiving Foundation is a nonprofit foundation, which has made it purpose to establish 1991 as the "Year of Thanksgiving for the Blessings of Liberty." The foundation is working in cooperation with the Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, the National League of Cities, the U.S. Conference of Mayors and other groups to hold simultaneous dinners throughout the United States to afford Governors, mayors, local government officials, schools, colleges, universities, and civic groups the opportunity to also designate 1991 as the "Year of Thanksgiving for the Blessings of Liberty."

These "National Thanksgiving Dinners" will also serve as fundraisers for local hungry and homeless. All proceeds from these dinners

remain in the communities where the dinners are held and go to local groups serving the needy. This is an excellent opportunity to illustrate to the youth of our Nation and to all Americans that freedom and responsibility go hand-in-hand.

A year of reflection and thanksgiving will also serve to inspire our Nation and renew in our citizens the spirit of unity and patriotism.

I urge all my colleagues to vote in favor of this important resolution. We can all look forward to a year when we can focus on the many ways our Nation has been blessed.

GIVE LOCAL POLICE THEIR SHARE OF SEIZED ASSETS

HON. LOUISE M. SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mrs. SLAUGHTER of New York. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to guarantee that law enforcement agencies receive no less than 90 percent of the proceeds from assets seized in drug raids.

Local law enforcement agencies serve on the front lines of the war on drugs. Indeed, State and local law enforcement agencies are responsible for approximately nine times the number of drug arrests that are made by the Drug Enforcement Agency, Customs or the FBI combined. Despite being out-numbered, out-funded, and out-gunned, our local crime-fighters have rallied to the challenge. We must ensure that these local law enforcement receive the greatest share of proceeds from the sale of these assets seized in drug-related crimes.

The Department of Justice is currently considering increasing up to 35 percent the share the Department takes from seized assets for administrative purposes. This bill would establish a statutory limit of no more than 10 percent.

We must take back the streets from the drug lords currently terrorizing our communities throughout this country. This bill guarantees local law enforcement our maximum support. Senator DeCONCINI has introduced an identical bill in the Senate. I urge our colleagues to sponsor this important legislation.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

HON. JOHN LEWIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, as we commemorate the 25th anniversary of the passage of the Voting Rights Act, I want to acknowledge the contributions of the voter education project [VEP]. Passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 was secured, in part, through the efforts of VEP volunteers and staff workers.

The VEP was founded in 1962, to study the reasons for low black voter turnout in the Southern States. The VEP documented many cases of voter fraud and intimidation. This

documentation was used to secure passage of the Voting Rights Act.

After passage of the Voting Rights Act, VEP continued to play an important role in the struggle for increased minority political participation. VEP raised funds to help local community groups conduct voter registration drives. By providing crucial funding and training when it was needed, the VEP helped many local organizations all over the South to register and educate minority voters.

In 1962, when the VEP was founded, only 1 million blacks were registered to vote in the South, and there were less than 50 elected black Southern officials. Through the work of the VEP and the organizations that it funded, there are now more than 5½ million blacks registered to vote in the South, and over 5,000 elected black officials.

In addition to sponsoring voter registration efforts, VEP conducts citizenship education, seminars for black officeholders, and workshops for black candidates and poll watchers. VEP continues to produce important research and election analysis.

Because of VEP's efforts, our Nation has a larger and better informed number of minority voters—voters who have proved pivotal in securing minority representation at the local and national levels. The VEP has worked to make our country more democratic. For that, they deserve praise, as well as support for their ongoing efforts.

COMPUTER RESERVATION SYSTEM REFORM

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to deal with a problem which has been a long standing source of concern to the traveling public and to the Aviation Subcommittee of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation: the domination by two major airlines, American's and United, of the computer reservation system [CRS] used by travel agents and the inhibiting effects of this domination on airline competition.

United's and American's CRS's are used by travel agents who, collectively, account for about 67 percent of all revenues booked through a CRS. American's and United's domination of the CRS business creates substantial competitive advantages for these carriers in the sale of air transportation. The dominant CRS position which American and United hold gives them the power to charge other airlines high booking fees for having their tickets sold through the CRS controlled by either of these two carriers.

A 1988 Department of Transportation study showed that the booking fees which United and American were charging other airlines for each ticket written on a CRS were approximately twice United and American's average cost for providing that service. These booking fees result in the transfer of hundreds of millions of dollars from other airlines to United and American.

In addition, CRS ownership by American and United gives them substantial "incremental revenues," that is, excess revenues, resulting from the tendency of travel agents to book on the airline owning their CRS. The 1988 DOT study showed that the incremental revenue transfers were producing additional revenues of hundreds of millions of dollars a year for American and United.

As a result of high booking fees and incremental revenues, American and United are realizing rates of return on their CRS system of 60-100 percent a year.

In addition, American and United have imposed restrictive provisions in their contracts with travel agents, including high liquidated damages if an agent terminates a contract, as well as provisions requiring minimum use of the CRS. These contractual provisions prevent competing CRS systems from displacing American and United, no matter how high the quality of the competitor's CRS system.

Domination of the CRS industry by American and United is inhibiting airline competition. The high booking fees are an added cost for other airlines, making it difficult for these airlines to compete with American and United. The incremental revenues also make it difficult for other airlines, particularly airlines which do not have their own CRS system, to compete.

The CRS problem is widely considered to have been an important factor in the mid-1980's wave of airline mergers, in the disappearance of new entrants from the industry and in the absence of significant new entry since 1985. Many airlines and observers of the industry believe that there is no future for an airline which is too small to own a CRS system.

The Department of Transportation inherited from the Civil Aeronautics Board rules to deal with some of the problems of the CRS industry. These rules have not been sufficient to prevent the adverse effects on competition which I have discussed. The CAB's rules will expire at the end of the year, and DOT is now considering whether to renew the rules and whether to add new regulations to deal with some of the persistent problems.

I hope that DOT will take strong regulatory action to deal with the problem. However, in the event DOT fails to take adequate action, the Subcommittee on Aviation will. The bill I am introducing today indicates the type of legislative remedy which I will pursue, if necessary.

Briefly, the bill deals with three major issues: discrimination, liquidated damages, and arbitration.

First, discrimination: the bill prohibits discrimination in CRS scheduling displays and prohibits a CRS from making it easier for an agent to make reservations on the airline owning the CRS than on other airlines.

Second: the bill contains limitations on the contract between the CRS owner and travel agents, by providing that the contract may not exceed 1 year, by imposing limitations on liquidated damages, and by providing that no contract may require that the agent make minimum use of the CRS.

Third, the bill provides for arbitration if an airline feels that the fees it is charged to par-

ticipate in the CRS system are not fair and reasonable.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that this bill offers a solid point of departure for considering CRS legislation, should DOT fail to live up to its responsibilities to deal with the problem.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN O. THAYER

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. John O. Thayer, who is retiring after serving as town administrator in Portsmouth, RI.

Mr. Thayer is retiring after 17 years of outstanding and dedicated administration. Selected in July of 1973 as the first ever town administrator for Portsmouth, Mr. Thayer has helped develop and manage his town with diligence and exemplary skills. Being a resident of Portsmouth myself, I can testify to the excellent job Mr. Thayer has done day in and day out over the years.

During his tenure as town administrator, Portsmouth has grown and expanded from a rural farming community to a dynamic and vibrant town. Mr. Thayer coordinated Portsmouth's switch from a part-time to a full-time local government and oversaw the development and construction of the police station. In addition, Mr. Thayer has been the commissioner of the police, fire, and public works departments. He also developed the Melville Campground area which has been a very successful venture for the town.

I would like to thank Mr. Thayer for his years of service to the town of Portsmouth. His dedication and loyalty are a tribute to his concern for his fellow citizens. I wish him all the best for a happy and healthy retirement.

PLANT CLOSINGS CREATE 1.8 MILLION LOST JOBS PER YEAR

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, the Department of Labor recently released a report on worker displacement. In the last 5 years, about 1.8 million workers per year have permanently lost their jobs because a plant or business closed or moved, work was slack, or jobs were abolished. About three-fourths of displaced workers with firm job attachments were reemployed by January 1990, and about three-fifths were earning as much or more than they did before their displacement.

Yet, despite rapidly growing employment, there were perhaps 300,000 workers each year who were permanently displaced and still unemployed. Now employment growth has nearly stalled, and changes in Federal policies will displace defense workers, loggers, coal miners, and others in the next few years. Like other displaced workers in the past, many of these workers will find new jobs. But a few will need our help. Since changes in Federal

policy will lead directly to their displacement, we owe it to them to provide the assistance they need.

The legislation which Representative PETE STARK and I have introduced today is designed to provide that assistance. Workers who lose their jobs as a result of military base closings, defense spending cuts, protection of endangered species, or the Clean Air Act Amendments would be eligible to apply for benefits. Modeled after the existing Trade Adjustment Assistance Program, groups of workers would apply to the Department of Labor for eligibility certification. Eligible workers would obtain their benefits from their State employment security agencies. In keeping with our pay-as-you-go approach, these benefits would be financed by a 5-year extension of the two-tenths of a percentage point Federal unemployment tax rate, which expires at the end of this year.

A summary of the Economic Adjustment Assistance Act follows:

SUMMARY OF THE ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1990

OVERVIEW

The bill would authorize a five-year adjustment assistance program for dislocated workers patterned after the trade adjustment assistance program. In addition, unemployment compensation for ex-service-members would be restored to the same 26-week duration available to civilians. The bill would be financed by extending the current 0.2 percentage point Federal unemployment surtax for five years beginning in 1991.

ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Under the adjustment assistance program, 26 weeks of unemployment compensation would be provided (in addition to the regular 26 weeks of benefits) for workers who are dislocated from their jobs as a result of:

- (1) military base closures;
- (2) defense authorization cuts below fiscal year 1990 levels;
- (3) the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990; and
- (4) protection of species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

Benefits would be available as an entitlement to eligible workers subject to a cap in fiscal year 1991 of \$700 million and one billion dollars in each of the ensuing four years. The program would expire at the end of fiscal year 1995.

WORKER CERTIFICATION

Groups of workers could petition the Department of Labor for certification of eligibility. State employment security agencies would administer the program under cooperative agreements with the Department of Labor. A group of workers would be eligible for certification if:

- (1) a significant number or proportion of the workers have been or are threatened to be totally or partially laid off from a firm or appropriate subdivision of a firm (including the Federal government);
- (2) sales or production or both of the firm or appropriate subdivision of the firm have decreased absolutely; and
- (3) a military base closing, defense authorization cuts below fiscal year 1990 levels, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, or protection of species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 contributed importantly to the layoffs and the decline in sales or production.

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY

In order to receive benefits, each worker from a certified group must meet the following criteria:

(1) The worker's separation from the firm or appropriate subdivision of the firm must have occurred within the applicable certification period;

(2) the worker must have been employed at least 26 weeks at wages of no less than \$30 per week during the 52-week period preceding the week of the first qualifying separation;

(3) the worker was entitled to regular unemployment compensation and has exhausted all regular and extended unemployment compensation; and

(4) the worker must be enrolled or participating in training, or have completed an approved training program, or have received a waiver from the training requirement because training is "not feasible or appropriate." (If the worker is not enrolled or participating in training, but still is eligible for benefits, he is subject to the job search requirements under the Extended Benefits program.)

PROGRAM BENEFITS

Under the program, certified and qualified dislocated workers could receive cash benefits and health insurance. In addition, employers could claim the targeted jobs tax credit for certified and qualified dislocated workers. Each of these benefits is described below:

CASH BENEFITS

Cash benefits would be equal to the weekly benefit amount for which the worker is eligible under the regular State unemployment compensation program. Total weeks available under the regular, extended, and dislocated worker programs would be limited to 52 weeks. If the worker received only 26 weeks of regular benefits, he could get 26 additional weeks of cash benefits. If he received 26 weeks of regular benefits and 13 weeks of extended benefits, he could receive only 13 additional weeks of cash benefits.

HEALTH INSURANCE

During the first 26 weeks of unemployment, workers would be eligible for the current COBRA health insurance provisions for the unemployed. These provisions enable former employees to purchase health coverage under the employer's plan for a period of between 18 and 36 months after leaving the job.

Workers receiving adjustment assistance under this program or trade adjustment assistance would be eligible for health insurance through the Medicare program after 26 weeks of unemployment with the same benefits as the program currently offers those over age 65.

Workers would be offered the option of not enrolling in Medicare, enrolling as an individual, or enrolling the worker's entire family. State employment security agencies would process enrollment.

Workers would pay the Medicare Part B premium through a deduction in the unemployment insurance benefit they would receive otherwise. The individual premium would be the same as that paid by the elderly and the family premium would be a multiple of that amount based on average family size.

Eligibility would end after reemployment or termination of cash benefits whichever occurs first.

TARGET JOBS TAX CREDIT

Certified and qualified dislocated workers, including those certified and qualified for trade adjustment assistance, would be added to the list of workers for whom employers may claim the targeted jobs tax credit.

EX-SERVICEMEMBERS

The 4-week waiting period and the limit of only 13 weeks of benefits for ex-servicemembers would be repealed. This would give ex-servicemembers the same benefits as civilians. Generally, they would wait one week and then begin receiving up to 26 weeks of benefits.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO FINANCING

The bill is financed fully within the unemployment compensation system by extending an existing unemployment surtax. Over the five-year period, the revenues raised would exceed outlays by about \$220 million. Total cost of the bill would be about \$5.2 billion from fiscal year 1991 through fiscal year 1995.

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATES

(In millions of dollars)

Provisions	Fiscal years—					
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	5-yr
Extend surtax	-790	-1,110	-1,140	-1,170	-1,200	-5,410
Program benefits	700	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,700
Ex-servicemembers	90	90	100	100	110	490
Effect on budget deficit	0	-20	-40	-70	-90	-220

THE BEHAVIORAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE DIRECTORATE ACT

HON. DOUG WALGREN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. WALGREN. Mr. Speaker, today Mr. BROWN of California and I are introducing a bill to establish a separate directorate within the National Science Foundation [NSF] for the social and behavioral sciences. I hope this measure will give these critical but often overlooked fields the support and visibility within the Federal Government that they deserve.

Over the past half century, federally funded basic scientific research has allowed us to make great strides toward understanding our world. We have probed the mysteries of the atom, searched the night skies for distant galaxies, and unlocked many secrets of life itself. Basic research yields new knowledge, products, and processes which, over time, result in economic growth and better, more productive lives for all Americans.

For most of these 50 years, the National Science Foundation has taken the lead in setting basic research goals and priorities and in distributing Federal-civilian research resources. While it suffered terribly at the hands of the Reagan administration during the early 1980's, NSF's budget has enjoyed a recent upswing, and President Bush has proposed doubling the NSF budget by 1993.

Unfortunately, one area of scientific discipline—the study of the behavioral and social sciences—has been conspicuously immune from this upswing in Federal support. In cur-

rent dollars, the behavioral and social sciences have only recently caught up to their 1980 levels. In constant dollars adjusted for inflation, NSF support for the social sciences has fallen nearly 38 percent in the past decade—while the total NSF research budget grew by 27 percent by comparison. Like all budget requests under the Reagan administration, President Bush's fiscal year 1991 proposal would grant social science programs a far smaller increase than the 14-percent increase proposed for the NSF as a whole. It has become clear that the NSF's enthusiasm for the behavioral and social sciences is at best lukewarm.

Should the NSF be more supportive? We believe it must be. Research in the behavioral and social sciences is absolutely essential if we are to make informed choices about our society. Social and behavioral scientists investigate the most serious problems of modern life—like violence, theft, and illness—and work to enhance those things which represent the best of civilization.

Through research in fields such as psychology, neuroscience, social development, and economic, historical, and demographic surveys, scientists have developed greater understanding of behavior and social phenomena which affect the quality of life of all of us. Revitalized Federal funding and visibility for these disciplines would permit scientists to continue to advance our understanding of brain processes, memory, motivation, social interactions, individual and group choices, language, family relations, negotiating techniques, and the structure of organization. By allowing the behavioral and social sciences to wither from lack of support, we are dooming ourselves to repeat the mistakes and tragedies of the past.

I believe that the cause of the NSF's declining support for research in the social and behavioral sciences is largely structural. Since 1975, NSF's behavioral and social science programs have been developed within the Directorate for Biological, Behavioral, and Social Sciences [BBS]. Since its creation, this directorate has been headed by a biologist, a physical scientist with relatively little background in the behavioral or social sciences. Within NSF, the BBS is even known informally as "the Biology Directorate."

As the chairman of the House Science Research and Technology Subcommittee, I heard testimony from numerous witnesses who identified the NSF's directorate structure as one of the primary reasons for the declining Federal support of the social sciences. Indeed, an ad hoc committee commissioned by NSF to examine the organization of behavioral and social science within the Foundation recently recommended "radically increased" resources for NSF's behavioral and social science programs and the "consideration of a separate directorate for behavioral and social science."

The historic pattern of reduced support for the behavioral and social sciences can lead only to the conclusion that the biological, behavioral, and social science directorate should be divided into its natural parts with a behavioral or social scientist at the helm of a separate directorate for behavioral and social sci-

ences. The legislation we introduce today would make this important change.

THE BILL

Our bill would amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 to require the establishment of a separate directorate for behavioral and social sciences. The bill would authorize the NSF Director to appoint an assistant director to head this new directorate and would stipulate that the new assistant director possess all of the functions, duties and benefits currently provided to all other NSF assistant directors. It is important to note that our bill would retain the NSF Director's discretion to establish whichever other directorates and divisions he or she determines to be necessary. The full text of my legislation follows.

If we are to restore Federal support for research into areas as important to our survival as human behavior, Congress must act to give the behavioral and social sciences adequate standing and visibility within the National Science Foundation. I am pleased that Congressman BROWN has joined me as an original cosponsor of this bill, and I urge the rest of my colleagues to join me in support of this important measure.

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Behavioral and Social Sciences Directorate Act of 1990".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—
(1) the contributions of the behavioral and social sciences to the welfare of the Nation have been well-documented in reports by the National Academy of Sciences, in testimony before the Congress, and through other means;

(2) in 1968, the Congress recognized the potential of these disciplines to benefit the Nation by providing the National Science Foundation explicit authority to support the social sciences;

(3) Federal funding is essential if the Nation is to realize the potential resulting from advancements in research in the behavioral and social sciences;

(4) the programs carried out by the National Science Foundation in the social and behavioral sciences have, since 1975, been administered by the Directorate for Biological, Behavioral and Social Sciences (an administrative unit of the Foundation), which Directorate has been headed solely by biologists;

(5) financial support provided by the National Science Foundation for research has increased 27 percent in constant dollars since 1980, while financial support provided by the Foundation for research in the psychological and social sciences has fallen by 38 percent in constant dollars during the same period;

(6) Federal financial support for the behavioral and social sciences has fallen by approximately 30 percent in constant dollars since the late 1970's; and

(7) the public welfare regarding the behavioral and social sciences is best served by providing such sciences a status within the National Science Foundation equal to the status provided to disciplines represented in the Foundation through separate directorates.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to establish a Directorate for Behavioral and Social Sciences to carry out the functions of the National Science Foundation that relate to the behavioral and social sciences.

SEC. 2. ESTABLISHMENT, WITHIN NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION, OF THE DIRECTORATE FOR BEHAVIORAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES.

Section 8 of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1866) is amended to read as follows:

"DIRECTORATES AND DIVISIONS WITHIN THE FOUNDATION

"SEC. 8. (a) There is established within the Foundation a Directorate for Behavioral and Social Sciences, which shall be headed by an Assistant Director of the Foundation (hereafter in this section referred to as 'the Assistant Director'). The Director of the Foundation, in consultation with the Board, shall appoint the Assistant Director, who shall be an individual with expertise and experience in the behavioral and social sciences.

"(b) The Foundation, acting through the Assistant Director, shall carry out the functions specified in section 3 as such functions relate to the behavioral and social sciences.

"(c) There shall be within the Foundation such directorates in addition to the directorate established in subsection (a), and such divisions within the directorates, as the Director, in consultation with the Board, may from time to time determine.

"(d) Each additional directorate shall be headed by an assistant director. Each assistant director shall receive basic pay of equal rates and shall perform duties similar to every other assistant director.

"(e) For purposes of this section, the term 'behavioral and social sciences' includes anthropology, behavioral neuroscience, demography, economics, geography, history, linguistics, political science, psychology and psychological processes, sociology, and any other disciplines commonly understood to be within the realm of the behavioral and social sciences."

BILL KRUEGER: A TRIBUTE

HON. JAMES L. OBESTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, a short time ago, northeastern Minnesota lost a fine journalist and a good friend.

For 40 years, William H. "Bill" Krueger was a voice of conscience for listeners to radio station KDAL in Duluth. Two generations of news consumers grew up listening to Bill Krueger's news and commentary each day.

Bill brought Duluth radio into a new era. He was the first full-time radio journalist in the market. He was also the area's first broadcast editorialist, and his commentaries were always well-reasoned, insightful and thought-provoking. He was not afraid to take an unpopular position, or to stand up for what he believed.

Bill's big, authoritative voice belied his small physical stature. Afflicted by a genetic disorder that stunted his growth, Bill stood 4-foot-6. Additionally, a spinal defect, possibly related to his size, left him confined to a wheelchair for the past 36 years.

Bill saw his physical problems as a challenge, rather than a handicap. Besides his radio work, he also wrote a column for a weekly newspaper, the Duluth Budgeteer, and taught journalism at the University of Minnesota at Duluth.

However, it was in radio where Bill made the greatest impact. In that magical medium, where presence is more important than appearance, he stood 10 feet tall. His list of awards and citations is lengthy and impressive. He was recognized throughout Minnesota and the Midwest as a leader in journalism, as a friend of education and as an advocate of the handicapped.

Bill retired 5 years ago, but continued to provide commentary for KDAL and KDHL-TV. His death May 25 marked the end of an era for broadcasting in the Twin Ports, and in northeastern Minnesota and northwestern Wisconsin.

I invite my colleagues to join me in recognizing the accomplishments of this remarkable man, and in extending sympathy to his widow, Marilyn, and his children: Margaret, Mary, Kathleen, Paul, Phillip, and Daniel.

In closing, I would like to share with the House three of Bill's commentaries, broadcast on KDAL just before his retirement in 1985. I'm sure after reading them, you will share my unending admiration for Bill Krueger, a beloved and treasured friend.

THIS IS BILL KRUEGER WITH COMMENT

There is always the future tense about international terrorism—where and when will it happen next. America had been hungry for some kind of victory over terrorism, and it got one when American fighter planes forced the Egyptian airliner to land in a Sicily rather than proceeding to Tunis. For its expert effort, the United States captured four suspected terrorists. And President Reagan made a public statement, saying about the Navy pilots involved: "These young Americans sent a message to terrorists everywhere; they can run but they can't hide."

While the United States did achieve a victory, the President, as is his wont, carried the value and the significance somewhat beyond the reality. Terrorists will continue to run and hide, and they will continue to strike. Moreover, it is impossible to know what this capture of terrorists will do so far as other American hostages overseas are concerned and what stimulus the forcing down of the airliner will have on other terrorist attacks at points unknown around the world.

It is to be hoped that if, by some chance, the terrorists are extradited to the United States that we, through the Reagan administration and the media, will not put on a show trial of some kind. That would be to lose completely the perspective on this recent achievement, where a battle truly has been won, but where the war continues at about the same pitch as in the past.

Most of the research studies on Lake Superior continue to tell us that it is becoming increasingly polluted, despite the best efforts to keep it clean. At least one member of the Minnesota pollution control agency has said that we must accept a certain level of pollution if we are to maintain industrial development in the region. No one states clearly how much pollution that might be, and once a breach is made in that wall of cleanliness, how much pollution does one allow.

Lake Superior and the other Great Lakes were the result of a great glacial movement thousands or millions of years ago. There are nothing but so-called natural pollution of the lakes for years following that time—only the fallen trees and the natural erosion to muddy the water. But since the industrial revolution, there has been a slowly growing level of pollution, which expands more rapidly year by year because there are more people and because there is heightened economic development.

Lay people can assume that Lake Superior will be around in a recognizable shape and form until the next great glacier, if there is one. In the meantime, we will be passing the lake along to countless generations in the future. By allowing what we called limited pollution, we will be turning an increasingly dirty lake over to generations to come. Since it takes scores of years for this giant body of water to flush itself, what kind of increasing degradation can our great-great-grandchildren and those who follow expect from this father of waters?

A former Twin Ports television news anchorwoman, Cindy Brucato, is the subject of an interesting yet unsettling profile in the Minneapolis paper last week. Cindy was rather a brash, assertive person who conveyed that very personality as an anchorwoman at channel 10 in Duluth in the mid-seventies then she moved on to channel 5 in the Twin Cities, into the big leagues as the twin cities market is often called. Cindy ultimately worked into an anchor spot at 5, 6, and 10 p.m., conveying the same assertiveness with considerable success.

Now, according to the newspaper profile by TV critic Nick Coleman, Cindy Brucato has changed, and Cindy acknowledges the change. After being taken off two of her broadcasts while the station was suffering some low audience ratings, Cindy became softer and more demure, somewhat more retiring in her interaction with the male co-anchor. It seems she had received letters from viewers suggesting she tone down her image, and powers and the TV station suggested much the same. So Cindy Brucato changed.

The point of all this is that here, again, the medium becomes the message. Cindy Brucato presumably is a newswoman and it should not matter whether she is assertive to a point on the TV tube. What should matter is her news sense and her ability to get the news across to the viewers—neither of which has been questioned. But the reality is that these latter elements are less and less concern. Cindy Brucato becomes yet another victim of image over substance in the electronic news business.

TRIBUTE TO JULIE ARMOR

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Julie Armor, of Portsmouth, RI, this year's "Providence Journal Bulletin Honor Roll Girl."

Julie, who attends Portsmouth High School, is an outstanding athlete. She excels at a wide variety of athletics, including basketball, gymnastics, cross country, and track. Through her 4 years of high school she was chosen for "All-State and All-Division" teams in track. In

addition, during her junior and senior years, she was chosen as captain of the cross country team.

Julie, besides being an excellent athlete and competitor on the field, is also an outstanding student in the classroom. During her 4 years at Portsmouth, she received straight "A"s in all her classes. She is a member of both the National Honor Society and the Spanish Honor Society. She was selected as class secretary for her junior and senior years as well.

Through her accomplishments, both in the classroom and on the playing fields, Julie has proven to be a model student. She is a proven leader, and I commend her on her outstanding achievements. I wish her best of luck in her future.

VOLUNTARY NATIONAL SERVICE

HON. TIMOTHY J. PENNY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, throughout our history, and particularly in this century, generations of young Americans have been called on to serve their country. We have faced two World Wars, conflicts in Korea and Vietnam and dealt with a worldwide economic depression. And we have prevailed. Thankfully, the threat of world war has been lessened for the young people of the nineties. But, the challenges of our society are as great as ever as we struggle to meet the needs of our citizens—young and old, the needs of our communities—large, and small; and the needs of the future—economic and educational. How are we to address these needs?

A program of national voluntary service which would allow the energy, vitality, and intelligence of this new generation of Americans to be used to address these needs is that positive step.

The debate on the issue of national service has been around for several years, but was specifically opened at the beginning of this Congress by my colleagues Senator NUNN and Mr. McCURDY who introduced the most sweeping proposal, based on an initiative of the Democratic Leadership Council and the work of Dr. Charles Moskos. Other service proposals such as the civilian conservation corps proposed by Mr. PANETTA have been around for a number of years. And, bills such as Mikulski-Bonior, McCain-Porter, and others contributed further to discussion on the issue. And, in my legislation, I am indebted to all these and others who have made various proposals.

For a short while, national service was the hot topic editorially, on talk shows and here in Washington. But like many hot topics, this one was cooled off. I think that is a shame, and hope to reopen the debate once again with my proposal.

Some would argue that the Kennedy service bill passed by the Senate and H.R. 4330 currently pending in the House have moved us closer to establishing a workable system of national service. These are very modest proposals and neither addresses the issue in any

broad way. Again, it is important to continue to discuss national service because the unmet needs of our society continue to grow and we need to cultivate a civic consciousness among today's citizens.

What exactly do I propose? I am introducing legislation that would create, restore, and expand opportunities for voluntary national service. The legislation is designed to promote community service and civic responsibility by providing opportunities for individuals to serve their communities. It would encourage volunteer participation by providing assistance in student financial aid in exchange for voluntary service. It would enhance recruitment and retention in our Nation's Armed Forces by improving benefits under the provisions of the Montgomery GI bill education programs. It would expand international volunteer service opportunities by affording educational assistance for those serving overseas with private voluntary organizations as well as those serving in the Peace Corps. And, it would encourage qualified individuals to enter and be trained for law enforcement service.

Title I of my bill establishes a program of domestic voluntary service under the auspices of the ACTION Agency and in cooperation with the States. Under this title, States would submit a plan to ACTION, requesting the number of volunteers they could utilize in Federal, State, and local agencies or community organizations. These slots could be either full time or part time. Volunteers from that State would then apply and be placed in these positions, taking into account the abilities of the volunteer as well as the needs of the agencies. While most of the volunteers are expected to be of high school and college age, the program has no upper age limit, and is open to any volunteer age 16 and above.

Volunteers may choose to contribute 1 year of full-time service, during which they would receive a small stipend and health insurance benefits. Upon completion of their service, they would be entitled to a nontransferable voucher of \$8,904. This voucher could be used only to pay for a federally sponsored student loan or for tuition, fees, and so forth, at an educational institution.

For volunteers who choose to make a part-time commitment, they must serve for a period of 2 years, consisting of either two weekends a month and 2 weeks a year of full-time service or an average of 9 hours each week of community service. Upon completion of the 2-year commitment, the volunteer would receive a voucher of \$4,452. The part-time option is important for those who want to do community service but for whom a full-time commitment is not practical.

In order to encourage volunteers to complete and continue their education, the bill also requires that volunteers have a high school diploma or its equivalent by the time they complete their service.

As much as possible, volunteers are to be utilized in existing programs, with an emphasis on areas of greatest need such as Head Start programs, child care centers, facilities for the elderly, and so forth. Even in program administration, I have attempted to use existing structure. ACTION is the ideal overseer for the program since ACTION already has 45 State offices, a number of regional offices, and their

designated mission is coordination of voluntary service throughout the Nation. It also makes good use of the vast voluntary resources already in place in the 50 States. Most already have youth service programs and would readily be able to mesh their activities with a national service program. The idea of my domestic service initiative is to build on rather than supplant existing programs.

Title II came from an idea that occurred to me at a hearing held by the Select Committee on Hunger. It seemed reasonable to give educational assistance to those who chose to serve overseas with private voluntary organizations such as Save the Children and CARE just as we provide educational assistance to Peace Corps volunteers. Title II allows repayment of \$6,700 per year on principal and interest for educational loans, with a cap of \$13,400 on the total repayment. By expanding this benefit to service with private voluntary organizations we would encourage many more individuals who are willing to make at least a 1-year overseas commitment.

For title III of the legislation, I am indebted to my colleagues Mr. DORNAN and Mr. FRANK who introduced H.R. 2798, the Police Corps Act, last summer. As I have said previously, I think establishment of a police corps is a role that the Federal Government can appropriately play and one that will make a tremendous difference in the ability of our State and local governments to fight crime, curb drug abuse, and make all our communities safer. By increasing the pool of trained law enforcement officers, we will be addressing the problem right where it will do the most good, on the front lines. In addition, the police corps provides a means for these young people to attend college in order to enhance their law enforcement skills. The police corps would also assist financially strapped cities, counties, and communities by assuming a significant share of the costs of training law enforcement personnel. This title incorporates much of H.R. 2798, while establishing lower participant numbers and benefit levels consistent with the military service benefits elsewhere in the legislation. This title also allows the child of a law enforcement officer killed in the line of duty to receive the benefit.

Title IV of my bill addresses the issue of college student loans. While the legislation does not change existing student loan programs, it does provide deferment of loan repayments while the student is participating as a volunteer in any of the programs proposed.

Earlier bills have proposed eliminating existing college student aid programs and replacing them with vouchers earned exclusively through national service. I do believe that an earned benefit based on previous service is a good idea, however, it is perhaps too early to phase these programs out entirely. Recognizing the high costs of higher education, we instead need to look at other options for complementary student aid and national service programs.

Title V builds on one of the most successful incentive programs ever passed by the Congress, the Montgomery GI bill. Basic benefits under the Montgomery GI bill, both active duty programs under chapter 30 to title 38 and Guard and Reserve programs under chapter

106 of title 10 would be increased. The increase of benefits reflects the approximate 30 percent increase in education costs that have occurred since the inception of the program 5 years ago. The basic benefits for those who served a 3-year enlistment would be \$468 per month for 36 months and \$325 per month for a 2-year enlistment. For Guard and Reserve members, the benefits would be \$182 a month for full-time students, \$136 per month for 3/4-time, and \$91 per month for half-time students.

Since the Montgomery GI bill has been responsible for the recruitment and retention of the brightest and best of our young people into military service, I would not want to tamper with its success. It works, it provides outstanding educational opportunities for our young people and it is widely accepted throughout our Nation.

Overall, I think this legislation is a good start. It is an attempt to incorporate the best ideas and programs currently available and is a springboard for further discussion of the issue of national service.

There is also no question that this legislation would be costly. But, if we are able to get our Federal deficit under control today, by the time we are of a consensus on national service, we should be able to afford the costs of the program. Unless we prepare the groundwork now, we will not be able to take advantage of the opportunity before us to recruit a new generation of Americans in areas of service which enhance their own sense of citizenship, and advance—at home and abroad—the helping hand that is part of America's character.

TRIBUTE TO MOLLY LOCKE

HON. CHARLES WILSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, during our July recess this year I had the high honor to pay tribute to one of the finest citizens in my district.

Molly Locke is one of our local heroes in east Texas. She works miracles for her neighbors and community, is always ready to help people in need, and is continually mobilizing cadres of helpers for the senior citizen programs that she runs. A friend of mine, W.O. (Zero) Lewis, wrote a wonderful column about Molly's miracles last December, and I insert it in the RECORD as Zero's and my tribute for a fine and special lady:

ZERO'S COMMENTS FROM CORRIGAN
(By W.O. (Zero) Lewis)

Molly Locke wasted no time in getting the ball rolling for assistance to the four Woodside children following the loss of their parents and everything they owned when their home burned. The accident occurred on a Saturday. By the following Wednesday Molly had completed the coordination and administrative work with proper government agencies to start social security and Veterans Administration assistance to the children, plus legal initiatives for guardianship of the children by their grandparents.

Learning of her speedy and untiring efforts for that family resulted in a visit and

interview with Molly to talk about her work, and to talk with others on that same subject, and enlighten our readers via this column about her importance to our community and county and state with regard to health care of certain categories of local people, especially the needy (indigent) and/or elderly.

Molly Locke wears three hats. One is as manager of the Corrigan Nutrition Center, one of the best anywhere; one as County Indigent Health Care Administrator for North Polk County; and third as administrator of the Human Resource Service Center, the large building which started out as a hospital.

You might get a fight if you criticized the Corrigan Nutrition Center, or Molly, before about 45 regulars and another 20 who have meals brought to them five days a week. Managing the center also includes supervision of the Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP); Outreach Telephone Reassurance which provides assurance to senior citizens who need help; Omnibus Meal Program for Hungry People; transportation for the elderly.

That network of services to help the elderly is funded through several sources including the county, Deep East Texas Council of Governments (DETCOG), U.S. Department of Agriculture, contributions to meals by participants, omnibus federal funds for feeding the hungry, plus local support from businesses and corporations.

Indigent health care is for those who are the poorest among the poor ages 18 through 64, males, nonpregnant females, for emergency or short term illnesses. Those categories of people usually are referred to Molly by other organizations or individuals. She interviews them and provides assistance through coordination with an appropriate agency which may be social security, SSI, Medicaid, Department of Human Resources or others. Personnel with whom she works are exceptionally cooperative and helpful, Molly said. Many categories of illness and injury require checking with several sources. Numerous rules and laws apply to many different and specific illnesses and injuries.

Molly knows the procedures and routes to take to get results. She said, "Excellent cooperation and coordination from other agencies help me get quick action on any matter." She has high praise especially for those who work in Congressman Charlie Wilson's office in Lufkin who help cut "red tape". She said, "They are just great. They provide excellent, fast coordination on any federal government matter."

And Molly also was complimentary of the East Texas Legal Services office in Huntsville.

Needless to say, her work involves much correspondence, filling out numerous forms, many telephone calls and follow-up.

Molly Locke also has become quite an expert on insurance matters. She is very helpful with advice and assistance on insurance to many senior citizens, particularly with regard to help on filing and collecting on insurance. Much of that help involves supplemental insurance policies, those policies which supplement medicare payments.

On that and another subject Molly said, "Many elderly who have income of \$444 per month or less are qualified for benefits they are not aware of and some have a supplemental insurance policy either related to their retirement or from another insurance company which causes them to be eligible for benefits if they will apply. I help them in those matters."

Over the years Molly has served on many committees and boards which have resulted in acquisition of vast experience and expertise in her work involving health matters. Some include Ombudsman for the state of Texas; regional health planning board; long term health care board; Home Health, Home Care advisory board; advisory committee of health for DETCOG; Corrigan Hospital District Board secretary for 18 years, and other boards which relate to health care. She also is a past director of the Polk County Chamber of Commerce.

About her work in health care matters Molly said, "It is a self-satisfying job because I can help people meet their needs."

Molly's duties as administrator of the Human Resources Center involve keeping the large building and grounds in good condition, renting office space, and related matters.

Those who know Molly Locke and are familiar with her work have high praise of her uncanny knowledge of pertinent rules and regulations and her ability to get quick results even when dealing with a multitude of government bureaucracies, rules and laws.

She is a real asset to our community and this area.

JAN SMITH/ORGANIC GARDENING

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend to my colleagues the work of a constituent, Jan Smith of Carol Stream, IL. Jan has been extensively involved with the bread for the world and with the harvest of peace projects. She has been recognized for her work with organic gardening, which, in a world that is becoming increasingly ecologically aware, has proven quite successful. Jan's work was highlighted in an article in the April 1990 issue of Midwest Living, which I include for your consideration.

NATURAL GARDENER IN ILLINOIS

Jan Smith makes friends with almost all the creatures that creep, crawl, or flutter into her vegetable garden. "That striped worm," she says, pointing to the critter that's nibbling on her carrot leaves, "is the larva of the beautiful black swallow-tailed butterfly. So, I just share."

An organic gardener, Jan grows her vegetables in a natural environment. Composts and earthworms, not synthetic chemicals, nourish the soil. Quiet benefactors, such as toads, birds, and ants, thrive without harming her flourishing plants.

"If we use chemicals, we kill way more than we realize, and then we have more problems," she explains simply.

Instead, Jan cleverly discourages unwanted garden guests. She sprinkles wood ashes on cucumber plants to deter many insects; pesky aphids lay their eggs on the lamb's-quarters weeds in Jan's garden, not on the cabbage; and she plants Butternut winter squash, a variety that borers simply seem to pass up.

GARDENING NATURE'S WAY

Raised on an Illinois farm, Jan started gardening organically 26 years ago, when she and her husband, Earl, a school principal, moved to Carol Stream, just west of Chicago. A flower garden (organic, of course) consumes half their front yard, and vegetables and flowers grow out back.

"When I started here, I found an insect on a bush and rushed out to buy a can of [bug spray], she recalls. "But I didn't use it after reading the label!"

Nearly three decades later, neighbors hardly bat an eye when Jan backs her trusty Mazda pickup into her yard to dump another load of straw, manure, or leaves she's collected. In fall, her phone rings with offers of leaves. Sometimes, she helps herself to bags of leaves sitting along the curbs. "I used to stop and tell the homeowners how wonderful leaves were for their soil, but I've stopped crusading like that," she says.

"PESTS" HELP OUT

Into Jan's compost pile go straw, leaves, manure, mushroom compost (from a nearby Campbell's Soup Co. mushroom farm), worm castings from an earthworm farm, grass clippings, and wood chips. After the compost seasons for a summer, Jan spreads it on her soil in fall. "I don't mix it in," she says, "because the earthworms eventually will. That's closer to the way nature does it."

Jan's vegetable patch grows in five 12x4-foot raised beds. Between each bed is a 16-inch-wide and 2½-foot-deep trench, where she piles compost. The soft trenches are her pathways: Jan can tend her plants without compacting the beds.

Admitting that her organic methods don't bring the same results every year, Jan says: "I don't always have control. But that's part of the wonder of it all—not knowing what this year's adventures will be!"

ORGANIC GARDENING ADVICE

Organic gardeners build up the soil's nutrients naturally to raise healthy plants. "Also, you avoid toxic chemicals to protect the beneficial organisms in the garden—including the gardener!" explains Jan Smith.

Here are her tips to help you get started: Buy seeds or plants that are the most disease-resistant. Jan plants the Whopper VFNT tomato, a quadruple-disease-resistant hybrid available from Park Seed Co., Greenwood, South Carolina.

Use straw, grass, or leaves, mulch freely and frequently. Mulch keeps the soil moist and cool, suppresses weeds, and adds valuable compost.

Compost, compost, compost! But remember: Compost bins aren't garbage piles. Jan piles on grass clippings, leaves, wood chips, vegetable and flower prunings, and small branches. She lets those decompose through the summer, then spreads the compost on the soil in the fall.

Put birdbaths around your yard. Birds tend to stay near water sources in summer and control garden insects.

Learn about using beneficial weeds and insects. Lamb's-quarters weeds, for instance, not only attract aphids away from vegetables, they also draw invaluable ladybugs that feed on the aphid larvae.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SUPPORT THE BLACK LUNG BENEFITS RESTORATION ACT

HON. AUSTIN J. MURPHY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a long overdue package of amendments to reform the Federal Black Lung Benefits Program. I chair the Subcommittee on Labor Standards, which has jurisdiction over the Federal Black Lung Benefits Program, and over the course of the past 6 months we have held several oversight hearings on the status of the program around the country. Our findings have been disappointing, and the testimony I have heard has made me angry and concerned.

Over the 20-year life of this program, many retired men and women have come to depend on its monthly stipend as an important means of support. These people, many elderly and infirm, have come to lose faith in the program over the last decade realizing that during the Reagan years their health and well-being could be sacrificed for the fleeting benefits of meager budget savings. This situation is both disheartening and sad. I am introducing this legislation today, because I believe it offers a chance to start over. I encourage my colleagues to support this amendment, and I would like to take this opportunity now to briefly outline my proposal.

Section 1 mandates that any claim filed between July 1, 1973, and April 1, 1980, be approved if any medical evidence of black lung is provided. The presumption could be rebutted if the claimant is able to do their usual coal mine work, if disability did not arise from black lung, or if the claimant did not have the disease.

Section 2 calls upon the Secretary of Labor to review any black lung claim filed with the Department of Labor before April 1, 1980, or with the Social Security Administration at any time. Decisions as to eligibility by the Secretary concerning such claims would be based upon guidelines established in the pre-1980 act. If a claim is approved, the claimant would be given an immediate benefit payment. If the claimant is rejected, they would be given the opportunity to introduce additional evidence to support their claim.

Section 3 exempts claimants from repaying benefits that they received in good faith for at least 2 years prior to a final decision that the claimant is ineligible. If the claimant has already been required by the Secretary to repay benefits, the Secretary will refund to the claimant the amount he or she repaid.

Section 4 extends the current moratorium on interest owed by the black lung disability trust fund to the U.S. Treasury. The bill mandates that no interest will be charged against the trust fund from October 1, 1990, to September 30, 1995.

Section 5 establishes a contingency fee system, allowing an attorney to be paid up to 25 percent of the benefits paid to a claimant. This payment would begin at the date of the claimant's retirement or from the date that the attorney takes this person on as a client. If the person is denied their claim and the same

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attorney continues to represent them, the attorney will be paid no more than 25 percent of the benefits from the date that appeal is filed to the date the claimant prevails or the attorney no longer represents that person.

I believe the time has arrived for us to correct inequities in the Black Lung Program. This legislation addresses the concerns of many Members of the House who have expressed an interest in this issue, and I ask my colleagues to give this proposal their careful consideration.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IS A CRIME; NOT A PERSONAL MATTER

HON. JACK BUECHNER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. BUECHNER. Mr. Speaker, imagine a world where there are no laws, where crimes are neither prevented nor punished, but merely a fact of life. Imagine also living in constant fear of an angry, sadistic, or drunken aggressor from whom there is no escape. Many Americans, especially women, will be going home to just such a world tonight.

Spousal abuse is a crime to which we have historically turned a blind eye. In fact, society often refers to it as domestic violence, believing that the word "domestic" somehow mollifies violence. However, violence that occurs within the home is just as serious as the violence in the streets.

As a governing body, Congress can only legislate and hope that attitudes will follow. Today, I am introducing legislation that will lay the legislative groundwork for State policies concerning family assaults. It makes strong recommendations to amend the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act to establish certain procedural protections for victims of domestic violence. The bill also plugs loopholes in State domestic violence laws by interstate enforcement and provides for the establishment of training programs for judges in the laws of the States on family violence.

As years ago in the Missouri State Legislature, my fellow Missourian, Congressman ALAN WHEAT and I joined together to protect the rights, and lives, of domestic violence victims. Those were tough times back in the State legislature over 8 years ago when we were deeply involved with the creation of Missouri's adult abuse protection law. We and others had to fight backward attitudes toward the treatment of domestic violence. However, in the end we prevailed. Although Missouri's adult abuse law is not perfect, it is considered extremely progressive and effective because it strikes a middle ground with protecting victims while offering discretion in arrest to law enforcement officers.

Mr. Speaker, there is no institution more sacred than the American family. Yet there is increasing evidence that the greatest threat to the family may come within.

I urge all my colleagues to join me and my Missouri colleague ALAN WHEAT in supporting a national standard for laws to fight abuse.

Domestic violence must be treated as a crime, and not as a personal matter.

AMENDMENT TO MEMORIALIZE THOMAS HAWKINS JOHNSON

HON. JOHN M. SPRATT, JR.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, the Armed Services Committee has reported the defense authorization bill, and included in it is a special provision to which I would like to call attention. The bill notes with deep gratitude the service of the late Col. Thomas Hawkins Johnson to our country and establishes in his memory a visiting scholar program at West Point and a distinguished lecture series at the National Defense University. Colonel Johnson was director of the Science Research Laboratory at West Point, and the bill also gives his name to that institution.

In offering these provisions for adoption as part of the defense authorization bill, I made the following statement:

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN SPRATT

Mr. Chairman, on June 27, 1990, one of the finest soldier-scientists ever to serve in any of the military services, Colonel Thomas Hawkins Johnson, died of cancer at the age of 46. Colonel Johnson spent virtually all of his adult life in service to his country; and to paraphrase what was once said of another great Army officer, his service brooks few comparisons.

He graduated from West Point, but took his commission as an officer in the Air Force. In 12 years, he was Chief of the Physics Section at the Air Force Weapons Laboratory. In time, he returned to the Army and to West Point, where he joined the faculty. To show you the breadth of his intellect, at one time or another at West Point, Colonel Johnson taught "Laser Physics" and "Tradition and Innovation in Modern American Poetry"; "Physical Chemistry"; and a "T.S. Eliot Colloquium"; "Electricity and Magnetism" as well as "Film Analysis and Criticism." He became Director of the Science Research Laboratory at West Point, and strived to make that institution a means of attracting first-rate scientists to the Academy's faculty and a means for retaining such scientists for careers in the Army.

Colonel Johnson was an applied physicist, and he applied his talents across an exceptionally broad range. He was Chairman of the Free Electron Laser Technical Advisory Group, and by my count, 15 or 16 other advisory panels to the Department of Defense and the Department of Energy. He was sought after for these panels not only because he was a talented physicist, but also because he was a gifted writer. In 1986, for example, the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineering conferred on him their award for the best journal article in their field. Colonel Johnson was a visiting scientist at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and at Los Alamos National Laboratory, a consultant to the CIA, Executive Director of the White House Science Council and, most recently, Special Assistant to Admiral Watkins at the Department of Energy. Some of you on the committee knew Tom Johnson. A couple of years ago, he held a group of us in thrall for two

hours, explaining lasers and the physics of light. Many of you did not know him; but, believe me I do not exaggerate, he had few peers; his service to this country was exemplary; and I think it should be commemorated. For that reason, I am offering the three amendments now before you. The first is to name the Science Research Laboratory at West Point the "Thomas Hawkins Johnson Science Research Laboratory"; the next two establish a visiting scholar program at West Point and a lecture series at the National Defense University, both bearing the name of Colonel Thomas H. Johnson and commemorating his service as soldier, scientist, and public servant.

DRUG-FREE CITIES ACT OF 1990

HON. STEVE BARTLETT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, today Mr. Towns and I introduced a bill entitled the Drug-Free Cities Act of 1990. The primary purpose of this bill is to reduce the use of unlawful drugs in the United States. Its emphasis is on demand reduction; its aim is to promote the adoption of tough sanctions by localities against the users of unlawful drugs and to foster public attitudes and behaviors that express intolerance for drug use. Localities that take such steps would be designated drug-free.

The drug-free designation is not intended to mean that all unlawful drugs have been eliminated from a locality. Rather, it is to be applied to those localities that have adopted serious measures that provide no tolerance for unlawful drug use and that have achieved significant, measurable results in reducing drug use.

This bill authorizes the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy to designate localities as drug-free; to make grants to localities that are also seeking the drug-free city designation; to collect and disseminate information about the status of drug reduction efforts and to recognize exemplary drug reduction efforts.

In order to be eligible for the drug-free designation, a county, city, town or other locality submits an application to the Director. The application includes a plan for developing and implementing local laws, policies and programs of strict, speedy and effective sanctions for drug use and for local community efforts to instill rejection for the unlawful use of drugs.

The plan must address measures related to user accountability, law enforcement, workplace policies, drug testing, education, treatment, and neighborhood initiatives, and must include goals, activities and an implementation timetable for each area. A comprehensive, effective war on drugs must include measures, like these, that make drug avoidance more attractive than drug use.

The Director would determine which applicants had acceptable plans and would designate them as drug-free city (or county) candidates. A drug-free city candidate would have

up to three years to meet the goals described in its plan. Based on its actual achievements, the Director would either designate the applicant as a drug-free city, remove its candidate status, or, upon application, extend its candidate status for up to 3 additional years.

This is not principally a grant program; however, applicants with the best plans will be considered for one-time grants that can be used for start-up activities under the plan.

The Drug-Free Cities Act would authorize the Director to make grants (ranging from \$75,000 to \$500,000 for 3 years, depending on the size of the locality) to the highest ranking applicants. Annual spending authority would be \$25 million for fiscal years 1991 through 1994.

Seventy percent of the funds would be reserved for small and rural localities with less than 50,000 population, 20 percent would be reserved for medium-sized localities up to 250,000 population, and 10 percent would be reserved for localities greater than 250,000 in population.

In addition, the Director would be authorized to report on the status of drug reduction efforts in the States, and to disseminate information about projects that have been especially effective in reducing drug use.

Efforts directed at user accountability and public rejection of drug use are working. While the war on drugs is being waged on many fronts—education, source country eradication, interdiction, treatment, and demand reduction—we know that where local communities take aggressive steps, drug use goes down measurably and dramatically.

In Overland Park, KS, a recently adopted local ordinance provides mandatory jail terms for convicted drug users.

In Chicago, IL, the Housing Authority and local police instituted Operation Clean Sweep, securing the most threatened buildings from drug dealers and organizing the residents to help them resist further encroachments.

In Los Angeles, CA, a group of residents, united under the slogan Take Our Community Back, set up neighborhood patrols to keep the 36-block area of free of drug use and crime.

Similar locally-inspired efforts are being tried, successfully, across the nation. But these efforts have been essentially uncoordinated and ad hoc.

The bill I have introduced would establish a national program to identify and designate drug-free cities, patterned after the model cities program of the 1970's. It would help galvanize and focus local drug reduction initiatives. It would give recognition to those localities that have done a particularly good job. It would provide modest grants to help localities implement their plans. And it would be a potent and effective way to achieve a climate of nontolerance for drug use among the general public.

This bill supports a workable demand reduction strategy and I look forward to working with my colleagues toward its enactment.

LEGISLATION TO RESTORE EQUITY TO TREATMENT OF PUBLIC PLANS INTRODUCED

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to restore equity to the treatment of public pension plans. This legislation is designed to respond to the unfortunate fact that our pension laws do not reflect the needs of our State and local governments.

Specifically, I am referring to section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code, which was initially enacted as part of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. Its purpose is to limit the ability to accumulate retirement income on a tax-favored basis by capping the maximum amount that can either be contributed to certain plans known as "defined contribution" plans, or paid out in benefits from other pension plans known as "defined benefit" plans. Although section 415 has been amended over the years, it continues to impose two basic limits on retirement income provided by defined benefit plans, into which category the vast majority of public plans fall. Namely, the retiree's benefits cannot exceed either: First, 100 per cent of his or her average income over the 3 consecutive years of highest W-2 compensation; or second, a maximum dollar limit, which is adjusted depending upon the age at which a person retires, so that, generally, the amount is the actuarial equivalent of an annual benefit of the maximum amount at age 65. For police and firefighters, special rules enable retirement at younger ages. The current dollar limit for 1990 is \$102,582.

If a pension is structured to allow even one person a benefit in excess of either of these limits, the entire plan can lose its "qualified"—tax exempt—status. If this were to take place, earnings of such pension plans would be subject to taxation and employee contributions to the plan would be made in after tax rather than before tax dollars. Furthermore, contributions made by employers would be taxable to the employee in the tax year in which they were made.

Section 415 was amended in 1976, 1978, 1980, 1981, 1983, and 1984. The thrust of these amendments was to refine the provision and to lower the cap on amounts that could be set aside for retirement years, which had been permitted to increase with inflation.

In 1986, Congress once again decided to reduce the dollar limits. In addition, Congress decided to eliminate the \$75,000 maximum benefit floor for benefits beginning at or after age 55, and below which the dollar limits did not apply, regardless of the actuarial adjustment. However, in doing this, Congress was forced to confront the constitutional quandary in which several States found themselves. In these States, their courts or constitution prohibit a reduction in a benefit promised when a pension participant first becomes covered by the plan. Since these court decisions are based on State and Federal constitutional prohibitions against impairment of contracts, the

ruled cannot always be overturned merely by amending State laws of State constitutions.

The solution that was devised was to exempt public plans from the new, lower dollar limits and to maintain the \$75,000 floor for the limits on benefits that start on or after age 55. However, the issue required revisiting in 1988, when a State came to Congress and indicated that at least one of its beneficiaries would be paid a benefit in excess of the older, pre-1986 limits to which the public plans were still subject. This isolated incident reopened the debate over the treatment of public plans. However, recognizing that the constitutional prohibitions mentioned above would force States to violate these lower section 415 limits, Congress decided to entice State and local government plans to elect the lower benefit limits. A special rule was provided that enabled a plan to grandfather benefit payments to existing employees and retirees that were in excess of pre-1986 limits if the plan agreed to adopt the lower, post-1986 dollar limits for new employees hired after January 1, 1990.

Thus, we believed we had leveled the playing field. Public plans would have the same benefit limits as private plans without forcing violations of contracts and constitutions in the various States. The 1988 rule would prohibit higher income persons in the public and private sector from developing big retirement windfalls on a tax-deferred basis.

We were wrong. Even with grandfathering, section 415 limits will still be exceeded by public plans, but not because of a few, highly compensated academics, football coaches, or public safety employees with high amounts of overtime. Thanks to the 100 percent limit, persons who make less than the Social Security wage base will exceed the limits, and in some cases, even a person who receives a pension of less than \$20,000 a year will violate section 415.

How will plans violate the new section 415 limits? Let us take the hypothetical case of a highway worker hired on January 2, 1990. The following week he is fixing a pothole and is hit by a car, permanently disabling him. The disability payment he will receive will eventually cause him to receive benefits in excess of the dollar limits because of the actuarial reductions for retirement before age 65.

Take another hypothetical example. On January 2, 1990, a young woman goes to work for the city library; she marries, has children, the children go to school, and eventually leave the home. It is now 2011. The woman is still working for the library; she and her husband have little debt, so she begins deferring her pay into a deferred compensation plan. She retires in 2020. Her highest 3-year pay averaged \$20,000 and she gets 80 percent of that, or \$16,000. But in addition, she gets her deferred compensation money, which amounts to \$4,100 a year. Now she gets \$20,100 a year, exceeding the 100 percent rule by \$100 per year.

The 1988 amendments create a situation where employees working side by side can get significantly different retirement benefits, despite the fact that they perform exactly the same job for the State or local government. Quite simply, this is an unfair situation, and we need to correct it.

The legislation I am introducing today will make the needed changes, so that public pension plans will not be in violation of these Federal rules. The public sector is now abusing the Tax Code by allowing high rollers to squirrel away hundreds of thousands of dollars in tax-deferred savings. Each of us know that, and it is time for the Tax Code to recognize this as well.

Mr. Speaker, public sector plans already are the subject of intense State and local government scrutiny. Public employee plans are accountable to the same taxpayers to whom we in Congress are accountable. There are significant differences between public and private pension plans, and the Internal Revenue Code should reflect this.

INEQUITIES IN PUBLIC PENSION PLANS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I am joining today with my colleague from California, Mr. MATSUI, in introducing important legislation to assist public pension plans in complying with section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Section 415 is an antiabuse provision which sets limits on the amount of retirement income that we as a society are willing to subsidize through our Tax Code. If a single person in a plan can receive a pension benefit in excess of the limits, then the entire plan, which may include hundreds of thousands of persons, can lose its tax-exempt status.

The bill we are introducing today recognizes that Congress did not intend to cause the loss of tax-exempt status because a police officer or a firefighter receives a benefit slightly in excess of the limits because of a disabling injury suffered as a result of trying to protect the public.

The bill addresses some inequities in the Code with regard to the treatment of public sector employers and employees. For example, the bill recognizes that school cafeteria workers and street sweepers and public health nurses are usually paid less than private sector employees. Moreover, the bill acknowledges that teachers and librarians and janitors are required to contribute to their own pension plans, while private sector workers enjoy pensions that are built, for the most part, by tax deductible contributions of their employers.

Mr. Speaker, there are serious abuses in the area of employee compensation in this country that need to be addressed. However, these abuses are not found among the people who teach our children; who provide comfort and shelter to battered women; and who fix our streets and roads. The abuses can be found among the highly compensated private sector employees and their top hat plans, which all too often provide perverse tax sheltered rewards for running once-great American companies into the ground, causing thousands of people to lose their jobs.

As section 451 stands, more than 860,000 people in my State who depend on the Cali-

fornia Public Employees' Retirement System for their retirement security and health benefits could be forced to pay taxes on their retirement savings because a young disabled policeman gets \$7 dollars a month more than section 415 says he should. The bill that I am cosponsoring today does not exempt public plans from section 415. Rather, it would refocus section 415 on the few highly compensated public employees, where it rightly belongs. I commend it to my colleagues for their serious consideration and support.

REVERE BEACH STUDY

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that I hope will ultimately lead to the restoration and protection of America's first public beach. Revere Beach, located in the city of Revere, MA, holds the distinction of being the first beach in the Nation that was established for public enjoyment and preservation. It is truly one of New England's great natural assets—a beautiful crescent beach, easily accessible to an urban area, rich in history and with numerous recreational resources. The bill I am introducing today would require the Department of the Interior to conduct a study to determine the feasibility of including Revere Beach as a part of the National Park System.

It was in the early 1890's when Mr. Charles Eliot, alarmed at the rapid development and loss of natural beach and ocean panorama at Revere Beach, appealed to the Massachusetts Metropolitan Park Commission to take action and establish a public recreation area at Revere Beach. Eliot commented at the time that such a move was "a difficult and novel question, the beach being the first that I know of to be set aside and governed by a public body for the enjoyment of the common people."

Revere Beach first became a summer resort attraction in the mid-1800's because of its accessibility by rail to the city of Boston. Its popularity gave rise to numerous resort hotels, restaurants, bathhouses, and dance halls. By the early 1900's, lively and colorful amusements lined Revere Beach Boulevard including carousels, roller coasters, fun houses, and various games of chance. Rather than evolving as an exclusive enclave of the wealthy, it represented the first time a seaside recreation area was set aside for the enjoyment of a basically working class urban population. It is a slice of American history that deserves to be presented and appreciated for generations to come.

I recall taking daily summer swims at Revere Beach as a boy. Located a short ride on the Blue Line from Boston, Revere Beach was a schoolboy's summer paradise. I have fond memories of the sun and sand, ice cream and hot dogs, and the hundreds of people escaping the city heat and bathing in the cool, clean water. Inclusion of Revere Beach in our system of national parks and recreation areas would avail future genera-

tions from around the country the opportunity to enjoy fully this historic beach and help to return it to the pristine recreational preserve of the "common people." I encourage my colleagues to cosponsor this measure, one which I believe deserves the enthusiastic support of this body.

THE IRAQI INVASION OF KUWAIT— NO NIGGLING LITTLE BORDER SPAT

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait is extremely serious. This is much more than some niggling little border dispute half a world away.

It almost certainly threatens our interests in terms of oil supply and price. There is almost certainly going to be an Iraqi effort to drive oil prices skyhigh.

This is also the first chapter in Saddam Hussein's effort to achieve hegemony over the Arab world—what isn't clear is whether a second chapter, a military assault on Saudi Arabia, is coming soon.

WHAT ARE THE IRAQIS TRYING TO ACHIEVE?

Any understanding of what is going on in the Persian Gulf right now must start with an understanding of what Iraqi President Saddam Hussein is trying to achieve. Essentially, he has two goals.

First, this is the opening chapter in Saddam's effort to command the entire Arab world. He is a threat not just to Kuwait but to every Arab state. The irony is that the other Arabs seem oblivious to the threat. Saddam is trying to portray himself as the leader of the Arabs against a rapacious Western World, when in fact Saddam is the local hood and the Arabs are his first victims. There is the possibility that Saddam will now invade Saudi Arabia. I base that statement on the fact that he has assembled far more troops than he requires to take over Kuwait—and is still assembling them even after conquering Kuwait.

Second, this is Saddam Hussein's effort to drive oil prices skyhigh. If he invades Saudi Arabia, he will be moving to control well over half the world's oil reserves. We cannot sit idly by and watch him slit our jugular. We would inevitably become directly involved ourselves—militarily involved. Saddam must understand that. He is playing with fire and could set off a huge conflagration. The Bush administration must not leave this unsaid. It should draw a line in the sand and tell Saddam he must not cross or it will mean war.

HOW FAR WILL THE IRAQIS GO?

Given those goals, the next question is how far south Saddam will send his forces. Essentially, he faced three alternatives when he decided to wage war.

He could simply have seized the contested border regions, which would be an appropriate response to what Iraq says is the problem—but Iraqi troops have gone far beyond the border. That is clear evidence of Saddam's

broader goals. This isn't just some niggling little border spat.

Alternatively, the Iraqi Army might seek to seize all of Kuwait, effectively wiping it off the map—and significantly reducing oil production from Kuwaiti wells in order to drive up the price of oil. To many, that appears to be Saddam's goal.

But there is a third alternative. Saddam may well have decided to send his troops beyond Kuwait—down the Persian Gulf littoral to take over the Saudi oilfields and perhaps as far as the oilfields in the United Arab Emirates, reducing or halting oil output to jack up the price. This is very serious—not to mention dangerous—possibility. But it is a real possibility. Saddam assembled far more troops and equipment than were needed to subdue Kuwait. Maybe he engaged in overkill because he thought it would be good for troop morale. Maybe he just likes the idea of massing troops. But maybe he consciously sized his mobilization to fit bigger goals than are apparent today. Furthermore, his mobilization is continuing today—after the collapse of the Kuwaiti military.

The United States cannot sit around as a spectator while someone of the ilk of Saddam Hussein takes over more than half the world's oil reserves.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO OIL PRICES?

There are three ways to address oil prices.

In the short run, prices are very volatile and panic often rules the market. Prices could soar this week even if Saddam doesn't do anything to cut output. In the short run, the market is very sensitive to marginal changes. But the short run isn't really important—unless you're speculating on the market.

In the medium term—the next few years—Saddam can probably jack up prices significantly by cutting back on production in the oilfields he occupies. Even in the medium term, prices are set at the margin. Kuwait has been producing 2 million barrels of oil a day or about 4 percent of the free world's output. Cutting its production down to 500,000 barrels a day would cut supplies by 3 percent, a significant change at the margin. A smaller reduction caused the panic of 1973.

The long term—starting in the 21st century—is something else. Excessively high prices for oil have three results. We know this from our experience after the oil shocks of the 1970's. First, high prices drive people to economize—in the United States that means small cars and lower thermostats. Second, high oil prices drive people to other energy sources—maybe even to nuclear power. Third, high prices make oil left in old fields and small fields economical. Many, many wells in Texas were simply shut down as uneconomical when oil prices plummeted in the mid-1980s. If Saddam hikes prices way up, he will make a lot of people in Texas rich and happy. And, in the process, he will reduce the demand for his own oil. We will have gone round the circle again.

In other words, in the long term, Saddam cannot rule the roost. But in the medium term, he can make life very uncomfortable for all us chickens in the roost.

HOW WILL THE ARABS REACT?

So far I've discussed this in Western-oriental terms. But there's much more to what is going on than thermostats and car sizing. Saddam has a political agenda. He wants to be the Gamal Abdel Nasser of the 1990's or the caliph of the modern era. He wants to run the Arab world.

We in the West have tended to see him as a threat to Israel. That's really not the best way to look at Saddam. He doesn't bear any good will for Israel. But his immediate goals are within the Arab world. He is, in sum, a real, immediate, and serious threat to the Arab countries today. He is only a threat to Israel if he succeeds in becoming Caliph Saddam.

The irony is that the rest of the Arab world is immobile in the face of his challenge. Today, when virtually the entire world has spoken out in defense of Kuwait and in condemnation of Iraq, the Arab world has stood mute. Arab leaders are holding meetings trying to figure out what to do. The Arab foreign ministers met yesterday in Cairo. They talked and talked—but they did nothing. That's a very bad sign. The train is coming down the track—and they are standing on the track debating whether it's going to rain or not.

This isn't due to stupidity. It's due to fear. In the Nasser years, a lot of power in the Arab world rested in the streets. In the 1970's and 1980's that wasn't true. But today, power is back in the streets. Saddam is appealing to the streets. And that scares the ruling elites, whether they be leftist or rightist.

I think Saddam has a plan for appealing over the heads of the ruling elites to the streets. I suspect—based on what he's done in recent weeks—that when Saddam makes his move to drive oil prices skyhigh, he will also announce that he is creating an "Arab development fund" capitalized with some proportion of all the revenues gained from each barrel of oil produced in Iraq and the zone he occupies. The idea will be to cement the street behind him throughout the Arab world.

He might couple that fund with an effort to topple other governments by saying the billions would be available to Arab countries run by the Baath party. More likely and more subtly, he will endeavor to control other Arab countries by making cash available only to those that sign onto some organization he will create and run.

As part of this campaign, Saddam believes he must portray the current confrontation as "the Arabs versus the rest of the world." It must not be perceived as "Saddam versus Kuwait" or—heaven forbid—as "Saddam versus the other Arabs." Whatever we do, we must avoid helping him gather the Arab masses under wing. We need to act in ways that will not drive other Arabs toward him.

I must say that Saddam has done a very good job to date of selling his ploy to his Arab audience. And other Arab elites have walked right into his trap with their eyes wide open. For example, when Britain blocked the export of parts for his "super gun" and we blocked the export of nuclear triggers, Saddam responded that he was simply trying to advance the cause of Arab science and technology while the West was pressing a plot to keep all Arabs deep in poverty and ignorance.

After Saddam made this self-serving charge, officials and editorial writers throughout the Arab world fell all over one another trying to be the most vocal echo of this mumbo-jumbo.

In sum, Saddam will try to portray anything we do to help Kuwait as Western/imperialist/colonialist interference in the Arab world. The Bush administration should try to speak and act in ways that do not make his job easier. We need to portray this as Saddam versus the rest of Arab world.

WHAT'S THE MILITARY SITUATION?

Let me turn for a moment to the military situation. With regard to ground forces in place, Saddam had an advantage of 13 to 1 over Kuwait in terms of mobilized troops. His troops are battle hardened. He placed all his Republican Guard units—the cream of the crop—along the border over the last week.

Should Iraq go beyond Kuwait, the Republican Guard is a better force, man-for-man, than anything it will meet. There are two key questions, however.

First, what about Iraqi morale? The Iraqi soldier fought well, when he defended his own soil against the Iranians. But he didn't fight well when he was inside Iran. There may be a distinct attitude of: "I will die to protect my home, but I don't want to die to advance Saddam's personal political agenda."

Second, what about Iraqi long-haul logistics? Can they operate over long distances? They ran a good logistics system during the Iran-Iraq war, but supply lines were relatively short and constant, that is, the Iraqis weren't moving supply lines forward every day. They might have a problem operating a few hundred miles from their border. This, not incidentally, has major implications when measuring the threat to Israel.

WHAT CAN WE DO MILITARILY?

Somuch for the Iraqi military. What about the American military? What can we do? The short answer for the Kuwaitis is: not much. This war is evolving very quickly half a world away. It is chiefly a ground war. In fact, the part we care the most about—who holds the oilfields—is exclusively a ground war. We can move more ships into the area, but that's more a political move than a military one.

However, if Saddam goes beyond Kuwait, and runs into trouble because of the morale and logistics problems mentioned above, we will need to address the option of getting involved in the ground war.

If Saddam stops at the Kuwait/Saudi border, that doesn't mean this war is simply history. The Saudis will be very nervous. They may well change their mind about an American military presence in the region. They may eagerly want us to station troops in Saudi Arabia.

Indeed, they may need outside help desperately to make sure that they aren't target No. 3—after Iran and Kuwait—in Saddam's effort to prove to history his military brilliance. An American troop deployment might, however, provide fodder for Saddam's us-against-them scenario. In that case, troops from somewhere else might be deployed to Saudi Arabia. For several years, a large body of Pakistani troops were deployed in Saudi Arabia. With suitable income generation permitted, I suspect Pakistan might be willing to

deploy there again. And Pakistani troops are superb fighters, more than equal to the Iraqi challenge.

WHAT SHOULD WE BE DOING RIGHT NOW?

We cannot ignore the blatant aggression against Kuwait. There are several policies the Bush administration should pursue—some of them obvious and some not so obvious.

Start with the United Nations. The Security Council has already condemned the invasion. Most people see little further role for it. The United Nations may be viewed as a weak organization, but it is important in this incident nor as a source of military power but as an avenue for isolating Saddam politically and spiking his us-versus-them campaign.

Next, we should pursue a united front with the Soviets. Secretary of State Jim Baker publicly told the Soviets they should halt arms deliveries to Iraq. Unfortunately, that sounded more like a confrontation with Moscow than a cooperative approach. It would be better if we jointly indicated anger at Baghdad, including the hint of joint military action against Baghdad. I'll be watching what comes out of Mr. Baker's meeting today with Foreign Minister Shevardnadze in Moscow.

We need to discourage Baghdad from going beyond Kuwait. The administration should be talking of the possibility of American military involvement if Saudi Arabia is attacked. Thursday morning, President Bush said, "We're not discussing intervention." He should have pointed to Saudi Arabia and said, "We can't standby just watching while Saddam tries to cut our oil jugular." He should draw a line in the sand—quickly. We need to tell Saddam Hussein that an invasion of Saudi Arabia means war. At this time we are not in a very good position to back up that threat—in a couple of weeks we could be. But the problem is that, if Saddam goes after the Saudi oilfields, we could not sit by and let 50 percent of the world's oil reserves fall into his hands. And that message needs to be delivered this week while it might influence his decision.

Next, we need to discourage the Israelis from getting involved. If they try to take advantage of this, it will make the confrontation into one of Arabs versus the rest of the world rather than Saddam versus the rest of the world. There are some people who think Saddam may lob a few missiles at Israel in order to make this into a broader confrontation and cement the rest of the Arabs around him. Israel should not rise to the bait. It should indicate to Syria and Jordan that it would be the better part of valor on their part to face down Saddam and that Israel will not take advantage of they did so.

There are some military moves we should contemplate, beyond the obvious movement of warships closer to the scene. For example, with Saudi consent, we could dispatch AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia. This is the simple and easy and nonprovocative response—dispatching and American military unit that is unarmed. But I think that's too weak a response in this case. Alternatively, we could, again with Saudi consent, dispatch one or more F-15 squadrons to Saudi Arabia. This would be a much more substantial demonstration of practical support. The announcement could be made immediately and the

planes could be in place very quickly. I think this would be viewed worldwide as a real and meaningful commitment to the Saudis—though it does nothing for the Kuwaitis. It might, of course, help Saddam portray this as the Arabs against the West—but if the Saudis specifically ask, and ask for Air Force help only, not ground troops, I think it would help more than harm.

Dealing with the oil problem, and in order to try to quell any market panic, the administration ought to announce that it will dip into the strategic petroleum reserve [SPR] if there is any shortage whatsoever. This is why we have spent a fortune on the SPR. Let's get some mileage out of it.

Finally, the administration has already frozen both Iraqi and Kuwaiti assets. That's good because it prevents the Kuwaiti puppet regime from turning Kuwaiti assets here over to the Iraqis. Some of our allies have announced similar freezes. We should encourage all our allies to do the same. The Kuwaitis have about \$100 billion in oil surplus assets scattered around the world. Much of it is in fixed assets, for example, gas stations in Europe and the United States, but a substantial sum is liquid.

CONCLUSION

In summary, there are three avenues we should pursue now.

Militarily, we need to draw a line in the sand. We are moving some ships toward the region and the administration should be talking to the Saudis about the possibility of moving U.S. Air Force units to their bases. Then, the planning staff at the Central Command should start cranking up a response for a worst case scenario—because the worst case is no longer laughable.

Politically, we must posture to keep to keep this from becoming an Arabs-versus-the-world confrontation. We must let the Arabs know we are ready to help if they can get their act together, but we cannot impose ourselves.

Diplomatically, we must endeavor to maximize world pressure on Iraq and minimize Israeli involvement.

TOYOTA ATTEMPTS GAG ORDER

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I recently joined more than 20 colleagues in signing an amicus legal brief challenging an unprecedented political gag order imposed on American citizens by Toyota, the Japanese auto manufacturing giant.

The subject of this attempted gag is a company call Mid-Atlantic Toyota [MAT], one of the three remaining independent distributions of Toyota automobiles in the United States. For 20 years, MAT has distributed the popular automobiles in five States and the District of Columbia.

MAT contends that the distributor was forced to agree to a 1987 renewal of its distribution agreement, in which Toyota stipulated that MAT would be barred from petitioning elected representatives and Government offi-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

cials on every level about any grievances. Toyota is trying to enforce a political gag order.

MAT is challenging this violation of its first amendment rights in Federal court. Also behind MAT's legal action are serious allegations of fraud by Toyota since 1987.

Mr. Speaker, I find this attempted gag order repugnant to the fundamental first amendment rights of all Americans. This issue may merit hearings concerning current disputes between this embattled American distributor and Toyota. But we cannot learn the facts behind this case if this gag order is enforced on the distributor.

I urge my fellow Members to sign onto the amicus brief.

THE TILTROTOR AND OIL CONTAINMENT

HON. PETE GEREN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. GEREN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the old adage has it that lightning never strikes twice in the same place. That may or may not be true for lightning but we all know that it is certainly not true for all disasters. And we have had that brought home to us all too forcefully in the last few days.

In less than 1 week's time we have seen two oil spills in the bay off the coast of Galveston, TX. That small area is one of the most fertile and productive areas in the entire gulf coast for aquaculture and marine wildlife. Because of the barrier islands, it is also one of the most confined areas with limited chance for the oil to disperse into the open sea. All of this gives us a potential for an environmental disaster of the first magnitude.

There is no doubt in my mind that the Coast Guard is doing its best to minimize the impact of those spills with the equipment available to them. And that brings me to the point I wish to make. The Coast Guard, unfortunately, had little or no equipment available on a timely basis to contain the oil once spilled. And the same was true for the *Megaborg* spill last month and the *Exxon Valdez* a year ago. That does not have to be the case, however.

The Department of Defense is currently testing a new concept in aviation, the tiltrotor aircraft. The tiltrotor aircraft takes off and lands like a helicopter yet flies as a fixedwing turboprop with twice the speed of a helicopter. The military tiltrotor, the V-22 Osprey, has been developed to satisfy a variety of military requirements. Four of those aircraft have been flying for some time.

This aircraft appears to have great potential and flexibility that extend to missions yet to be considered. One such mission is exactly what was needed in Galveston Bay—the containment of oil spills. The tiltrotor would have allowed containment task forces to reach the spill area quickly loaded with enough equipment to do the job. The tiltrotor can fly at speeds up to 350 MPH ranging to 1,200 miles carrying a load up to 20,000 pounds. Once at the spill site, the tiltrotor can convert to helicopter mode, hover, and deploy containment

equipment to localize the spill area and minimize the cleanup effort. Nothing in the current or projected Coast Guard inventory has this capability.

Mr. Speaker, we should insist that the Coast Guard look closely at oilspill mission requirements and see how to apply the tiltrotor aircraft to the task. Tiltrotor technology is available today and is proven. The employment of this modern technology will not keep lightning from striking or oilspills from occurring but it can certainly help control the damage.

WE MUST BOOST OUR ENERGY SELF-RELIANCE

HON. MICHAEL A. ANDREWS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, the last few days we have watched in agony and anger as the invasion of Kuwait unfolded. Iraq has proven once again that it is a brutal country led by a mad man. This crisis may be felt most deeply by the families in Texas who still have not heard from loved ones missing along the border of Kuwait.

This crisis in the Middle East also brings home the United States' lack of a national energy policy.

The year of 1973 was a painful lesson of what happens when the United States becomes too dependent on foreign oil and those sources decide to cut back on production. The shortages meant long lines at the gas pump and skyrocketing prices.

We are—like 1973 and 1977—becoming too dependent on foreign oil. In 1989, 44 percent of the oil used in this country was supplied by foreign sources—the second highest level in our history. In January of this year, we hit an all-time high: 54 percent of the oil we used came from overseas.

And yet we seem to be doing nothing to change this trend. We are doing nothing, as OPEC raises prices and tightens their hold on our country.

Meanwhile, oil production here at home has plunged to the lowest level in 25 years. The amount of drilling has dropped since oil prices were slashed in half in 1986. Even the Alaskan output—which had offset drilling declines for the rest of the States—has been dropping since 1988.

Compounding the problem is the fact that exploring for new oil has dropped by three-quarters in the last 5 years. Fewer seismic exploration crews were at work last year than in any year since World War II. Texas had more exploratory rigs operating in 1949 than the entire United States did last year.

Not only does this hurt our national security, it damages our economy. Right now, oil imports account for nearly half of our trade deficit. Environmentally, the fewer barrels of oil we import lessens the chance that oil tankers will soil our shores.

We cannot let this continue. We have to boost our energy self-reliance. We need a national energy policy that provides incentives for domestic energy production. We cannot

allow ourselves to be held hostage by a country that terrorizes even its neighbors.

BRIAN BAKER—EXEMPLARY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE 10TH DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I was very happy to sponsor as a House page this summer Brian Baker, a high school junior from Glenview in my 10th District of Illinois.

Brian has done an exceptional job here in Washington, not only in fulfilling the often mundane duties of a page, but more importantly in representing the people of our district. Often I tell my colleagues in the House of Representatives that I am privileged to represent a constituency that is perhaps the best educated, most well informed and most committed in all America. Now, along comes Brian Baker to prove it.

Brian is a top student at Glenbrook South and a top athlete as well. But beyond the qualities of intelligence and athletic ability, Brian, you will find, reflects his parents and his home life. He is sincere, polite, anxious to be helpful, interested to learn, ambitious to succeed. He also has a great sense of humor. He's the kind of young person that would make any parent proud and he's the kind of young person from the 10th District that makes his Congressman proud, as well.

I suspect if he did not already have it, he has caught a severe case of Potomac fever over the last 3 months that may last him the rest of his life. I cannot say that it is necessarily good for Brian, but I think ultimately it will be very good indeed for America. Government needs people like Brian Baker to be interested and to participate. And if out of his exemplary service in the capitol in the summer of 1990 an ambition for further service to our country should be born in Brian, I will be the first to applaud and encourage it.

Brian has promise written all over him. His proud Congressman and the entire staff of the Porter office that has come to know him and like him so much, wishes Brian all the best in all that he undertakes and is keeping a place open for him when, as they know he will, Brian returns, wracked with the fever, to this small city on the Potomac.

A TRIBUTE TO BILLY GENE JACKSON, SR.

HON. ROY DYSON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. DYSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute one of the distinguished residents of Maryland's First Congressional District, Mr. Billy Gene Jackson, Sr. I have known Billy Gene for many years and he is an outstanding and respected leader of Maryland's Eastern Shore. He has never been afraid to fight for

what is right and he has earned the respect of countless friends.

Billy Gene Jackson will soon be retiring and leaving the warmth of his friends for the warmth of the Florida sun. He shall be remembered, however, and he will be missed. I would like to take this opportunity to share Billy Gene's accomplishments with my colleagues.

On Friday, September 7, 1990 at the Delmarva Center, Delmar Maryland, a Farewell Dinner will be held for one of Wicomico County's outstanding individuals. Mr. Billy Gene Jackson, Sr., will retire from AT&T and relocate to Florida.

Billy Gene Jackson was born August 30, 1937 in West Palm Beach, Florida, where he lived until he moved to Salisbury in 1955 with his wife Lois. He worked doing farm labor work and later worked as a carpenter's helper. He worked at Peninsula General Hospital and in 1959 began working for C&P Telephone Company as a garageman, and has spent the last thirty years working for the telephone companies.

Things at the phone company were a bit different then. There were separate bathrooms for Blacks and Whites, Blacks couldn't even go to their own union meetings, and any company social events were separate functions. The Equal Opportunity Law was not in effect. "There was a lot of prejudice in a natural way." He tolerated it because there was no way to fight it.

In 1964, the Wicomico County Chapter of the NAACP summoned him to a meeting. They plotted to get Blacks into the craft positions instead of just garagemen and other similar menial jobs. A group of seven, he being the only C&P employee, met with company executives in Baltimore and threatened action if Blacks were not put into better positions. The company gave in.

Mr. Jackson was very active in the community, especially working with kids. "I love kids more than anything in the world." His daughter, Toni, wanted to go to a track meet in Baltimore. After he saw all those kids running around in uniforms, he wanted the same, for any other child that was interested. Hence, the beginning of the Lake Street Sprinters which has evolved into the Salisbury Youth Development Organization. These kids went all over the United States for about nine years. Mr. Billy, as was called, was also the first Black football and basketball coach at Red Shields Salvation Army Boys Club. He coached there for some fifteen years. The Red Shields used a draft system to pick teams. The Black boys were chosen last and never put into the thinking positions. After two successful seasons of using a Black quarterback, his boys became like first round draft picks. A racial stereotype was destroyed. Some of his boys have gone on to play college and professional ball.

In 1978, the New Directions political group was formed. Its sole purpose was to bring about political and social change for Blacks. Also in 1978, Mr. Jackson became the first elected Black on the Wicomico County Central Committee, New Directions also helped to elect their first Black Councilman, Mr. Emerson Holloway.

Mr. Jackson has received awards and recognitions too numerous to mention. He has been a pioneer in many areas.

Mr. Jackson is a very humble person. He is concerned about the welfare of our kids. When he sees kids standing on the street using and selling crack, he prays.

Someone asked Mr. Jackson how he would like to be remembered. He told them, "I am

sombody who cared, somebody who never had a whole lot and never wanted a whole lot." He wants to be remembered as a "gift from God."

Mr. Jackson, Wicomico County and the State of Maryland is losing a great person, but we will never forget what you have accomplished here to make things better. Good luck, God Bless You, and we all love you.

Billy Gene Jackson has three daughters, one son and several grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I join Billy Gene's many friends who wish him the very best in his future endeavors.

INTRODUCTION OF THE MEDICARE CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 1990

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today the Medicare Controlled Substance Accountability Act of 1990, and related legislation, which will prevent widespread drug abuse associated with prescription narcotics, amphetamines, and tranquilizers, and also significantly reduce injuries and health care costs associated with the indiscriminate, inappropriate, and illegal prescribing of these drugs. The elderly are especially susceptible to serious injuries and health care costs which result from the unnecessary prescriptions for these drugs.

In the war on drugs, few people recognize that almost one-third of the hospital emergency room drug overdose cases are from pharmaceuticals, rather than the better known street drugs. In human terms, this is estimated to be as many as 88,000 people per year. The sources of these drugs of abuse are not foreign cocaine barons, or clandestine laboratories, but doctors and pharmacies located in our neighborhood office buildings. Some sell the drugs illegally, others are scammed by doctor shoppers which roam from doctor to doctor to fraudulently obtain drugs of abuse. Still other abusers print up their own prescriptions and fill them in pharmacies through elaborate schemes. The sources are many, but the result is the same—crime, fraud, drug abuse, and increased costs to the Federal health care system.

In addition to the substantial problem of pharmaceutical drug abuse from illegal or fraudulent prescriptions, the unnecessary prescribing of these drugs, especially to the elderly, is also a major health care concern. Recently, the HHS inspector general reported that overmedication and adverse reactions to drugs are prevalent and have probably become epidemic among the elderly. The OIG noted that a 1987 review of Medicare hospital bills showed an estimated 200,000 older adults were hospitalized due to adverse drug reactions or experienced a drug reaction while hospitalized. The report also noted 2 million elderly are addicted or at risk of addiction to minor tranquilizers or sleeping pills because of using them daily for at least 1 year.

These social concerns are reason enough to look seriously at the prescriptions for controlled substances. But another reason is that the taxpayers of the United States are subsidizing, at the rate of \$1 billion per year, these illegal, fraudulent, or unnecessary prescriptions. In 1988 Medicaid spent an estimated \$525 million on drugs that are favored for street sales. This does not include costs for fraudulent office visits that accompany illegal prescribing. The HHS-OIG found one doctor that prescribed one-fourth of all the Medicaid tranquilizer prescriptions in a State. OIG also has reported that the annual cost of drug-related hospital admissions and associated care for the elderly ranged from \$4.5 to \$7 billion per year. An OIG computer review in Washington DC, found over 600 previously unidentified Medicaid patients obtaining excessive amounts of these drugs of abuse.

My legislation will require that prescriptions for abusable drugs be written on accountable prescriptions. It is modeled after a program, known as the Multiple Copy Prescription Program, currently in effect in several States, including California, New York, Illinois, and Texas. These programs have demonstrated great success in reducing prescription forgery, patient fraud, illegal sale by doctors and pharmacists, and unnecessary prescriptions. In addition substantial health care cost savings are now being recognized in those States.

The most dramatic of these savings occurred 18 months ago when New York State required an accountable prescription for tranquilizers—drugs such as valium, librium, and xanax. These drugs had not been found effective in treating anxiety beyond 4 months. Yet New York found 300,000 persons had been prescribed these tranquilizers for use every day for a year or more, with one-third using tranquilizers every day for more than 7 years. Indeed, one-half of those receiving tranquilizer prescriptions for over a year were over 65, and were thus at high risk for tranquilizer induced memory loss, accidents, hip fracture, chemical restraint in nursing homes, and other physical and mental impairment. New York health authorities identified at least 60,000 hospital days that were needed to treat accidents attributable to tranquilizer use each year. In addition, New York has seen a 95-percent reduction in prescriptions to a group of 3,400 persons suspecting of diverting, a 31-percent reduction in tranquilizer-related emergency room admissions, and between \$18 to 24 million in savings in reimbursement for the costs of these drugs.

The bill I am introducing today requires that a doctor write prescriptions for these addictive narcotics, amphetamines, tranquilizers, and similar drugs on a prescription pad which is accountable to the individual doctor. The pharmacy that fills the prescription must report it to an appropriate State agency for monitoring. Several major benefits of this program are realized by preventing the illegal or unnecessary prescriptions—forgeries are eliminated; patient fraud and illegal prescribing are deterred and detectable. Most importantly, the accountable prescription reminds the doctor that prescribing these drugs requires special attention.

Each State implementing a program, even on a limited basis, realizes a 35- to 50-percent

reduction in distribution of covered drugs without any restrictions on the doctor's professional judgment. The only impact on the doctor is that after the treatment decision is made, the medication order is recorded on a different prescription pad. Surely, no legitimate doctor would object to being accountable for his prescribing decisions, especially in light of the drug abuse and fraud prevention benefits which have been shown.

There have not been any problems with protection of patient privacy under the State programs, however, I have long been concerned with issues of privacy, and have ensured that patient privacy is protected in this legislation. If any group, particularly those in the mental health field, feel that stronger privacy protections are needed, I am happy to entertain their suggestions.

I have drafted this bill to minimize paperwork burdens, because I am concerned about problems of paperwork burdens on pharmacists, and would like to work with pharmacists to ensure that this program does not add to the regulatory burdens on small businesses.

Spending health care dollars for fraud, illegal and unnecessary prescribing is inexcusable when we have so many unfunded health care initiatives for the aged and poor. I am very pleased to introduce this bill which will aid our Nation in dealing with the very serious problem of drug abuse, provide an additional protection to the elderly who are at particular risk from unnecessary prescriptions for psychoactive drugs, and result in substantial health care cost savings through Medicare and Medicaid without any reduction in benefits.

ENDING THE HEALTH CARE CRISIS

HON. STEPHEN L. NEAL

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. NEAL of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, we are all aware of the health care crisis this Nation is facing. My office has a huge amount of mail on the inadequacy of our health care system. My home office staff spends more of their time and effort helping people in need because of health care problems than for any other reason. Across the Nation, Americans are suffering because they do not have access to the health care they need. They are counting on Congress to provide a solution.

Mr. Speaker, our system is costly and ineffective. The statistics are appalling. Thirty-seven million Americans cannot afford health insurance of any kind. Millions more are inadequately insured. Yet the United States spends over \$500 billion a year, 11 percent of our gross national product, on health care.

The veterans' health care system is not functioning properly. Millions of senior citizens cannot afford long-term home and institutional health care. Access to health care in rural areas is deteriorating as some rural hospitals are forced to go out of business. Medical malpractice premiums are skyrocketing. Confidence in the Medicare system is deteriorating. There is a shortage of prenatal and perinatal

services. The list of problems seems to be endless.

Mr. Speaker, I must confess that I do not have a solution to the health care crisis. I am sure that many of my colleagues are in this same position. Therefore, I believe it is essential that we bring together our country's most competent experts on health care to examine this issue in a comprehensive manner. To accomplish this goal, I have introduced legislation to create a National Health Care Policy Commission, modeled on the blue ribbon panel which proposed an overhaul of the Social Security system in 1983.

Mr. Speaker, I believe we must bring together health care professionals, representatives of insurance companies, employers with health plans, consumers of health care, experts on health care financing, Congress and the administration and other knowledgeable people, if we are going to find a workable solution. I urge my colleagues to support this effort to create such a panel. We must take action to resolve the health care crisis so that all Americans will have access to quality, affordable health care.

MILLIE IS NOT SUFFERING ALONE

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, in today's Washington Post, a news article calls attention to the fact that President Bush's dog, an English springer spaniel named "Millie", has developed lead poisoning from eating paint chipings off the White House which is being renovated.

In the article, the President called lead poisoning "a terrible thing." He went on to describe how Millie came into contact with the lead. "Flaking paint, licking her toes," he said. "The paint falls—you know, there're redoing the White House and she's licking her feet and she's ingested lead."

The article further notes that lead poisoning can cause vomiting and anemia and affect the nervous system, kidneys, and reproductive organs.

Mr. Speaker, it is appalling that the dangers of lead poisoning has to be brought to the Nation's attention through the White House dog. Every day in our Nation 3 million children suffer the effects of lead poisoning. Poor, inner-city children who live in older buildings are particularly vulnerable. According to the Centers for Disease Control, there may be as many as 21 million houses in this country which still have lead-based paint. The sad fact is that lead poisoning is preventable. But it takes commitment, the resources and a coordinated effort to eliminate this devastating disease.

Mr. Speaker, I am certain that all of us wish Millie well. We also hope that this incident will make the President and others in our Nation focus on the children of this Nation who are sick from lead paint poisoning.

H.R. 4593: THE SAN CARLOS MINERAL STRIP ACT OF 1990

HON. JON L. KYL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4593, the San Carlos Mineral Strip Act of 1990.

The bill will resolve a dispute, which dates back to the early part of this century, over the administrative control over approximately 11,853 acres of land on what is known as the San Carlos Mineral Strip.

Mr. Speaker, it might be helpful if I outlined very briefly some of the history that underlies this legislation.

The south boundary of the San Carlos Reservation was originally established by President Ulysses S. Grant in 1872.

In 1896, the San Carlos Tribe conditionally ceded a total of 232,000 acres of mineral strip land to the United States. In ratifying the agreement, Congress expressly provided that "the lands so surrendered shall be open to occupation, location, and purchase under the provisions of the mineral-land law only."

San Carlos Mineral Strip lands were subsequently added to the Crook National Forest—now known as the Coronado National Forest—by Presidential proclamations on July 1, 1908 and March 21, 1917. These actions were prohibited by the act of June 10, 1886. They also violated section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891, which authorized the Federal forest reserves to be created from public lands, not Indian lands, as well as section 10 of the 1891 act which stated: "that nothing in this act shall change, repeal or modify any agreements or treaties made with any Indian tribes for disposal of their lands, or of any land ceded to the United States to be disposed of for the benefit of such tribes. . ."

In 1963, Undersecretary of Interior Carr issued an order restoring the subsurface rights in the mineral strip to the San Carlos Apache Tribe, subject to any valid existing rights.

In 1969, Secretary Udall issued an order restoring the surface rights in the mineral strip to the tribe. However, the Forest Service objected that national forest lands were not subject to the authorities under which the Secretary of the Interior's order was issued, and that there was no other authority by which the Secretary of the Interior could legally transfer national forest lands to the tribe.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4593 settles this dispute once and for all. The bill affirms that the mineral strip lands are a part of the San Carlos Apache Reservation, and it modifies the boundaries of the Coronado National Forest accordingly.

Since the tribe had indicated that it may seek damages against the United States as a result of Federal occupancy of the lands—and it would be inappropriate to try to influence the outcome of the potential litigation here—we have included language to make it clear that nothing in the act can be construed to enhance or diminish any such claims. The tribe will have to make its case in the courts should it choose to do so.

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Finally, the bill includes language directing the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the permanent improvements on the grazing allotment located on the mineral strip lands which are subject to a grazing permit from the Forest Service on the date of enactment. The Secretary is directed to pay \$122,842 for such improvements, an amount based upon a BIA-obtained appraisal in 1978.

Before closing, Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the chairman of the Interior Committee, MO UDALL, and his staff for moving this bill so quickly.

This is a fair settlement to an old problem, and I urge my colleagues' support.

REPRESENTATIVE J. WILL ROBINSON: PUBLIC SERVANT

HON. HOWARD C. NIELSON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. NIELSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, it was with great pleasure that I recently introduced legislation to memorialize the selfless service and lasting contributions of Utah's longest serving Member of this distinguished body: J. Will Robinson. My bill would name the Federal building in Provo, UT, the "J. Will Robinson Federal Building." While admittedly a small gesture, I think it appropriate we honor this public servant in such a manner.

Born in the town of Coalville, Summit County, UT, on January 18, 1878, Congressman Robinson attended public school until the sixth grade, when he was forced to drop out in order to help support his family. From then on, he would work for a year and then attend school for a year, until he was finally able to complete his public education. He eventually enrolled at Brigham Young Academy, later renamed Brigham Young University, in Provo, UT.

During his undergraduate years, Robinson developed somewhat of a reputation as a scrapper. Among other things, he would hustle bets at country fairs and the like, claiming he could beat a horse in a 40-yard race. Given the fact he could indeed run the 100-yard dash in under 10 seconds, he would usually come out on the winning end. In 1905, perhaps to settle down a bit, he married the former Birda Billings in the LDS Salt Lake Temple, the mother of his six children.

Prior to and after completing his undergraduate studies in 1908, Robinson entered the field of education as a teacher and principal of Unita Academy in Vernal, UT, and later as principal of Wasatch High School in Heber, UT. From there, he went on to get his juris doctorate from the University of Chicago in 1912, the same year he was admitted to the Utah bar. He established a private practice in Provo, and was admitted to practice before both State and Federal courts. This period was punctuated by a brief stint as the county attorney of Utah County, 1918-21, and an unsuccessful candidacy for State attorney general in 1924.

Robinson also made a name in business, serving as director of the Provo Building & Loan Association, and as vice president of the

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Springville-Mapleton Sugar Co. On top of all of that, he served 10 years as a member of the University of Utah Board of Regents. In 1932, he was elected to Congress.

During his seven terms in Congress, Robinson was well known as an innovator and defender of issues important to the West. As chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, and later the Committee on Roads, he made his mark in the areas of public land management and reclamation. He considered the highlight of his career his role in helping pass legislation that created the National Highway System. Congressman Robinson was defeated in the 1946 election.

After leaving Capitol Hill, Robinson remained in Washington, serving for 2 years as the Director of Grazing in the Office of Land Management, Department of the Interior. In 1949, he retired from Government service and returned to Utah.

In 1962, his wife of 57 years passed away. A year later, he moved to Escondido, CA, to live with a daughter, where he remained until his death in December 1964 at the age of 86.

Congressman J. Will Robinson was a man of many talents and a caring heart, eager to do his part to help build his community, his State, and the West that he so loved. Survived by four of his children, three of which are still with us today, I think he would be pleased to know that, many years later, another Utah Congressman is standing before this body this day, introducing legislation to honor his many contributions. In fact, I wouldn't be surprised if somewhere, somehow, he is collecting on another bet, knowing that this day would come.

INTRODUCTION OF THE PRESIDENTIAL AWARDS FOR EXCELLENCE IN ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION ACT

HON. SHERWOOD L. BOEHLERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to introduce a bill which would establish a Presidential awards program, to be administered by the Council on Environmental Quality, to recognize and stimulate excellence in environmental education in grades kindergarten through 12. I am joined in this important endeavor by my colleague and friend, Mr. TOM CARPER of Delaware.

As cochairman of the House Working Group on Acid Rain, I have been working hard in Congress to pass meaningful acid rain pollution laws since I came to Congress in 1983. My interest in the issue was sparked by my constituents, who lament the degradation of the Adirondack Park in upstate New York. During the development of acid rain legislation, I have been in contact with a number of school teachers in my district. I have been amazed by the accuracy, creativity, and care that these educators used to teach their students about pollution problems in our country and the consequences of our actions on the environment.

These teachers and students have set up accurate acid rain monitoring programs, and have reported their findings to their peers, family, friends, and elected officials. They are learning first hand of the necessity of passing pollution control laws to protect our natural resources. The students were truly knowledgeable about the causes of acid rain, and have demonstrated in science fairs the affects of acid rain upon buildings, wildlife, forests, lakes, and streams in the nearby Adirondack Mountains. This creative participation in learning about our environment does not end in the classroom; rather, it instills in youth a sense of responsibility and commitment to personally undertake changes in their own lifestyle for the good of the environment around them.

This legislation recognizes the many educators across the Nation who undertake these kinds of special efforts for their students. I have worked with the Council on Environmental Quality to prepare a bill that would provide uniform cash awards of up to \$5,000 to two teachers every year from each State; and one from the District of Columbia and one from Puerto Rico. This Presidential awards program will be administered by the Council on Environmental Quality, which will work with other government agencies to encourage participation in this program. A letter of endorsement from the administration follows, along with the text of the legislation.

**EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY.**

Washington, DC, June 1, 1990.

HON. J. DANFORTH QUAYLE,
President, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

HON. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT AND MR. SPEAKER: Please accept the enclosed proposed legislation for consideration by Congress. The Presidential Awards for Excellence in Environmental Education would establish a high level program, administered by the Council on Environmental Quality, to recognize and stimulate excellence in environmental education in elementary and secondary schools.

Pollution prevention, rather than after-the-fact clean up, is the long-term solution for our environmental problems. Education plays a key role in prevention. Teachers can lay a strong foundation in tomorrow's adults by teaching environmental awareness and means to prevent and minimize pollution. Further, outstanding teachers often work without the recognition they deserve. This proposal addresses both concerns.

The President proposes to stimulate environmental education by establishing Presidential awards to recognize excellent teachers. The awards are one small, but important, component of the solutions to protecting our resources and environment for future generations.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this legislative proposal to Congress, and that its enactment would be in accord with the program of the President.

My staff or I can provide additional information as required.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. DELAND,
Chairman.

**TRIBUTE TO COMMODORE
ROBERT FIELD STOCKTON, USN**

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, this year is the bicentennial of the Coast Guard and the 75th anniversary of the U.S. Naval Reserve. The local Navy Reserve is commemorating this occasion with a permanent memorial dedicated to Commodore Robert Field Stockton, USN.

Commodore Stockton's long naval career which he began at age 17 as a midshipman is marked by many notable accomplishments. He helped establish the country of Liberia in Africa and was the first man to bring an iron-hulled, screw-propelled vessel to the United States.

Commodore Stockton played a very special and significant role in Santa Barbara's history. During the Mexican-American War he was ordered to take command of the American squadron in the Pacific. Anchoring his frigate, the U.S.S. *Congress*, off Santa Barbara, he led his men ashore and successfully captured Santa Barbara from the Mexicans. Following the capture of Santa Barbara and Los Angeles, Commodore Stockton was named Governor and commander in chief in the new territory. His service to his country did not end there. After returning home to his native New Jersey, Commodore Stockton was elected to the U.S. Senate where he served with distinction.

As a Navy veteran myself, I agree that it is very appropriate for Santa Barbara, especially the citizen-sailors of the Naval Reserve, to honor Commodore Stockton with a memorial at the Santa Barbara Naval Reserve Center. The center itself is a historic building designed in the local Spanish motif located on Santa Barbara Harbor.

Both the Naval Reserve, this year celebrating its 75th birthday, and the Coast Guard, celebrating its bicentennial, have long been a part of the Santa Barbara waterfront. Following the Coast Guard's motto of "semper paratus"—always ready—both forces are prepared to serve and protect our Nation and its freedom and liberty. I welcome this opportunity with the dedication of the Stockton memorial to pay special tribute to the Naval Reserve and the Coast Guard.

**CAMPAIGN COST REDUCTION
AND REFORM ACT**

HON. TOM LEWIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. LEWIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, we have talked about campaign reform throughout this Congress and have promised action. In keeping with this pledge, tonight we have taken the first real step in that direction. I voted in favor of H.R. 5400 in order to move this process forward. While I do not endorse all of the points of this legislative package, it is my

hope that those areas of concern which I have highlighted within the following comments will be addressed in conference before I consider support of the conference report on the Campaign Cost Reduction and Reform Act of 1990.

POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEES

I have supported measures which appropriately limit amounts which can be contributed to candidates through PAC's and thereby limiting the large funding role they have held in the past. I have cosponsored Congressman PAT ROBERTS' Congressional Campaign Reform Act of 1989, H.R. 1707, and Congressman BOB MICHEL's House Republican campaign reform plan, H.R. 5030. If we are to embrace true reform, we must take a strong stand in this area.

LEADERSHIP PACS AND PAC TRANSFERS

I support the provision to eliminate the ability of candidates and officeholders to sponsor PAC's.

BUNDLING—SOFT MONEY

I am pleased to see the loopholes closed in the areas of bundling and soft money. These are questionable campaign practices and their elimination will help restore integrity in the area of campaign finance.

LOCAL FUNDING

I was disappointed that H.R. 5400 did not contain the provisions in the GOP substitute which would have provided that a majority of a House candidate's funds be raised from local residents. This has been an area which I have supported and hope that the conferees will include in final passage.

PUBLIC FINANCING

While there was no provision in H.R. 5400 for public financing, it is part of the Senate's campaign reform package. I am strongly opposed to the principle of taxpayer financed elections and would vote against any campaign reform package that included this provision.

INDEPENDENT EXPENDITURES

I am pleased to see this formally gray area of the present law addressed in this legislation. Its inclusion better defines the law and strengthens regulations on these expenditures.

SPENDING LIMITS

While I endorse spending limits, I have concerns regarding the setting of a single cap on spending limits. Clearly, the needs of candidates in high growth States and numerous media markets differ greatly from those candidates in States who deal with limited media markets and have far fewer constituents to reach. Without addressing this discrepancy, incumbents and challengers alike will be limited in having the appropriate tools to educate the voters. Caps which address the uniqueness of each State must be addressed in conference. This point will be pivotal to my final support of this legislation.

CANDIDATE CONTRIBUTION LIMITS

Limiting personal funds is a good provision and one that will eliminate an advantage that has been unfair in the past.

**NATIONAL GUARD ALIEN
ENLISTMENT ACT (H.R. 5458)**

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to draw the attention of my colleagues to a bill I have introduced today, H.R. 5458, the National Guard Alien Enlistment Act.

This measure is the result of a careful evaluation and revision of H.R. 3971, legislation granting lawful residence status to certain aliens enlisting in the U.S. Armed Forces.

H.R. 3971 is intended to alleviate the critical manpower shortage currently facing several National Guard and Reserve units throughout our Nation. On September 21, 1989, an earlier version of this measure was the subject of hearings before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration, Refugees, and International Law.

In response to comments from the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, I revised the original legislation to narrow its focus and making it more responsive to the bill's original intent.

H.R. 3971 was the result of those revisions. However, once again the legislation has been revised based upon the suggestions of the Defense Department.

This new measure is virtually identical to the previous measure with three important exceptions:

First, the alien enlistment program would be authorized for a limited period of 3 years, and the Secretary of Defense will report to the Congress on the success of the program at the close of the 3-year program.

Second, a limit of six States with a personnel strength of less than 95 percent, instead of 90 percent, of the authorized strength of that State's National Guard as of September 30, 1990, would be eligible.

Finally, the new legislation would allow 1,000 aliens, rather than 3,000, to enlist in the National Guard each year in those eligible States.

Mr. Speaker, I am requesting that the full text of H.R. 5458 be inserted at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and I invite my colleagues to cosponsor this measure.

H.R. 5458

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

**SECTION 1. AUTHORITY TO ACCEPT ENLISTMENTS
IN THE NATIONAL GUARD FROM CERTAIN ALIENS.**

Section 302 of title 32, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(d)(1)(A) Under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary concerned, an original enlistment in the Army National Guard or Air National Guard of a designated State may be accepted during the three-year test period (as defined in paragraph (8)) from a person who is not a citizen of the United States and who is otherwise described in paragraph (2) if the actual total personnel strength of the Army National Guard and Air National Guard of that designated

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

State, at the time of such enlistment, is less than the baseline strength for that designated State.

"(B) For purposes of this subsection, the term 'designated State' means a State or Territory, Puerto Rico, or the District of Columbia that is designated by the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, for the purposes of this subsection. The Secretary of Defense shall make six such designations.

"(C) For purposes of this subsection, the term 'baseline strength', with respect to a designated State, means 95 percent of the total authorized strength of the Army National Guard and Air National Guard of that designated State as prescribed by Federal law or regulation for September 30, 1990.

"(2) A person referred to in paragraph (1) is a person who is otherwise qualified for an original enlistment in the National Guard and who as of the date of the enactment of this subsection—

"(A) is not admitted to the United States for permanent residence; and

"(B) is present (whether or not lawfully) in the United States (including any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States).

"(3)(A) A person may not be enlisted under this subsection unless the person, in addition to taking the oath prescribed under section 304 of this title, declares an intention to become a citizen of the United States.

"(B) The enlistment of a person under this subsection shall be void if—

"(i) the person does not apply for adjustment of status under section 245B of the Immigration and Nationality Act within 90 days after the date of such enlistment, or

"(ii) the Attorney General determines that the person, having applied for such adjustment of status, is not eligible for such adjustment of status.

"(4) The number of persons enlisted under this subsection in the National Guard of a designated State may not exceed 1,000 during any fiscal year. The Governor (or, in the case of the District of Columbia, the commanding general) shall determine the apportionment of enlistments under this subsection between the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard, except that at least two-thirds of such enlistments shall be in the Army National Guard.

"(5) The term of an enlistment under this subsection may not be less than six years.

"(6) If, within 60 days after the beginning of the war or of a national emergency declared by Congress, the number specified in paragraph (4) is not increased by law, the President may increase such number as the President considers appropriate. Any such increase may remain in effect for the duration of the war or national emergency.

"(7) In the case of an alien enlisted under this subsection who is released or discharged from service under any condition other than honorable, the adjutant general for the National Guard from which the alien was released or discharged shall notify the Attorney General of such release or discharge within 90 days after the date of the release or discharge.

"(8) For purposes of this subsection, the three-year test period is the three-fiscal year period beginning on the first October 1 after the date of the enactment of this subsection.

"(9) At the end of each fiscal year during the three-year test period, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau shall submit to the

Secretary of Defense a report describing the operation of this subsection during that fiscal year. At the end of such three-year test period, the Secretary of Defense shall submit a report to Congress on the operation of this subsection. That report shall include the Secretary's evaluation of success of the enlistment program under this subsection and the desirability of continuing the program."

SEC. 2. ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS OF ALIEN ENLISTED MEMBERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

(a) PROVIDING FOR LEGALIZATION.—Chapter 5 of title II of the Immigration and Nationality Act is amended by inserting after section 245A (8 U.S.C. 1255a) the following new section:

**"ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS OF CERTAIN ALIENS
ENLISTED IN THE NATIONAL GUARD**

"SEC. 245B. (a) TEMPORARY RESIDENT STATUS.—

"(1) PRINCIPAL ALIEN.—The Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary concerned (as defined in section 101(8) of title 10, United States Code) or the appropriate chief executive officer of the pertinent State, territory, or possession, shall adjust the status of an alien to an alien lawfully admitted for temporary residence if the alien applies to the Attorney General for such adjustment of status and, in the application, establishes the following:

"(A) The alien is accepted for enlistment and is enlisted in the Army National Guard or Air National Guard pursuant to section 302(d) of title 32, United States Code.

"(B) The alien is admissible to the United States as an immigrant, except as provided under subsection (c)(2).

"(C) The alien has not been convicted of any felony or 3 or more misdemeanors committed in the United States.

"(D) The alien has not assisted in the persecution of any person or persons on account of race, religion, nationality, or membership in a particular social group.

"(E) The alien was in the United States as of the date of the enactment of this section and has resided continuously in the United States since such date.

"(2) SPOUSE AND MINOR CHILDREN.—The Attorney General shall adjust the status of an alien to an alien lawfully admitted for temporary residence, if the alien applies to the Attorney General for such status and establishes, in the application, the following:

"(A) The alien is the spouse or child of an alien lawfully admitted for temporary residence under paragraph (1).

"(B) The alien is admissible to the United States as an immigrant, except as provided under subsection (c)(2).

"(C) The alien has not been convicted of any felony or 3 or more misdemeanors committed in the United States.

"(D) The alien has not assisted in the persecution of any person or persons on account of race, religion, nationality, or membership in a particular social group.

"(E) The alien was in the United States as of the date of the application of the principal alien under paragraph (1) and has resided in the United States continuously since such date.

"(3) TERMINATION OF STATUS.—The Attorney General shall provide for termination of temporary resident status granted to an alien under this subsection if—

"(A) it appears to the Attorney General that the alien was in fact not eligible for such status,

"(B) the alien commits an act that (i) makes the alien inadmissible to the United

States as an immigrant, except as provided under subsection (c)(2), or (ii) is convicted of any felony or 3 or more misdemeanors committed in the United States, or

"(C) the alien described in paragraph (1)(A) was released or discharged from service described in such paragraph under any condition other than honorable.

"(4) AUTHORIZED TRAVEL AND EMPLOYMENT DURING TEMPORARY RESIDENCE.—The provisions of section 245A(b)(3) shall apply to an alien granted lawful temporary resident status under this subsection in the same manner as such provisions apply to an alien granted lawful temporary resident status under section 245A(a).

"(5) CONFIDENTIALITY.—The provisions of paragraphs (5), (6), and (7) of section 245A(b) shall apply to applications under this subsection in the same manner as they apply to applications under section 245A.

"(b) ADJUSTMENT TO PERMANENT RESIDENCE.—

"(1) CERTIFICATION OF SERVICE.—An alien described in subsection (a)(1) may apply to the Secretary concerned or to the chief executive officer referred to in subsection (a)(1)(A) for a certification that the alien (A) has at least 6 years of honorable service in the Army National Guard or Air National Guard and (B) was not released or discharged from such service under any condition other than honorable. If such an application is granted, the Secretary or officer shall issue such certification.

"(2) ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS OF PRINCIPAL ALIEN.—The Attorney General shall adjust the status of any alien provided lawful temporary status under subsection (a)(1) to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence if the alien applies to the Attorney General for such adjustment and establishes, in the application, the following:

"(A) Subject to paragraph (4), there has been a certification made with respect to the alien under paragraph (1).

"(B) The alien is admissible as an immigrant, except as provided under subsection (c)(2).

"(3) ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS OF SPOUSE AND CHILDREN.—The Attorney General shall adjust the status of any alien provided lawful temporary status under subsection (a)(2) to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence if the alien applies to the Attorney General for such adjustment and establishes, in the application, the following:

"(A) Subject to paragraph (4), there has been a certification made with respect to the alien's spouse or parent under paragraph (1).

"(B) The alien is admissible as an immigrant, except as provided under subsection (c)(2).

"(4) WAIVER OF SERVICE REQUIREMENT.—Upon the petition of the Secretary concerned or the chief executive officer, the Attorney General shall waive the certification requirement of—

"(A) paragraphs (2)(A) and (3)(A) for any alien if the alien was wounded in action or held in captive status (as defined under section 559 of title 37, United States Code), or

"(B) paragraph (3)(A), if the alien's spouse or parent was killed in action or otherwise died while in the line of duty.

"(c) WAIVER OF NUMERICAL LIMITATIONS AND CERTAIN GROUNDS FOR EXCLUSION.—

"(1) WAIVER OF NUMERICAL LIMITATIONS.—The numerical limitations of sections 201 and 202 shall not apply with respect to aliens covered under this section.

"(2) ADMISSIBILITY DETERMINATIONS.—The provisions of section 245A(d)(2) shall apply

to determinations of admissibility under this section in the same manner as they apply to determinations of admissibility under section 245A.

"(d) TEMPORARY DISQUALIFICATION FROM CERTAIN PUBLIC WELFARE ASSISTANCE.—The provisions of section 245A(h) shall apply to aliens granted lawful temporary resident status under this section in the same manner as such provisions apply to aliens granted lawful temporary resident status under section 245(a), except that any reference to a 'five-year period' shall be considered to be a reference to a 'two-year period'.

"(e) EXPEDITED NATURALIZATION.—In the case of an alien who is granted lawful permanent resident under subsection (b) and who re-enlists in the Army National Guard or the Air National Guard for an additional term of 6 years, there shall be counted toward the period of physical presence and residence required for naturalization under section 316(a), the period of physical presence and residence while the alien was in lawful temporary resident status under subsection (a)."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents of the Immigration and Naturalization Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 245A the following new items:

"Sec. 245B. Adjustment of status of certain aliens enlisted in the National Guard."

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN MUST END

HON. LOUISE M. SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York. Mr. Speaker, today I am proud to introduce with Representative BARBARA BOXER the Violence Against Women Act. Through this legislation we are taking a tough stand against this heinous but all-too-common type of violent crime.

In the United States today, a woman is beaten every 18 seconds; raped or attempted to be raped every 3½ minutes; and murdered by a husband or boyfriend every 6 hours. In 1989 alone, the Rochester police in my own district reported 3,886 domestic violence offenses. Rape is the fastest growing crime in our country, and it's estimated that 50 to 90 percent of all rapes are never reported to the police. In Rochester, calls to a rape crisis hotline have increased an average of 15.3 percent each year from 1980 to 1989, and 47 percent of the callers do not report the attack to the police. These shocking statistics demand that our judicial system enact legislation on the Federal and State level to break this cycle of violence against women.

The Violence Against Women Act increases Federal penalties and sentences for those convicted of sex offenses. It doubles sentences for repeat offenders. This is critical because rape is the crime with the highest rate of recidivism, according to Linda Fairstein, the head of the Manhattan district attorney's sex crimes unit.

The bill requires attackers to make financial compensation to their victims, and for the first time would make victims of violence based on their gender eligible for the compensatory and punitive damages available to others whose

civil rights have been violated. The bill provides grants to governments in areas of high intensity crime to develop effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies to combat violent crimes against women and creates a commission to study violent crime against women.

These and other provisions of this bill will be effective only if they are copied and adopted by every State. They certainly will make a difference to the victims in my congressional district if New York State adopts similar legislation.

This year, Arthur Shawcross was arrested and indicted for murdering 10 women in the Rochester area. Outrage mounted when it became known that in 1972, Shawcross had been convicted of raping and murdering a little girl, sent to prison, and paroled after only 15 years. He was on parole for other crimes when he committed the 1972 murder. Had New York State enacted legislation like the bill we are introducing today, sentencing guidelines would have required that Shawcross have served at least 18 years for the rape and murder. He would still be in prison now, and the 10 women he is accused of murdering might still be alive today.

This July, the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle ran a superb, thought-provoking five-part series on violence against women. For 6 months, reporters Susan McNamara and Deborah Fineblum Raub researched these articles, interviewing experts on law, counselors, victims, and violent men who have attacked women. I commend these reporters, the newspaper, and photographer Karen Mitchell for devoting so much time and space in the paper to promoting public awareness of this critical issue.

The series highlights the extent of the problem, the many effects of violence against women, and the avenues available for help. It sympathetically and concisely discusses the facts and feelings of victims such as Kathy Corey, who was brave enough to come forward and prosecute the man who raped her in 1977, and who now volunteers to counsel other rape victims on how to recover from this terrible crime. The series echoes the reasons why last year and again this year I introduced legislation designating October as National Domestic Violence Awareness Month. If we can begin talking about the dimensions of the problem we can begin pursuing a solution.

I recommend the Democrat and Chronicle series to anyone interested in learning about the extent and horror of violence against women. Because this issue is so important, and because this series so eloquently examines violence against women, I am including in the RECORD excerpts from this extraordinary series.

I hope that Congress will set an example to States by toughening Federal law setting the consequences for those who attack women and by working with local police to stop the problem. We can do that by passing the Violence Against Women Act.

MANY SHARE A CYCLE OF PAIN

(By Deborah Fineblum Raub)

This was absolutely the last time she would let her husband beat her, Gloria said, eyes puffy and red from a night of crying.

But, she admitted, she has said that before.

In fact, after every beating she swears she'll never let it happen again. Then, in the morning, thinking about her children's need for their father, her own financial helplessness, and the fervor of her husband's apologies, she forgives him *** again.

And the cycle of domestic violence begins again in the night of Gloria's suburban Rochester home.

"Everything will be fine for a while, then it starts all over," she said.

The accusations: "I'm a lousy mother, I'm a lousy housekeeper and cook, I'm being unfaithful *** I'm a nothing." And then come the beatings.

Cheryl and Jill are seated near Gloria (not their real names) in the living room of the Alternatives for Battered Women shelter. "You're just a nothing," that's *exactly* what my boyfriend says to me before he slaps me around," said Cheryl.

These women are not alone. Domestic violence—committed by a husband or boyfriend, ex-husband or ex-boyfriend—is the most common violent crime against women.

Consider the following:

Domestic violence is the most frequent cause of injury to women, more prevalent than auto accidents, rapes and muggings combined, according to former U.S. surgeon general C. Everett Koop.

Men commit 91 percent of all assaults on their spouses or ex-spouses.

Twenty percent of visits by women to emergency medical services are caused by battering.

Forty percent of divorce cases in the New York State cite physical violence as the reason for termination of marriage.

Four women die each day in the United States from domestic abuse.

In the 10 months of 1989 for which figures were compiled the Rochester Police Department reported 3,886 domestic violence offenses, up from 2,071 in 1988. "And these numbers are just a fraction of all the women who get abused; most of them don't ever report to authorities," said Diana Compos, project director for the state-wide Spanish-language domestic violence hotline.

Experts say that even those episodes of domestic violence that are reported are just beginning to be perceived as crimes. "For many years our judicial system did not put an end to it. They called it a family feud and looked away," said University of Rochester anthropology professor Ayala Gabriel. "Now it's against the law but the attitude remains. We've only just begun to take the laws seriously."

The lag in societal attitudes has frustrated Phyllis Korn every day of the last 10 years that she's worked as executive director of Alternatives for Battered Women in Rochester. "Traditionally domestic violence has been viewed by society as just a domestic squabble, something that's OK as long as it's kept behind closed doors."

It's an attitude that's been absorbed so deeply that it is reflected in the English language, she added; the expression "rule of thumb" derives from an old English law that says a man may beat his wife, as long as the stick is no thicker than his thumb, she said.

"And, even though the law now tries to protect a woman against violence in her home, the same people who will intervene when someone attacks a stranger on the street, will still turn aside if it's a man hitting 'his' woman."

Domestic violence is a crime that tends to victimize a woman over and over again; on the average, a woman returns to an abusive husband or boyfriend five to 10 times, Korn said. "Some women are beaten for months, others for years before they say, 'No more.'"

Why do women caught in this cycle remain? Terry Servis, former Monroe County assistant district attorney, said, "It's tough to explain why some women permit this to go on. But some feel trapped. They have no other visible means of support, they may have children, they may feel there is no alternative."

Alternatives for Battered Women runs one of approximately 1,200 domestic-violence shelters across the United States. The not-for-profit service also provides a 24-hour hotline for abused women, ongoing support groups and individual counseling, and temporary housing for battered women and their children.

"They're more fortunate (in Rochester) than those in rural areas, where there's usually no support at all for abused women, and they're better off than the ones living in big cities where the services they have are overwhelmed," said Korn.

The shelter, which occupies an upper floor of a downtown Rochester office building, houses as many as 26 women and children at a time, serving nearly 500 each year. Security is a primary concern, with dead bolts on all doors, closed-circuit television cameras focused on the foyer.

"The ultimate need here is for safety," Korn said. "This is a place where a woman can relax enough to tackle the critical issues she needs to resolve."

Only at the shelter could Jill escape from her boyfriend's beatings. "I kept going home because I'm not safe on the streets, but I'm not safe at home either."

Jill said that the battering began after she gave birth to their first child. That's not uncommon, Korn said, adding that it's often during pregnancy or after a baby is born that the violence starts.

Battering during pregnancy is the subject of an ongoing study by researcher Judith McFarlane at Texas Women's University in Houston. McFarlane is the recipient of a Centers for Disease Control grant used to track the pregnancies of 1,200 women in two states. Results from preliminary research show that a woman battered during pregnancy has four times the chance of delivering a low birth-weight baby—one at risk for early death or complications—as a woman not battered. She is also more likely to miscarry.

"Ours is the first study to track women through their pregnancies and document the effects of abuse on them and their babies. What we're hoping is that the study will encourage all health professionals to ask questions about abuse of the women they see, pregnant and otherwise," McFarlane said. "Only then can we educate women about the risk of violence in their lives and help them stop the cycle of domestic violence. Knowledge is power, it really is."

Korn said the shelter provides not only "a setting that is indignant that a woman should be subjected to this crime" but counseling support to help her make decisions and an opportunity to be with other women in the same situation.

The National Crime Survey reports about 2.1 million women were beaten in their homes between 1978 and 1982. Deborah White of the National Coalition Against Do-

mestic Violence in Washington, D.C., estimates the current number of abused women nationally between 3 million and 4 million each year.

Of this number, the Bureau of Justice Statistics identifies 57 percent of the beatings are done by spouses and ex-spouses. Boyfriends and ex-boyfriends make up another, uncalculated, percentage of the national total.

The leap in the numbers of reported cases stems largely from increased community pressure on police to make more arrests, better community education, and more shelters and services for abused women, White said. "So, even though it's still a stigma, more are coming forward," she said. "But it's also true that we have just become a more violent society, with the incidence of this kind of crime up."

In her office, Brigitte Abraham of the Monroe County District Attorney's Domestic Violence Bureau sees "a steady rise in felony assaults and murders that are domestic violence."

And she's glad that women are reporting more than in the past. "The difficulty is that these are very isolating crimes. It's humiliating because it says that you were stupid enough to pick somebody who beats the poop out of you."

On an average day, Rochester police receive 10 calls reporting domestic violence, said Sgt. Steve Di Gennaro, who is in charge of the family victim service section there.

More than a year ago, the department adopted a pro-arrest policy, one that gives a police officer on a domestic violence call the right to arrest the abuser, even if the victim is reluctant to press charges. This is within the officer's power if he or she sees physical evidence of abuse. Previously, abusers were arrested only when the victim agreed.

"So the officers' hands were tied," said Di Gennaro. Now, under the pro-arrest policy, the abuser can be removed from the home, defusing—at least temporarily—a violent situation.

"Pro-arrest policies mean that police are looking at these cases in a different way," said Abraham. The change is responsible in part for the increase in the number of domestic violence calls to police, she added. "More women are calling now as society doesn't condone it as much as it used to."

Becky McCorry heads Family Crisis Intervention Team, (FACIT) a program of the Rochester Police Department that sends mental health professionals into homes torn by domestic violence. "Pro-arrest provides the support an abused woman needs, because the dynamics of control in domestic violence means that most women are too paralyzed to make the decision to have the batterer arrested."

But McCorry said that pro-arrest is only the first step. "Sometimes people think that the arrest stops a problem. It doesn't. Long-term counseling—separately for batterer and victim—is what's needed."

Korn said judges "are a key link."

"I think many of our judges are heads-and-shoulders above those in other areas, but we still need to establish a greater understanding of the domestic violence cycle with them."

Sheer volume is the primary challenge facing those courts that deal with domestic violence, said Judge Leonard Maas, who has been a Monroe County Family Court judge for nine years. "The number of our cases has mushroomed completely."

Maas said his court regularly issues temporary orders of protection to keep the

abuser out of the home. "And matters are brought back to court in a relatively short time." But there is room for improvement in the way the courts deal with battered women, he said, adding that he's looking forward to read recommendations forthcoming from the New York State Commission on Domestic Violence.

Despite a legal system and community agencies working to be responsive to battered women, many women remain in their violent homes.

"It's a cycle; by the time a relationship has escalated to violence, a women's self-esteem is very low," Korn said. "She thinks it's her fault. She's heard, 'If you hadn't been a whore, if you weren't ugly, if dinner was ready on time, if the house was straightened, I wouldn't have to do this for so long; she feels she's worth nothing.'"

Jill, however, talking about her life in the shelter's living room, wiped her eyes, blew her nose and made a quiet resolution to fight back.

"I'm not going to stand there and take it anymore," she said. "Each time he's tried to make up, I've fallen for it. The message we get from the legal system is that beating your woman is a little bit acceptable, but I'm realizing that nobody deserves to be beat."

FEAR SHRINKS A WOMAN'S WORLD

(By Susan McNamara)

Last December at a local shelter for battered women, a woman recalled the indignation her husband felt as he read newspaper accounts of Rochester's serial killer.

"'Geez,' he'd say, 'I can't believe the cops are letting this guy run around killing women.'"

When she asked how that violence differed from the violence he inflicted on her, he replied, "That's different. You're my wife and I can do what I want to you."

Violence against women takes many forms—from a gruesome death at the hands of a serial killer to rape in a woman's own home by her husband.

In the United States, a woman is beaten every 18 seconds. Every 3½ minutes a woman is a victim of rape or attempted rape. Every four hours a woman is murdered. Every six hours a woman is murdered by a husband or boyfriend, according to the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

And while some crimes can be committed as easily against men—and men, in fact, are crime victims more often than women—few would argue that men feel the same fear as women.

It is this fear that forces women, not men, to live in a smaller world: one that is brightly lit after sundown, one that has deadbolt locks and security alarms, one that encourages travel in groups, not alone.

It is this fear that forces many men to worry about wives, girlfriends and daughters—when they work late, when they jog, when they go shopping in the evening.

It is a fear so ingrained that many women don't even recognize it. Yet it amounts to a denial of women's basic rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

"I'm not rich but I have the right to live safely in my own neighborhood, to pick up the paper and not read that someone in my family is dead," said Denise P. Logan, of Rochester, in a speech at the "Take Back the Night" rally and march downtown in February. Logan's cousin, Kimberley Denise Logan, was found murdered last year on

Meigs Street. There have been no arrests in the case.

"This is not a look-the-other-way issue," she said. "It's time to get busy."

Violence against women, whether it's murder, rape or domestic violence, doesn't occur in a vacuum. The crime doesn't stop with the victim; it touches everyone, from family and friends to the larger community.

However, it is hardly a 20th-century phenomenon, psychologists say. The image of the cave man with the club dragging around a woman by a hank of hair may not be far off the mark. The violence is probably as old as relationships between men and women.

"It's a fairly traditional thing for women to be beaten, killed and raped," said Leslie R. Wolfe, executive director of the Center for Women's Policy Studies in Washington, D.C.

"As depressing as that fact is, it's true. The serial killer in Rochester sounded like Jack the Ripper. We're talking about a continuum here."

The issue has become a popular one in some political circles.

It was more than a decade ago—before it was fashionable for male politicians to address the subject—that Rep. George P. Miller, D-Calif., first spoke out on violence against women. He says he was accused by a colleague of "trying to take the fun out of marriage."

Miller is chairman of the Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families of the U.S. House of Representatives. Among the committee's work was the 1987 hearing on "Women, Violence and the Law" in Washington, D.C.

"Violence against women is an everyday occurrence in America," he says. But despite great strides in the last decade or so, "there is still much work to be done."

Last month, congressional hearings were held in Washington on legislation calling for tougher penalties for violence against women.

The proposed bill would make gender-related violence a civil rights violation, entitling the victim to sue for punitive damages. Also, \$300 million in grants would be provided to create a commission on violence against women.

Consider these statistics:

More than half of all violent crimes against women are committed by people they know. Yet, according to the Office for Victims of Crime of the U.S. Department of Justice, violent acts against women are the crimes least likely to be reported.

A girl who was 12 years old in 1989 has a 73 percent chance of being a victim of violent crime—rape, robbery or assault—some time in her life.

In all categories of violent crime, women are victims in numbers disproportionate to the crimes they commit. A woman is more than twice as likely to be murdered as to murder. She is 12 times more likely to be a victim of domestic violence than an abuser.

Ninety-nine percent of serial killers are men; between 80 and 90 percent of victims of serial killers are women.

Between 1977 and 1986, the number of rapes reported to police was up 43 percent, making it the fastest growing type of violent crime in the United States.

Nationally between 1978 and 1982, 2.1 million women were battered at least once. However, it's hard to estimate how many battering incidents occur locally. Four jurisdictions in Monroe County don't keep records of family trouble or domestic dis-

turbance calls. The Rochester Police Department reports as many as 10 arrests a day, with most of the violence directed against women.

Experts say that illegal drugs also may account for some of the violence against women.

"They definitely contribute to the climate of violence," said Phyllis Korn, executive director of Alternatives for Battered Women in Rochester. "I would never say that drugs or alcohol or stress make people violent but for those who need to control others, it makes things much worse."

But American culture should share some of the blame for the climate of violence, too.

"We call ourselves peace-loving but it's a cliché. Look at our heroes," said psychologist Elaine F. Greene, who has a private practice in Brighton. "Over the decades, we have admiration for macho figures—Batman, Superman, Rambo."

Even in romantic films, the depiction of dominant men and submissive women may give mixed messages.

"You've seen the old movies, where a woman is slapped across the face and brought to her senses, or where she's picked up and carried off as she beats her little fists on the man's back, said Ayala H. Gabriel, assistant professor of anthropology at the University of Rochester. "The myth is that women love it. Violence and sexuality get mixed, and a myth is propagated."

The case against pornography is even more dramatic. Research studies haven't always agreed that depicting women in non-violent ways in pornography causes antisocial behavior. However, most experts agree that pornography portraying sex in combination with violence—sadoomasochistic themes, bestiality and portrayals of rape, for example—does contribute to an individual's tendency toward aggression.

Other possible effects include stimulation of rape fantasies, an increased callousness about rape, loss of compassion for women as rape victims, and greater acceptance of so-called rape myths—for example, that women "ask for it."

Another serious concern is that men, women and children of all ages and backgrounds are becoming inured to all kinds of violence, including violence against women. The average 18-year-old, for example, will watch an estimated 16,000 murders on TV in his lifetime. American culture is rife with incidents of violence in favorite pastimes—from sports to rock concerts—and in the language—including vengeful slogans on T-shirts and bumper stickers.

That worries many of those who are touched by the phenomenon—women's advocates, law enforcement officials, mental health practitioners, social workers, shelter and crisis center workers, as well as the victims and their families.

"We're much too comfortable with violence," said Harry Reis, professor of psychology at the University of Rochester. "There has been a lot of research done on desensitization. Essentially, every time people see or hear of a violent act it makes them that much more used to it. We know that was the case in Rochester with the serial killings. If these were 14-year-old girls from good neighborhoods, imagine the outrage."

The mind also distances itself from fear of crime by blaming the victim.

"The victims gets re-victimized by society, and the scenario gets played out again and again and again," said Kathy Cottrell, assistant director of Rape Crisis Service of

Planned Parenthood of Rochester and the Genesee Valley Inc. "The most famous example is the woman jogger (in Central Park) who was brutally raped and very nearly killed. She was blamed for her own sexual assault. I've heard this a million times: 'It would never happen to me. I wouldn't jog there. Or you'd hear: 'I would never be a victim of a serial killer. I don't walk the streets.'"

Indeed, some women's advocates find disturbing irony in the increase of reported rapes on college campuses.

"Intellectually we try to empower women. We encourage them to make the best of their capabilities. But is it wrong to do that, to encourage them to reach for the brass ring, to give them a false sense of their own capacities, when the world is such a dangerous place? It may come down to a basic, physical kind of danger for which they'll be totally unprepared," said Bonnie Smith, former director of UR's Susan B. Anthony Center for Women's Studies, now with Rutgers University.

"It's also important to acknowledge that this is just another burden that women alone carry. We have to take extra measures to protect ourselves in the world in a way that men don't have to."

COMMEMORATING THE CHANGING OF COLORS

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, the times they are a changin' from maize, raw umber, and orange-yellow to dandelion, wild strawberry, vivid tangerine, and cerulean. I am referring, of course, to the colors that are childhood itself: Crayola crayons.

The tots of America have spoken and Crayola has responded by replacing eight of the traditional crayons with brighter and bolder colors. On August 7, the retiring crayons will be inducted into the Crayola Hall of Fame in Easton, PA.

With the new colors, the future leaders of America will see not a blue-gray future, but a fuchsia future with a wild strawberry, white, and teal blue flag flying proudly over the land. The medium is the message and I expect bolder plans and brighter prospects from future generations using these new colors.

Even though the colors are a changin', Crayola crayons have more staying power than teenage mutant ninja turtles, more moves than a hoola hoop, and more tricks than a pet rock. Crayola crayons are classics.

NEW JERSEY PRIDE HONOR ROLL: FRED G. STICKEL III

HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, our local governments are the backbone of our democratic system because they are closest to the people. In New Jersey, we have a system of

home rule that further strengthens the local decisionmaking process.

Local governments depend upon professionals with known expertise and background to perform many specialized tasks and these experts often become very important even if they are not well known.

On September 14, Fred G. Stickel III of Roseland, NJ, will be honored by his colleagues and friends in recognition of his 50 years of legal practice and, more specifically, for his many contributions to municipal government law and procedure.

Next to home rule, Fred Stickel is considered by many to be the most hallowed municipal government tradition in New Jersey.

Fred G. Stickel III is a recognized authority on planning and zoning law and is an architect of New Jersey's municipal land use law of 1975, a nationally recognized model.

Fred Stickel serves as general counsel to the New Jersey State League of Municipalities and is a past president of the New Jersey Institute of Municipal Attorneys. He is a past general counsel of the New Jersey Federation of Planning Officials.

He has made an indelible mark on municipal government in general and New Jersey's planning and zoning law, in particular.

He has been an advisor to a number of State commissions in the planning field and his guidance and counsel have molded the development of communities across the Garden State for the last 50 years.

He began his career of municipal law in several West Essex communities, serving as attorney for Cedar Grove from 1943 to 1955, for Roseland from 1948 to 1968, and for Verona from 1961 to 1963, as well as serving as counsel for a number of planning boards and school districts during the early years of his career.

He has appeared as special counsel for numerous New Jersey municipalities and has provided counsel in various capacities in towns throughout northern New Jersey.

He is a member of the County and Municipal Law Revision Commission appointed by Governor Richard J. Hughes in 1966.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognition of Fred G. Stickel, whose career of public service spans 50 years and includes a diverse list of accomplishments and awards for his contributions to municipal government law in the State of New Jersey.

DEDICATION OF THE JOHN E. LAWE MEMORIAL SPORTS STADIUM

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the successful efforts of the founders of the Irish Cultural & Sports Centre and friends of John E. Lawe to create a complex that celebrates Irish culture. On September 23, 1990, the John E. Lawe Memorial Sports Stadium, an integral part of the center, will be dedicated. The late John E. Lawe's name will grace the stadium

as recognition for his important contributions to the American labor movement and the Irish-American community.

John Lawe's ascendancy to the position of international president of the Transport Workers Union of America exemplifies the opportunities America offers immigrants who are hard working, honest, and imaginative. In 1949, John emigrated to this country from Ireland. For a short time, he worked as an elevator operator before becoming a bus cleaner. Over the years, John held every position in his union, from shop steward to president of the TWU local 100 in 1977. As president of the TWU local, John Lawe led the union through the difficult 11-day New York City transit strike of 1980. Lawe's approach to leadership and union politics centered on several principles: never promise anything you cannot deliver, never mislead the membership, and base your actions and decisions on what's best for the majority of the membership.

In addition to his union activities, over the years, John devoted a vast amount of time to Irish causes. In recognition of his work on behalf of the Catholic minority in Northern Ireland, John received honors from the Irish Northern Aid Society, the Grand Council of United Emerald Societies, the Irish National Caucus, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. In 1987, John Lawe received the great honor of being elected grand marshal of the St. Patrick's Day Parade. John also found the time to serve as the general labor chairman of the Arthritis Foundation of the New York region. Over a year and a half has passed since his death, but his important contributions to our country will not be forgotten, due in part, to the creation of the John E. Lawe Memorial Sports Stadium.

Mr. Speaker, I call upon all my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to the late John E. Lawe and the Irish Cultural & Sports Centre.

HONORING THE PITTSFIELD GIRLS ALL-STAR SOFTBALL TEAM, 1990 STATE CHAMPIONS

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate 17 very special athletes from my district. The Pittsfield girls all-star softball team, comprised of girls 12 and under, has captured its first ever State championship in slow-pitch softball. In doing so, they have also captured the hearts of every sports fan in our community, none more so than mine. These budding superstars possess such exceptional talent it is no wonder that the entire county is beaming with pride.

During the course of the season, these young ladies won 15 games, and lost only 1. This is certainly a tribute to their outstanding coach, Joe McGovern, whose lessons of teamwork manifested itself in unity and pride among his players, and whose belief in the value of hard work were adhered to all the way to the State championship. The team has practiced together at least every other day for

the entire season. The experience of partnership and dedication have yielded great success today, and the lessons learned will surely lead to greater successes in the future. Presently, the all-stars are practicing daily in preparation for the national tournament in Meridian, MS. I am considering, Mr. Speaker, suggesting to manager Joe Morgan that the Red Sox spend some time at those practices to pick up some helpful hints on winning. If these young ladies can bring the national trophy to Pittsfield, maybe they can help the Olde Towne Team bring the Commissioner's Trophy to Boston.

Mr. Speaker, in this national forum, I wish the best of luck to the Pittsfield 12 and under girls all-star softball team, and I have my fingers crossed for their performance at the national tournament in Meridian, MS. I am confident that the strength, camaraderie, and skill which has been developed throughout this season will place them in good standing against the rest of the Nation.

Hopefully, the national trophy will return to Pittsfield with them in August. Good luck team.

TRIBUTE TO LEOMINSTER, MA, LITTLE LEAGUE BASEBALL VOLUNTEER OF THE YEAR

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it is with pleasure that I pay tribute to a special constituent of mine from Leominster, MA. David DiGeronimo, cochairman of the Massachusetts State tournament and one of the most successful coaches in Leominster American Little League history, has been selected the Massachusetts Little League Volunteer of the Year.

Since 1979, David has served as a coach for Little Leaguers in Leominster. During these years of involvement with Leominster's Little League, David served as coach, manager, vice president, and member of the board of directors. This type of commitment to Little League is unusual, especially since as of yet, David has no children of his own involved with the league.

During his years as manager of the Whittons Insurance baseball team, David has turned the team record around. When David became involved as coach, Whittons was at the bottom of the ranks. Now, Whittons' record is 108 wins and 18 losses. In 1983, 1984, and 1987, DiGeronimo brought the team to become city champs. In 1984, DiGeronimo reached a milestone by coaching the Leominster American all-stars and bringing them to the Massachusetts State tournament championship.

David's real ability is being able to judge hidden talent in a young player. David has taken players of average ability and turned them into all-stars.

In addition to keeping his players involved in the game, David DiGeronimo has encouraged the involvement of parents. He kept the American League together during the mid-1980's,

when volunteers were scarce. He's there for the opening day jamboree; tag day, the most important fundraising day of the year; and field day, the annual cookout. He's there for fall tryouts and practice during the season. He loves Little League.

On behalf of the baseball lovers of the Second District of Massachusetts, I thank David DiGeronimo for all that he has done to promote the game to both the young and old. His contribution to Little League will never be forgotten by all the players he has worked with. His contributions have been a real home run for Leominster Little League.

TRIBUTE TO JTPA ALUMNI

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to JTPA alumni from Macomb and St. Clair Counties.

In 1982, the Job Training Partnership Act [JTPA] became the centerpiece of Federal employment and training policy. The act provides training for economically disadvantaged adults and youth, summer jobs and training programs for low-income youth, a training program for dislocated workers, the residential Job Corps Program for extremely disadvantaged youth, services for special target population groups, and various national activities.

The MACOMB/St. Clair Private Industry Council, Inc., is holding an open house on Thursday, August 30, 1990, to honor JTPA alumni success stories. Those stories include: Mr. Keith Corsi, Ms. Alexandria Asselin, and Ms. Kara Cuellar.

Mr. Corsi, a dislocated worker, completed a JTPA-sponsored training program in electronics and computer repair and is now employed in a new career.

Ms. Asselin, on public assistance and struggling to support a disabled husband and two children, graduated with honors from a JTPA-sponsored secretarial training program, landed a job with a major corporation over 4 years ago, and has since doubled her salary.

Ms. Cuellar, a high school dropout who graduated with her high school diploma from an alternative high school program supported by JTPA funds, was a speaker at commencement ceremonies, a recipient of an achievement award, and is now a student at a local community college.

I believe these success stories, as well as the numerous others since JTPA's enactment, prove that this program is, as Congress wrote, "an investment in human capital, not an expense." We should all learn from these successes. The dedication and desire of these people provide an example for all of us to follow.

Above all Mr. Speaker, I pay tribute to those students who have demonstrated that there is always more to learn. In circumstances where most have given up, these students are accepting new challenges and increasing their understanding of themselves and their importance to their community.

HONORING ALBERT HERNANDEZ, BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE, LOS ANGELES COUNTY FEDERATION OF LABOR, AFL-CIO

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize an outstanding individual, Mr. Albert Hernandez, business representative for the Los Angeles County Labor Federation, AFL-CIO. On August 31, 1990, Mr. Hernandez will officially retire from the federation and enter a new phase of life.

Mr. Al Hernandez has been with the federation for the past 21½ years. His involvement has taken him from a union steward, to a local union officer, to an international union representative, and finally, to hold the position of business representative. Overall, his union affiliation with the United Cork Rubber, Linoleum, and Plastic Workers of America has totaled 44 years.

Mr. Hernandez was born in east Los Angeles to an immigrant couple from Mexico. He grew up in Watts and graduated from David Starr Jordan High School, where he met his wife to be, Dolores Saldivar. Together, Al and Dolores have four children, Gloria, Leonard, Anthony, and Sylvia. With good reason, Al takes great pride in his children's contribution to society and their service work.

Al's mission and career dedication has been focused to improve the quality of life for working men and women and their families. He has always remained with the federation because of a felt sense of accomplishment, an enjoyment for his work, and the people surrounding it. As he now makes another choice in his life, to retire, Al will be missed and remembered by his peers for his dedication to his country, his union, the federation, and to his family. Whether it was flying a mission over Germany or France in the Army, whether it was leading the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement, or whether it was successfully implementing a program for the federation, Al always worked so that other lives could be changed for the better.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I ask that my colleagues please join me in saluting Mr. Albert Hernandez for his invaluable contribution to the working people of this country and to his profession.

CONDEMNATION OF THE ARAB HITLER

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, today I join my colleagues in condemning Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait.

Poland was weak, and Hitler invaded. Austria was weak, and Hitler struck again. I need not repeat the details of English and French

acquiescence in the face of Hitler's actions. Today, the United States and our Arab friends cannot repeat the history of acquiescence in the face of this Arab Hitler.

Saddam Hussein will strike again if not deterred, and deterred strongly. The United States and her allies must work together to expel Iraqi forces from Kuwait, and to protect Saudi Arabia and Israel.

Saddam Hussein is a powerful, determined man, yet he is also an isolated man, alien of the notions of freedom. To permit his domination of Kuwait under any circumstances would mean nothing less than to reward his aggression. His great oil gamble will have returned enormous dividends, and Saudi Arabia will be the new prize on the gaming table.

By its domination of Kuwait alone, Iraq's actions will severely effect the economy of the United States. The interest rates, oil and gas prices, all will be within the grasp of a man who has lied to, murdered, and terrorized his own people. There are the stakes—prosperity in a world where the free flow of ideas and goods benefits all, or a return to the rules of the past, where aggressive nationalist strongmen decide the fate of the world.

Adolf Hitler was fueled by two things—his desire to dominate other lands, and his hatred of Jews and other minorities. Saddam Hussein's goals are not dissimilar. His goal, in addition to domination of the region, has been the extermination of Israel. Infamous terrorists such as Abul Abbas, who has traveled on an Iraqi passport since 1985, and Abu Nidal, who has an office in Baghdad, have long been supported by Iraq. As we speak, terrorists and soldiers alike are training in Iraq to destroy Israel.

We cannot forget our obligation to Israel in these troubled times. To know our goals and guiding principles in the Middle East will mean our victory in peace or war. The extension of Hussein's influence in the region puts him closer to his ultimate target—Israel. To permit Iraqi domination of the Middle East under any circumstances would not buy peace, but only postpone war.

The coming days and months hold great uncertainty for us all. The future can bring blood and the sand, or peace and dignity for the nations of the Middle East. A responsibility is before us and our Arab friends to be resolute in deterring further Iraqi aggression, and a responsibility is before Saddam Hussein to respond to the outrage of the global village.

HUNGER IN ANGOLA

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Resolution 446, a resolution which I introduced on July 31 to address the urgent famine situation in Angola. The resolution expresses the sense of the House that all parties to the conflict in Angola should put humanitarian needs above military goals. We need to get urgently needed humanitarian assistance through international relief and private voluntary organizations to the people of Angola.

I am pleased at the speed with which the Foreign Affairs Committee brought this legislation to the floor. This resolution has attracted strong bipartisan support from Members who take widely varying views on overall United States policy toward Angola. However, as chairman of the Select Committee on Hunger, I know that there is no disagreement among us when the issue is providing food and other necessary relief supplies for innocent, hungry civilians.

Over 250,000 civilians now are at immediate risk of death from hunger-related illnesses. Angola is considered the most severe humanitarian crisis in Africa today—perhaps in the world. Any assistance already comes late: more than 2,500 people have already died.

This resolution acknowledges that while we must do everything we can to feed the hungry in Angola, that alone is not enough. The United States Government, and all groups supplying military support to the warring parties, must also work to promote a successful conclusion to ongoing negotiations, an end to the civil war, and a lasting peace in Angola. Let this be the final time we must cross battle lines to provide emergency relief to the people of Angola.

I urge all my colleagues to support this legislation.

PROTECT THE MEDICARE SYSTEM

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, as the deadline for reaching a deficit reduction agreement grows closer, some in Congress are once again targeting the Medicare Program for steep cuts. This would be a terrible mistake. Congress has already cut billions of dollars from the Medicare Program in recent years. Additional reductions of this magnitude will deal a serious blow to our Nation's health care system.

Ensuring that our Nation's citizens have access to high-quality, affordable health care must be one of our Government's top priorities. Medicare is a vital part of our country's health care system, serving 33 million individuals throughout the Nation. The heart of this program is doctors treating their patients. We cannot jeopardize the ability of these doctors to care for aged and disabled Americans. That is why I have voted against previous cuts in Medicare that the majority forced through, and that is why I oppose these latest proposals to slash Medicare funding.

It is apparent that the priorities of many Members of Congress are backward. Every year they send billions of dollars overseas as foreign aid, while they ignore the very real needs of American citizens. It is unbelievable that on the very same day the Congress was asked to increase foreign aid by \$1 billion to pay the Philippine national debt, a House panel voted to cut Medicare payments to our elderly. We should not cut programs like Medicare that provide critical assistance to our citizens.

Unfortunately, the majority in Congress has not been content to just cut spending on the

Medicare Program. They have also overburdened doctors with excessive regulations and redtape. For instance, I am hearing from scores of doctors in my district about the new clinical laboratory regulations Congress passed in 1988. I voted against the legislation that mandated these rules because I knew the big-government regulations would stifle doctors. I was right: Now our health care system is suffering.

Congress must learn that the actions taken in Washington have real effects on the lives of individuals throughout the Nation. Congress cannot keep arbitrarily cutting Medicare funding and saddling doctors with burdensome regulations without jeopardizing the quality of health care. That is why I urge my colleagues in Congress to join me in fighting to protect the Medicare system.

PROF. O.B. HARDISON, RENAISSANCE MAN

HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, on August 2, 1990, we lost a valuable scholar, a distinguished leader in the arts, history, and theater when Prof. O.B. Hardison died. Professor Hardison and his wife, Marifrances, and their six children have enriched the life of Washington, DC, with their total commitment and involvement in all aspects of our life. Whether it was music, in the form of the D.C. Youth Orchestra, or education, in support of the Duke Ellington School of the Arts, this wonderful family lived, in their contributions to our community life, the true meaning of dedication.

I know that their many friends in Washington, DC, and the Congress join me in this tribute to the life of a man who is truly a Renaissance Man, a presence we will sadly miss but a presence that will always be with us through the institutions he created and sustained. I ask that the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD provide you with an obituary that mentions at least some of O.B. Hardison's contributions. And our prayers go with his wife and family.

PROF. O.B. HARDISON, RENAISSANCE MAN (By Richard Pearson)

O.B. Hardison, 61, a Georgetown University literature professor who served as head of the Folger Shakespeare Library from 1969 to 1983, died of cancer Aug. 5 at Georgetown University Hospital. He lived in Washington.

Dr. Hardison was a native of San Diego. He received bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of North Carolina and a doctorate in English literature from the University of Wisconsin.

He taught English literature at the University of North Carolina for 12 years before coming to Washington as Folger Library director in 1969. He retired from the Folger in 1983, and the next year he joined the faculty at Georgetown. He was a professor of English at the time of his death.

He was the author of books on criticism, theater, English literature, poetry, the medieval world, the Renaissance and the modern relationship of culture to technology. He also contributed articles to journals

such as Renaissance Quarterly, the Sewanee and Georgia reviews, the New York Review of Books, the New York Times and The Washington Post's Book World section.

The Folger Library, an internationally known center of Shakespearean research, is administered by Amherst College. When Dr. Hardison took over its direction in 1961, it was primarily for scholars and known for its book collection.

Dr. Hardison oversaw enormous expansion of its resources and opened the Library's doors wider to the general public. He helped establish the Folger Theater Group as a leading area cultural resource and established a popular series of poetry readings. He also introduced the Folger Consort, a group of musicians specializing in medieval and Renaissance offerings.

He was instrumental in the formation of the Folger Institute of Renaissance and 18th Century Studies, oversaw the establishment of a docent program and saw the Shakespeare Quarterly make the Library its home.

Over the years, he became as adept as funding-raising as he was in his more scholarly pursuits. The library's annual income increased from about \$20,000 to more than \$1 million annually. He left the institution with an endowment of more than \$50 million. He also directed the campaign that raised \$8.5 million for an expansion and physical plant improvement of the library.

He told a Post reporter, after leaving the Folger, that his two proudest achievements were acquiring a first edition (1684) of Isaac Newton's "Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica" and getting the theater fireproofed.

Before coming to Washington, Dr. Hardison had an enviable reputation as a writer and teacher. An authority on medieval and Renaissance history and literature, he was an expert on the life, time and work of John Milton and had been hailed by Time magazine as one of the country's outstanding college instructors.

His first book, a volume of poetry entitled "Lyrics and Elegies," was published in 1958. His most recent book, published by Viking in 1989, was "Disappearing Through the Skylight—Culture and Technology in the Twentieth Century." A combination of philosophy, literature, history and science, it was one in a series of books he was writing on man's history and evolution. Another in the series was "Entering the Maze: Identity and Change in Modern Culture," published by Oxford University Press in 1981.

Other books included "Christian Rite and Christian Drama," published by Johns Hopkins University Press, "Praise and Eloquence in Renaissance Literary Theory," and "Praise in Renaissance Literature," which was an expansion of his doctoral dissertation. He also had been an associate editor of the Princeton Encyclopedia of Poetry and Poetics.

Dr. Hardison was a past president of the Renaissance Society of America, the Shakespeare Association of America and the Washington English-Speaking Union. He was a former chairman of the National Humanities Alliance. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and had been a Fulbright and Guggenheim fellow and a recipient of awards from the British and Italian governments.

Survivors include his wife, the former Marifrances Fitzgibbon, of Washington; six children, Sarah Hardison O'Connor of Staunton, Va., Laura Hardison Willumsen of Wheeling, W.Va., Agnes Hardison-San-

chez of New York City, Osborne Hardison III of Santa Cruz, Calif., Matthew Hardison of Reston and Charity Hardison Moschopoulos of Washington; a brother, William Gerry Hardison of San Diego; and eight grandchildren.

A BILL TO ENFORCE AUTOMOTIVE FUEL POSTING REQUIREMENTS

HON. PHILIP R. SHARP

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 3, 1990

Mr. SHARP. Mr. Speaker, the bill that Congressmen MOORHEAD, LENT, SCHUMER, and I are introducing today addresses the problem of gasoline octane mislabeling. This is a serious problem costing the consumers hundreds of millions of dollars a year. Although the majority of gasoline distributors and dealers are honest business men and women, a 2-year investigative report by the General Accounting Office [GAO] estimates that 9 percent of the gasoline sold nationwide in 1988 was mislabeled by at least half an octane point, the amount considered a significant violation.

Octane mislabeling is believed to occur mainly during distribution rather than during refining. Much of the mislabeling is accidental. However, there are known instances of octane cheating or fraud. One practice identified by the GAO is the sale of gasoline from pumps posted with different octane ratings, but which are supplied by the same storage tank.

Since 1981, according to the GAO report, the EPA and FTC have not tested or enforced gasoline octane rating compliance. There are currently no Federal controls to ensure that gasoline octane postings are accurate.

The 22 States that test gasoline octane ratings on their own appear to experience very little octane mislabeling or octane cheating. The GAO report demonstrates that where a testing program exists, it deters cheating.

Officials from States that test and enforce octane ratings believe that prosecuting octane labeling violators could become excessively difficult because their laws may be preempted by the existing Federal law which has not been enforced.

The bill will make it easier for States to test and enforce octane ratings. It does the following:

First, it empowers States to employ a range of remedies broader than those available under the Petroleum Marketing Practices Act [PMPA] to enforce octane posting requirements. This authority would allow the use of stop-sale orders to immediately halt the sale of mislabeled gasoline.

Second, it broadens the definition of automotive fuel so that all automotive fuels, not just gasoline, would be required to have their octane posted.

Third, it sets a consistent level of enforcement throughout the entire refining, distribution, and retailing chain. Previously, enforcement action at the refining and distribution levels required less stringent levels of proof than at the retail level.

Fourth, this bill also requires four studies:

The Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] is required to determine how the antiknock or octane rating equivalent of nonliquid fuels, such as compressed natural gas, can be determined; the Department of Energy [DOE] is required to determine if different color dyes could be used to distinguish automotive fuels of varying octane ratings or to identify new fuels which may be required for air quality reasons; DOE is required to determine the extent to which consumers use automotive fuel with an octane rating in excess of the rating necessary for the operation of their automobiles; the Federal Trade Commission is required to determine the need for uniform national labeling of all automotive fuels at the pump.

The Energy and Commerce Committee's Subcommittee on Energy and Power has already considered this proposal and voted unanimously that it be introduced as a bill and reported to the full committee for consideration. This is a good piece of consumer legislation that should be passed into law before the end of the 101st Congress.

H.R. 5520

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Octane Display and Disclosure Act of 1990."

SEC. 2. CERTIFICATION AND POSTING OF AUTOMOTIVE FUEL RATINGS.

(a) COVERAGE OF ALL LIQUID AUTOMOTIVE FUELS.—Section 201(6) of the Petroleum Marketing Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 2821(6)) is amended to read as follows:

"(6) The term 'automotive fuel' means liquid fuel of a type distributed for use as a fuel in any motor vehicle."

(b) AUTOMOTIVE FUEL RATING.—Section 201 of such Act (15 U.S.C. 2821) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

"(17) The term 'automotive fuel rating' means—

"(A) the octane rating of an automotive spark-ignition engine fuel; and

"(B) if provided for by the Federal Trade Commission by rule, the cetane rating of diesel fuel oils; or

"(C) another form of rating determined by the Federal Trade Commission, after consultation with the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), to be more appropriate to carry out the purposes of this title with respect to the automotive fuel concerned.

"(18)(A) The term 'cetane rating' means a measure, as indicated by a cetane index, of the ignition quality of diesel fuel oil and of the influence of the diesel fuel oil on combustion roughness.

"(B) The term 'cetane index' has the meaning determined in accordance with the test methods set forth in the American Society for Testing and Materials standard test methods designated D976 or D4737 (as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act) and shall apply to any grade or type of diesel fuel oils defined in the specification of the American Society for Testing and Materials entitled 'Standard Specification for Diesel Fuel Oils' designated D975 (as in effect on such date)."

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—(1) Section 201 of such Act (15 U.S.C. 2821) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking out "gasoline" and inserting in lieu thereof "fuel";

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking out "Standard Specifications for Automotive" and inserting in lieu thereof "Standard Specifications for Automotive Spark-Ignition Engine Fuel"; and

(ii) by striking out "D 439" and inserting in lieu thereof "D4814";

(C) in paragraph (4)—

(i) by striking out "gasoline" the first place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "automotive fuel"; and

(ii) by striking out "gasoline" the second place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "fuel";

(D) by striking out paragraph (5) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(5) The term 'refiner' means any person engaged in the production or importation of automotive fuel.";

(E) in paragraph (11)—

(i) by striking out "octane" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "automotive fuel"; and

(ii) by striking out "gasoline" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "fuel"; and

(F) in paragraph (16), by striking out "gasoline" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "automotive fuel".

(2) Section 202 of such Act (15 U.S.C. 2822) is amended—

(A) by striking out "octane rating" and "octane ratings" each place such terms appear and inserting in lieu thereof "automotive fuel rating" and "automotive fuel ratings", respectively;

(B) in subsections (a) and (b), by striking out "gasoline" each place it appears and substituting in lieu thereof "fuel";

(C) in subsection (c)—

(i) by striking out "gasoline" each place it appears (other than the second place it appears) and inserting in lieu thereof "automotive fuel"; and

(ii) by striking out "gasoline" the second place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "fuel";

(D) in subsection (d), by striking out "octane" and inserting in lieu thereof "automotive fuel";

(E) in subsection (e)—

(i) by striking out "gasoline" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "fuel"; and

(ii) by striking out "gasoline's" and inserting in lieu thereof "fuel's";

(F) in subsections (f), (g), and (h), by striking out "gasoline" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "fuel";

(G) in subsection (h), by striking out "octane requirement" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "automotive fuel requirement"; and

(H) in the section heading, by striking out "OCTANE" and inserting in lieu thereof "AUTOMOTIVE FUEL RATING".

(3) Section 203 of such Act (15 U.S.C. 2823) is amended—

(A) by striking out "octane rating" and "octane ratings" each place such terms appear and inserting in lieu thereof "automotive fuel rating" and "automotive fuel ratings", respectively;

(B) in subsections (b) and (c), by striking out "gasoline" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "fuel"; and

(C) in subsection (c)(3), by striking out "201(l)" and inserting in lieu thereof "201".

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—(1) The amendments made by this section shall become effective at the end of the one-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) The Federal Trade Commission shall, within 270 days after the date of the enact-

ment of this Act, prescribe rules for the purpose of implementing the amendments made this section.

SEC. 3. INCREASED AUTHORITY FOR ENFORCEMENT.

(a) STATE LAW.—Section 204 of the Petroleum Marketing Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 2824) is amended to read as follows:

"RELATIONSHIP OF THIS TITLE TO STATE LAW"

"Sec. 204. (a) To the extent that any provision of this title applies to any act or omission, no State or any political subdivision thereof may adopt or continue in effect, except as provided in subsection (b), any provision of law or regulation with respect to such act or omission, unless such provision of such law or regulation is the same as the applicable provision of this title.

"(b) A State or political subdivision thereof may provide for any investigative or enforcement action, remedy, or penalty (including procedural actions necessary to carry out such investigative or enforcement actions, remedies, or penalties) with respect to any provision of law or regulation permitted by subsection (a)."

(b) PTC ENFORCEMENT.—Section 203(e) of such Act is amended by striking out "except that" in the second sentence and all that follows through the period and inserting in lieu thereof a period.

(c) EPA ENFORCEMENT.—Section 203(b)(1) of such Act is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking out "shall";

(2) in subparagraph (A), by striking out "conduct" and inserting in lieu thereof "may conduct";

(3) in subparagraph (B), by striking out "certify" and inserting in lieu thereof "shall certify";

(4) in subparagraph (C), by striking out "notify" and inserting in lieu thereof "shall notify"; and

(5) in subparagraph (C), by striking out "discovered" and all that follows through "testing".

SEC. 4. STUDIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of making the findings, conclusions, and recommendations referred to in section (c)—

(1) the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, shall carry out a study to determine whether, and if so, how, the anti-knock characteristics of nonliquid fuels usable as a fuel for a motor vehicle (as defined in section 201(7) of the Petroleum Marketing Practices Act) can be determined;

(2) the Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, shall carry out a study to determine the feasibility and the desirability of using dye—

(A) to differentiate automotive fuels with different automotive fuel ratings so that the automotive fuel rating can be determined by its color; and

(B) to identify transportation fuels required, or to be required, by law for clean air or other environmental benefits;

(3) the Secretary of Energy shall carry out a study to determine—

(A) the extent, if any, to which consumers use automotive fuel with an octane rating in excess of the rating necessary for the operation of their automobiles;

(B) the reasons for any such use of excess octane;

(C) the increase, if any, in energy consumption and in harmful emissions resulting from the consumption and production of

the excess octane consumed in any such use; and

(D) the effect, if any, of any such use of excess octane with respect to automotive performance and emissions; and

(4) the Federal Trade Commission, in consultation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, shall carry out a study to determine the need for, and the desirability of, having a uniform national label on devices used to dispense automotive fuel to consumers that would consolidate information required by law to be posted on such devices.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—In carrying out studies under this section, each agency shall—

(1) publish general notice of each of the studies in the Federal Register in a manner similar to that provided for in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of section 553(b) of title 5, United States Code, for proposed rulemaking; and

(2) give interested parties an opportunity to participate in its study through submission of written data, views, or arguments with opportunity for oral presentation.

(c) REPORTS.—The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Secretary of Energy, and the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission shall transmit to the Congress, within one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the findings, conclusions, and recommendations made as a result of the studies carried out by such officers under this section, together with a description of the administrative and legislative actions needed to implement such recommendations.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO PMPA TITLE II

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section I. Certification and Posting of Automotive Fuel Ratings.

Section I makes changes in Title II of the Petroleum Marketing Practices Act which requires the posting of octane ratings for gasoline. The term "gasoline" is deleted and the more generic term "automotive fuel" is substituted. As defined in this bill, the term "automotive fuel" means all liquid fuels sold for use as transportation fuels in motor vehicles. The change is proposed because the Federal Trade Commission has determined that gasohol is not "gasoline" for purposes of Title II of PMPA.

Section I will also require the posting of octane for any new alternative fuels, including any new fuels that may be required by the Clean Air Act Amendments. The bill allows the Federal Trade Commission latitude to use other similar ratings, if more appropriate, for new alternative fuels.

In the case of diesel fuel, the cetane index may be posed if the Federal Trade Commission requires it by a rulemaking is required to be posted. Octane has meaning only when a fuel is used in spark-ignited engines; diesel engines are compression ignited. Cetane is the comparable rating for fuels used in compression-ignited engines.

Section II. Increased Authority for Enforcement.

Section II allows states to use whatever investigative and enforcement actions they find necessary, including but not restricted to the provisions provided for by federal law, to enforce the certification of automotive fuel ratings as outlined in Section I.

Section II also sets the level of knowledge required for proof of violation at the same level for refiners, distributors and retailers. Previously proof of violation of the retail

level was a different level than for refiners or distributors.

Section II also made EPA testing for octane discretionary rather than mandatory, acknowledging the fact that EPA has not tested for octane since 1981.

Section III. Studies.

Section III calls for four studies:

(1) EPA is required to determine how the anti-knock or octane rating equivalent of a nonliquid fuel can be determined;

(2) DOE is required to determine if different color dyes could be used to distinguish automotive fuels of varying automotive octane ratings on to identify new fuels which may be required for air quality reasons;

(3) DOE is required to determine the extent to which consumers use automotive fuel with an octane rating in excess of the rating necessary for the operation of their automobiles;

(4) The FTC is required to determine the need for uniform national labeling of all automotive fuels at the pump.

The bill calls for a report to be transmitted to Congress outlining the findings, conclusions, and recommendations with relation to the above studies.