

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

KENTUCKY STUDENTS ON THE RISE

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 1990

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the elementary and secondary students of the Commonwealth of Kentucky who outscored a national benchmark group in this year's "Comprehensive Test of Basic Skills" test.

Kentucky students bettered the U.S. sample in all grade levels tested—grades 3, 5, 7, and 10—and in every skill area. This includes reading, language, mathematics, spelling, and study skills. And the group of Kentucky students who showed a dramatic improvement were the high school students in 10th grade.

This impressive performance from these students comes just as Kentucky's new school reform law is being implemented. The reform plan has earned—deservedly—national attention. Every augur would point to the successful entry of the Commonwealth into a new and promising era in the education of its young.

Simply stated, Mr. Speaker, Kentucky's best days, educationally speaking, lie dead ahead. I again congratulate the young men and women of Kentucky who are showing America the way of the future.

I also commend to the attention of my colleagues the following New York Times article from September 26 which reviews the educational reform taking place in Kentucky.

[From the New York Times, Sept. 26, 1990]

KENTUCKY BEGINS DRIVE TO REVITALIZE ITS SCHOOLS

(By William Celis, 3d)

ELIZABETHTOWN, KY., Sept. 22.—In the Hardin County School District, a sprawling rural system with 12,300 students, classes have begun with more than the usual opening-day anxieties.

Under the first year of the five-year statewide plan to improve schools, Hardin administrators scrambled to start new mandatory programs, like preschool classes for 4-year-olds from low-income families. They worked to find more teachers for new positions made possible by increased financing under the education plan. And administrators, instructors and parents worked together with some trepidation to lay the cornerstone for school management changes that will ultimately thrust teachers and parents into the unaccustomed role of running their own schools.

"Right now, it's a little frustrating," said Mary Ann Bueso, the district's director of special education. "We're trying to figure out what's what."

"IN A LEAGUE BY ITSELF"

Around the state, other school systems have experienced similar frustrations in complying with the broadest schooling over-

haul ever undertaken by a state. The state's reform efforts will force its 176 school districts in the next five years to make sweeping changes including raising the compulsory school age to 18 years old from 16, altering the way the school districts are run, raising local taxes in some cases and giving a battery of tests to measure whether schools and students alike are succeeding under the reform plan.

"In terms of scope, no other state has made such broad changes," said Chris Pipho, director of state relations for the Education Commission of the States, a Denver-based education research and policy organization. "Kentucky is in a league by itself."

As the first such overhaul to be put into effect, Kentucky's plan is being scrutinized by many states facing the prospect of rebuilding their own school systems.

Like Texas and New Jersey, Kentucky was forced by a court order to revamp its school financing after 66 school districts, including Hardin County, charged that the system was inequitable. They said the system was based primarily on property taxes, enabling districts in property-rich areas to spend much more on education. The New Jersey Legislature has enacted a plan to bring about a more equitable distribution of the school tax money.

Under Kentucky's plan, which will cost \$1.3 billion in the first two years alone, the state sales tax was increased to 6 percent from 5 percent, the state's utility tax was expanded to cover cable television companies and local districts were authorized to receive matching state aid if they increased local taxes.

AGREEMENT ON THE NEED

School financing experts say Kentucky has addressed the financing inequities on such a broad front that it is unlikely that its new financing system will be overturned in the courts, as the Texas plan was yesterday. Kentucky is also the only state to date that has been ordered by its Supreme Court to revamp not only financing but also curriculums and state and local school bureaucracies.

Many Kentucky education officials acknowledge that changes were necessary to correct such shortcomings as low student achievement scores, low teacher salaries and aging buildings and equipment. But the plan is so broad and so demanding of school systems that it brought the first teacher strikes in the state in 14 years, though the walkouts have all been resolved. In addition, the rigors of complying with the changes helped drive 31 superintendents, a record number in a single year, to education jobs outside the state or to early retirement.

In most districts, though, state education officials say they are pleased and encouraged by the school district's progress in tackling a demanding assignment. Local school leaders, they said, have tried gamely, with some unevenness, to execute as quickly as possible the programs mandated in the first year of the plan.

Hardin County, about 40 miles south of Louisville, is a case in point.

At G.C. Burkehead Elementary School in Elizabethtown, with slightly more than 900 students, Linda Patterson, a preschool teacher, is working against an Oct. 15 deadline to ready the school's preschool program.

"We have a waiting list and we haven't even started yet," she said. More than 40 low-income families have requested the preschool program for their children, but there is room at the Burkehead school for only 34 children this year. They will be admitted based on a drawing.

MORE ROOM URGENTLY NEEDED

At another Hardin County elementary school, there are requests from 100 parents for the preschool program, substantially more than the school can accommodate, and four of the district's 12 elementary schools do not have enough space to even start the mandated program.

"For me, the biggest frustration is having to tell some parents that they don't qualify," Mrs. Patterson said.

The preschool program is considered a key in the state's education plan, and at a cost of \$2,350 for each child it is also considered relatively inexpensive. Educators here hope that as widespread education research suggests, exposing young children early to educational concepts and disciplines will minimize their risk of failure or dropping out later.

At New Highland Elementary School, Ms. Bueso frets about the trouble she is having filling two new special education teaching jobs made possible by the \$7 million in state and local aid the school district received this year under the revamped state taxing system.

MANY WITH LEARNING HANDICAPS

The extra teachers are sorely needed because 1,200 to 1,300 students, about 9 percent of Hardin County's students, have learning handicaps. It is an area that Ms. Bueso says has long been underfinanced. "It's an opportunity to do right," Ms. Bueso said.

Meanwhile she has already hired a teaching assistant for Kathy Lee, a special education teacher at New Highland Elementary School. Mrs. Lee credits the extra set of hands with allowing her to spend more time working with each of her 13 mentally impaired students.

The extra attention has already helped Tina Pesetski, a 10-year-old in Mrs. Lee's class. Sandy Pesetski, the girl's mother, says her daughter is learning more quickly and retaining more information, including the alphabet.

"I've seen her blossom," Mrs. Pesetski said. "She's really improved, and her self-esteem has increased."

Ms. Bueso says these are the kinds of results the extra financing from the state package will ultimately produce. "Life is not fair," she said. "But we're obligated as educators to make it fairer, and money will help."

One of the most anxiety-inducing of the first-year goals has been the effort to turn over more decision-making in the schools to teachers and parents. The G.C. Burkehead

● 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.

faculty voted 40 to 5 before the school year started to begin an experiment in self-government that has them optimistic and jittery at the same time.

DIFFICULTY IN RESPONSIBILITY

Several teachers said it would be difficult to accept their share of responsibility from a system that had long told them what to do. "It's going to be a learning experience," said Bill Woolridge, a fourth-grade teacher.

Under the new plan, at least one school in each of the state's 176 school districts must start setting its own policy by January. The plan calls for a committee of at least three teachers, two parents and the school principal to decide, for example, how much time to spend on each subject, a detail previously set by the state. By the fifth year, the state program calls for these committees in every school, to assume control of 15 different areas of the management.

In one of its first decisions, the Burkehead committee, which has elected three teachers and is waiting for the school's parent organization to elect its two representatives, will address how to create one overall grouping for pupils of third-grade age or younger. The upgraded primary class was proposed in the mandated changes in the belief that young pupils progress better at their own pace, without facing the pressure of failing an early grade.

Alice Ann Folger, a representative of the Kentucky Education Association, the state teachers' union, says there is some uneasiness among teachers and administrators over the shared responsibilities of governing the school. But she said: "This is a chance of a lifetime. We'd better make the reform package work, because we may never have this opportunity again."

LIES ABOUT ASSAULT RIFLES

HON. BILL McCOLLUM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 1990

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to draw the attention of my colleagues to a recent article authored by Charley Reese which appeared in the Orlando Sentinel on October 11, 1990, which addressed the growing problem of special interest groups and some politicians and national news media who are deceiving the American public with distortions, misinformation, half-truths and outright lies in their campaign against semiautomatic rifles.

Testimony to Congress notes that military style semiautomatic rifles are estimated to be involved in only 1 percent of rifle-related homicide. And, military-caliber semiautomatic rifles are used in less than one-half of 1 percent of all violent crimes. Indeed, rifle use in murder is on the decline. About 3 to 4 million of our Nation's firearms are military-style semi-automatics, and even though these guns are available by the millions, the traces of such guns to actual violent crimes, like assault and murder, is only in the hundreds.

I encourage my colleagues to join with me in opposing legislation to ban domestic manufacture and sale of some semiautomatic rifles and seeking instead crime remedies that will provide solutions, not add to the crime problem while threatening the civil liberties of honest law-abiding American citizens.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the full text of the Orlando Sentinel column at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, in order to share the following views with my colleagues:

LIES ABOUT ASSAULT RIFLES ARE PROPAGANDIST'S WEAPON OF CHOICE

(By Charley Reese)

The amount of lies and propaganda directed at the American people, mostly from Washington but augmented by some national news media, has reached flood proportions.

We ought to be alarmed, because when people lie to us or deliberately deceive us, they have a hidden purpose. Otherwise, they would simply tell the truth. Intentional deception is never without motive. When people deceive us, they are attempting to manipulate us into doing something or agreeing to something that they think we would not do or agree to if we knew the truth.

The man who keeps from you the knowledge that a car has a bent frame does so because he wants to sell you the car and knows that you won't buy it if you know the truth. The same is true of politicians and special interest groups.

A good example is the media and political campaign against assault rifles. I'm not concerned here with arguing the case for or against banning these rifles, but merely to point out to you examples of deliberate deception.

In support of a ban, assault rifles have been called the weapon of choice for criminals, gangs and drug dealers. One quotation often used by the propagandists is from a Baltimore official who said, "We're tired of passing out flags to the widows of officers killed by drug dealers with Uzis."

But what's the truth? The truth is that in nine years, according to the FBI, which is the only official source of data on law-enforcement deaths, only one officer in the United States and its territories has been killed by an Uzi, and he was in Puerto Rico.

In fact, the FBI analysis of the circumstances of law enforcement officers' deaths shows that in nine years, only 12 of 810 deaths resulted from criminals using rifles on the list to be banned. More officers in fact have been killed by their own weapons, by shotguns and by knives than have been killed with the assault rifles on the list to be banned.

The FBI analysis simply confirms what anybody with experience already knows: The weapon of choice by all criminals is the handgun. George Wilson, chief of the firearms section of the Washington, D.C., metropolitan police, testified that drug dealers most commonly use pistols. Detective Jimmy Trahin, of the Los Angeles Police Department's firearms/ballistics unit, has testified that assault rifles do not appear to be the weapon of choice of L.A. criminals. James Moran, commander of the New York Police Department's ballistics unit, has publicly stated pistols or sawed-off shotguns are usually used by criminals, not assault rifles.

Furthermore, all homicides committed by rifles of all military caliber peaked in 1980 at 1,185, began to decline in 1983, and stand in 1989 at 981 homicides in the whole nation and its territories, according to the FBI uniform crime reports.

Recently, two notorious L.A.-based gangs were raided in their dens in several cities, and the only weapons found were pistols.

Finally, bear in mind that all homicides have declined during the 1980s and stood in 1989 at 21,500. To put that in perspective,

.000089 percent of Americans were victims of homicide in 1989. Accidental deaths in the United States have been averaging about 95,000 a year, of which only about 600 are firearms accidents.

I believe there are two motives behind the great campaign of deception involving firearms, not necessarily found in the same people. One motive is to divert people's attention from the failure of government to deal effectively with crime and the social problems that breed crime. Shift the blame to the hardware, and you shift the blame away from the politicians.

The other motive, more sinister, is to strip Americans of their constitutional right to keep and bear arms because, as Thomas Jefferson observed, elitists fear and hate the people.

We have more reason to fear liars and propagandists than we do common criminals or firearms.

THE KINGDOM OF LESOTHO

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 1990

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, the arrival of His Excellency, Major-General Lekhanya, Head of the Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho, in the United States is a pleasantly unique one and should be well received by all Americans. The specific purpose of Major-General Lekhanya's visit is not to seek financial aid from the United States, but rather to assure the United States that the Kingdom has accepted full responsibility for its own political stability and economic development.

Because of his positive and wholesome experiences while living in the United States, His Excellency is using the governmental operations of the United States as a model, as he seeks to implement sweeping democratic reforms in Lesotho. It is, therefore, significant that a new National Constituent Assembly was sworn in on June 28, 1990, and has been charged with the responsibility of drafting a constitution that will be structured to return the Kingdom to civilian rule by June 1992 and to institute other relevant democratic reforms, including a market economy.

His Excellency is acutely cognizant of the fact that political and economic reforms must operate in tandem in order to insure the political and economic development of Lesotho.

As a consequence, while here, he will be working diligently to encourage American investments in Lesotho, including the highlands water project which is structured to open up a vast market for American manufacturing and technology oriented companies.

Along these lines, Major-General Lekhanya is interested in the concept of providing a "level playing field" for African-Americans and other minorities who wish to invest in Lesotho.

In essence the plan entails the official development and implementation of approved investment guidelines which will provide for an allocation of from 5 to 10 percent of the total amount of foreign investments in Lesotho to African-American business firms and corporations. This should be done with the full understanding that these firms and corporations will

meet the same contractual obligations established for all other foreign investors in Lesotho. In the final analysis, the Kingdom of Lesotho could become a model for the involvement of African-American business persons in the economic development of Africa.

TRIBUTE TO JOSE A. FERRE

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, this past September we lost a prominent figure and a dear friend to all: Jose A. Ferre, a man full of dreams and ambitions, many of which he was come to fruition during his lifetime. Jose Ferre died of a heart attack in Puerto Rico at the age of 88.

Jose Ferre was known for his big dreams; namely, helping to shape Miami's skyline. In 1957, he vowed to build Miami's biggest building the city had seen, and by 1965 he did just that. The 100 Biscayne Building, at 30 floors, was in fact the tallest building in Miami at that time. His countless acquisitions in the form of real estate and his industrial empire catapulted him to prominence, being profiled in Forbes magazine in 1959.

A man who believed in the value of education, Jose Ferre went back to school as a middle-aged multimillionaire in the mid-1950's. He attended the University of Miami, where he received a master's degree in business administration. Prior to that, his father, Antonio Ferre, insisted that Jose get a further education so he received his bachelor's degree in business administration at Boston University in 1924. After receiving his bachelor's degree, he returned home to Puerto Rico to help build his family's business.

Financial ups and downs set him back some, but Jose Ferre was never known for giving up. It was as though every financial setback was a call for more drastic measures, followed by prosperous results. Jose Ferre retired to Puerto Rico in the late-1970's, and, as his relatives can attest, family was always of the utmost importance to him. His legacy is a testimony that hard work and a belief in oneself can lead to a productive and successful life.

Jose Ferre was survived by his children, former Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre, Mary Ann Ferre Coe, Jo Ann Ferre, Noel Ferre, Jose Antonio Ferre, Christina Ferre, and Emile Ferre; his brother, former Puerto Rican Governor, Luis A. Ferre of Ponce; his sister, Sister Isolina Ferre; 12 grandchildren and 6 great-grandchildren.

In remembrance of Jose Ferre, the family has asked that donations be sent to Centro Isolina Ferre, a nonprofit Catholic center that assists the poor in Puerto Rico at P.O. Box 213, Playa Ponce, PR 00732.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

POLITICAL GRAMM-RUDMAN ACT IS NOT A CURE FOR ELECTORAL ILLS

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 1990

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, I include at this point, an editorial from the Florida Times-Union of October 11, in which it is said, among other things, that the proposal to limit terms of office "restricts the freedom and power of the voters; not the office-holders at whom it is directed." The editorial emphasizes the need for more competitive elections and a better turnout from the voters. Both of these ideas would certainly seem to me to be in the public interest. Limiting terms of elected officials, in my opinion, would work some good where the elected official is an executive over many employees who may become rather captive in their point of view. This is not true of any legislative office, for a legislator has very few employees; and has no such political advantage such as is experienced by a Governor or a mayor.

[From the Florida Times-Union, Oct. 11, 1990]

POLITICAL GRAMM-RUDMAN ACT IS NOT A CURE FOR ELECTORAL ILLS

The move for what amounts to a political Gramm-Rudman act prohibiting the voters from returning legislators for more than a prescribed number of terms is the wrong way to attempt to revitalize an ailing political system.

Florida Gov. Bob Martinez is the latest to jump aboard the bandwagon. For him, it's a free ride since the two-term limit already applies to the governorship. In fact, until 1968, Florida's governors could not be re-elected after serving one full four-year term.

Voters already have the power to limit the length of stay of anyone in elective office by simply voting the office-holder out. What the term-limit amendment would do is to prohibit the voters from returning an incumbent to office after a prescribed length of time.

The proposal restricts the freedom and power of the voters, not the office-holders at whom it is directed. It limits the voters' sovereignty. It ties their hands. That is its most immediate, although little talked about, result.

The basic premise of the term-limiting proposal is that the voters are not to be trusted with such a precious commodity as an unrestricted vote. It is usually voiced as the only way to deal with the awesome power of incumbency.

Like a lot of the other proposed electoral reforms, term limitations treat the symptoms rather than the disease. Ways must be found to restore the vitality of the political system and this includes methods of getting candidates' messages to the voters without spending a fortune doing so.

Term limiting is a sign of justified frustration. If this frustration could be channeled into basic reform, it might save a badly faltering democratic system from breaking down. This limitation won't do the job and might make a bad situation worse.

Signs abound that the electoral system is in deep trouble. Pitiful vote turnouts are the most serious symptoms. The usual

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answer to this is to "expand the electorate" by loosening registration requirements.

The intended result has been to increase the number of voters. The actual result has been more in the nature of having more eligible nonvoters on the rolls.

Getting back to term limitations, there's plenty of turnover in the Legislature now. Twenty-four of the 120 members of Florida's House of Representatives have served only two years. Another 26 have served four years. Eleven have served six years, 30 have served eight years, seven have served 10 years, 12 have served 12 years and 10 have served more than 12 years.

The House is certainly not full of political time-servers. The novices and near-novices outnumber the ensconced veterans. The shocking electoral statistic for the House is that 44 of the 120 members got by without opposition in the current elections. Something is amiss there. Political party organizations should make an effort to at least offer voters an alternative. Another 11 didn't qualify to run again and most of these were veterans. Other incumbents were defeated in the primaries.

In the Senate, where the members serve four-year terms, 15 of the 40 members are first termers, 12 are second termers, seven are third termers and only six have served more than three terms and are above the suggested cutoff time of 12 years. Again, the record certainly doesn't reflect an institution being stifled by seniority.

In the 20 Senate seats up for re-election, four incumbents did not run again and at least two (one a 16-year veteran) were defeated in the primaries. But again, five were unopposed.

Before voters put restrictions on their own right to vote in order to cure a problem that, at best is peripheral and at worst is hardly even a problem, it makes sense to try to find ways to increase participation at the polls and to make campaigning for office possible without having a ton of money.

Some of the ideas, such as a return of the primaries to May and more effective restrictions on campaign contributions and spending, are being actively considered. Most of all, ways must be found to restore interest and enthusiasm to the electoral system. If people don't participate, democracy fails.

BILL ADAMS—A MODEL FOR LEADERSHIP

HON. PETE GEREN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 1990

Mr. GEREN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the Nation is suffering right now, suffering from a crisis of leadership and a crisis of confidence in all of us who make the decisions that affect their lives. A welcome exception to this sad state of affairs, however, can be found at Union Pacific Resources, Co., in my hometown of Fort Worth. The employees of this great company have found a bright star in the leadership of William "Bill" Adams.

Last week, Bill was honored as the Fort Worth Hall of Fame's outstanding business executive for 1990, an honor that comes as no surprise for anyone that knows a little history. Bill Adams has spent the last 4 years of his life as the chairman and chief executive officer of Union Pacific, and as he will tell you,

these were no ordinary 4 years. When he took charge of the oil company in 1986, it was an institution with little direction and dangerously close to spinning out of control—much like the Federal Government of today.

With oil prices at a dismal \$10 per barrel, the company embarked on an agonizing restructuring which resulted in the closure of critical field offices, the dumping of badly needed assets, and the layoff of hundreds of workers—much like the Federal Government of today.

Bill Adams could not have seen the light that waited for him at the end of the tunnel during those dark and bleak days. But if he was not quite sure how to pull his company out of its morass, he understood even less how to quit. If his boyhood on a depression-era farm taught him one thing, it was the power to perseverance and the virtue of hard work—a lesson from which the Federal Government could benefit.

Thanks to Bill Adams, Union Pacific Resources Co. is a model of American enterprise today. Even before the boost in oil prices that have resulted from the Middle East crisis, the company had rebounded into one of the strongest oil and gas companies in the Nation. While it was selling off its assets before, it is now planning to expand its drilling program. Unlike many companies around the country which are paring down their employee rosters, Union Pacific is expanding.

Bill's motto for living is "if you use your time well, you should be able to get everything done." Bill Adams is a model for leadership. We could all learn something from Bill Adams.

SPECIAL ORDER FOR FORMER MEMBER CHARLES P. FARNSLEY

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 1990

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of my colleagues a change in schedule for a special order for a former colleague, Charles P. Farnsley of Louisville, KY. It has been rescheduled for Monday, October 15.

My colleagues are welcome to contact my office for further details on the special order.

OBJECTING TO THE UNITED STATES CONDEMNATION OF ISRAEL

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am disturbed that the United States is actively supporting a U.N. resolution criticizing Israel for the deaths of 19 Palestinians during the September 8 rock-throwing riot in Jerusalem.

On the Sukkot holiday, the Palestinians attacked Jewish worshippers at the Western Wall. During this well-known Jewish holiday, about 4,000 Palestinians assembled on the

Temple Mount, stockpiling boulders, stones, and bottles. At the instigation of intifada leaders and Moslem mullahs, they attacked about 45 policemen on duty on the Temple Mount, burned their station, and closed the gates behind them, forcing the policemen to defend themselves. At the same time, the Palestinians also started attacking the Jewish civilians praying at the Western Wall.

The loss of any life is certainly a tragedy and we will lament this unfortunate incident for a long, long time. But before we go pointing fingers at anyone, we need to thoroughly investigate the scene, because that, Mr. Speaker, is the democratic course of action for which the United States has always stood.

Let's not initiate or support a resolution which condemns anyone unless there has been a complete investigation of this tragic situation.

DUTY-DODGERS DIDN'T SHIRK UNCLE SAM'S PAYCHECK

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 1990

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, I include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point the commentary of Brig. Gen. J.D. Hittle, USMC (Ret.), from the Navy Times of September 24, 1990. General Hittle served as Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Manpower and Reserve Affairs and also had a distinguished military career with the Marine Corps in the Pacific Theater in World War II. He speaks from experience and a lifetime of dedication to his country:

[From the Navy Times, Sept. 30, 1990]

DUTY-DODGERS DIDN'T SHIRK UNCLE SAM'S PAYCHECK

(By Brig. Gen. James D. Hittle, USMC (Ret.))

There are two sides to every mobilization. First, there is the one we see and read about. It is the system functioning as it should, with each unit, ship, aircraft and individual doing what duty requires.

Then, there is the other side—the dark, and often, shabby one. It is the one that seldom finds itself on the front pages. It is the story of those who try to evade the call of duty, to renege on their promise to serve.

I'm not referring to genuine conscientious objectors. The law makes proper provisions for them. I am referring to those who sign up in peaceful times, and then, when the going begins to look rough, they suddenly discover a lot of things about themselves. For instance, they can't wound or kill another human being, or it's against their philosophical or religious beliefs to pick up a gun. They don't support whatever kind of war it happens to be.

Ever since the United States, besieged by protestors on the home front, cut and ran out of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, serious defense observers have been pondering whether a crisis mobilization would set off another round of protests. The Persian Gulf crisis is still in its infancy, but already the nation has its answer to that question.

Yes, the Vietnam era's moral sickness is already here. It's an illness characterized by a willowy spine and an allergy to getting shot at. Press accounts of what is going on can't help but make patriots run to the

medicine cabinet for a big swig of Pepto Bismol.

The patriots are the ones who answer their nation's call to duty. They are the ones who shoulder arms and march in the direction of enemy guns. They, and those who support and salute their sacrifice, keep our nation strong and free.

But, unfortunately, there are the others. Already the duty-dodgers are coming out of the woodwork. What makes this current situation so disheartening is that the objectors have already sworn to do their duty as regular and reserve members of our armed forces. An article by William Matthews in this issue of Navy Times put the finger on this unsavory side of the U.S. call to battle stations. It is clear from the article that duty dodging isn't limited to a single isolated case. Matthews reports that the Central Committee for Conscientious Objection in San Francisco is receiving "about 60 calls a day." Those who called were obviously worried. The CCCO spokesman said the mobilization has "been a catalyst that is forcing people to investigate their moral convictions" as to military service and the possibility of going to war. Another press article referred to calls from reservists who "work regular jobs and assumed their reserve duty won't amount to much, except extra money."

GOOD MEMBERS DO THEIR DUTY, AND IF NECESSARY DIE DOING IT

I don't believe the legion of loyal servicemen and women who, often with financial sacrifice and with parting sorrow, do their duty, will shed any tears for those who deliberately take the cop-out route. Whether regulars or reserves, they voluntarily took their obligation. What's more, they solemnly swore an oath to do their duty. For instance, no one going into the reserve had the right to assume that "their duty won't amount to much, except extra money." Anyone who took the oath, took the reserve pay, and now is trying to avoid fulfilling the obligation is, in plain language, a "taker."

A presumably distraught reservist was quoted in the press as saying he realized "as he held a rifle on his first day of training that he could not kill another human being." Such a weak-kneed excuse doesn't wash. He had plenty of opportunity to sense how it felt to pick up a rifle before he picked up his reserve pay. Of course, he has no monopoly on not wanting to kill. During a career in the Marine Corps I never knew a person who simply liked to kill another human being. Yet, killing is what must be done in war. It is too bad if some forget this basic fact in the peaceful interludes between wars, but such forgetfulness does not release one from the obligation voluntarily assumed. What did he think war is a tennis match?

A woman in the National Guard was quoted as saying "Everybody's living in a dream world about being in the reserves. It's kind of fun, you have your buddies. . . . You go down there and run around, but mainly people live in this fantasy that we'll never be mobilized." If accurate, this statement says at least two things: Any officer or NCO who knowingly permitted such skylarking and misconceptions should have been busted. And, the squeezed taxpayers don't pay military salaries and the costs of constructing and maintaining armories for the "fun" of it. Preparation for war is serious business, and a prime purpose of the reserve is mobilization and going to war full time.

For those who were fantasizing about the purpose of the reserve, the time has come to accept reality. It is time to repay Uncle Sam by answering the nation's call to duty.

Some Vietnam duty-dodgers and border-jumpers were really ingenious. But today's cop-out artists don't have to take a back seat when it comes to thinking up ways to default on their obligations. An enlisted man reportedly called a counselor to ask if he would be released from service "if he shot himself in the foot."

Also, two women, a news story related, called at different times to inquire "if they became pregnant, would they subsequently be dismissed from active duty in time to undergo abortions."

Unpleasant and disheartening as these reports are, the regulars and reserves who are resorting to devious means to avoid their duty are, fortunately, a minority. But that certainly is no excuse for their unacceptable conduct. If for no other reason than fairness to the good service members who do their duty and, if necessary, die doing it, the duty-dodgers must not be coddled. They must be dealt with sternly as the law provides. Those who "take the queen's coin," as the old saying goes, must do their duty. The malingerers have taken the goodies. Now let them do their duty, or take the consequences.

Ever since our war to be an independent nation, the United States has had its share of shirkers. Essayist Thomas Paine wrote this while serving in our Revolutionary War: "These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country, but he that stands it now deserves the love and thanks of man and woman."

Human nature hasn't changed much in 200 years. We still have the "summer soldiers and sunshine patriots" skimming the goodies and turning tail when the muzzles of the enemy guns get close. But we can be thankful, as was Paine, for all the good soldiers who stand fast and do their duty. They are the ones who made, and kept, our nation free.

And, of course, we will always have the comparatively few who do not stand and do their duty. They, apparently, follow the old and cynical saying: "When the going gets rough, follow the rats."

UNION HIGH SCHOOL HALL OF FAME

HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 1990

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, Union High School of New Jersey will induct five of its distinguished graduates and an outstanding teacher as charter members of the Union High School Hall of Fame at ceremonies on November 29, 1990.

Their accomplishments are noteworthy and range from one of the greatest runners in the history of track to the vice president of Walt Disney Studios. Union residents are indeed proud to honor these men and women for their many and diverse contributions to our Nation in the arts, politics, entertainment, sports, opera, medicine, and teaching.

As a member of the Union High School class of 1933, Eulace Peacock earned fame

in the world of track and field with his record breaking speed. In 10 track duels with the famed Jesse Owens at the peak of Owens' career, Eulace Peacock finished ahead of Jesse Owens 7 times. He had a remarkable record in college, too, and was inducted into the Hall of Fame at Temple University and the National Sports Hall of Fame.

Martin Kaplan, a member of the class of 1967, is being recognized for his contributions in the field of politics and entertainment. A summa cum laude graduate of Harvard and Stanford Universities, Dr. Kaplan became a White House speech writer, and later was named vice president of Walt Disney Studios.

Gus Vlahakes, class of 1967, is an outstanding member of the Harvard Medical School faculty. He practiced adult and pediatric heart surgery at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, and is a graduate of Harvard Medical School.

Linda Heimall, class of 1959, is an internationally recognized soprano who has performed in over 40 major opera roles. She is listed in "Who's Who in Opera." She gave the opening concert at the New Jersey Garden State Arts Center and has performed throughout the United States and Europe. Linda Heimall also teaches young singers German, French, and Italian.

An artist with a worldwide reputation, Steven Sles is a graduate of the class of 1958 at Union High School. In addition to his art work that has been shown in 29 countries, Mr. Sles also is a distinguished poet whose work has been published in several languages.

Union High School is proud of the large number of exceptional teachers who have been in the school system. Their dedication and scholarship have been greatly responsible for the success of many of its students. In the field of science, Irwin Jaeger has excelled as a teacher and served as teacher and supervisor in the science department at Union High School. He earned the Distinguished Teaching Award at Princeton University, and is a consultant for the College Board Advanced Placement Biology Program, and a past member of the biology test development committee. Mr. Jaeger will have the chair of science and mathematics named in his honor.

This commitment to excellence has been maintained by the Union public schools and the board of education, and in the past year has earned the Union public schools recognition from the U.S. Department of Education, which selected it as a model school district.

I congratulate the charter members of the Union High School Hall of Fame, and trust that the list of outstanding graduates will continue to grow in the years ahead.

A TRIBUTE TO JUDGE GEORGE D. NEILSON

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 1990

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute and bring to the attention of this Congress, an extraordinary American who has served the city of Washington, DC, and this Nation with honor and dedication for 50 years.

When the noted Chief Counsel of Internal Revenue, E. Barrett Prettyman, who later became a judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals, became the Corporation Counsel for the District of Columbia, his first appointment as an assistant prosecutor was George D. Neilson. In this capacity, he tried hundreds of jury and nonjury cases, establishing an enviable record.

On April 29, 1940, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, on the recommendation of Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, appointed Judge Neilson to the court. In a rare occurrence, he was unanimously confirmed the same day by the U.S. Senate.

Upon the expiration of his first term, and on the recommendation of Attorney General Tom C. Clark, Judge Neilson was appointed to a second term by President Harry S. Truman. At the time of his appointment, he was one of the youngest judges ever appointed by a President of the United States.

After 20 years of distinguished service he retired in 1960 but at the request of Chief Judges Walsh, Smith, Greene, Moultrie, and Ugast, he continues to serve the court.

Judge Neilson has served in all branches of the court, and has a well-known reputation for courtesy, fairness, and gentlemanly courtroom decorum. He is perhaps best known for his leading role in upgrading the quality of justice in the court's traffic branch. A hard and efficient worker, his hallmark is common sense and always tempering justice with mercy. The passage of the years has not lessened his enthusiasm for his work. It is rare when even the defendant speaks highly of a judge, but in Judge Neilson's case, it is the norm rather than the exception.

He has served as consultant on the Traffic Court Subcommittee of the President's Highway Safety Conference and as a member of the Court Division of the National Safety Council, as chairman of the Federal Bar Dinner honoring the Supreme Court and the senior circuit Judges of the United States, and served as chairman of the D.C. Bar's highly successful reception honoring the Secretary of State and the ambassadors of all Latin American countries.

Along with his legal and judicial work, he has been active in civil and community affairs. He is a member of the D.C. Bar, the D.C. Bar Association, American Bar Association, American Judicature Society, American Society of International Law, Inter-American Bar Association, Columbia Historical Society, Fellow of the Smithsonian Institute, and the University Club. He also has taken an active part in promoting hemispheric goodwill, and has served as president of the Simon Bolivar Memorial Foundation, and spoke along with Presidents Truman and Gallegos of Venezuela, and Governor Donnelly of Missouri at the dedication of the Bolivar Statue in Bolivar, MO.

He also served as a member of the Cherry Blossom Festival Committee, the National Citizens' Committee for Columbus Day, and was chairman of the Embassy Participation Committee of the annual Christmas Pageant of Peace at the Washington Monument Grounds. He delivered the Fourth of July address before the oldest inhabitants of the District of Columbia and also the principal address

before the Daughters of American Revolution's annual meeting honoring the 177th anniversary of the signing of the U.S. Constitution. He received the Citizens' Certificate of Appreciation for Outstanding Service to the Community. He also has served as chairman of the court's committee of the Metropolitan Council of Governments.

Judge Neilson was one of the founders of the popular Washington Metropolitan Area Traffic and Trial Courts Program, televised weekly at different times over a 6-year period, by all local television stations. He appeared regularly as the presiding judge. Judge Neilson also has lectured extensively throughout the country at Governors' safety conferences and conferences of the American Bar and the D.C. Association. He also has lectured at Yale University and at other schools.

Judge Neilson was born in Logan, UT, attended public schools there, and was graduated from the Utah State University, where he was awarded the Distinguished Alumni Service Award in 1961. He later was graduated from the law school of George Washington University.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct privilege and pleasure to invite my colleagues to join with me in recognizing the accomplishments of Judge George D. Neilson, and acclaiming him a leader and role model for us all.

IRAQI-AMERICAN URGES DIALOG, NOT WAR

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 1990

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to put on official record the article, "Iraqi-American Urges Dialog, Not War" by John Nichols, national writer for the Toledo Blade. It appeared on September 27, 1990.

Dr. Abid Al-Marayati switches on the electronic news each morning, anxious to learn whether the collision between his two worlds will turn to war.

Mr. Al-Marayati is a Shiite Muslim, an Arab, a native of Iraq who was once one of that nation's representatives to the United Nations. But, at the same time, he is an American, a distinguished graduate of New York University, a man who makes his home on the west side of the very American city of Toledo.

Watching a televised report from the Persian Gulf, the University of Toledo's professor emeritus of political science heaves a sigh.

"I understand both sides. I may not agree with either, but I understand George Bush and I understand Saddam Hussein," he says. "The problem, I fear, is that they do not understand one another."

It is hardly surprising, considering his circumstances, that Mr. Al-Marayati would long for peace. He is not hopeful, however.

"I think the overwhelming emphasis is in the direction of war," he says. "Every morning, I wake up and I don't know what will be left of the Middle East."

The barrier, he thinks, is a refusal by each side to see humanity in the other.

Of Iraqis, and many other Arabs, he says, "The point has to be made that many, many

of these people think of the Americans as thieves and liars and supporters of evil."

Of Americans, he says, "We always tend to build a devil. We like to create a devil so there is someone to hate. There is a long list of devils, of demons, which we have created in the Arab world—Nasser, Khomeini, Hafez Assad, Kaddafi. And now there is Saddam Hussein."

"It seems to me we like to simplify things, to say that everything revolves around an evil man. This is not true. There are deep, long-term issues that affect the Middle East. They are not the result of a devil."

It is all a matter of stereotypes. And, Mr. Al-Marayati says, "these stereotypes can lead us to war."

At the root of the conflict is a dispute over how to define Kuwait.

America, and its allies around the world, see Kuwait as an independent nation under attack by Iraqi aggressors. Westerners define the world as a collection of nation-states, with internationally accepted borders that should be inviolable.

Iraq, and its Arab supporters, are less bound to the nation-state philosophy, Mr. Al-Marayati says. They accept the Pan-Arab nationalist ideals once advanced by Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser.

This notion argues that Arabs should erase their borders and link their fates. They question the validity of borders drawn by colonial powers, which pay little attention to the natural boundaries of the Middle East.

"One side says that Kuwait is a nation, and under the nation-state system it should remain so. The other says, 'But Kuwait was once part of Iraq,'" he explains.

Economic issues complicate the situation, Mr. Al-Marayati says.

Sparsely populated Gulf States, such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates, are extremely wealthy—as a result of vast oil fields within their borders. But far more populous neighboring Arab States, such as Iraq and Jordan lack the oil and the wealth. The disparity in Arab wealth is the source of deep anger and resentment in the Middle East.

"I'm not saying [the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait] was justified," Mr. Al-Marayati says. "But the Gulf States have exacerbated the situation. They have not been willing to share their wealth. They have forced oil prices down—which benefits the West, but harms poorer Arab States. They have refused to write off debts from the Iraq-Iran war—which was actually an Arab war. They have kept Iraq out of the Gulf Cooperation Council."

In addition, they have made Iraq access to the vital Persian Gulf more difficult.

Americans do not understand that divisions within the Arab world have made Hussein a very popular man in some quarters. The Rev. Jesse Jackson noted, after his return from the Middle East, "In Jordan, and Iran, and Algeria, and the West Bank, and Lebanon, and Libya, [Hussein] is hailed as a hero."

With so many political and economic issues stirring the Middle Eastern pot, simplistic responses are virtually guaranteed to make things worse, Mr. Al-Marayati says.

"The Iraqis do not respond well to pressure," he says of the Western military presence and embargoes against Iraq.

"With the Iraqis—particularly in this crisis—there is always action and reaction. Things escalate. If we put 260,000 troops in place, the Iraqis will put 360,000 in place."

The logical result of such a pattern of escalation is war, he says.

"You will have hundreds of thousands of people killed, Iraqis and Americans, and sadly, some of those body bags will find their way to Toledo," Mr. Al-Marayati says.

"Iraq will be left destitute. Arabs will not blame Saddam Hussein, they will blame the United Nations; they will blame the United States."

"And if Saddam Hussein is killed, someone else will emerge who will want to get even with the West, who will be more angry than Saddam."

In the Arab world, the political scientist says, "People will say to the United States, 'You destroyed our nation with a rich culture. You killed women and children. Why did you not negotiate? Why did you not see these people as human beings with problems of their own?'"

It is not too late to negotiate, Mr. Al-Marayati says. Last week, PLO leader Yasser Arafat indicated that Hussein would be willing to withdraw from Kuwait.

His requirements? That the former ruling family not be reinstalled at the helm of Kuwait, and that the United States and other Western states support an international conference aimed at resolving a variety of Middle Eastern disputes.

The U.S. response, Mr. Al-Marayati says, is "No negotiations."

"We want a quick solution. We always say, 'Out. Out. Out.' We do not even take the Iraqi offers seriously," Al-Marayati says.

He thinks it is time for a shift.

"Do not dismiss these proposals for negotiations," he says. "They should be seized upon, they have to be seized upon, to be explored."

"We should be putting our energy into creating a dialog, not a war."

Mr. Al-Marayati has not returned to Iraq since the mid-1950's—when he served as secretary to U.N. delegations from Iraq and Yemen. He never did meet Hussein, but the professor knows many players in the Iraqi leader's team. Several are United States-educated, he says.

They are, he argues, far more reasonable than most Americans might suspect. "These people are not crazy, not irrational. I know these people," he says of the Iraqi diplomats. "They are people with whom we can negotiate."

RESOLUTION SUPPORTS UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE

HON. HENRY J. NOWAK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 1990

Mr. NOWAK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend the Buffalo

chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc., for adopting a resolution expressing their support for their brothers and sisters struggling for freedom and peace in Ukraine.

The Ukrainian American Community gathered in the Ukrainian Home, "DNIPRO," in Buffalo, NY on September 29, 1990, urging all Americans to support the Ukrainian independence movement.

While much progress has been made in the relationship between the Soviet Government and the "Captive Nations" like Ukraine, clearly—as the Buffalo resolution explains—much more must be done before Ukrainians realize their dreams of true freedom and total independence.

Mrs. Dasha Procyk, a constituent of mine in Buffalo and chairwoman of the Executive Board of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc., has brought to my attention the resolution, which I would like to share at this point in the RECORD with my colleagues:

RESOLUTION

Whereas, the Ukrainian American community of Buffalo and the Niagara Frontier is following with deep concern the escalating strife and turmoil throughout Ukraine and the Soviet Russian empire; and

Whereas, the progressive deterioration of the critical situation of the empire is precipitated by the steadfast refusal of the Kremlin regime to relinquish its colonial domination of nations held captive within the USSR; and

Whereas, the entrenched Kremlin rulers are preparing desperate measures to reinforce the crumbling foundations of their imperial hegemony through the imposition on the Captive Nations of yet another "union treaty" tailored to continue the vise held over these nations; and

Whereas, the popular uprising of the people of Ukraine against ANY "union treaty" is spreading across the vast expanse of the country, as manifested by mass demonstrations, meetings and public gatherings organized by the Ukrainian Republican Party and other Ukrainian forces favoring independence; and

Whereas, popular protests against the imposition of ANY "union treaty" is taking place throughout Ukraine on September 29 and 30, 1990; and

Whereas, voicing their rejection of ANY "union treaty", the people of Ukraine are demanding, in its stead, the unconditional restoration of the Independent and Sovereign Ukrainian State as proclaimed on January 22, 1918 and subsequently reinforced on June 30, 1941; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That Ukrainian American community assembled at the Ukrainian Home "DNIPRO", Saturday, September 29th 1990 stands in total support and solidarity with their brethren in Ukraine in the ongoing relentless struggle to secure freedom and peace to their nation. Furthermore, we call upon our fellow American citizens to exercise moral courage and political wisdom to support national independence for Ukraine and other nations held captive in the Soviet Russian empire.

Likewise, we urge our elected representatives to the United States Congress to call upon President George Bush to employ political influence in tandem with economic power to convince the Kremlin rulers that the era of empires has passed and that time for national independence of Ukraine and

other Captive Nations has come as foreseen in Public Law 86/90.

Moscow must be compelled to abandon its nefarious scheme of a new "union treaty" and allow for the orderly restoration of an Independent and Sovereign Ukrainian State.

SADDAM GAVE UNITED STATES A WAKE-UP CALL ON DEFENSE CUTS

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 1990

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, I include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point the commentary of Brig. Gen. J.D. Hittle, USMC (Ret.), as he wrote concerning the situation in the Middle East and here at home in the Navy Times of September 3, 1990. As a combat marine officer in World War II and as a former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, he has had a distinguished career of service to our country, and he speaks from experience in the continuing defense of our Nation.

SADDAM GAVE UNITED STATES A WAKE-UP CALL ON DEFENSE CUTS

(By Brig. Gen. James D. Hittle, USMC, Ret.)

The fates that preside over the destiny of nations must have a special affection for the United States. Again, for the third time since World War II, the United States has been saved from its own strategic folly. This time Iraq's Saddam Hussein acted as if the drastic, planned defense cuts had already occurred.

For all too long we have been following a recurring, frightening and foolhardy pattern for a great nation. After the end of World War II, the United States drifted into a peaceful stupor. The war was over, the enemy had been defeated. It was a new kind of world, a world of peace and goodwill. Reduction in wartime forces was, of course, a necessity. But the cutbacks went beyond reason. And, as is usually the case when fads replace facts, the "easy war" theories got the spotlight. Seapower was viewed as a wasteful relic. The symbol of the "immaculate war" was the B-36 with an atom bomb in its belly.

The strategic fantasizing came to a jolting halt when, in June 1950, the North Koreans headed south. Once again we came face to face with the ugly fact of life that this old world still has international thugs who must be repelled by force. So, again the U.S. armed, fought the necessary war, suffered the inevitable losses—losses that might well have never occurred if we had not gone gayly down the primrose path of unilateral disarmament.

Then the United States proceeded to do after the Korean War what we did after World War II. We drifted right back into the dream world of utopian goodness in which we thought we did not need a strong and ready defense. So, again we went through the same kind of drastic cutbacks in personnel and weaponry.

Once more we learned that military weakness encourages, and actually invites, aggression.

For the second time since World War II, this time in far away Vietnam, we were saved from our self-inflicted defense poli-

cies. Once more an international aggressor interpreted U.S. defense reductions as a lack of will and an opportunity for a power grab. The result was the usual one. We started back up the hill of military strength we had so deliberately descended. Laboriously, and with great expense, we rebuilt our military might. We achieved superiority and militarily won the war. That we blew it politically is, of course, another story. The point here is that the United States had again been saved by the enemy from its own strategic folly.

It was the shock of Vietnam that helped keep the United States alert to the threat of communist aggression. The so-called Cold War thwarted the wishful thinkers from their goal of again dismantling our defenses. But to hold the fort against the cutbacks, even in the face of a powerful and poised adversary, was a constant effort.

We had no choice but to recognize that the United States had become the leader, and hence the protector of the free world. It was the reality of the East-West confrontation that kept our armed forces at a respectable level during the Cold War. As with all earthly things, the Cold War ended. Finally, communist Russia had to declare bankruptcy.

Once again the defense cutters broke out their appropriations hatchets and gleefully started whacking away at our armed forces. Overlooked, of course, was the reality that with the end of the U.S.-Soviet confrontation the world had suddenly become strategically destabilized. That the change set the stage for regional aggressors did not restrain the stampede for the so-called peace dividend.

The spectacle of disabling cuts in U.S. armaments and manpower has been, since World War II, a tempting situation for international adventurers. This time Iraq's Saddam Hussein was fretting for a chance to make his move. Like the Koreans and North Vietnamese before him, Hussein could not resist the temptation to strike. Swiftly, he grabbed Kuwait. Fortunately, his timing was off. If he had waited a bit longer, until the cut-the-military faction in Congress had done the job it intended to do, Hussein would have had an easier road to control of world oil prices and dominance of the Islamic world.

It is a sad commentary on our defense policy that at the moment we were preparing to shred our military strength, Saddam Hussein was preparing his strike toward the oil that is our economic sustenance. He must have been amazed, and impressed, at the spectacle of the United States tearing down the defense structure it so laboriously had built up. If we didn't learn it before, we should take to heart this time the lesson that voluntary disarming is an invitation for aggression. As history so consistently demonstrates, there is always someone ready to accept the invitation.

But while we are condemning Saddam Hussein for his barbarous aggression in the gulf, we should be thankful that he made his move now instead of later, when we would have had so much less to send to battle stations.

As a nation we must face up to the fact that we cannot continue to depend on the enemy to save us from our strange compulsion to destroy our military power. If the United States wants to survive as a great nation, it must act as a great nation, realizing that such greatness is based not only on our good intentions, but more importantly

on a resolute strategic policy and the continuing strength to back it up.

Now that we have fortunately been jerked back to reality by Hussein, there is one thing that must be done: go back to the drawing boards for the defense cutbacks.

Again, we are lucky we got a wake-up call. If the United States doesn't get off the defense roller coaster, one of these days we will be caught at the bottom and won't get back to the top.

TRADING PRACTICES AND KINDERGARTEN

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 1990

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend to the attention of my colleagues an article by Pat Choate, "Japan and the Big Squeeze," Washington Post on Sunday, September 30. In his article, Mr. Choate describes how the Japanese Government tolerated the formation of a cartel by the home Electronic Appliance Market Stabilization Council. This cartel monopolized the Japanese television market in order to allow it to absorb the losses it incurred while penetrating the American market. To further insulate their domestic market, the Japanese established double standards for imported American televisions, thus making it all but impossible for American companies to compete in Japan, despite still having the best technology. The final nail in this coffin of treachery came when, according to Mr. Choate, the Japanese falsified Customs Service documents in order to allow illegal rebates and discounts to American distributors to go undetected.

Mr. Speaker, the noted author, Robert Fulghum, achieved overnight fame and recognition for the simple aphorisms of politics and equality contained in his essay, "Everything I Needed to Know I Learned in Kindergarten." Basic truths, such as: Play fair, don't take things that aren't yours, and clean up your own mess. Mr. Speaker, with respect to our Nation's television industry, the Japanese have not played fair, they have taken things that do not belong to them, and now I am urging my colleagues to read the following article so that we may begin to clean up the mess created by the failure of the Japanese to learn lessons typically taught in kindergarten.

JAPAN AND THE BIG SQUEEZE (By Pat Choate)

How did Japan destroy the American television industry?

The secret history of that strategy reveals how Japanese manufacturers and the Japanese government first created an anticompetitive cartel and then reinforced it with diplomacy, fraud and the influence of Washington insiders. And it reveals how, in the end Japan made a direct assault on the entire American electronics industry.

Today, only one American television manufacturer—Zenith—is left (and under intense pressure to give up its TV division). Zenith is alone because between 1968 and 1988, a roster of some of the most distinguished names in U.S. consumer electronics—Philco, Sylvania, Emerson, Motorola,

RCA, Westinghouse, Admiral, GE, Magnavox and many others—either went out of the TV manufacturing business or were acquired by foreign competitors.

Japan's raid on the American market dates back to 1956, when the largest Japanese manufacturers formed the Home Electronic Appliance Market Stabilization Council, an illegal production cartel. The intent of the cartel was to monopolize the domestic market for television receivers, radios and other home electric products and to exclude foreign imports. Once their home market was secure, they would launch a drive against the richer American market.

The Stabilization Council set minimum price levels for domestic sales of TV and radio receivers; established profit-margin levels; boycotted nonmembers and denied foreign companies critical access to Japanese distribution networks. At the same time, the council worked with the Japanese government to raise a wall of tariff and non-tariff barriers to foreign imports.

Initially the council and its member companies met with opposition from the Japanese Fair Trade Commission (JFTC), created after World War II to enforce the anti-trust laws imposed during the American occupation. But the companies were never ordered to make any structural changes in their operations; benign neglect of antitrust statutes was the deliberate policy of the Japanese government.

Still, the JFTC advocated a Western-style, pro-competition approach. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), by contrast, advocated hardball industrial policies to advance the interests of domestic producers in global markets. MITI won and in the early 1960s targeted consumer electronics as a key element.

The first step in Japan's targeting initiative was to acquire America's television technology, which was then state-of-the-art. In the 1950s, U.S. TV manufacturers were international-minded, investing in European production facilities to get under Europe's tariff wall. But the only way they could generate earnings in Japan was to license their technology to members of the newly formed cartel. Foolishly, they did. RCA, GE and Westinghouse licensed and then transferred monochrome technology to members of the cartel. In 1962, RCA went one step further and licensed its color technology.

This put the Japanese in position to launch phase two of their plan: a full-scale assault on the very American companies that had licensed their technology.

In 1963, Japanese TV manufacturers created the Television Export Council to set cartel policy. The cartel members knew that their success depended on protecting their home market, using the profits generated by high domestic prices to cover losses incurred by selling the same products abroad at artificially low prices.

Government officials helped by ensuring that U.S. exporters were harassed by import safety inspectors; the Electronics Industries Association of Japan persuaded Japanese distributors not to handle certain American TV products. U.S. television exports to Japan soon fell precipitously. Japanese manufacturers were thus able to sell a set for more than twice as much in Japan as they could abroad.

Meanwhile, according to the U.S. Justice Department, Japanese manufacturers also had concocted a secret "double-pricing" scheme with the help of 80 American importers—among them Sears and Alexander's. Through this scheme, the Japanese

paid U.S. importers rebates of roughly \$40 for each Japanese set. Japanese firms also provided offsetting discounts on other merchandise sold to TV importers, as well as payments disguised as "market research."

To avoid detection by the U.S. government and lawsuits by American manufacturers, the participants in this scheme filed falsified documents with the Customs Service, citing what was known as the official "check price" as the amount they had received for each set. But there was no way for U.S. officials or American manufacturers to know how much importers were actually paying for Japanese goods.

It was a nearly perfect crime.

With the help of these secret rebates already low "check prices" and high profits from domestic sales, the Japanese could easily underprice their American competitors, often selling below production cost. Jobs in the U.S. television manufacturing industry fell 50 percent between 1966 and 1970. They dropped an additional 30 percent between 1971 and 1975, and 25 percent more between 1977 and 1981. When U.S. manufacturers realized what the Japanese were doing, they sought legal protection.

In March 1968, the Import Committee of the U.S. Electronics Industries Association filed a petition with the Treasury Department alleging that TV sets from Japan were being illegally "dumped" on the U.S. market. The Treasury Department began an investigation, sending questionnaires to five major Japanese TV makers—Sony, Sharp, Matsushita, Toshiba and Hitachi—seeking information about their U.S. sales.

The Japanese simply stonewalled the requests. The cartel members and their American partners knew that if their kickback arrangements were revealed, they would face fines and penalties totaling hundreds of millions of dollars. A year went by and nothing happened. When Treasury pressed its demand, the Japanese Embassy requested more time. So did Japan's American importers.

One way to frustrate the Treasury inquiry and avoid these fines was to shred the evidence. In October 1970, an executive of one U.S. importer wrote to his superior suggesting that the firm's files and back purchase orders be "purged." Another—perhaps more predictable—solution was a legal counteroffensive. Still, in 1970, Treasury could only conclude that, on the basis of the "check prices" reported by U.S. importers to Customs, there was clear evidence that the Japanese were dumping TVs. Finally, in March 1971, almost three years after U.S. manufacturers filed their complaint, the U.S. government issued an official finding that the Japanese were doing just that.

By then, however, much damage was done. What America's television firms now needed—and needed quickly—was for the Treasury Department to calculate and collect the anti-dumping levies the law required to offset the cartel's advantage. Calculating the levy involved a complex formula dependent on timely, accurate information from the Japanese about manufacturing and shipping costs, domestic price formulas and other factors.

Years would go by before the Treasury Department came up with a number.

While the dumping investigation dragged on, U.S. companies sought other legal remedies. In late 1970, the National Union Electric Corporation (NUE), whose products sold under the brand names of Emerson and Dumont, filed a private antitrust suit, charging certain Japanese companies were

engaged in a conspiracy to restrain competition and drive firms like NUE out of business. In 1974, Zenith filed a similar suit, challenging Matsushita's purchase of the entire Consumer Products Division of Motorola. (Matsushita is the Osaka firm currently discussing the acquisition of MCA Inc., a deal similar to Sony's purchase of Columbia Pictures.) To level the competitive playing field, Zenith asked Treasury to impose a countervailing duty on Japanese exports equal to the Japanese government's tax rebates which were, in effect subsidies.

The Zenith petition posed a dilemma. If Treasury ruled in Zenith's favor, similar countervailing duties could be imposed on most U.S. imports. To avoid a trade conflict with other countries, the United States would then be forced either to alter its tax system to conform to global trade treaties or to renegotiate the essential elements of those treaties.

Treasury chose a third option: It did nothing. Of its tens of thousands of employees in the early 1970s, only one overburdened official was assigned to administer America's countervailing duty laws. This gave Treasury officials the opportunity to bury Zenith's papers amidst huge stacks of unexamined petitions.

One former U.S. trade negotiator recounts a fundamental government tenet of the late 1960s and early 1970s: "our trade policy was to keep U.S. markets open and the Congress pacified." In large measure, this policy reflected the attitudes of Richard Nixon and his national security adviser, Henry Kissinger. Neither had much interest in trade matters, except when they impinged on foreign or defense policies.

But the repeated deliberate delays in enforcing U.S. trade laws hopelessly undermined the strength of U.S. television companies. It also made them easy acquisition targets. In addition to the Motorola-Matsushita deal, Magnavox was purchased by N.V. Philips, a well-known Dutch firm. Warwick Electronics, until then one of America's largest private TV manufacturers, was purchased by Sanyo. In less than a year, three other U.S. television companies were either acquired or forced out of business.

In 1968, there were 28 American-owned TV manufacturers in business. By the end of 1976, only six remained.

When Jimmy Carter became president, the Japanese cartel faced a minefield of proceedings and investigations, and in 1977, five cartel members—Hitachi, Mitsubishi Electric, Sanyo, Sharp, and Toshiba—hired former deputy special trade representative Harald Malmgren to solve their problems.

Malmgren who had served under Nixon and Ford and had helped Nixon prepare for a trade summit with Japan, was well equipped to earn his \$300,000 fee—and he quickly delivered. As the Japan Economic Journal reported: "In three short months, Mr. Malmgren was able to talk to all sides involved in the dispute, and work out a compromise...."

That compromise, later known as the Orderly Marketing Agreement (OMA), limited Japanese TV exports to the United States to 1.5 million units a year for three years. But it allowed the Japanese to use their newly acquired U.S. manufacturing base to fill orders that exceeded the quota.

But much more than the television quota was agreed to in those telling first days of the Carter administration. Carter's point man on trade was Robert Strauss, the newly appointed special trade representative and the former chairman of the Democratic

Party as well as a top fund-raiser for Democratic candidates. For Strauss and the U.S. trade negotiating office, bilateral issues like the TV case were little more than hindrances to America's larger General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) agenda. The Japanese, on the other hand, saw the GATT negotiations as merely a sideshow. They wanted firm control of specific end-use industries—especially the critical consumer electronics sector.

As part of a deal he ultimately negotiated, Strauss signed a secret side letter with the Japanese and agreed to provisions that would hamper American actions on television matters for years to come. Strauss committed the United States to:

Limit the ITC investigation of predatory pricing by the Japanese cartel. (Strauss wrote that he would urge the ITC "to confine its investigation to allegations of practices that are clearly not within the scope of the Antidumping Act of 1921. * * *")

Appeal an earlier ruling by the Customs Court in favor of Zenith.

Liquidate anti-dumping duties expeditiously. (The Japanese understood this to mean that U.S. officials would settle for little or nothing.)

Ignore monopolization charges against Japanese companies when they were acting domestically in accordance with the directives of the Japanese government. (To do otherwise, Strauss wrote, "would raise serious problems of sovereign immunity, act of state and comity." This gave the cartel an inviolable sanctuary from which they could pursue their anti-competitive schemes.)

Inform the Japanese government quickly of any significant findings arising from U.S. investigations of the TV matter, and be open to informal Japanese communications (that is, create a back channel).

A year and a half after Strauss made his secret commitments, Rep. Dan Rostenkowski (D-Ill.) learned of them. At a Ways and Means committee hearing, he asked Strauss for a copy of the agreement, which he was given for the record. Still, the U.S. government remained committed to its deal.

Strauss was, to say the least, badly outnegotiated. Indeed, thanks to Strauss, the cartel achieved a political solution to most of its legal problems in a single bold stroke—and at virtually no cost. It now had everything it needed to complete its assault on what remained of the American television industry.

By the late 1980s, as Japan dominated America's consumer electronics markets, the logical next step was to squeeze extra profits from this dominant position. When New York Attorney General Robert Abrams revealed in 1989 that Panasonic and Technics (both subsidiaries of Japan's Matsushita) had mounted a vertical price-fixing scheme in America, the firms immediately agreed to an \$18 million settlement—though without actually acknowledging wrongdoing.

By then, though, the pattern had become all too clear.

As of 1989, more than 20 former government officials with some responsibility for television issues had been hired by Japanese manufacturers or by the law firms and lobbying organizations that represent them. Many other ex-officials involved had gone to work for related Japanese interests. Under existing ethics laws, this is entirely legal.

What, though, is the cost of the decline and fall of the U.S.-owned television industry? Why does it matter that most consumer electronics are foreign-made?

For the United States, it has been an economic loss of historic proportions. During the 1980s, the U.S. market for VCRs alone generated more than \$71 billion in sales for Japanese manufacturers, and added significantly to the U.S. trade deficit with Japan. The loss of the American television industry also undermined the TV parts industry—a producer of such integral components as semiconductors, which are also used in hundreds of other industries. The Commerce Department's own analysts have concluded that a key factor in the decline of the American semiconductor industry was the loss of U.S. TV manufacturers, who were among its largest customers. Much like falling dominoes, the decline of the semiconductor industry now threatens dozens of other related U.S. industries, such as super-computers and advanced machine tools.

Japan today has a position of global dominance in the electronics industry. It has, not to put too fine a point on it, reached a point where it can easily launch similar strikes against all the high-technology markets of the world.

PAKISTAN SMUGGLING COMPONENTS AND TECHNOLOGY FOR NUCLEAR WEAPONS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 1990

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, in the October 10 Washington Post, there were yet more reports of Pakistan's efforts to clandestinely acquire nuclear weapons. This time they were after high-temperature furnaces, useful in fabricating nuclear weapons grade materials as well as missiles to deliver the bombs.

Over the last decade, Islamabad has compiled an extensive record of illegal and questionable nuclear transactions. During this time, they have repeatedly assured the United States that they have no intention of acquiring nuclear weapons.

In the late 1970's, Pakistan acquired an entire uranium hexafluoride plant through the assistance of a West German firm. This facility is useful for converting natural uranium into the form needed to enrich it to weapons grade material. At Pakistan's stage of nuclear power development the facility had little commercial use.

Pakistan received more assistance from foreign firms, especially West German concerns, throughout the 1980's. In its efforts to build a uranium enrichment plant, necessary to produce fissile material, Pakistan acquired design technology, essential electronic components and measuring equipment, vacuum pumps, specialized containers for the transport and storage of uranium hexafluoride, and many metric tons of aluminum for use as centrifuge housing. Like the hexafluoride plant, the centrifuge plant has little commercial value at this time for Pakistan.

Additionally, Islamabad has obtained or attempted to obtain from abroad such items as specialized x-ray cameras, specialized oscilloscopes, high-speed electronic switches useful for nuclear triggers, hot isostatic presses, and spectrometers, all necessary for various

stages of building nuclear weapons. Pakistan is also working on acquiring technology and components to produce tritium, a material necessary for constructing higher yield bombs.

Under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act, Pakistan may not receive United States aid because of its nuclear weapons program. The purpose of the law was to punish countries pursuing these weapons of mass destruction. But for almost a decade, we have made excuse after excuse, passed waiver after waiver, and sent more than \$5 billion to Islamabad. From the record our generosity does not appear to have slowed down the Pakistani nuclear weapons program one bit.

It is inconceivable to me that we could even consider giving Pakistan aid this year. How many solemn oaths, promises, and agreements do they have to break before we change our attitude? In the area of nuclear proliferation, Pakistan's word means nothing. They are the Joe Isuzu of bombmakers. Let's make the United States word mean a little more and keep our promise to cut off assistance.

The following is an article from yesterday's Washington Post about Pakistan's smuggling efforts:

**PAKISTAN TRIED TO BUY NUCLEAR AIDS—
ATTEMPTS TO PURCHASE FURNACES DETAILED**
(By Stuart Auerbach)

Pakistan, working through its embassy in France and intermediaries in Canada and Switzerland, tried at least three times this year to buy American-made, high-temperature furnaces that can be used in manufacturing nuclear weapons, according to documents furnished yesterday to administration officials and congressional investigators.

The furnaces Pakistan sought, made by the Consarc Corp. of Rancocas, N.J., are more advanced technically than similar pieces of equipment whose shipment to Iraq was stopped at the docks in August because of their potential use in making nuclear weapons, officials familiar with the documents said.

Further, the documents show that British authorities were informed in August that Pakistan was trying to buy similar furnaces from German and British manufacturers as well as another American company.

The documents, which were obtained by The Washington Post, surfaced as U.S. aid to Pakistan is coming under increasing attack from Congress because of a growing belief that Pakistan is engaged in a clandestine effort to develop nuclear weapons.

Partially reacting to this pressure, President Bush last week withheld military aid and future foreign aid until he can gain greater assurances from Islamabad that Pakistan does not have nuclear weapons and is not trying to build them.

Pakistan has steadfastly denied for years that it possesses nuclear weapons or maintains a nuclear weapons program, but administration officials and lawmakers are now greeting these assurances with greater disbelief. Nuclear nonproliferation experts believe Pakistan has pursued a nuclear weapons program ever since its neighbor and longtime foe India exploded a nuclear device in 1974.

In Islamabad on Monday, Prime Minister Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi said Pakistan had provided an "assurance" to President Bush, similar to those given in the past, that Paki-

stan's nuclear program is peaceful, Reuters reported.

No one was available at the Pakistan embassy here to comment on Pakistan's efforts to buy the furnaces.

The paper trail of documents shows that, starting in February, Pakistan approached Consarc Corp. with requests to buy arc melting furnaces that cost about \$3 million each. The requests came to the company's New Jersey headquarters as well as to one of its salesmen in Canada and to its British subsidiary.

In all cases, the orders were refused because of U.S. and British restrictions on the sale to Pakistan of equipment that could be used in a nuclear weapons program.

U.S. authorities said the furnaces would allow Pakistan to create the kind of system needed to produce both nuclear materials pure enough to make a bomb and metals that could be used to make missiles to deliver nuclear weapons.

They also cited the "circuitous approach" used by Pakistan—seeking the same time through different channels and from different sources—as evidence that the furnaces would be used in a clandestine nuclear weapons program.

"Judging from the routes they are coming in from, it is clear that Pakistan is trying to hide their real use," said one government specialist.

In turning down the bid of the Swiss company, Fernhandels A.G. Basel, Consarc salesman Manfred Dickersbach wrote that "many other agencies and firms" have tried to buy the furnaces on behalf of Pakistan, according to the documents. Dickersbach also noted that the specifications supplied by the Swiss company do not match the end result called for. Finally, Dickersbach said flatly that the material to be processed in the furnace "appears to be zirconium"—which is used to sheath reactor fuel.

"It sounds like part of a fuel fabricating operation," said Leonard A. Spector, a specialist in nuclear nonproliferation issues at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington.

The requests to buy the furnaces came from a variety of sources, according to the documents. The first was sent to Consarc's British subsidiary on Feb. 2 from the Pakistan Embassy in France. In March, Sen. John Glenn (D-Ohio) charged that the embassy helped to arrange for the illicit export from West Germany of technology and equipment associated with the manufacture of hydrogen bombs.

In April, the documents show, the company informed S. Muhtar Ahmed in Pakistan's Embassy in Paris that it could not get an export license to supply the furnaces.

In mid-February, meanwhile, Al Ferrari, a Consarc salesman in Canada, was asked by a Toronto consulting firm with Pakistani connections, Central Diagnostic Inc., about supplying furnaces to make high-quality steel suitable for surgical equipment, according to the documents.

Malik Khalid, an official of Central Diagnostics, denied that his company had anything to do with Pakistan's nuclear program. He said in a telephone interview yesterday that his company decided not to go ahead with the order because Consarc's furnaces are "too expensive" for Pakistan's small surgical equipment industry.

The search continued in April, when Pakistan's Directorate of Technical Procurement in Islamabad asked Consarc's British branch about buying six furnaces.

And four days after the Pakistan Embassy in Paris was turned down in its try to buy

the furnace, the Swiss firm, Fernhandels, made its first approach to Consarc. According to the documents, Fernhandels sent the identical specifications supplied by the Pakistan Embassy in Paris to Consarc's New Jersey headquarters and followed up three weeks later with a letter seeking to buy other types of furnaces. Fernhandels attached the same specifications to that second request that the Directorate of Technical Procurement used in trying to buy the furnaces from Consarc's British branch.

**COMPETENCY IN ENGLISH
URGED FOR YOUNG SCHOOL
CHILDREN**

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 1990

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, recently in Laredo, TX, Secretary of Education Lauro Cavazos gave a speech to a group of south Texas school superintendents. Secretary Cavazos said that students who cannot speak English on the first day of school are not ready to learn. As you might guess, that statement has drawn a lot of comment.

A group of 30 Congressmen, myself included, sent a letter to the Secretary commending his remarks. The letter said in part: "English literacy in our country correlates like nothing else with educational, vocational, and economic success." Since 98 percent of the people in the United States speak English, we believe that children should be ready to learn in English when they reach school-age.

However, there are those who dispute that. Almost immediately after Secretary Cavazos spoke, his remarks were branded as "disabling." Children, it was said, are capable of learning in other languages. This is true. But I ask you: Is it beneficial for these children to be learning in another language when they live in an English-speaking country? In France, where the predominant language is French, children learn in French. In Germany, children learn in German. In Mexico, children learn in Spanish. They are learning in the common language of their country, the language that will be of most value to them.

I believe it is time to take a clear-eyed look at language education policy in the United States. Languages serve a practical, common-sense purpose—communication. Our policy has to be judged in light of that basic reality. A language or dialect that severely restricts the number of people you can communicate with is a great handicap, no matter what its merits compared to other languages.

In other words, if I as an English speaker live in France among French speakers and I do not speak French, I will not earn as much money or get along as well in daily life as if I lived among fellow English speakers. The reason: Communication. I am handicapped by my inability to speak French.

A number of Hispanic-Americans in south Texas took umbrage at Secretary Cavazos' remarks. They felt the Secretary had said their children aren't capable of learning in Spanish. They are, of course, but that is not the point.

Spanish is a language of great beauty and subtlety, but if you live in an English-speaking country, you cannot use Spanish to communicate with as many people as you can reach in English. If you cannot communicate well with employers, you may not get a job. If you cannot communicate well with doctors, firemen, or paramedics, you may not get the medical attention you need.

Learning the common language of the land in which one lives is a great advantage economically, socially, and politically. Figures released 3 years ago indicate that Hispanics who can't speak English fluently earn up to 40 percent less than those who can, whether they live inside or outside Spanish-speaking communities. For teenagers with 45 working years ahead of them, English fluency can mean an additional \$100,000.

This does not mean that English is a better language than Spanish. It does not mean that Spanish should not be spoken in the United States. It means that the ability to communicate in English with 98 percent of the American population translates into a real economic advantage. If this were Mexico, where 98 percent of the people speak Spanish, the ability to speak Spanish would be equally valuable. Literacy in the language of the land in which one lives is the key.

Ladies and gentlemen, we have a staggering problem with illiteracy in this country. Twenty-three million Americans are functionally illiterate. Twenty-three million of our fellow Americans cannot read a prescription bottle or fill out a job application.

The economic loss to this Nation is tragic, but far more tragic is the loss of talent, energy, and drive that are drained from the life of our country by illiteracy.

There is a direct correlation between poverty and illiteracy. Missionary Frank Laubach, a medical doctor whose travels took him around the world, spoke often of that tragic relationship: "The children of illiterates die young," he said. "The mothers and fathers don't know how to care for their babies' health. The men and women can't grow better crops or get good jobs. They have no voice in their government. They cannot read or write."

With that in mind, it is truly astonishing that in the United States a student may go through school and graduate without learning how to speak and read and write the English language.

In New Jersey last year the State board of education announced that limited English-speaking students may take the test of basic skills required for high school graduation in any of 12 languages.

What the board didn't explain was how a student with only minimal skills in English can find a job in our English-speaking country or qualify for college entrance.

We must address the issue now. Without English language skills, the work force of the future in the United States will be undereducated. Secretary of Education Cavazos recognizes this. That is why he is urging competency in English for young school children.

Secretary Cavazos' position is controversial among his fellow Hispanic-Americans. Many realize, however, that he is speaking out of concern for the economic future of their children and this country. Secretary Cavazos is to

be commended for taking this courageous stand.

A TRIBUTE TO LOUISE LYNIP FOR 50 YEARS OF DEDICATED SERVICE AS A MISSIONARY IN THE PHILIPPINES

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 1990

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, tonight, in my district, an anniversary dinner will be held honoring Louise Lynip for her 50 years as a missionary in the Philippines. I wish to take this opportunity to salute Miss Lynip and call the attention to her efforts in that country.

Miss Lynip traces the beginning of her interest in missionary work to the preaching of her pastor, the Reverend Dean Bedford of Brighton Community Church, many years ago. One Sunday, she heard the pastor, his wife, and several missionaries speak about their work. It was a lesson which would shape her life.

After studying at the Moody Bible Institute in Chicago and completing nurses' training at New York's Booth Memorial Hospital, Miss Lynip left the United States for missionary work in the Philippines. There she began her work despite the wartime perils of World War II.

After the war, her interests turned to caring for orphans. In 1950, she founded what would become the Bethany Christian Home for Children. Tonight's celebration is also a tribute to the 40th anniversary of this orphanage. Miss Lynip has worked to make the home into a refuge for the poor and infirm of the Philippines. She has based life at the home on Christian principles and works to instill those values in the residents there.

Over the years, the Bethany Christian Home for Children has grown to include a school for grades K through 12, a health clinic, a working farm, a church, and an adoption agency. Clearly, Miss Lynip has built one of the most comprehensive missions in the world.

Mr. Speaker, Louise Lynip has dedicated her life to the betterment of the disadvantaged in the Philippines. She is truly an inspirational leader. I commend her for her work and congratulate her on the anniversaries she celebrates tonight.

SHORE UP! INC.

HON. ROY DYSON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 1990

Mr. DYSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute SHORE UP! Inc., and its outstanding personnel who are celebrating the agency's 25th anniversary in October 1990.

Mr. Speaker, SHORE UP! has been in existence on the Eastern Shore of Maryland for 25 years. During these years this caring agency has dedicated its efforts to the idea of "Helping People to Help Themselves."

When you look at this date in history, SHORE UP! was enacted by Congress as a

part of the Economic Opportunity Act which was created to eliminate the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty in this Nation. The cornerstone of America's war on poverty has been the Community Action Agency. Agencies such as SHORE UP! were created to offer the Nation's poor "A Hand Up, Not a Hand Out." Therefore, we must use this 25th anniversary to recommit ourselves to the elimination of poverty in the midst of plenty. There are still too many unfortunate people who cannot remain productive in society without assistance.

To keep the Eastern Shore community aware of the need for service to the less fortunate, a series of activities through the year have been planned. The 25th anniversary celebration will culminate with a week of events and a banquet to be held on October 19 at the Delmarva Convention Hall, Delmar, MD.

On the same evening of October 19, SHORE UP! will also recognize three outstanding members of its staff: Pearl Warner who has been with the Head Start Program for 25 years, and Christel Hitch Wilson and Shirley Milbourne Beckett, both of whom have been with SHORE UP! for 20 years. I would like to share with my colleagues some background of these women who have given so much to their communities over their decades of service.

Pearl Warner has been with Head Start for 25 years. She began in 1965 at what was then known as Get Set during its formative stages in Philadelphia. Pearl returned to Talbot County, MD, joining the Head Start Program in 1968, which was administered by the Talbot County Board of Education.

In 1978, SHORE UP! was awarded the Head Start Program. She was a Center Coordinator/Teacher until 1985. From 1985-87, Ms. Warner was a coordinator for the Head Start Program and a family service worker from 1987-88. She became a center coordinator in 1988, and at the present time she is located at St. Michael's Head Start Center.

Ms. Warner received her B.S. in elementary education from Bowie State University in 1951. She has taken additional courses in the summer and evenings at Morgan State University and Chesapeake College. Pearl has also received many certificates of recognition from her home church, Union United Methodist Church. Pearl is the mother of three children, Rhonda, Vance, and William. She is also the grandmother of four.

Christel Hitch Wilson joined SHORE UP! Inc., in October 1970 as a Head Start teacher at the Salisbury Head Start Center. In 1972, Christel became a Head Start director, then a center coordinator. From 1980 until 1986, Mrs. Wilson was an education specialist for Head Start, and in 1987 became a social service parent involvement specialist. Mrs. Wilson became the foster grandparent director in 1988 and is still in this position.

Mrs. Wilson received her B.A. in 1970 from the University of Maryland Eastern Shore. She has taken graduate courses at Salisbury State University, University of Maryland College Park, and Hood College.

While employed with the Head Start Program, Mrs. Wilson has received many certifi-

cates of various training on management and children.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to inform my colleagues that earlier this year, at the Annual Foster Grandparents Luncheon, I presented Christel with a congressional award.

Christel is married to Floyd Wilson and they have two children, Michael, 22 years of age, and Vonda, who is 13 years old.

Shirley Milbourne Beckett began her career with SHORE UP! in 1970 as a nutritionist for Head Start. She became a teacher aide at the Snow Hill Head Start Center in 1972, and in 1973 was assigned to the Berlin Head Start Commissary as a nutritional aide. Shirley was then transferred to the Stockton Head Start Center in 1980 as a teacher aide, and since 1985 she has been a teacher assistant, presently assigned to the Salisbury Head Start Center.

Shirley received her GED in 1975, and attended Wor-Wic Tech where she took classes in day care I and II.

Shirley has three children, Maria Beckett Curtis, 23 years of age, Amanda Milbourne, 18, and Anthony Milbourne, who is 13 years old.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate SHORE UP!, Inc., and each and every member of its incredible staff who have served the citizens of Maryland for the past 25 years. Their contributions to communities and families throughout the Eastern Shore are lasting testimony to the agency's motto, "Helping People to Help Themselves."

TRIBUTE TO KRISTIN L. SEEGER

HON. NORMAN D. SHUMWAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 1990

Mr. SHUMWAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join with me in paying tribute and expressing deep appreciation to Kristin L. Seeger, who today steps down as Director, Office of Regional Operations, at the Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA].

Kristin's contributions to FEMA's mission have been recognized numerous times, culminating in her receiving the Agency's Distinguished Service Award in December 1988. The award is the highest honor bestowed upon employees who have made substantial contributions to the Agency's operations. She has been an outstanding asset to the Agency, to the administration, and, as many of my colleagues know first hand, to Members whose districts have been ravaged by unanticipated disasters.

Her responsiveness to and cooperation with members of the legislative branch undoubtedly results from her first-hand understanding of our needs: Before FEMA was fortunate enough to gain her services, Kristin Seeger was one of our own. For 11 years, she served as a valued senior staff member to several Members of the House.

Kristin has served in her present Directorship since 1983 and, concurrently during 1985-1989, she also filled the roles of Acting Chief of Staff, then Deputy Chief of Staff upon the confirmation of FEMA's previous Director,

Julius Becton, Jr. In that collateral capacity, Kristin not only fulfilled the demands of her primary position—she also served as a critical liaison between the Chief of Staff and the Director to ensure the effective and efficient implementation and administration of Federal emergency programs. Despite the heavy, overlapping burdens of responsibility, Kristin continued to acquit herself with excellence, enthusiasm, and the sincere dedication which so readily motivates others. It is no wonder that her efforts were appropriately rewarded with the Distinguished Service Award: Her commitment to excellence was unwavering from her first days at FEMA, when she was appointed special assistant to the Associate Director of State and Local Programs and Support in August 1981.

Few circumstances are so disruptive as the aftermath of disaster. In those situations, no one is more welcome than a knowledgeable, helpful, extremely professional individual like Kris. Her ability to identify reasonable remedies for critical problems, and to see those remedies implemented is admirable. Additionally, she possesses sound management and administrative skills which, coupled with her ability to interact with others, have resulted in maximum effort from those she directs. Kristin Seeger embodies all the best characteristics of a dedicated and responsive public servant.

For selfish reasons, I am extremely disappointed to see Kristin leave FEMA. However, I am confident that she will continue to excel in whatever endeavor she chooses to undertake, and I am pleased to consider her a good friend. I know that my colleagues will be equally pleased to join with me in extending every best wish to Kristin Seeger, as well as our heartfelt congratulations and commendation on a job well done.

HORIZONS ON THE HUDSON MAGNET SCHOOL IS NAMED WINNER IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL RECOGNITION PRO- GRAM

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 1990

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Horizons on the Hudson Magnet School in Newburgh, NY, for being named a winner in the U.S. Department of Education's 1989-90 Elementary School Recognition Program. That program is a national school improvement strategy designed to identify and call attention to unusually successful public and private schools. Only 221 elementary schools nationwide received such recognition, and only 18 schools in New York State were selected for this award.

This year, in choosing the honored schools, special attention was placed on programs which stress the visual and performing arts and geography education. Throughout its history, Horizons has sought educational mechanisms which nurture and strengthen each child's gifts and talents. In order to achieve this, Horizons has put a special emphasis on the arts through its Unique Options Program

and by integrating the arts into the curriculum. The Options Program offers elective classes, taught during the last period of the day, to all students. Approximately 30 to 40 options are offered for 4-to-6 week sessions, in categories ranging from the primary and performing arts, to science and technology, sports, and literature. Examples of these classes include "Mural Mural on the Wall" which is a primary art class that involves painting a mural on the school building and "Author Author" in which K-2 graders write their own books.

The influence of art at Horizons is further evidenced by student artwork, lessons, and photos hanging in the school's corridors, and the presence of a visual arts teacher, a general music teacher, and an itinerant instrumental teacher in the classroom. Additionally, the students are taught the vocabulary, the elements, and the esthetics of the arts as well as how to make and perform art projects.

In preparing our children for the future, it is imperative that we instill the importance of culture and art into their minds, as well as value of academic achievement, a strong work ethic, and moral standards. I am impressed by the effort the Horizons School has made to ensure that their students recognize the virtue of artistic creativity. It is this kind of leadership in education that is essential to keep our school curriculums strong and diverse, and I sincerely hope that other elementary schools in New York, and around the Nation, will emulate the example set by the Horizons on Hudson Magnet School.

CELEBRATING HENRY BERMAN'S 80TH BIRTHDAY

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 1990

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a dear friend, Henry Berman, on this occasion of his 80th birthday. Tomorrow his family and friends will gather in San Francisco to celebrate Henry's life. San Franciscans from all walks of life will honor Henry Berman as he is truly a San Francisco treasure.

Henry was born in New Haven, CT, and grew up in Springfield, MA. After working on a ranch in Arizona, Henry moved to San Francisco where he has lived ever since with his wife Esther.

Henry's contributions to San Francisco can be seen in various corners of the city—he was a workman on the San Francisco opera house, he owned H. Berman & Co. Liquor Distributor, he served on San Francisco Board of Permits and the San Francisco Commission of Public Utilities; he headed the San Francisco Fire Commission and he still serves as a San Francisco fire commissioner. For the last 18 years Henry has worked for Seagrams and to this day, is still working.

The Jewish community in San Francisco is fortunate to have Henry as their No. 1 advocate and fundraiser. Henry heads the Jewish Community Federation and works on their fundraising campaign. He is also the vice president of the Anti-Defamation League of

the Pacific-Central Region and last year served as the chairman of the Society of Fellows—the fundraising committee of the Anti-Defamation League.

In honor of Henry's commitment to education and children, the American Israel Political Action Committee [AIPAC] has developed a Henry Berman Scholarship Fund and just this year, for his 80th birthday, his friends started a Henry Berman Scholarship Fund through the Alfred Fromm Institute. This scholarship will enable adults to receive higher education.

Although job and community activities consume much of Henry's time, he always finds the opportunity to enjoy a golf game and a dedicated golfer Henry is—when he first started golfing he could not find any left-handed golf clubs, so he learned to play golf right handed. Just one more example of Henry's persistence.

Henry is the proud father of two sons, Ronald and Robert, and has two grandchildren, Debbie and Nancy Berman.

Mr. Speaker, it is not often that we have friends, like Henry with such energy and spirit at the age of 80. Henry is a joy and an inspiration to all of us. It gives me great pride and pleasure to honor him today on the floor of the House of Representatives on his 80th birthday. Congratulations Henry.

SUPPORT THE REAUTHORIZATION OF THE NEA

HON. DENNY SMITH

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 1990

Mr. DENNY SMITH. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I voted to support the reauthorization of the National Endowment for the Arts. I did this for one reason: Chairman John Frohnmayer.

I supported and endorsed fellow Oregonian John Frohnmayer for Chairman of the NEA, and I believe he is working to bring respectability and accountability back to the National Endowment for the Arts. He must be given a fair chance to accomplish this task.

Like all Americans, I am against public funding of pornography, and will vote against all attempts to retain such funding. The Federal Government has no business funding obscenity, and I could not agree more with Chairman Frohnmayer's March 1990 statement regarding this very issue:

I and the National Endowment for the Arts oppose obscenity unequivocally. It is the antithesis of art. It is without soul. It conveys no message. It degrades humanity, and it sickens me.

Chairman John Frohnmayer has already instigated a policy to rehabilitate an ailing NEA. During his short tenure, he has already turned down four grants due to objectionable content. John Frohnmayer has also strengthened the panel process to become more representative of the American public both geographically and religiously. A layman has been added to every panel.

John Frohnmayer is instituting changes that will make the National Endowment for the Arts accountable to the public. Mr. Speaker, the chairman deserves a chance to prove that the

NEA is worthy of funding, and I am willing to give him that chance.

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE HONORS SESQUICENTENNIAL FOR DAVISON TOWNSHIP

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 1990

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues and the Nation an event that will occur on October 23, 1990 in Davison, MI, commemorating the establishment of Davison Township. On this day, Davison Township will celebrate its sesquicentennial.

The service that this find township has given to the Davison community can be traced back to April 1840, when it was recognized by the Michigan Legislature. The first township meeting was held on April 6, 1840 at the home of Goodenough Townsend, a Davison Township pioneer. The township was organized in Lapeer County. The Michigan State Legislature extended the boundaries of Genesee County in March 1843 to include Davison Township and three other townships. Township officials requested the change for commercial and business reasons.

More than any other form of local government, America's townships are rooted in rural and small town traditions. The townships are the level of Government closest and most responsive to the people. They are a viable form of grassroots democracy. The powers and authorities of Michigan's 1242 townships rank among the strongest in the country.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I ask my fellow Members to join me in recognizing Davison Township as an outstanding township which has significantly contributed to improving the quality of life in our community.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE CAPT. ROBERT E.J. MARCHESE

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 1990

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, the Williamsport Police Department and Pennsylvania's 17th Congressional District lost a faithful public servant with the passing of Capt. Robert E.J. Marchese.

A 22-year city police veteran, Captain Marchese was a graduate of the Pennsylvania State Police Academy, and the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University. He also attended the former Williamsport Narcotic Identification School in 1971.

Captain Marchese joined the police department on April 25, 1968. During the early 1970's, he assisted with special assignments while serving as county deputy sheriff. In February 1980, he was promoted to corporal. When the present city police chief was appointed back in January 1988, Captain Marchese became his administrative assistant. In this capacity, Captain Marchese was an im-

portant asset to all homicide and other investigations, contributing to the safety and welfare of the community. Last January, Mr. Marchese achieved the rank of captain.

Captain Marchese was recognized for valor numerous times. In 1974, he received the Department's Officer of the Month Award. And in 1975, he was recognized for aiding a team of officers in the apprehension of a gunman who was randomly firing a rifle on a residential street in Williamsport. Finally, Captain Marchese received a commendation for assisting in a 1987 city fire, where the lives of three elderly people were saved.

These acts of heroism are examples of Captain Marchese's selfless dedication and willingness to come to the aid of others at the risk of his own life. That very fact deserves commendation alone.

Capt. Robert E.J. Marchese was a true patriot, a dedicated public servant, and a father who instilled in his children and colleagues a respect of law and order, and the love of community. He put himself in danger 24 hours a day, every day, for 22 years, committing himself fully to aid those in need—strangers who required his never-ending service. Fortunately, Captain Marchese was there to give it to them.

He was a true American and he will be deeply missed. I extend my sympathy to his colleagues and to the entire Marchese family.

CENSORSHIP OF THE ARTS

HON. GREG LAUGHLIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 1990

Mr. LAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I do not believe in censorship of the arts, but I do believe that projects sponsored with taxpayer dollars should be responsive to its guarantors, the American people. My constituents are offended by projects recently funded by the NEA. Yet their tax dollars fund such work while at the same time the U.S. Government is asking them to give up Medicare benefits and agricultural income supports.

We tried to send a clear message to the NEA last year by cutting its funds by \$45,000 which is the amount that the offensive projects received. But since then, questionable projects have continued to be funded with taxpayer money.

It is obvious to me, Mr. Speaker, that if the NEA cannot impose standards on itself, it is our responsibility to do it. By prohibiting funding for obscene or indecent works, the Regula amendment would do just that.

**A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO
THE SAN PEDRO BAY HISTORICAL
SOCIETY IN HONOR OF
THE OPENING OF THE MULLER
HOUSE MUSEUM**

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 1990

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to the San Pedro Historical Society on the occasion of the dedication ceremony formally opening the Muller House as a community historical museum. Because this exceptional organization plays such an important role in the preservation of the culture and history of San Pedro, I wish to offer this congressional salute.

In 1974, a group of civic-minded citizens, seeking ways to preserve the unique harbor area so rich in history and important in the development of Los Angeles proper, banded together to form the San Pedro Bay Historical Society.

The primary purpose of the society was, and remains to this day, the restoration and preservation of historical buildings and landmarks in the San Pedro Bay area and to disseminate information about the history of the area. It was incorporated by the State of California as a nonprofit organization on March 3, 1975.

In 1984, the Muller House was donated to the San Pedro Bay Historical Society and moved to its present location to safeguard its protection. The Muller House, built in 1899 and purchased by William Muller in 1901, has quickly become a representation of life in San Pedro at the turn of the century. The house has been moved three times since its construction, and renovated several times by the Muller family. Beautiful African gum woodwork was installed in the house by Mr. Muller, and several rooms and a sunporch were added in later years. The house offers its visitors extensive gardens including roses, bougainvillea, fruit and magnolia trees, and an interesting fish pond made of rocks and shells.

Mr. Speaker, as a resident of San Pedro, I can attest to the tremendous changes which have occurred in recent years. The San Pedro Bay Historical Society has done an exceptional job of preserving for me and many other citizens of this fine city, the memories of a time when San Pedro was just a little sleepy port town. Today it is a bustling community filled with activity and civic pride. The society will help us pay tribute to the past as we enjoy the present.

**TRIBUTE TO PHYSICAL
THERAPISTS**

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 1990

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to all physical therapists. Physical therapists are working hard in my district and around the country to make a difference—one person at a time.

Their work does more than prepare a physically challenged person for employment, more than building muscles and acquiring skills; it builds confidence, dignity, self-respect and fulfillment. Physical therapy can really mark the beginning of a new life.

I would especially like to commend the efforts by the staff at the Center for Evaluation and Rehabilitation, Inc., in Warren, MI. By providing professional services, the center's staff are satisfying some important needs to the physically challenged community. I want support groups, such as the center, to be assured their efforts are being recognized at the national level.

The gains physical therapists have made in providing rehabilitation services have been exceptional. I am very pleased to see organizations, such as the Center for Evaluation and Rehabilitation, Inc., having an impact at the local level. Through their hard work, physical therapists are opening the doors to new employment opportunities for people who would otherwise encounter difficulties. This is a precedent I would like to call on others to follow. Continued progress providing support to the physically challenged makes our community a better place to live for everyone.

Many years ago, physical therapy was inaccessible to thousands of people across the country. Now it's one of the building blocks of our community. Like few others, physical therapists enrich our community through the individuals they help.

Above all Mr. Speaker, I pay tribute to those challenged individuals who never give up the desire to try. In circumstances where some have given up, these individuals are accepting new challenges, going back to work and increasing their understanding of themselves and their importance to their community.

EFFECTIVE DEFICIT REDUCTION

HON. JOLENE UNSOELD

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 1990

Mrs. UNSOELD. Mr. Speaker, the American public is rightly outraged with the apparent inability of the administration and Congress to hammer out fair and effective deficit reduction.

It is absolutely clear that we must do three things: First, make the rich pay their fair share in any revenue raising package; second, hold the line on domestic spending, shifting funds to investments that will make us more capable and competitive in the future; and third, cut defense spending and weapons that are outmoded remnants of the cold war. Our Persian Gulf strength should no longer be sapped by a focus on strategic arms.

Unfortunately, the rich, the oil companies, and the Pentagon are fighting to preserve the sweet deal they enjoyed in the 1980's. Those fiscal distortions of 1980's should end. Working America should not have to make up the deficit. We should not undermine our future competitiveness.

The Defense appropriation is \$5 billion over the House-passed authorization level;

Funding for energy alternatives like solar would be eliminated while oil companies get billions in tax incentives; and

The Student Loan Program would be gutted.

We can do better than this.

**A TRIBUTE TO SPALDING HIGH
SCHOOL**

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 1990

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Archbishop Spalding High School on the occasion of the silver anniversary of its founding. Faculty, staff, alumnae and students of this fine school should be very proud of the 25 years that Archbishop Spalding High School has stood as a preeminent institution of learning.

Founded in 1966 by His Eminence, Laurence Cardinal Sheehan and located in Glen Burnie, the school's purpose is to serve the Catholic communities in suburban Washington, Annapolis and Baltimore. Initially an all girls school, the Archbishop Spalding High School has been coeducational since 1971, and its goal has always been to encourage students to work to their full potential. The value of schools such as this one to American society, delivering students of intellectual promise, civic responsibility and moral integrity, cannot be overstated.

On this, the Archbishop Spalding High School's 25th anniversary, I wish it continued success as it serves the citizens of the State of Maryland.

**MISUNDERSTANDING BETWEEN
THE INTERNAL REVENUE
SERVICE AND THE STATE OF
MARYLAND**

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 1990

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to assist thousands of teachers and State employees in my State who have been caught in a misunderstanding between the Internal Revenue Service and the State of Maryland.

Over the past decade, the State of Maryland has adopted a series of incentives to encourage its employees, including teachers, to transfer funds from one retirement system to a new one. Many of the employees, upon receiving their distribution, rolled it over into an individual retirement account. Most did so with the understanding that the entire transaction would have no tax consequences.

Now they have learned that understanding was mistaken. The IRS has issued a private letter ruling stating that the distributions are in fact taxable, and subject to interest and penalties. In some cases, for employees who had served 30 years and were rolling over the entire balance of their retirement accounts, the taxes, interest, and penalties involved total tens of thousands of dollars.

Mr. Speaker, this is a cruel burden to place on working people. At stake are the plans they have made for their retirement. They have acted responsibly, in good faith, to save for their retirement. They have done so, in fact, in response to incentives offered by their State government, and, importantly, from their Federal Government. They do not deserve to be traumatized and have their retirement security threatened in this manner.

The failure of Americans to save money is a well-known problem in our economy. Low savings rates hinder capital formation, and create serious problems for those who reach retirement age and are dependent solely on Social Security.

To encourage savings, we have enacted laws providing favored tax treatment for pension plans. The teachers and State employees in Maryland were responding to those incentives. They participated in their pension plan. When the State shifted its emphasis to a new plan, thousands of employees went along, shifting their funds into an IRA. Now they are being penalized for playing by the rules. It's not fair. The bill I am introducing today restores fairness for those who have acted responsibly to maintain their retirement plans.

A BILL TO AMEND THE HISTORIC SITES, BUILDINGS AND ANTIQUITIES ACT

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 1990

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, earlier this week the House passed an important piece of legislation which I strongly supported. This bill, H.R. 2582, amends the Historic Sites, Buildings and Antiquities Act. Although there are many fine conservationist measures contained in this bill, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention a particular provision included in this legislation which is of great interest to those of us who wish to preserve our Nation's Civil War history.

I am referring to the section in the bill which directs the Secretary of the Interior to study

the suitability of including certain Shenandoah Valley Civil War sites within the National Park System. The reason we need this legislation is simple: These historic sites are today being threatened by encroaching development. By conducting a thorough review of these battle sites, I feel a greater understanding of the war that ultimately defined this Nation can be gained.

Many important engagements between the Union and the Confederacy occurred in this area located in both Virginia and West Virginia, such as the Battles of Winchester, the Battle of New Market, the Battle of Kernstown, and the Battle of Cedar Creek, to name a few. It is hard to believe that even though the events in this area enormously influenced the course of the war, not one battle site is represented in the National Park System.

Mr. Speaker, the need to preserve and protect our Nation's Civil War battlefields cannot be understood. H.R. 2582 lays the groundwork for us to forever honor and remember the brave Americans who made the ultimate sacrifice on those battlefields.

IN HONOR OF NAIA 50TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 1990

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, the North American Indian Association of Detroit in my home district is scheduled to celebrate its 50th anniversary tomorrow, October 13.

The oldest urban Indian Center in the United States providing continuous service, NAIA has contributed much to the lives of native Americans and, indeed, to the entire community.

The association was founded in 1940 as a social club for Detroit's Indian community. It has since evolved into much more. It offers outreach programs that bring youth and seniors together, job training, and countless other services. It was also instrumental in getting the Michigan Legislature to recognize the

fourth Friday in September as Native American Day, a day that celebrates the history, culture, and achievements of native Americans.

I am proud to commemorate this milestone in the life of an extraordinary organization that does such valuable work. I salute the North American Indian Association.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 1990

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I am lucky enough to represent the district which includes Independence National Historical Park.

Independence National Historical Park, dubbed "America's most historic square mile," is the home of the Liberty Bell and Independence Hall. It is the foremost attraction for visitors to the city of Philadelphia and is one of the most popular parks in this country.

Unfortunately, Federal support for Independence National Historical Park has dropped dramatically. While Park Service officials have done their best to cope with diminishing resources, many parts of the park are in a state of decay.

The roof on Independence Hall leaks, its shingles turn to sawdust in your hands. One entire section of the mall is in a state of total decay. When visitors enter the third section of the mall they are greeted with a sign that reads "Danger. Uneven walking surface. Enter at your own risk."

But thanks to the leadership of Congressmen YATES, MURTHA, and McDADE the roof on Independence Hall will be fixed and the third block of the mall will be restored.

Mr. Speaker, every day thousands of people come to Philadelphia to see the place where this Nation was born. Thanks to the work of this House they will see a park worthy of that tradition.