

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE C-17: THE CONTINUING
NEED FOR STRATEGIC MOBILITY

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, the past year has brought remarkable changes in the world, changes which have greatly impacted our thinking on the necessity and numbers of American forward-deployed troops. The virtual disintegration of the Warsaw Pact as an effective fighting force, the eruption of democracy in Eastern Europe, and the imminent reunification of Germany have all brought into question the need for a large American troop presence in Europe. The Central Intelligence Agency's new estimates of greatly increased warning time that American and allied forces would have before a Soviet invasion of Western Europe means we can look seriously at how to bring the majority of our boys home from Europe. Any "floors" that the administration has recommended on numbers of United States servicemen in Europe are quickly turning into "ceilings." To complement European developments, Secretary of Defense Cheney recently announced troop reductions in the Pacific Rim.

Yet not all is peaceful in the world. Saddam Hussein vividly demonstrated how the United States will be challenged by the forces of aggression and unlawfulness in the years to come. As much as we pray for peace, we must prepare for war. This is a sad fact, but a reality we must face. America must be ready to defend its far-flung vital interests around the globe and to stand up to those who would try to have their way through force of arms.

I make this statement today because I have seen a disturbing trend. Notwithstanding the situation in Iraq, there are many Americans who would rush to bring all our troops home, leaving the United States an isolated and impotent power. The death of hundreds of thousands of American servicemen in the past century should have taught us by now that peace is to be earned and not wished for. I believe we can start to reduce America's forward-deployed forces, but we must then build the ships and planes we need to put them back in place should the circumstance arise. A soldier or a tank sitting in the United States counts for little if we do not have the capability to put that force on target when needed.

This fact makes it imperative that Congress support the C-17, the next-generation cargo plane for the airlift command. This program will provide the United States with the capacity to move large amounts of material over short periods of time, on airfields that are short and primitive. The plane can perform both the tactical and strategic mission; a capability no other airlift cargo plane in the Air

Force's Military Airlift Command can perform. We can look to "Operation Just Cause" in Panama to see the demands upon strategic airlift. This relatively small operation used a staggering percentage of our airlift capability. In the first days of our deployment to Saudi Arabia, our cargo and transport aircraft were able to put a credible defense force between Saddam Hussein and the Saudi oilfields. The "aluminum highway" of airlift was solely responsible for making our presence a viable one from the start.

While it is little known, we currently have an airlift shortfall of some 23-million ton-miles below our assessed needs. The planes used in Operation Desert Shield to transport troops and equipment, C-141's and C-5's, are old, and are not getting any younger. The newer aircraft of the two, the C-5, is 20 years old. At some point in the near future, a significant amount of our airlift will have met its useful service life. The structures can only take so many flying hours. In fact, the C-141's used in Desert Shield started showing structural defects almost immediately. The C-17 not only modernizes an aging fleet, but remedies our serious shortfall.

I am very concerned that Secretary of Defense Cheney's major aircraft review, in which he decided to cut the number of C-17's procured from 210 to 120, bit too deeply into the number of these aircraft we are going to build. The 1991 Senate Armed Services Committee report reads: "The Secretary's decision to cut the total C-17 program does not appear to have been based upon the sort of rigorous analysis that would come from having an updated Congressionally Mandated Mobility Study [CMMS]." We need to go back and study our airlift requirements for the future, with a keen eye to the demands of today.

Giving the armed services and the President the capability to respond to crises with the proper application of force is critical. All the sophisticated hardware, quality personnel, and training in the world matter not one bit if our military forces cannot be put on target in a timely manner. The C-17 allows the President great flexibility and the capacity for a speedy response in a wide range of conflicts. If we are to maintain our status as the leader of the free world, and preserve democracy for future generations, we must have this program and we must fully support it with the necessary funding.

TRIBUTE TO COL. STANLEY G.
PRATT

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an exceptional member of my

district who has made outstanding civic contributions to his community throughout the years.

Col. Stanley G. Pratt, USMC, is currently the Marine Corps representative to the Naval War College and Naval Education and Training Center. Stanley is a well traveled and well honored officer and has served at stations from coast to coast and overseas. He has faithfully served this country both in times of war and of peace, earning several medals and awards for outstanding performance. Among these citations and decorations are the Navy Commendation Medal, the American Campaign Medal, the Vietnam Service Medal with six stars, and the Bronze Star. Colonel Pratt has truly earned the respect of his fellow officers through his outstanding record.

Colonel Pratt is also active in his community outside of his military career. Stanley has given countless hours to charitable groups throughout his community. His devotion and caring for his fellow citizens serves as a model for us all.

On this occasion I extend my congratulations to Stanley, his wife Donna, and their three children and wish them all continued success and best wishes for the future.

THE VOICE OF AMERICA SERVES
AMERICAN HOSTAGES

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the Voice of America [VOA] has served the United States for over 40 years, broadcasting to the world America's story. During the cold war, VOA combated Communist disinformation about the United States by telling those behind the Iron Curtain about American values, institutions, and U.S. foreign policy. VOA played an important role in the collapse of communism and the rise of democracy around the world.

VOA is now supporting our Persian Gulf effort, broadcasting 24 hours a day to the Middle East and Persian Gulf region. VOA is bringing valuable news and information to those under Saddam Hussein's harsh rule.

Today, however, I want to especially commend VOA for what it is doing to help Americans being held hostage by Saddam Hussein. VOA is currently broadcasting messages from hostage relatives to spouses, children, and parents being held in Iraq and Kuwait.

Unlike previous hostage crises, the story of Americans held by Saddam Hussein is not on the front page or the evening news. But thanks to VOA's efforts, the hostages have not been forgotten. They can now receive messages from their loved ones over the radio courtesy of VOA. By broadcasting mes-

● 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.

sages to our hostages in Iraq and Kuwait, VOA has truly become the Voice of America, bringing a message of support and hope.

I want to submit to my colleagues an article from the October 25, 1990, issue of the Washington Post.

[From the Washington Post, Oct. 25, 1990]

TOO CLOSE TO BE HEARD

(By Dale Russakoff)

Here are some voices you haven't heard from America's latest hostage crisis:

The squeaky voice of a hostage daughter named Jackie: "Dear Daddy, I really miss you and I hope you come home soon. We really need you. I giggled and giggled and I lost my teeth. We have an answering machine and call-forwarding." The wistful tones of a hostage wife, who taped this message the other day, in hopes that her husband will hear: "Don, I've been painting the house, daubing it here and daubing it there. Just waiting for you to finish it off, as usual."

A hostage wife named Susan: "Hello, Bill. * * * Well, Vanessa started standing without holding onto anything. She thinks she can walk around. She has no teeth and still doesn't sleep through the night. I think she's waiting for you to get home. * * * Your bank sent the money, which we needed desperately, but we don't have money for a house and no one would give me the mortgage anyway. We're all praying for you."

If this was a decade ago, and these were families of hostages in Iran, they and their anguishing loneliness likely would get top billing on the nightly news and in the thoughts of millions of Americans. Today, they are hardly heard from—preempted by the nation's fear of war, the presence of more than 200,000 troops in the Saudi Arabian desert and, it seems, a growing national numbness to hostage-taking since its horrifying premiere in Tehran 11 years ago.

The only way to hear these voices now is to go to the Southwest Washington headquarters of Voice of America, and sit by a phone recently set up for hostage relatives wishing to tape messages to hundreds of spouses, children and parents held in Iraq and Kuwait. The VOA, which usually broadcasts to foreigners about America, has been airing messages to hostages on its Middle East broadcasts since Oct. 4. VOA officials said they receive up to 50 messages a day.

It is hard to listen to the voices—cracking, pausing, gamely carrying on—without wondering at the relative absence of public attention to hostage families this time around, even given the threat of war. The variety of accents, the tiny voices mixed with aging, throaty ones, the talk of everything from corn harvests to the "poor Red Sox" illustrates that this hostage crisis truly spans the population.

A State Department official attributed the relative public silence to awareness that the United States and other governments, with troops amassed in Saudi Arabia, are actively confronting Saddam Hussein, in contrast to a national sense of impotence in the Iran crisis.

But two pioneers in hostage crisis-management, President Jimmy Carter's press secretary, Jody Powell, and his State Department spokesman, Hodding Carter III, see something larger at work: a national mood swing, starting at the White House, born of hostage-takings from Tehran to Beirut to TWA Flight 847 and the Achille Lauro cruise ship.

President Carter, according to Hodding Carter, purposely made the Iran hostages his overriding priority. This time, with a war threat looming, President Bush has said that concern for the hostages will not dictate decisions that must be made in the national interest.

"Instead of the president setting a deliberate course that allows hostages to hold him hostage," Hodding Carter said, "this president has set out a deliberate, different idea—that no president should do that. . . . I think most Americans [would say] they agree with that."

Since the Iran crisis, Powell observed, "We've had people held in Lebanon for years. We've had people murdered, executed and tortured. . . . It's become like killings in the ghetto. We've seen so many of them we've lost the capacity for outrage."

In the VOA messages, there are indications that many hostages are in contact with their families here—through intermediaries and even the mail. A State Department spokeswoman confirmed that Iraq is in some cases allowing mail to go to and from the "guests," as Saddam calls the hostages.

The spokeswoman said State also knows that numerous hostages have heard their relatives' messages via VOA.

Mitigating factors aside, the voices still penetrate. A boy, sounding no more than 7 or 8, relates the thrill of dissecting a lamb. "I stuck a straw down the tubes and I blew and the lungs got really big. I liked it and I hope I can do it again. I love you."

A wife tells her husband that their daughter is pregnant with twins. "Yeah, for real babe, it's twins."

And this from a son: "Hello. It's Greg. Ninth grade is tough. I'm having trouble in English. Sure wish you were here. I hope this doesn't have to last too much longer."

REAUTHORIZATION OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION ACT OF 1965

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I recently had the pleasure to meet with the administration, faculty, and students of the Court Reporting Institute of Tennessee.

During my visit, the Institute's director, Donna Flowers, shared with me her strong interest in the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act of 1965, which will occur in the 102d Congress.

Ms. Flowers told me how important next year's debate of the reauthorization will be in defining education into the 21st century. In her opinion, the next reauthorization must address several important issues, including the human capital needs of business and industry for the year 2000 and beyond; how all institutions must be held accountable so that taxpayers will continue to support the Student Aid Program; and how these programs must be fair.

I am pleased to share with my colleagues Ms. Flowers' statement outlining these three important themes. I invite everyone to read it.

REAUTHORIZATION OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION ACT

(by Donna Flowers)

As we prepare to reauthorize the Higher Education Act of 1965, I want to stress my deep conviction that we must continue to ensure that all students—regardless of their socio-economic status—have access to the kind of postsecondary education that best meets their needs, interests, and abilities.

If we close the door of educational opportunity, it is not just thousands of individuals who will suffer. Our nation's economic future is also at stake.

If the United States is to remain economically competitive in the 1990s and the 21st century, we will need increasing numbers of skilled workers. Traditional four-year colleges will educate a segment of the workforce. Yet only 50 percent of high school graduates go to college and only 42 percent of them get a college degree.

We cannot forget the rest of the American workforce who may not go to college but may need some postsecondary education. They too will play an important role in our economic future.

When we reauthorize student financial aid programs, the legislation should recognize the diversity of postsecondary education options available to students. We should ensure that financial aid is neutral, not favoring one type of education over another.

As we take action to reduce student loan default rates, we must recognize the importance of student aid to individuals. We should not deny a student access to student aid because of the type of school he or she chooses to attend.

There is no doubt that default rates are too high and have become a very serious and costly problem. We must take tough, but fair, steps to fight fraud and abuse in student aid programs and ensure that students pay back their loans.

One important reform would help students make informed consumer decisions about which school to attend. We should require all postsecondary institutions to provide information on the cost, educational requirements, chances of succeeding, and employment or continuing education possibilities experienced by their graduates.

We must also recognize that Department of Education regulations and reform measures sponsored by private career school organizations such as the National Association of Trade and Technical Schools and the Association of Independent Colleges and Schools are already helping to bring default rates down. While default rates must be reduced further, we must give these initiatives time to work.

What we should not do is deny access to education to our young people, especially low-income people who otherwise may not get the education and training they need for meaningful employment. To deny those at the bottom of the economic ladder the opportunity to go to school would defeat the whole intent of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

THE BRAVE NEW WORLD OF THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

HON. WILLIAM E. DANNEMEYER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw my colleagues' attention to the following Scripps Howard News Service editorial of September 28, 1990, that describes yet another application of the Americans With Disabilities Act, this time to extend full civil rights protections to overweight citizens who, presumably, will argue in court that their physical condition impairs their ability to carry out one or more major activities of life.

No one who voted for this well-intentioned legislation thought it would apply to the sort of situations described in this editorial. I respectfully suggest that, as the clever trial lawyers in this Nation learn how to manipulate the provisions of the ADA to suit their clients' purposes, there will be many additional such cases.

I urge my colleagues to read the attached editorial.

A BIG, BIG MISTAKE

The consequences of the recently passed Americans With Disabilities Act are already apparent. The law, which was ostensibly meant to grant equal rights to the handicapped, is the most radical expansion of government power in years; its capacity for mischief is boundless.

The other day in Baltimore, a building contractor named Donald Keister demanded that he be declared a minority for purposes of government contracts. The city sets aside 25 percent of its contracts for firms owned by "minorities."

Now, Keister is white, and he's male, but he's very, very big, tipping the scale at an awesome 640 pounds. Because his amplitude hinders him in this work—he says he falls through floorboards whenever he visits construction sites—he has rightly declared that the disabilities act qualifies him as a minority. Ergo: Give him a contract.

As Dave Barry says, we are not making this up. Certainly the city of Baltimore wishes Keister were kidding. But he's not. And what's more, thanks to the good intentions of President Bush and Congress, he has the law on his side.

As soon as the lawyers and the professionally aggrieved realize the amazing potential of this ridiculous law, the Baltimore case will pale by comparison. But Donald Keister should forever be remembered as a true pioneer, the man who showed countless others the way.

A MESSAGE FOR AMERICA

HON. WILLIAM L. DICKINSON

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, the National Confederation of American Ethnic Groups, a conglomeration of 15 different heritage groups from Europe and Asia, has been in the forefront in the fight for patriotic and religious values in America.

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Their present California State chairperson, Ms. June Nordahl, wrote about how this country was founded on the basis of a Judeo-Christian heritage, and that the fathers of our Constitution would be repelled by the use of the first amendment to remove God from our public life.

The urgency of her message is reinforced by the recent crisis in the gulf where 200,000 American soldiers are ready for possible combat. Now it is even more essential for us to return to God and our basic moral values.

Ms. Nordahl is a native of New Jersey and attended George Washington University and Georgetown Law Center in Washington, DC. She was a syndicated columnist and feature writer for the newspaper, Enterprise Association and a legislative assistant to the former Representative Dominick V. Daniels of New Jersey.

She now lives in Concord, CA and remains active with the National Confederation of American Ethnic Groups, Inc., as its California State chairperson and immigration department assistant.

A MESSAGE FOR AMERICA

(By June Nordahl)

America is about to enter a perilous period in world history. The whole free world stands to lose, and it may as a result in massive destruction that could be averted if we reconcile ourselves with God individually and as a nation.

The Bible warns "... just when they say peace and safety, sudden calamity will strike." This does not have to be the scenario. The choice is ours to make now while there is still time left.

There are times when we come to the crossroads of God's destiny for us, for a people and a nation. This is such a time.

America must call upon God to endure through a period of great testing. But we must also come to him in the spirit of faith.

It is wise to harken to the Biblical example of Nineveh. Judgment was about to fall upon the city, but the people repented and God spared them all.

I am calling the attention of President Bush and Congress to "A National Day of Reconciliation and Prayer."

WORLD FOOD DAY

HON. E de la GARZA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, last week I had the honor of being a speaker for the observance of World Food Day at the United Nations on October 19, 1990. World Food Day, held on the anniversary of the founding of the U.N.'s Food and Agriculture Organization, is an annual worldwide event which seeks to increase awareness of the problems of hunger, malnutrition, and poverty, and to stimulate action. The theme of the 1990 observance was "Food for the Future." I am pleased to share the text of my remarks with my colleagues:

SPEECH BY CONGRESSMAN E (KIKI) DE LA GARZA OF TEXAS

Mr. Secretary General, Director General Saouma, and distinguished guests, I am

October 26, 1990

deeply honored to join you in celebrating World Food Day.

This is a very important occasion. In part, we are here to give thanks to the men and women around the world who work the land and tend the herds that provide food for the world's five billion inhabitants. To them, the rest of us owe our very existence and the flexibility to engage in other livelihoods.

But more importantly, World Food Day provides us with the opportunity to discuss strategies to meet the challenges facing world food production and distribution.

I commend the FAO for selecting, "Food for the Future" as the theme for this year's observance.

In today's fast-changing world, political leaders are far too often forced to address only the immediate, short-term problems, including those facing world agriculture.

We tend to focus on the trade problem of the moment or domestic debates over farm subsidies. There is no question that these problems are real and must be resolved.

But the more important challenge faces us in the years ahead. We must begin to face this future and its enormous challenge of feeding the world's rapidly growing population from a limited resource base.

I speak from an American perspective and, yes, Americans are indeed very fortunate.

We are the best-fed people for the lowest cost in terms of disposable income of any people in the world. Too many Americans take this for granted.

I try to remind Americans from all walks of life that our good fortune should never be taken for granted. The United States has become an affluent society, in part, because American agriculture—and that includes the U.S. food distribution system—is the most productive and efficient in the world.

The United States is blessed with rich agricultural soils and a favorable climate. And our farmers and ranchers have worked hard to become efficient, low-cost producers. Our transportation and marketing system is the envy of the world.

And perhaps equally important is the fact that Americans have—for the past 50 years—supported agricultural policies to help American agriculture compete and adapt to our changing world.

Since World War II, Americans have shared their abundance with the less fortunate of the world. We have taken the initiative—through programs like Food for Peace, Food for Progress, and the Peace Corps—to help the developing world better feed itself.

That is what Americans have done as a nation. As a people, we have exhibited our compassion in millions of ways. Some have even lost their life trying to help the less fortunate. A year ago Congressman Mickey Leland of Texas lost his life in a plane crash as he tried to bring food to the starving people in Ethiopia.

Today we find our world at a new juncture. Political freedom has blossomed, but economic turmoil threatens. We are quickly realizing that the world has grown smaller and closer—that the world population has become more interdependent and reliant on the actions of others.

As you know, in Washington we face an enormous budget crisis. We are trying to get our fiscal house back in order. We are being forced to rethink our priorities.

It has not been an easy process. Nor can choices be made without inflicting pain on American farmers and others in our nation who will share in the burden of reducing the government's deficit.

I believe that if Americans put their mind to it, they have the strength and will to weather this difficult period and get things back on track.

But for the developing nations of the world, the ravages of poverty, hunger, the abyss of debt, and the threat of civil unrest mean short-term fixes are the only viable, realistic alternatives.

Band-aids don't provide solutions. What the developing nations need is the opportunity and time to put sensible, long-term policies in place to sustain economic activity and growth.

In the short-run, a country's agricultural economy can grow by cutting down forests. Food can be produced cheaply and in large quantities by farming the land without protecting the topsoil.

But in the long-run a country pays a heavy price for such short-term and short-sighted actions.

This past week U.S. lawmakers finished work on compromise legislation to reauthorize U.S. agricultural programs. This is a wide-ranging legislation which has as its centerpiece the reauthorization of U.S. domestic farm and nutrition programs.

But it also includes vital foreign food aid and export promotion programs, and a number of other provisions dealing with forestry, research, and environmental protection.

More importantly to the FAO and to the member countries of the United Nations, the U.S. legislation includes several new and significant measures to help developing nations and others improve their food production capabilities and deal with the crushing of foreign debt.

I believe that in many respects our 1990 farm bill makes a significant move forward to ensure food for our world's future. Let me describe some of its key features that are designed to help other nations strengthen their agricultural sectors.

First, the successful and worthwhile P.L. 480, Food for Peace program is continued. We have also added to it a provision allowing debt forgiveness for least-developed countries, especially those in Africa, that are pursuing market-oriented reforms.

We continue the Food for Progress program, which provides much-needed donated commodities to developing countries and for the emerging democracies of the world.

We also authorize the establishment of two landmark programs to help developing nations reduce their foreign debt, build their agricultural base, and expand agricultural trade.

One is the Administration's "Enterprise for the Americas Facility" which I was proud to have included in the farm bill package.

The goal of this initiative is to improve the lives of people in Latin America and the Caribbean in several ways. It encourages debt reduction through the P.L. 480 program. It creates new investment opportunities and encourages environmental and conservation activities. It also stresses the development of sustainable agricultural activities.

This legislation provides a much-needed, first step in helping the nations of Latin America and the Caribbean. I expect Congress will act on a larger Enterprise of the Americas package next year.

The other new program in the U.S. farm bill will put in place a new mechanism for debt swaps, called "Debt for Health and Protection" swaps.

The goal of this provision, which I sponsored, is to help developing nations prevent

or control plant and animal pests and diseases, and to generally promote environmental protection in the Western Hemisphere. This creative swap mechanism does two things. First, it will help us achieve a small degree of debt relief for participating countries. Secondly, at the same time, it assists these countries in improving their agricultural systems.

These measures, coupled with the improvements made in P.L. 480 and the U.S. export credit programs, add several new helping hands to developing countries that want to improve their economic situation.

Also included in the farm bill is a provision I sponsored giving USDA broader authority to help organizations, like FAO, in fighting animal and disease pests.

This is a measure that grew out of concern several months ago when the spread of screwworms to North Africa was discovered. I am pleased we were able to help FAO's efforts in controlling these problems around the world and now broad-based authority for USDA is in the farm bill.

Finally, I bring to your attention the fact that this farm bill also sets up a new program to study the effects of global climate change on agriculture and forestry.

We must begin to get a better understanding of climate changes. We need to find out if they are really occurring as some predict, and if so, how to adapt to them. As a first step, we set up program to help educate the world about the need for tropical forest protection.

As you know the major portion of the 1990 farm bill is devoted to domestic farm program concerns. This was the most difficult and agonizing part of the farm bill to craft.

To help bring the U.S. government's deficit under control, we were required to reduce domestic farm spending by 25 percent. This is not the kind of action I preferred, but it was one we were required to take.

I hope other nations—particularly developing countries—will recognize the ramifications of this situation.

I urge the community of nations to put renewed emphasis on the final negotiations in the Uruguay Round of GATT. We must make every effort to convince the major trading nations that a fair and level playing field in agricultural trade is needed by all countries.

Today, the vast majority of American farmers realize they cannot stay in business without using long-term sustainable agricultural practices. We must do a better job of protecting our own resource base—our soil and water resources. This farm bill includes a progressive and yet workable conservation and environmental package to protect our valuable soil and water resources and to encourage sustainable agricultural practices.

Sustainability is the key to feeding the world in the years ahead.

The industrialized nations must be leaders in protecting the environment and in promoting sustainable development within their own borders. Our own people demand it today in terms of public policy. We cannot demand more of the other nations than what we do of ourselves.

The industrial powers must help the developing nations improve and strengthen their own agricultural infrastructure. We must encourage the developing nations to adopt sustainable agricultural development.

Since the end of World War II when the Marshall Plan helped Western Europe get back on its feet, Americans have been com-

mitted to the economic development of other nations. It is in our national interest and it is in the interest of world peace.

Quite simply, a lasting peace cannot exist where there are people who are hungry or who suffer from malnutrition. Political stability cannot survive if crushing foreign debt drains a country's economy.

Today we gather to renew our commitment to end world hunger and poverty in the world. The United States is committed to participating in this effort. We have done so through the United Nations, the FAO and in numerous multilateral and bilateral efforts through the years.

But we cannot do it alone. The United Nations and the FAO have a very vital role in meeting these objectives. Other developed nations must also take leadership roles in this effort too.

On this, the 10th anniversary of World Food Day, let us join in alerting the world to the global challenge we face in assuring there is "food for the future." Then let our actions speak louder than our words for that is what counts.

A LIFELINE FOR SUDAN

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, famine in Africa has achieved a numbing familiarity. Droughts, civil war, and political intransigence have all contributed to recurring food emergencies in Ethiopia, Angola, Sudan, Liberia, and Mozambique. This unending string of human calamities could prompt many people of good will to throw in the relief towel.

Therefore, I congratulate the African Affairs Subcommittee for shining the light on Sudan's emerging famine in a hearing today. As in the past, I appreciate the subcommittee's cooperation with the Hunger Committee in pressing for immediate relief for the estimated 5 to 11 million Sudanese who face the peril of hunger or starvation amidst a persistent civil war. I am including for the record an article on the grim reports in this hearing.

FAMINE AGAIN REARS ITS HEAD

The bad news is that millions of Sudanese again face starvation. Nearly 2 years ago, Congressman ACKERMAN and I appealed for an emergency effort to deliver food to Sudan. Earlier this year, the Subcommittee on Africa and the International Task Force of the Hunger Committee held hearings about the special problem of delivering food into vulnerable areas of southern Sudan.

Now the specter of famine is again appearing throughout the country. Reports of starvation and drought conditions similar to those that produced the disastrous famine of 1984 suggest how grave the situation has become.

Even more disturbing, hunger is mounting not just from drought, but from the blatant unwillingness of the Government of Sudan to ensure the delivery of food to its own people. Today, I appeal to the President of Sudan to act immediately to allow the prompt, safe, and certain passage of food to all areas under his government's control.

More specifically, I urge the Bashir Government to accept and support the principles of relief requested by donor nations and relief agencies. Unless the Government of Sudan permits adequate control and monitoring of relief assistance, donors will be sadly obliged to curtail food shipments.

I further appeal to Dr. John Garang of the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLM] in southern Sudan to cooperate fully with United States and other donors in expediting food relief under Operation Lifeline Sudan. The extraordinary circumstances under which food must be delivered require this cooperation.

AN APPEAL FOR ACTION

Led by Chairman TONY HALL and Ranking Member BILL EMERSON, the Hunger Committee this week sent an urgent bipartisan appeal to both sides in an effort to restore the momentum for food relief in Sudan. Letters to both the Government of Sudan and the SPLM stress the importance of cooperation with donor nations and agencies and the acceptance of recognized principles for the delivery of aid.

As the Chairman of the Hunger Committee's International Task Force, I would underscore that our own Government—and the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, in particular—has been doing everything possible to facilitate the actual delivery of food aid to vulnerable areas. However, our relief officials have encountered such resistance that the delivery of additional food aid is in jeopardy. That is why my urgent appeal for cooperation is being made directly to the Government of Sudan and to President Bush.

I call upon the President to exert maximum pressure on Sudan to open up the lifelines of food aid. I call upon my colleagues to do likewise.

We should be raising the issue of Sudan's disregard for the welfare of its own people in the halls of the United Nations. We should be flexing our economic muscles to force relief concessions from the Government of Sudan. We should be taking a high profile role in the search for a cease-fire. We should be mobilizing other governments to lean on Sudan's heartless leaders. We should be pressing for more cross-border feeding links into Sudan from the eight contiguous nations and extending these lifelines deeper into Sudanese territory.

I commend Roger Winter, Director of the U.S. Committee on Refugees, for raising many of these same recommendations in a hearing today. I heartily concur with him that unless Sudan changes course and feeds its own people, then it's time to reconsider our entire relationship with that nation. It appears that we may soon reach the point of wholesale condemnation and isolation as the only way to prevent massive starvation in Sudan.

I hope these appeals will soon result in some good news for the long-suffering people of Sudan.

THE GIFT OF ABUNDANCE

At the outset, I stated that there is growing weariness in some quarters about hunger in Africa. Let me make clear that it is the Africans who should be tired of hunger and not us.

We have the surplus food, the delivery systems, the technical know-how, and the political strength to prevent famine and to engender long-term food self-sufficiency. That is our gift as a wealthy and well-fed nation. It is a gift which we must never squander and always be ready to share. The time for sharing is now.

"APOCALYPTIC" FAMINE POSSIBLE IN SUDAN: U.S. RELIEF OFFICIALS SAY KHARTOUM IS BLOCKING FOOD SHIPMENTS

Starvation of "apocalyptic" proportions is endangering as many as 11 million Sudanese, but Sudan's military government is blocking international food deliveries, U.S. relief officials said yesterday.

Administration officials, testifying before the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Africa, said Sudan's government refused to recognize the danger and has derailed a U.S.-led rescue effort under U.N. auspices that would have saved many Sudanese from hunger.

"The government in Khartoum has been increasingly indifferent if not overtly hostile to the relief efforts," said Andrew Natsios, the administration's top relief official.

Due to drought and civil war, this year's harvest could fall short by as much as 1 million metric tons, leaving up to 8 million Sudanese to starve, he said.

Other relief organizations put the number of those in danger as high as 11 million, said Roger Winter, director of the private U.S. Committee for Refugees.

Natsios, director of the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, called the situation "apocalyptic," and warned that unless remedies are found, far more will die than the estimated 250,000 Ethiopians who died of hunger in a 1984 famine.

About 75 percent of the Sudanese at risk live in government-held territory, and the rest in rebel-held lands in southern Sudan.

U.S. officials accuse the government, which took power in a military coup 16 months ago, of preventing food from reaching the south where the Sudan's People's Liberation Army (SPLA) has been fighting for autonomy since 1983.

The SPLA has also attacked relief planes and land convoys.

Sudanese planes last month bombed several towns in the south that serve as center of Operation Lifeline Sudan, prompting the United States to temporarily suspend its sale of wheat to the government and to recall Ambassador James Cheek for consultations.

The government has also prevented food supplies from reaching areas it controls and spurned U.S. urgings to call for international help.

Natsios said the United States is willing to provide one-third of an emergency 300,000-ton food shipment, and added that about 50,000 tons of U.S.-donated food are already stored in Sudan.

But if the Sudanese government continues to block food distribution and spurn international help, he said, "we will not be able to respond in time if the call for help goes out after people start dying."

IN HONOR OF DR. LEONARD ELSTAD, FORMER PRESIDENT OF GALLAUDET COLLEGE

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the late Dr. Leonard Elstad, the former president of Gallaudet College, who is being honored on November 15 by Gallaudet University for his efforts. I am well acquainted with the work of Dr. Elstad through his grandson, John Mills, who serves on my staff.

Dr. Elstad dedicated his entire career to educating the deaf and hearing impaired. He served as principal of the Kendall School for the Deaf on the Gallaudet campus, taught at the Wright Oral School for the Deaf, and was superintendent of the Minnesota State School for the Deaf. In 1945, Dr. Elstad was named the third president of Gallaudet College and served in this position until 1969.

Largely through Dr. Elstad's efforts, which included an \$8.6 million building program, Gallaudet achieved its current status as a fully accredited liberal arts university. Gallaudet University is today the only liberal arts institution of higher education for the deaf in the entire world. It was also under Dr. Elstad's leadership that the model secondary school for the deaf was established on the Gallaudet campus.

In addition, Dr. Elstad was active in the Washington community serving as a senior warden of Epiphany Episcopal Church, president of the Washington Rotary Club, and chairman of the Anacostia District of National Capital Area Boy Scout Council.

I am pleased to pay tribute to Dr. Elstad because people with his dedication are rare. His achievements at Gallaudet are directly responsible for the many advances that deaf people have made in this country. Dr. Elstad will be missed by his family and friends, but his work to help the deaf will live forever.

INVESTMENT TAX CREDIT

HON. MICKEY EDWARDS

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I believe it is particularly important to set the stage now for enactment early next year of legislation to spur economic growth and business investment. Now is the time to work toward policies that will keep our economy growing, while Congress wrestles through repeated threats of Government shutdown, all night sessions, power-broker politics, and a tremendous reluctance to make significant spending cuts.

Throughout this torturous budget process, many of us have been trying to emphasize the need to couple deficit cutting legislation with legislation to stimulate economic growth. Both are essential elements to any budget plan that seeks to restore confidence to world and do-

mestic markets and to make real, lasting cuts to the deficit.

CHARLIE STENHOLM, VIN WEBER, JOHN MURTHA, BOB MCEWEN, and I have put together, what I think is a very significant plan of action that will not only help keep the economy growing, but will increase productivity, expand exports, and create jobs.

A 10 percent credit on purchases of manufacturing and production equipment would create almost 700,000 new jobs over 5 years. It would increase total business investment by 17 percent, and, more importantly, increase investment in equipment by more than 21 percent. The value of stock would increase as well. And simply by restoring an investment tax credit, we could increase total GNP by 1.7 percent over 5 years.

The investment tax credit has been in and out of the Tax Code since President Kennedy first proposed it in 1962. It has been raised and lowered, eliminated then restored, many times since then. Most recently, it was dropped from the Tax Code completely as part of the 1986 Tax Reform Act.

The effect of eliminating the ITC was not immediately apparent because, until now, the economy has remained relatively strong without this special incentive for investment. But the rising cost of capital is beginning to act as an anchor: A drag on the economy. Tax policy since 1981 has increased the cost of business capital by 23 percent—almost a fourth, and we are beginning to see the results of that hyperinflation.

Restoring a 10-percent investment tax credit, and limiting it for purchases that involve equipment for production or manufacturing, would restore the kind of growth the country has enjoyed during the Reagan-Bush years.

In addition, the new credit will be completely offset by changes to other spending or tax programs to ensure deficit-neutrality.

Restoration of the investment tax credit, targeted to purchases of equipment for production and manufacturing, should be on the top of the list of Congress' Business next year. I urge the Members of this Congress, and the next Congress, to give serious consideration to lowering the cost of business capital and encouraging economic growth by reinstating the investment tax credit.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS CO.

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding company, Southern California Gas. On Friday, November 9, 1990, this company will be honored for its many contributions to southern California.

The Southern California Gas Co. [SoCal] is the largest natural gas distribution utility in the United States serving more than 15 million people between Fresno and the Mexican border. The "Gas Company," as it is called, was founded in 1867 and has been supplying the energy needs of a broad base of consumers for over 123 years.

Although they are the best at what they do, I want to recognize the gas company for something other than their innate business sense. I want to take a look at their humanistic side. Over the years the gas company has focused on customer service, environmental concerns, and interest in the communities it serves. What sets SoCal apart from the rest, is this long-standing commitment to improving the quality of life in the communities it serves.

Because of the community's concerns with smog, air quality has become a major focus of the gas company and is the driving force for entry into the natural gas vehicle [NGV] market. This updated technology provides an alternative vehicle power which results in reduced emissions and a lessened dependency on foreign oil. Fleet and mass transportation customers are currently being encouraged to investigate the opportunities available for decreasing operating costs and meeting regional air quality standards.

Keeping in touch with the needs of the community has always been important to the gas company. Organizations like United Way benefit from company sponsored employee and volunteer programs. Individual organizations also benefit through local contributions, employee volunteers, and leadership provided by key gas company personnel. These range from local day care centers, chambers of commerce, Boy's and Girl's Clubs, and educational facilities specializing in providing youth with work force readiness skills. Community service is just one way in which SoCal is different from other companies who are only interested in their profits.

To coincide with their upstanding reputation of community service, customer service has always been important to SoCal. Service from restoring a pilot light to a leak investigation are only a phone call away, at no charge! Customers have grown accustomed to this personalized form of service that seems to be disappearing in many other organizations. The gas company states that their greatest asset is their employees. The employees are highly trained, skilled, and motivated to serve. They provide the end result of the company motto, "Glad to be of service!"

I would like to take the time to congratulate the Southern California Gas Co. for its many years of care and consideration for the people of California. My wife, Lee, joins me in wishing SoCal many more wonderful years to come.

THE DOUBLE STANDARD IN THE MIDDLE EAST

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, since 1948, the United States has recognized that Israel is one nation in the Middle East that shares our democratic values. We were one of the first nations to recognize the Jewish State, and during the last 42 years, we have been singularly committed to maintaining Israel's security by providing both military and economic assistance. While an October 22, 1990, Newsweek poll indicated that 82 percent of Ameri-

cans believe Israel is an important ally to the United States, some people have continued to ask why we remain so deeply committed to this small nation, thousands of miles away. We must remain committed to Israel because, while other regional alliances change on an almost daily basis, Israel is the one nation in the Middle East which has been a steadfast ally, capable of promoting United States interests and fostering United States ideals.

Last week's vicious attack against Jewish worshippers at the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem by several thousand Palestinians was a despicable attempt to focus world attention back to the violence of the intifadah, and to coerce the United States and other nations to distance themselves from Israel. It is acutely clear that the thousands of Palestinians throwing large stones, glass, and lead pipes at the worshippers was a premeditated act, designed to inflict death and injury upon unarmed, innocent people at Judaism's holiest site. One of my constituents, a Rockland County, (NY) rabbi, was praying at the wall during the Temple Mount violence and related his feelings of anguish and terror to me, stating:

" * * * We were praying when the attack began * * * suddenly from above, rocks (and not pebbles, but boulder size rocks), metal pipes, glass, and other kinds of material came showering down during these services * * * causing many of us to flee for safety."

I am deeply disturbed over our Government's reaction to the tragedy on the Temple Mount. This issue is not a question of a disproportionate response by the Israeli police—but rather questions of due process and evenhandedness.

The United Nations, with United States Government support, has passed two resolutions condemning Israel. The first "condemns especially the acts of violence committed by the Israeli Security Forces resulting in injuries and loss of life", and calls for a mission to be sent by the Secretary General to Israel to investigate. The second resolution condemns Israel for not allowing the United Nations team to conduct their investigation.

Our Nation's judicial system is predicated upon several basic principles, one of the most important of which is the right to due process. I believe it is disingenuous for the United States to condemn Israel before all of the facts are gathered. It is possible that if the Israeli security forces had been properly equipped with riot control gear that the casualty toll may have been less severe, but may I suggest that when Syrian forces in Lebanon, which were much more lethally equipped than the Israeli police, were reported to have killed dozens of disarmed Christian Militia soldiers who had surrendered, the United States neither protested reports of those killings, nor seconded a French petition to the United Nations to investigate. Along with many of my colleagues, I simply do not understand our Nation's and the United Nation's double standard with regard to Middle East issue.

In order to share with my colleagues the views of today's Washington Post editorial (October 26, 1990) on this issue, I request that it be inserted in full at this point in the RECORD:

[From the Washington Post, Oct. 26, 1990]

FROM JERUSALEM TO BEIRUT

The Temple Mount incident in Jerusalem has now produced two United Nations resolutions criticizing Israel, the first for the violence and the second for barring a U.N. investigation. It has been a costly episode for Israel, which in its prickliness at being challenged yielded up an opportunity to defend itself and win sympathy for its version of a multifaceted tragic event. It may not be the last such episode either: as long as the Israeli-Palestinian dispute goes untreated, incidents will recur. The best that can be said of this one is that although it is a souring episode, it is providing only a passing superficial diversion from the general concentration on Iraq's aggression.

It is always interesting to ponder what it takes to engage the United Nations. Israel was held to account for the killing by panicked police of 20 or so members of a huge Palestinian mob that was stirred by false reports that their holy place was about to be desecrated and that responded by heaving rocks at Israeli citizens at prayer. Meanwhile, Syrian troops are reported to have killed dozens of disarmed soldiers who had surrendered in the course of Syria's successful move against insurgent Lebanese general Michel Aoun. France, traditional patron of Lebanon's Christians, protested and asked the U.N. secretary general to investigate. The United States neither protested the specific report (though it has expressed a general disapproval of killings in Lebanon) nor seconded the French petition. Lebanon's government, which rests on Syrian power, then asserted its sovereign rights (Israel, in the eyes of most of the world, does not enjoy sovereign rights in Jerusalem) and blocked a U.S. probe. Nobody so much as pined.

How is it that the American government could be exercised in the one instance and not in the other? Some part of the explanation appears to lie in a concern to preserve the coalition disposed against Iraq. Thus Washington could join criticism of the Arabs' pet anathema, Israel, and spare the feelings of a welcome Arab recruit to the coalition, Syria.

The United States gingerly gave approval to Damascus's recent move against Gen. Aoun in Beirut, hoping the eventual result would be peace. But Syria's brutal political style compels Washington to follow up attentively. It should do so without fear that candor will push Syria out of the Gulf coalition, which President Hafez Assad—no shrinking violet—joined not to please Americans but for reasons of his own. It is not, after all, that the Syrians are fastidious about American feelings. After a brief interlude they are back complaining about, yes, American policy toward Israel.

SAFER ROADS AND RAIL LINES

HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, House passage of H.R. 3520, which strengthens the Nation's laws governing the transportation of hazardous materials, brings us within striking distance of having a new law that will save lives by giving local emergency crews the tools they need to prevent accidents from turning into disasters.

As a cosponsor of this landmark legislation and author of legislation similar to provisions in the committee approved measure, I know that this bill represents 3 years of hard work that was well worth the effort.

This bill will significantly improve highway and rail safety while reducing the amount of red tape and duplication of reporting currently placing an undo burden on carriers and shippers alike.

This legislation uses our 1986 community right-to-know law as a foundation and builds a safety network that will include truck drivers who are thoroughly trained, trucks that are more carefully inspected, and local police and fire officials who are better equipped to deal with emergencies when they do occur.

As a coauthor the 1986 community right-to-know law language during my service as a member of the Public Works and Transportation Committee, I am pleased that the House bill is compatible with the goals we set out in that earlier legislation.

This bill also contains a requirement for flow studies so that we can pinpoint training for first responders in areas of greatest traffic as called for in my bill, H.R. 584.

A great many people contributed to the development of this legislation and I am proud to say that I think our collective efforts have produced a law that will increase safety and cut red tape at the same time.

This legislation, as passed by the House, sets a uniform Federal standard for safety, but allows States to enact tougher regulations as long as they are consistent with the goals of the Federal requirements.

It requires the Secretary of Transportation to create training standards for truckers operating HAZMAT vehicles and requires operators to certify that their employees are fully trained.

It creates a \$5 million annual program of grants to States for developing emergency plans under Superfund community right-to-know—title III of SARA.

In addition, planning money may be used for determining traffic flow patterns and for determining the need for regional response teams, as required under my bill, H.R. 584.

Under the bill, 75 percent of the grant money would go to local emergency response committees.

The bill also addresses a problem of major concern to me—the lack of coordination among Federal agencies in the development of training programs for first responders.

At least 12 Federal agencies and many local, State, and private organizations have been involved in training with no coordination. The result has been unnecessary duplication and the potential for gaps in the flow of information.

The bill establishes a process for developing curriculum for first responder training in a coordinated fashion with DOT as the lead agency.

It also creates a 2-year study of ways to improve the current system of placarding under the Secretary of Transportation and requires the Secretary to report back to Congress with recommendations.

Mr. Speaker. I am hopeful that the other body can complete work on this legislation in

a timely fashion so that it can become law before we adjourn.

We have come too far to let this bill die now.

TRIBUTE TO JOEL N. BLOOM

HON. WILLIAM H. GRAY III

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Joel N. Bloom, who is retiring as director of the Franklin Institute Science Museum in Philadelphia. Mr. Bloom served as director of the museum from 1969 to 1990.

Joel Bloom has played a key role in the national and international museum community where he had been a mentor to a generation of museum leaders. Under his direction, the Franklin Institute has become one of America's premiere science museums, noted for its commitment to education and its pioneering educational research.

Joel Bloom was founding president of the Association of Science-Technology Centers, and in 1989 received their coveted Fellowship Award. In June, he completed his term as president of the American Association of Museums, and also cochaired their Commission on Museums for a New Century as well as their Task Forces on Ethics and Education.

He has served as Chairman of the U.S. National Committee of the International Council of Museums, Vice President of the International Committee of Science and Technology Museums, Commissioner of the U.S. National Commission for Unesco and has been a member of a number of Federal museum advisory panels. He is on the boards of the National Museum of American Jewish History in Washington, DC and the Center for African Art in New York City.

The recipient of numerous professional and civic awards, Mr. Bloom is deeply involved in Philadelphia's cultural community. He is co-chair of Museums in the Life of a City: the Philadelphia Initiative for Cultural Pluralism. He is a former president of the Greater Philadelphia Cultural Alliance, and is a member of the board of the Afro-American Historical and Cultural Museum.

Please join me in paying tribute to a distinguished citizen of Philadelphia, who has, by his good works, improved the quality of life for all Philadelphians.

THANKS TO JIM JUNG

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of the Members of the House the contributions of one of my constituents to my U.S. service academy nomination selections process.

Jim Jung, of Holgate, OH, recently completed a year of distinguished service on my Fifth District Academy Advisory Board.

I established my Fifth District Academy Advisory Board to assist me by conducting face-to-face interviews with qualified candidates for nomination for admission to the U.S. Military Academy, the U.S. Naval Academy, the U.S. Air Force Academy, and the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy.

Jim Junge's active participation on my Fifth District Academy Advisory Board was invaluable to me in my difficult task of selecting those young men and women from northwest Ohio who would have the opportunity to compete for admission to our Nation's service academies.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in thanking Jim Junge for his unselfish service and significant contribution to these young men and women and to the future of our great Nation.

AN UPSET CONSTITUENT WRITES FIRST LETTER TO HIS CONGRESSMAN

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, across the Nation Americans are upset with Congress regarding the ongoing budget crisis.

Hugh L. Dougherty, of Hopkinsville, Christian County, KY, is a 63-year-old employee of the Department of the Army at Fort Campbell, KY. He is understandably upset at Congress. I share with my colleagues Hugh Dougherty's excellent letter written October 9.

The letter follows:

HOPKINSVILLE, KY,
October 9, 1990.

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD,
Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. HUBBARD: The ongoing budget crisis prompts me to write this, my first letter to my congressmen. I am in my 63rd year and am currently working for the Department of the Army at Fort Campbell, Kentucky. I like my job, not really ready to retire, but these recent events involving the budget concern me. The way things are going you may take my retirement to pay on the National debt. With my 35 years of service, I have seen the good and bad side of government management and as a resource management engineer have done my best to carry through those actions within my area of responsibility to the benefit of the Army and the Government.

My reason for writing this letter is to express extreme displeasure with you and your colleagues in being able to establish a sound program to manage the Government, and do it in a prompt time frame. You haven't passed a timely budget since the transition from fiscal year end in June to September back in the 70's.

I am well aware of the magnanimous task you have and the complexities of the decisions you must make, but you are a highly intelligent person and an astute businessman which are the basic reasons for which I voted for you. The time has come for you to use these abilities, make the tough decisions, put the politics aside, make the sacrifice to give up some of your fringes, cut out some of the "boon doggie" trips, and get down to the basic things you are there for

and that is to get this Nation back on a sound, well-managed financial basis.

Sincerely,

HUGH L. DOUGHERTY.

NOAA REDTAPE FRUSTRATES VALUABLE PROGRAMS

HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I am very concerned about several problems with the Department of Commerce [DOC] and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] review and approval process for grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements. Problems with this process are seriously diminishing the effectiveness of the limited appropriated funds available for fisheries projects that are carried out by entities such as the States, regional fishery management councils, and marine fisheries commissions.

For example, the Department and NOAA have assured the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries for more than 6 years that a financial assistance policy manual will be prepared and made available. The policy manual has still not been issued, and applicants must apply for grants under requirements that are unclear, conflicting, and constantly changing.

An administrative board in the Department of Commerce known as the Financial Assistance Review Board [FARB] has constantly erected obstacles to the timely approval of applications for financial assistance by repetitively requiring additional information from applicants, or simply by neglecting to act on applications for long periods of time for no reason. To my knowledge, FARB actions have never actually resulted in any modification or rejection of an application, and have merely caused frustration and pain for all who are involved, including the Federal agencies themselves. The FARB should be substantially reformed or abolished.

Other administrative aspects of the Commerce review process result in additional delays because of duplicative or unnecessary procedures. As a consequence, the Department of Commerce often takes up to three times as long to review grants as do other Departments that review identical grant programs. This must be improved.

Several specific categories of program grants must also be addressed. The Congress annually appropriates funding for statutorily identified programs such as those carried out by the regional fishery management councils under the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act and the Columbia River fish hatchery program under the Mitchell Act. These continuing programs are not one-time projects or projects that are competed for. There is no need for these grants to be subjected to a lengthy and expensive review process; they should be processed and distributed on a fast-track basis that contributes to, rather than impedes, the important natural resources conservation and management programs that they fund.

Several other grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements provide funding for programs that are carried out by States or by interstate fishery commissions, such as the Cooperative Fisheries Statistics Program, and programs under the Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act and the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act. Grant applications for programs such as these should not be unnecessarily competed, and should be processed and approved within a reasonable, time-certain period of time such as 60 days rather than be subjected to a lengthy and uncertain review process that has often resulted in delays and has damaged the programs' abilities to achieve their goals effectively.

In summary, the existing review process has unnecessarily delayed many important projects; lessened the value of projects by preventing them from being carried out during the appropriate stage of the cycle of the fish species or fishery they were meant to investigate; lessened the impact of important resource management decisions that would otherwise have been based on the timely and accurate data that the projects were intended to produce; caused serious administrative difficulties and costs for the States and other institutions that must carry out the projects; and in some cases, delayed salaries, terminated employment, and caused other unnecessary personal difficulties for the researchers and investigators that rely on the funds to be distributed as the Congress intended.

I intended to offer legislation this Session to address these problems but I will not do so at this time because NOAA has assured me that NOAA and the DOC will soon take major steps to improve their financial assistance review system. I must stress, however, that these problems are very serious and cannot be allowed to continue. The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries intends that scarce funds are used wisely and not diminished by careless or unnecessary administrative delay. Thus, the Committee will in the near future undertake an extensive examination of the DOC/NOAA grants process, and improvements that DOC/NOAA may suggest, with a view to improving the process, through legislation if necessary.

INDUSTRIAL RECAPITALIZATION FUND ACCOUNTS

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, today Senator LIEBERMAN and I are introducing legislation to establish Industrial Recapitalization Fund [IRF] accounts. These IRF accounts will provide a mechanism for capital re-investment in companies and industries which have been victimized by unfair trade practices and face the escalating problem of the high cost of capital.

Our trade laws, including sections 301, 337 and our antidumping and countervailing duty laws have provided some mechanisms for U.S. companies to obtain relief against unfair trade practices in our own market. However,

they are limited when it comes to addressing the weakened state of our industrial health, and restoring the competitive vitality of U.S. companies and industries after such activity has occurred.

When a company initiates and succeeds in proving dumping, it regrettably must show a level of industrial devastation which demonstrates nearly every aspect of industrial decline—lost profits, lost jobs, lost R&D, lost investment in plant and equipment. Yet nothing an unfair trade case can do, after success, restores any of these lost opportunities. Rather, the mere return of fair prices to an industry is supposed to afford an opportunity at recovery—from a diminished base, on weakened legs.

I believe our Nation can ill-afford unfairly weakened prizefighters—in industries we rely on as our base of national defense. These companies, in those industries which have proven they have lost the competitive bout due to unfair competition, need a strong and immediate injection back to health. While we can not, and many would argue should not, provide direct assistance, we can at least ease some of the scars.

We can not, and should not, treat our critical, essential companies on which we rely on for our national defense, as ordinary competitors. Their success in fair competition is too important, and the consequences of their failures too relevant to us all.

The IRF proposal would permit companies which have demonstrated their weakened state is due to unfair trade, either through initiation of an antidumping case resulting in issuance of antidumping order or through the imposition of a suspension agreement—to establish, with the assistance and support of our Commerce and Treasury Departments, Industrial Recapitalization Fund [IRF] accounts. Formation of these accounts would entitle these companies to defer tax on income, from a line of business which gave rise to the original action, so long as the income is later used for the express purpose of recapitalizing the business line which was victimized by unfair trade.

Companies which set up an IRF could place income for five consecutive years into the account, but must withdraw all the funds into productive plant and equipment, capital tools, and the like, within a limit of 12 years. Anything left in the account at the expiration date would be subject to full tax recovery.

One of the most difficult issues facing all of American business is the subject of capital formation and the cost of capital—an issue directly tied to the competitiveness and the strength of our companies. Companies victimized by unfair trade face the doubly difficult task of getting back to zero—the capital position they were in before the unfair trade—and having to do it with typically high cost of capital rates.

The IRF proposal would afford these companies the opportunity to use what little, restored profit, is available to them at a reduced capital rate. Our IRF proposal is based on certain simple premises—when dumping is present, there is typically a reduction in prices, putting downward pressure on profitability, earnings, maintenance, of capacity and reinvestment in growth.

Once dumping is established, the prospect of fair prices exists and companies are able to return to competitive opportunity with the prospect of earnings. Rather than tax these earnings at standard corporate rates, ignoring the circumstances which have befallen this competitor, the IRF proposal would permit the income to be made available for purely capital enhancement purposes. Once cost-effective capital is available, companies should be able to restore productive capacity and compete more ably for the fair trade dollars which otherwise would be available.

While this legislation surely cannot pass this session, my hope is that it will gain the necessary support upon reintroduction next year to provide another tool to be used to build a more competitive future for U.S. companies and industries.

I urge my colleagues to join Senator Lieberman and myself in this effort, so that like prizefighters in a ring, where even the bloodied loser receives some paycheck for his effort, the loser in unfair trade, even with our trade laws in place, will be encouraged to return to the ring of the U.S. and global markets. Reasonable compensation through the IRF will provide necessary assistance in getting our critical companies and industries back on their industrial legs.

TRIBUTE TO DR. LOUIS MASTRANGELO

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, recently the town of Watertown—a community in my district—honored one of its physicians on his 85th birthday by dedicating a parcel of land in his name. Louis Mastrangelo, M.D. has had a long, productive life which has been dedicated to the service of others, and it was for this outstanding service over nearly six decades that he was appropriately honored.

On Saturday, September 9, 1990, the Boston Globe printed a profile of this distinguished healer which I offer at this time and ask that it be included as part of my remarks.

A DOCTOR'S CARE, A TOWN'S TREASURE

(By Gloria Negri)

Watertown.—For almost 60 years now, Dr. Louis Mastrangelo has been taking care of a big part of this town's population, delivering babies, removing tonsils and appendixes, mending injuries, setting bones and being everyone's favorite uncle.

Many times, especially during the Depression, he was paid with food or toys for his five children. During World War II, patients brought him rationed sugar and, sometimes, a roast beef.

"If all the people Dad treated for nothing decided to pay him, we could all retire," said Joseph Mastrangelo of Watertown, a car salesman and Doc's son.

But, that has never bothered Doc. Another son recalled Doc once told him, "I'm a doctor, not an accountant. With all this coding on Medicare and Medicaid, sending out bills is just too much trouble."

Mastrangelo, approaching his 85th birthday, describes himself as "semi-retired."

Until seven or eight years ago, he was still making house calls, climbing three flights of tenement stairs in the East End of Watertown where many of his patients lived and where he has his office in his home.

He still goes to all the Watertown High School football games as team physician, just as he has since 1941.

Tomorrow, the day before his birthday, much of this town will turn out to say "thank you" to their beloved Doc at a public celebration—complete with several surprises for him—that has left him somewhat abashed.

"I've loved every minute of what I've been doing and I'll continue to do it, I guess, until I just fade away," he said.

His office in his modest home on School Street is worthy of a Norman Rockwell painting. The examining table, on which he once made an emergency delivery of a baby, is 60 years old. The baby scale on which he weighed the 2,500 babies he estimates he delivered over the years is 90 years old. A pile of letterheads he had made up in the 1940s, but never sent out as bills, is gathering dust.

Through the years, either his wife or a daughter has been his nurse and receptionist. Another son, Richard Mastrangelo, senior vice president and general counsel for Associated Industries of Massachusetts, said the only thing that has changed in the office in the last 47 years is the linoleum.

Certainly, Mastrangelo has not changed. A wiry man about 5-foot-5 with pink cheeks and a good sense of humor, he looks younger than his years, and people say he is still the kindly, caring man he always has been.

"Doc delivered me," said Robert Leonard of Arlington, co-owner of Watertown's Union Market Station restaurant. "So I've known him for 52 years. I never remember him sending us a bill. Doc was a second father to me. He was the greatest kid doctor in the whole world. My family was poor, and it was Doc who bought me my first bike. I still go to him when I'm sick."

Robert Caloggero, co-owner of the Victoria Spa in Coolidge Square, has known Mastrangelo 55 years. He said his spa was "sort of Doc's annex office. He used to come in a lot, and people would wait in the store to ask him about something bothering them. I played on the Watertown High football team and so did my son, and many of the players he has treated for nothing. When there's an injury, Doc is always still the first on the field. I don't think he's ever missed a game."

Joseph Hogan of Belmont recalled that when his son was hurt, he contacted Mastrangelo at a social event he was attending.

"Doc rushed back to his office, checked out my son and then sat there and talked with us." Only later did Hogan learn the event Mastrangelo had left had been a tribute in his honor.

"It sounds like a cliché," said Hogan's wife, Anne, "but this man is truly his brother's keeper."

Louis Mastrangelo was born in the North End of Boston, one of five children of Italian immigrant parents. At St. Mary's Grammar School in the North End, he won a scholarship to Boston College High School. Later came another scholarship to Boston College, but after a short time there, he transferred to the University of Massachusetts in Boston for a premedical course. He got his medical degree in 1930 from the now-defunct Middlesex College of Medicine and Surgery in Waltham.

RESIDENCY PAY OF \$50 A MONTH

From 1930 to 1933, Mastrangelo was in New York, doing his internship at Richmond Memorial Hospital in Staten Island and his obstetrical-gynecological residency at Manhattan General Hospital. The hours were long and the pay was \$50 a month, he recalled in a recent interview, "so we could be clean-shaven and have our shoes shined."

He decided to establish his practice in Watertown and came here in 1933 with a wife, the former Helen Decost, a nurse from Bar Harbor, Maine, and two children. Their first home—and Doc Mastrangelo's first office in it—was at the corner of Winsor Avenue and Belmont Street.

Eventually, he got a Hudson car for his rounds. "You actually had to crank the thing," said his oldest child, Louis I. Mastrangelo of Ipswich, a state chemist.

Many of Doc's patients were Italian immigrants, and some remain his patients. Though he could speak to them in Italian, he encouraged them to use English to help them become assimilated, his daughter, Linda Shaughnessy of Needham, a real estate agent, recalled.

One woman, who he said waited too long, had to have her baby delivered in his office with his wife assisting and his children running around boiling the water. He also delivered three of his grandchildren, first jokingly warning their mothers not to deliver on a high school football day. Doc has 18 grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

Although he did not deliver any of his own children, his son, Richard, said it was his father who saved his life at birth.

A FATHER'S THOUGHTFULNESS RECALLED

"I was born at home, and the obstetrician was having trouble reviving me. He had given up, but my father persisted in putting me from warm oven to cold water until I breathed," he said.

His children recalled that, in spite of house calls, hospital work and office hours, their father never missed any of the many school events parents need to attend.

"When we were small, dad was never home until two or three o'clock in the morning and he was always called out on holidays," said another daughter, Lucia Goldberg of Watertown, a nurse. "But if we kids were in plays or something, even though he might be late, he always showed up for them."

Mastrangelo also served on the Watertown Board of Health for 15 years, took care of Watertown's indigent for many years as town physician, and was school physician for 30 years and athletic physician since 1941. He also has been physician for a number of lodges and organizations.

During World War II, he was a captain in the Civilian Defense and examining physician for the Draft Board.

"When the first boy from Watertown got killed in the war, I had delivered his sister's baby at the hospital," Mastrangelo recalled. "I brought her from the hospital to the wake and then back to the hospital in the same day."

Although today's young doctors "are brilliant," he said, "they're not exposed to families the way we were in my day. In those days, if you took out tonsils or an appendix, you could say the patient was going to be all right. Now, you have to say, 'should be all right.'"

LOOKS TO THE FUTURE

Since Helen Mastrangelo died 26 years ago, friends, patients and relatives have seen to it that Doc never gets lonesome. A

while back, his sister, Mary Cipriano, came to stay with him from East Boston.

"Every Friday, Aunt Mary made minestrone soup and brought it to my house," Lucia Goldberg said. "Since Aunt Mary died a year ago, Dad still makes the soup and takes it over."

A cataract operation a few years ago hasn't slowed him down. "I had the operation around 8 in the morning, was home a little after 1 that same afternoon and a patient was ringing my doorbell at 2:15," he said, with relish.

A few years ago, Doc's black poodle, Sherry, died. They had been together for 15 years. "They were inseparable," said Laurie McManus of Watertown, one of Doc's grandchildren. "Sherry'd go out on the football field with grandpa and always waited for him outside his office door."

As for Doc Mastrangelo, he's looking to the future and more football games. "My patients," he said, "won't let me quit."

THE HANDLING OF THE BUDGET THIS YEAR

HON. JON L. KYL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, I recently received a letter from a constituent of mine, Mrs. Becky Lynn Burnham, expressing the frustration many Americans feel over Congress' handling of the budget this year, and I commend it to my colleagues.

I ask unanimous consent that it be reprinted in the RECORD at this point:

BECKY LYNN BURNHAM

Paradise Valley, AZ, Oct. 14, 1990.

EDITOR: Like most taxpayers, I have watched the federal budget "negotiations" (a misnomer if there ever was one) with, at first, dismay and, now, disgust. The latest avoidance tactic of the Democrats—attempting to instigate class warfare with their "soak the rich" campaign—leaves me shaking my head in wonder. Am I the only taxpayer in America who would like to know what the federal government could do if it just had the revenues it currently receives, before loading on yet another tax increase?

I, like many baby-boomers, have spent most of my working and tax-paying life under the governance of a free-spending Congress, presiding over a federal bureaucracy that has grown like Topsy, to the point that it now absorbs close to one-fourth of our gross national product. And what do we have to show for it? A deteriorating infrastructure, astronomically expensive weapons systems that no-one is willing to vouch for, a growing underclass suffering the worst kinds of problems with shattered family structures, substance abuse and violence; the list goes on and on. Thank you, Big Brother, and excuse me for being suspicious of your motives when you propose to take yet more of our money. You see, in my lifetime, the main interest of our elected representatives has appeared to be getting re-elected to ensure the continued enjoyment of perks and privileges that most of us will never know, including cushy retirements helped along by "leftover" campaign funds awarded to retiring Congresspeople by their pals in the House and Senate, and that, in turn, appears to be the primary motivation to continue the endless spending spree to please whatever special interests

are able to turn out votes and/or provide campaign funds.

And yet, despite our cynicism about government, I believe that many of us have strong social consciences and are unwilling to see children, single parents or the elderly go without adequate sustenance, medical care or shelter. Similarly, I think most of us understand the need for infrastructure maintenance and national security precautions. We would just like to see some accountability for the results of the programs funded by our Congress, and some attempt to meaningfully analyze how best to effectuate societal goals without bankrupting the country.

In addition, I don't think any of us wish to see our children saddled with an enormous carryover debt. If our Congress could get its house in order and come up with a balanced budget, based on present revenues, I would be very surprised if there were significant resistance to a tax surcharge targeted directly to deficit repayment, even if it were levied disproportionately on the "rich".

The problem is that the taxpaying public has lost its faith and trust in Congress. Consequently, I think Congress, if it really wishes to impress upon the people of this nation its commitment to fiscal integrity, needs to start with its own sacred cows; put a limit on the franking privileges (\$180 million for 1990 alone? COME ON!), reduce staff and other expensive perks, and, for heaven's sake, repeal the pay increase. Then give the President a line-item veto, but before he has a chance to use it, get rid of a few of the least justifiable "pork" allocations (tobacco subsidies in this day and age? Even if it isn't much money, it looks so bad) to demonstrate some seriousness of purpose. Then single out the programs that can demonstrate that they've worked, and worked well, and give them the money that they need. Get rid of the fluff and defer to state and local government whenever possible.

Now, back to reality: my husband, friends and common sense all tell me that writing this letter is a waste of time and paper. The foregoing suggestions would require some long-term thinking and, as we all know, Congresspeople typically like short-term solutions, especially those that will ensure re-election. However, I know I am not the only one like me—there are a lot of us who grew up infused with optimism, idealism and faith in the founding principles of this country, who are now wondering if our system will survive to serve our children—we are disillusioned and feel disenfranchised. We are not seeing a demonstration of vision and principle in our Congress, and I suspect we are the gathering momentum behind the movement to limit terms of elected officials. If that is not the appropriate response to our present paralysis of leadership, someone had better exercise some leadership, and do it soon.

Very truly yours,

BECKY L. BURNHAM.

A TRIBUTE TO GENE
NEWCOMBE

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention today the fine work and outstanding community leadership of Eugene Lee Newcombe. Gene, a thoughtful and caring man, has touched the lives of many people and will be honored as he celebrates his 60th birthday on November 12.

Born in 1930 to Francis and Nita Newcombe, Gene has lived in the beautiful mountains of San Bernardino County his entire life. Following graduation from high school and college, he served in the Air Force from 1950-54 including 1 year in Korea. Since then, Gene has worked as the owner and operator of "Gene Newcombe's Tree Service" (1955-79) and "Gene Newcombe's Service" (1979-90). Since 1981, he has also worked in real estate sales.

Gene's energy and enthusiasm is legendary. His active leadership in the community is reflected through his involvement in education, politics, business, civic affairs and religion. He has served as chairman of the Southern California Watershed Fire Council, a board member of Duck's Unlimited, president of the Rotary Club of Lake Arrowhead, president of the Lake Arrowhead Property Owner's Association, president of the Association of Building Contractors, and president of the Rim of the World Communities Scholarship Council. In addition, Gene is a volunteer fireman with the Lake Arrowhead Fire Department and a volunteer ambulance driver with the Mountains Community Hospital. He is also a charter member and Deacon Board Chairman of the Community Baptist Church of Lake Arrowhead.

Gene's accomplishments have not gone unrecognized. The Rotary Club of Lake Arrowhead has bestowed several honors upon him including the President's Award and the Vocational Service Award. In addition, Gene is a lifetime member of the Lake Arrowhead Parent-Teachers Association and a Paul Harris Fellow of Rotary International.

Gene married Irene Elizabeth Wedemyer in 1955. Together, they have raised three children, Catherine Marie Newcombe Jennings, Stephen Eugene Newcombe, and Michael Lee Newcombe. Gene and Irene also have three beautiful grandchildren, Jessica Marie Jennings, Eugene Clayton Jennings, and Sonja Elizabeth Newcombe.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me and my colleagues in recognizing the tremendous achievements and contributions of Gene Newcombe. His years of dedicated and selfless service to his family and community is certainly worthy of recognition by the House today.

H.R. 4424, THE LANGUAGE OF
GOVERNMENT ACT

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues an insightful article on the Language in Government Act, H.R. 4424. The author, Joan Beck, examines the prospect of declaring English the official language of our Government, and using it as a vehicle for creating equal access to educational, political and cultural participation in American Life.

I commend Ms. Beck's article to my colleagues and urge them to affirm the importance of English as our common language by joining me in sponsoring this legislation.

[From the Houston (TX) Chronicle]

ABANDONING THE AMERICAN IDEAL

(By Joan Beck)

Already, the long knives of touchy minorities are being drawn to kill the English-as-official-language-of-government bill introduced last week in Congress.

The opponents are wasting their energy. The legislation hasn't much chance.

Members of Congress can hardly scrape together the courage to pass a sensible budget. They aren't about to support anything else that could rile up even a few more voters before Nov. 6. And the official-English measure isn't being attached to an essential bill in a legislative maneuver to slip it through.

But a good case can be made for the bill—not so much because of any changes it would force in government operations, but for what it would symbolize about this country's one-nation-indivisible hopes for the future.

The legislation was introduced by Sen. Richard Shelby, D-Ala.. It simply provides that English will be the official language of the federal government. It wouldn't affect private use of language, education, emergency services, public health and safety, court proceedings or other situations.

A somewhat similar measure, introduced by Reps. Bill Emerson, R-Mo., and Ike Skelton, D-Mo., is pending in the House Education and Labor Committee. And a constitutional amendment to make English this country's official language proposed by Rep. Norman Shumway, R-Calif., with 69 co-sponsors is before a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee.

Shelby's proposed law says its purpose "is to maintain the benefits of a single official language of the government of the United States. There is no intent to discriminate against or restrict the rights of any individual."

In a Senate speech, Shelby said, "For more than 200 years, persons from every nationality, race and religious belief have come here to share in the riches of our land. How is it that the United States has built such a strong society out of this melting pot of nationalities; races and ethnic groups? It is language that has made communication and, more important, democracy possible."

Millions of Americans agree. Four months ago, 89 percent of the voters in Alabama voted to ratify an amendment that makes English the official language of state government. Seventeen other states have similar laws.

Even so, Shelby's bill has prompted a rage of racist and discrimination charges, particularly from Hispanic groups. Their anger, however, is shortsighted and self-defeating.

The melting pot ideal of a United States that welcomes a worldwide diversity of people with the opportunity and expectation they will become part of mainstream America worked well for almost two centuries. Over the years, this country absorbed more than 60 million immigrants—an astonishing phenomenon.

But the melting pot model has been chucked aside in recent years, replaced by increasingly sharp racial and ethnic divisions that are rubbing this society raw. Rhetoric about the importance of roots and cultural identity is drowning out the old ideal that Americans as individuals can make of ourselves what we will free of the constraints, limitations, animosities and problems of the past.

Granted, the ideal hasn't always been realized. But it should not be abandoned. The alternative is to settle for becoming a nation of squabbling minorities, fighting over the spoils of affirmative action, always looking for chances to scream "discrimination," even rewriting history in hopes of finding self-esteem elsewhere than in our own efforts.

This country needs to be more than a multilingual, multicultural collection of competing minorities living within a set of geographical borders. If it is to live in peace with itself, it must continue to work toward the idea of welcoming everyone into a mainstream majority, not making it easy—or beneficial—for minorities to stay outside.

There is an object lesson for the United States as close as Canada, where bilingualism exaggerates ethnic differences and deepens the schisms and separatist sentiments between Quebec and the other provinces. Passing an English-as-official-language law would make it clear the United States intends to avoid this bitter trap.

But such a law should also carry the moral—perhaps even the legal—obligation to assist those who can't speak English to learn how. Help in dealing with the government should be easily available. Other languages should be cherished and esteemed—both as private heritage and national resource.

Congress should, however, declare that English is the official language of government and so help nudge the nation toward its future as one nation indivisible.

CAPITAL GAINS: A VIEW FROM
HOME

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, throughout the debate on the budget I have been listening to some of my colleagues describe their tax increases as "taxing the rich." I have also heard some of my colleagues describing a cut in the capital gains tax as a "tax break for the rich."

However, the most important voices I hear come from my district in California. My constituents want to know why they are being forced to pay more taxes and "bite the bullet" while Congress gives itself a raise. I hear from

hard-working, middle-class Americans from Lompoc, Santa Barbara, Ventura, and Santa Maria, who want to know why they are going to have to pay more taxes under this "tax the rich" proposal. Did they get rich and someone forget to tell them?

For example, here is a letter that I received this week from one of my constituents in Santa Barbara:

October 16, 1990.

Rep. ROBERT LAGOMARSINO,
314 East Carrillo Street, Santa Barbara, CA.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN LAGOMARSINO: Although I sympathize with you regarding the difficult job of passing a balanced Federal budget, my sympathy has its limits.

[My husband] and I are in our early thirties, living on his income in the mid-thirties, with our two young children in our Lompoc home. The newest automobile in our driveway is a twelve-year-old Oldsmobile.

I am a part-time student at Allan Hancock College, pursuing a degree in Nutritional Sciences. We hope to relocate to the mid-west to be nearer our families, sell our present home and reinvest the equity.

I resent hearing from Congress that a cut in capital gains affects only the wealthy. Far from wealthy, and because we are under age 55, we stand to lose to taxes a portion of the profit from the single greatest investment we may make in our lifetime. Rather than penalize us for wise financial planning, Congress should encourage investment for retirement.

If the October 16, 1990, Santa Barbara News-Press is accurate, our income bracket is projected for an income tax increase under the three proposals being considered.

I'm writing to tell you we have no more to give. This well has gone dry.

Sincerely yours,

MRS. DIANNE LIEBEG,
3380 Via Arnez, Lompoc, CA.

It's time Congress listened to the important voices in this country . . . the voices of the people who elected us to represent them.

THE HYPOCRISY OF THE SAUDI ARMS SALE

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, the proposed \$20 billion arms package to Saudi Arabia, to be carried out in two phases, is not only excessive but highlights the hypocrisy of the Bush administration's Middle East policy. In an article titled "Arms Sales Blast New World Order," Michael T. Klare points out that the President has repeatedly stated that his policy is based on a pursuit of a new world order, "freer from the threat of terror, stronger in the pursuit of justice, and more secure in the quest for peace." Although I support the President's efforts to forge an international consensus to curb Saddam Hussein's unprovoked aggression, the Saudi arms sale contradicts the President's own policy goals.

By pouring these unprecedented and massive amounts of arms—which are clearly not all needed to meet the current Iraqi threat—into the region, the President is only throwing another match into the tinderbox. It is time the United States focuses on arms control rather

than on fueling a regional arms race to this already volatile and violent region. Instead of using the Persian Gulf crisis as a cover to transfer arms to the region, the President should be using the international coalition he has built to promote a united effort to begin reducing arms transfers to the Middle East. Such a policy would be in line with the supported United States' aim of securing peace in this war ridden area of the world.

I ask unanimous consent to enter Mr. Klare's article into the RECORD and I urge my colleagues to take a few moments to study this important opinion piece.

[From the Christian Science Monitor]

ARMS SALES BLAST NEW WORLD ORDER

(By Michael T. Klare)

It has become common in Washington, at the United Nations, and elsewhere to speak of a "new world order" emerging from the collapse of the cold war and from the near-universal adherence to UN sanctions against Iraq. Out of the present Gulf crisis, President Bush declared last month, could come "a new era, freer from the threat of terror, stronger in the pursuit of justice, and more secure in the quest for peace."

But while some recent United States moves suggest a genuine commitment to this new area, Mr. Bush is clearly sticking to the old world in one conspicuous way: his approval of billions of dollars in arms transfers to Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Israel, and other Middle Eastern nations.

On Sept. 14, the Bush administration announced a \$20 billion-plus sale of advanced weapons to Saudi Arabia—the biggest such deal ever. Included in the proposed sale were some 385 M-1A2 tanks, 24 F-15 air-superiority fighters, 48 AH-64 Apache helicopter gunships, and 400-500 M-2 Bradley armored personnel carriers. Bush subsequently agreed to split the sale in two, with some tanks and aircraft to be included in a later transaction, but even the diminished package represents an extraordinary transfer of military gear.

Nor is the Saudi deal the only major US arms transaction under consideration. In early September, Bush suggested that the US was prepared to erase Cairo's existing \$7 billion military debt, a step clearly intended to pave the way for fresh Egyptian orders, (Egypt already has been promised hundreds of M-1 and M-60 tanks under earlier agreements). The administration has also promised a sympathetic response to Israel's request for \$1 billion in new transfers (reportedly to include F-15s, AH-64s, and Patriot air-defense missiles).

If all these sales go through, US arms sales to the Middle East could jump from approximately \$5 billion per year in the late 1980s to \$30 billion or more in fiscal 1991, with comparable figures in the year ahead. Other major arms suppliers are also expected to benefit from the current flurry of buying. Great Britain, for instance, is pursuing new sales contracts with Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, and Oman, while France is seeking sales to Saudi Arabia and Qatar. And while Moscow has not yet announced any new military sales to the region, the buildup among conservative Arab nations will likely stimulate orders for Soviet equipment from such clients as Libya, Syria, and Algeria.

The result of these transactions, then, will be a massive transfer of sophisticated military equipment to the nations of the Middle East. And while many of these deals are predicated on the current crisis in Kuwait, the weapons themselves will probably not

be delivered to these countries until 1992, 1993, or later—long after the present crisis is resolved.

Today, the nations of the Middle East are largely united in their opposition to Iraq's takeover of Kuwait. However, most of these nations are involved in the Arab-Israeli dispute or in internecine conflicts of their own. And if history is any indication, the current consensus in the region will disappear as soon as the present crisis is resolved, to be followed by the resumption of traditional rivalries and conflicts. Thus, weapons supplied today for defense against Iraq will be used, in all probability, to settle scores and resolve disputes that predated the invasion of Kuwait.

It is delusive to believe that the US can control the ultimate use of weapons supplied to Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Israel, or other countries. Once a weapon is in the arsenal of a country, rulers can use it as they see fit—a fact demonstrated by Saddam Hussein's use of French- and Soviet-supplied munitions to seize Kuwait.

It is likely, therefore, that the ultimate consequence of new arms sales to the Middle East will be an accelerated arms race and growing tension between traditional rivals. Experience—particularly with the Arab-Israeli conflict—suggests that this sort of tension and rivalry fed by arms sales leads sooner or later to the outbreak of war.

If the White House were truly interested in building a world "more secure in the quest for peace," Bush would severely restrict future arms transfers to regions of turmoil and work with other nations, including France and the Soviet Union, to establish a common framework for moderating the arms trade.

Now, with the world united in its opposition to the Iraqi invasion, is the perfect moment to begin such negotiations. Surely, we should not allow all the progress by the world community in recent weeks toward a common response to aggression to be undermined by an accelerated arms race in the Middle East.

TRIBUTE TO THE POGANSET MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Poganset Middle School in Glocester, RI. The school has been chosen as a recipient of the 1990 State Champion Physical Fitness Award presented annually by the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports.

State champion awards are based on school performance for the 1989-90 school year. The students of the Poganset Middle School qualified for this prestigious award by scoring at or above the 85th percentile on all test items for the President's challenge. The challenge consists of a national fitness test which measures heart/lung endurance, muscular strength and endurance, speed and agility. Physical fitness is a very important aspect to our Nation's health. I am very proud to see that students from the Poganset Middle School have been chosen for this award.

It is with great pleasure that I salute the students of Poganset Middle School for their achievements in physical fitness. I wish them continued success in the future.

TAX POLICY AND U.S. CAPITAL COSTS

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, the impact of capital costs and the factors which determine such costs might be referred to as a new frontier of economic analysis in the field of saving, investment and competitiveness. Although the subject is not without complexity, the basic essentials are easy to understand. When one understands those essentials, it is crystal-clear that our tax policy since 1982 has been a major factor in elevating our capital costs to the highest in the industrial world.

The capital cost story—and much of the case for enacting the Jobs, Growth and Competitiveness Act of 1990, is set forth in the following material prepared by the American Council for Capital Formation, and which I submit for the RECORD.

TAX POLICY AND U.S. CAPITAL COSTS

WHAT IS THE COST OF CAPITAL?

The cost of capital is the pretax return on a new investment needed to cover the purchase price of the asset, the market rate of interest, inflation, taxes, and the return required by the investor.¹

Capital costs are an important factor in determining which investments firms will make. High capital costs mean that only those projects with the greatest expected return will be undertaken because they will yield a return large enough to satisfy investors, resulting in less overall investment and an aversion toward higher-risk projects.

INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL COSTS COMPARISONS

Earlier international comparisons based on the traditional pretax return concept show that U.S. capital costs are approximately twice those of Japan, 60 percent higher than the United Kingdom's, and 30 percent higher than those of West Germany.² Experts conclude that the current high

¹ Another frequently used measure is the user cost of capital—often called the "hurdle rate" because it measures the return an investment must yield before a firm would be willing to undertake the capital expenditure. For example, for a typical manufacturing firm to be willing to purchase a new piece of equipment given current tax law and economic conditions, the asset would have to yield an annual return of approximately 25 percent. This yield would cover all costs, including the purchase prices of the equipment, real (economic) depreciation, financing costs, and taxes. The only difference between the user cost (or "hurdle rate") and the pretax return measure is that the former includes economic depreciation (about 15 percent per year for equipment, for example). Economic depreciation, which measures the actual useful life of an asset, does not vary with the tax code.

² Recent increases in interest rates and declines in stock prices in Japan and Western Europe may have narrowed the margin between high U.S. capital costs and the lower levels abroad. Doubtless, however, U.S. capital costs are still considerably higher than those of our international competitors.

U.S. capital costs are due to three primary factors: (1) high interest rates; (2) the lack of indexing of depreciation allowances for inflation; and (3) federal tax code changes since 1982.

New research by Stanford University Professor John B. Shoven indicates that the U.S. cost of capital is higher than previously estimated. Professor Shoven's study is a step forward in capital cost analysis because he incorporates a measure of the risk premium actually demanded by investors in the traditional pretax return measure, whereas previous studies used the unrealistic assumption that the risk premium could be measured by the real interest rate on safe, short-term government bonds. Using his more realistic measure of the pretax return required by investors, Dr. Shoven concludes that the U.S. cost of capital is approximately two and one-half times higher than that of Japan and that the U.S. tax system discriminates against risky investments.

Dr. Shoven shows that for a typical piece of equipment financed with equity and with an assumed five-year life, the cost of capital was 10.4 percent in the United States, in 1988 compared to 4.1 percent in Japan—a difference of 153 percent. U.S. structures financed with equity face capital costs 147 percent higher than Japanese structures. Debt-financed investments in the United States also incur substantially higher capital costs than in Japan.

Taxes are a very important element in the cost of capital. For example, Dr. Shoven's analysis shows that for an equity-financed plant, one-third of the cost of capital is due to the income tax, one-third to interest rates, and one-third to the required risk premium. Taxes are approximately 15 percent of the cost of capital for equity-financed equipment, with the remainder divided equally between interest rates and the risk premium.

The Shoven study indicates that the interaction between high U.S. nominal interest rates and depreciation allowances may explain a substantial portion of the observed differences between U.S. and Japanese capital costs. For example, with a zero nominal interest rate (that is, a zero time cost of money), depreciation deductions, even if spread over thirty years, are equivalent to expensing; corporate taxes therefore do not bias investment decisions among different types of assets. With a 10 percent interest rate, however, depreciation deductions occurring more than, say, fifteen years in the future are worth no more than twenty cents on the dollar. This means that the present value of the taxes saved with the depreciation deductions is not large enough to permit full recovery of costs, thus raising the cost of capital. The crucial importance of the nominal interest rate may explain why Japan's corporate income tax—now 37.5 percent—has a smaller effect on capital costs than does the U.S. corporate income tax.

TAX REFORM ACT OF 1986 AND U.S. CAPITAL COSTS

The problem facing U.S. industry can be illustrated by a specific example relating to the present value of depreciation allowances for new equipment purchases under prior law and under the Tax Reform Act of 1986. A study by Arthur Andersen & Co. shows that under the strongly pro-investment tax regime put in place in 1981, the depreciation allowance plus the investment tax credit for a steel company that installed a modern and competitive continuous casting process was 92 cents on the dollar in 1981, or the near

equivalent of theoretical expensing. Today the present value is 68 cents under the regular tax and only 43 cents under the alternative minimum tax.

(With respect to the alternative minimum tax, it should be noted that the uncertainty of its future application to a given company's earnings vastly complicates the task of investment planning. It therefore necessarily raises the risk premium which Professor Shoven has properly identified as a significant factor in our high capital costs).

The study by Arthur Andersen and Co. also shows that for equipment that is technologically innovative or crucial to U.S. economic strength, including equipment used to make computer chips, robots for the manufacturing process, engine blocks and crankshafts for automobiles and trucks, telephone switching equipment, and equipment used in the continuous casting process for steel, we lag badly behind our major competitors. In fact, compared to five of our major competitors, we rank last or next to last in terms of the present value of cost recovery allowances.

From a competitive standpoint, U.S. tax policy since 1981 has hindered, rather than helped as our firms attempt to hold their U.S. market share and also expand sales abroad. The United States ranks near the bottom internationally both in terms of speed of capital cost recovery and with respect to the present value of recovery allowances.

Changes in tax law subsequent to the passage of the 1981 Economic Recovery Tax Act (ERTA) and especially the Tax Reform Act of 1986 have increased both the pretax return required by investors and the hurdle rate a firm's projects must meet. Using the pretax return measure, capital costs for investment in equipment, for example, have risen almost 90 percent since 1982 (see Chart 2); using the hurdle rate concept, capital costs for equipment have risen by 23 percent.

The effective tax rate on new investment reflects the cost of capital. According to a study by the Congressional Research Service, after the passage of ERTA in 1981, the effective tax rate on equipment approximated theoretical expensing; by 1986, when the Tax Reform Act was enacted, the rate increased to 46.3 percent, which exceeds the statutory tax rate of 34 percent. The loss of the investment tax credit and the lack of inflation indexing for depreciation are the major reasons why the effective tax rate exceeds the statutory rate.

PROTECT OUR BIG OIL INTEREST

HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, many people are concerned about the reasons for our presence in the Middle East. Some question whether our sons and daughters should be sacrificed if our primary interest is to protect our big oil interests. While we do need oil, I believe that this should not be and is not our purpose.

I would like to insert into the RECORD at this point an exchange of correspondence between a constituent and myself on this issue.

My constituent has asked to make sure that these issues are discussed in Congress.

The letters follow:

KOHLER, WI,
August 27, 1990.

Congressman THOMAS PETRI,
Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN PETRI: It is amazing how quickly the world changes, isn't it? On June 29th you wrote to me about reducing defense spending, and today I am writing to you about a major U.S. military presence in the Middle East!

Today, the Milwaukee Journal ran a story about the widespread support which President Bush's military action is receiving from the people of Wisconsin. The reporter put the approval rate at about 70%. Congressman Petri, I am a resident of Wisconsin who voted for both President Bush and Tom Petri in the last general election, and I want you to know that I am very strongly opposed to our military presence in the Persian Gulf!

All of the rationale for our Middle East involvement which I have heard and read about seems to boil down to protecting our "way of life" as the largest consumer of energy on the face of the earth. It has also been said that we are there to "protect our friends" from aggression. It is very hard for me to feel that my son's life is worth protecting Arab "friends" who within a moment, would turn on us when we would least expect it! Furthermore, if America would learn to conserve, we wouldn't be so dependent on foreign oil. It would also help if America had a working and effective energy policy directed at developing energy from sources other than oil.

Congressman Petri, it is so obvious what this Mid East Crisis is all about. It is big oil, big business and big government playing war games with our children's lives and messing up the balance of power in a world which was just beginning to get used to the idea of a lasting peace.

Many times in the past couple of weeks, I've imagined what I would do if I was the President. That's a real tough thought to ponder! However, it seems to me that if what he's doing is the only option left open to him, perhaps he should get the entire country involved in this effort by rationing fuel and asking ALL Americans to make a sacrifice to beat this crisis.

Sincerely,

DARRYL M. GUMM.

KOHLER, WI,
September 3, 1990.

Congressman THOMAS PETRI,
Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN PETRI: Last night, I took a walk with a couple of my neighbors and had a long talk with them about our nation's involvement in the Persian Gulf. Our visit has left me with some very troubling thoughts about what we are doing there and why.

Last week, I wrote both you and President Bush letters relative to the Persian Gulf War Issue, but now that Congress will be convening once again from its summer recess, I would like to know if it would be possible for me to address Congress. As an accomplished public speaker and community leader, I simply want to appeal to Congress to exercise caution here, set aside "politics" and act in the best interests of the average citizen in our great country.

The Persian Gulf Crisis holds for the entire world, the potential for global destruction never before experienced by any generation. As a community leader, I work a lot with children. For the sake of these children, Congressman PETRI, we need a peaceful solution to this crisis which goes far beyond global politics.

If I had the opportunity to be your guest in Washington D.C. to express the views of some of your constituents in the 6th district, I would pay all of my expenses.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

DARRYL M. GUMM.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, October 26, 1990.

Mr. DARRYL M. GUMM,
Post Office Box 2,
Kohler, WI.

DEAR MR. GUMM: Thank you very much for your letters. It was good to hear from you.

I appreciate your taking the time to give me your thoughts on the situation in the Persian Gulf. While I share your concern over the hardship and dangers being faced by American troops, I believe that the President has done a wonderful job marshalling the unified position of most of the world, and I support him.

I just don't think we can accept the takeover of Kuwait, principally because we cannot let the notion get abroad that strong regional powers can take over neighbors without facing a strong response. We should have learned this lesson in the years leading up to World War II. Making sure that Iraq's aggression fails is very important to the whole structure of world order in the new post-Cold War world.

It is important to note that it may be entirely possible to resolve this crisis short of actual war. If we can ensure a sufficient oil supply, we should be able to maintain economic pressure on Iraq for some time, hopefully resulting in a peaceful and satisfactory outcome to this situation. Saudi Arabia and Venezuela have already increased their oil production, and we have a strategic oil reserve which could be used to alleviate any shortfall that remains. In fact, I have already written to the President urging him to open these reserves. There is no reason why the world shouldn't be able to do without the oil exports of Iraq and Kuwait for a very long time without any ill effects on the world economy if we just replace that oil from the other available sources.

However, I must repeat that oil should not be our main reason for coming to the aid of Kuwait and I am sure that it is not. No matter how much oil Iraq controls, it will need to sell that oil as much as we need to buy it. The President has stated that what is at stake here is no less than the future of the post-Cold War era, and I agree. As the Soviet threat subsides, we are faced with an historic opportunity to replace aggression between nations with peaceful coexistence. The outcome of this situation will send a powerful message to the would-be Hitlers of this world. It is up to the U.S. and the world community to make sure that we send the right message. The world will no longer tolerate aggression as a means of expansion, and by making this clear, I believe we can prevent future threats to the lives and livelihoods of American citizens. In the specific case of Saddam Hussein, if we don't stop him now, he is likely to keep gobbling up

countries until we are forced to stop him when he is far more powerful.

I appreciated your offer to address Congress regarding your views on this matter. While it would be ideal to hear from many individuals on this and other issues, I am afraid that this is impossible. Traditionally, the only non-members who are allowed to address the Congress are the President and foreign heads of state. The only exceptions in this century have been Sir Winston Churchill, Lech Walesa and Nelson Mandela. I am sorry that this is the case, but I am nonetheless pleased to have your views in writing, and I am taking the liberty of inserting our exchange of correspondence in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I have enclosed a copy for your information.

Please feel free to contact me on issues of importance to you.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

THOMAS E. PETRI,
Member of Congress.

H.R. 5934

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing H.R. 5934, legislation to provide credit for the poor in developing countries through loans for self-employment and other assistance for microenterprise.

On September 26, 1990, the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade held a hearing on the GAO's review of the Microenterprise Loans for the Poor Program, a program of the Agency for International Development [AID]. We requested the review last October after experiencing a year of serious difficulty receiving information from AID concerning microenterprise. In our letter to GAO we quote AID as stating:

... (we have) complied with, and indeed, exceeded both the letter and the spirit of the microenterprise legislation.

But the data that would back up this statement never arrived.

After requesting the GAO study we received from AID the March 30, 1990 report to the Congress entitled, "AID Microenterprise Development Program." However, much of the data seemed questionable.

AID has done some excellent work helping the poor and pioneering microenterprise. We were therefore dismayed that we could not learn just how closely the Agency had geared its program toward women, the average amount of the loans and the economic brackets that the recipients represented. It seemed to us to be a serious shortcoming in AID's commendable track record if oversight was impossible because loan recipient data was unknown.

Microenterprise fiscal year 1991 report language (House) stated,

The Administrator of AID is to target this program to the poorest 50 percent of the population of the poorest aid assisted developing countries and the poorest 20 percent in the other AID-assisted countries. AID is also to target at least 50 percent of all the resources to support productive activities

managed by women. Credit and other forms of assistance should be channeled primarily through private community based organizations.

The AID Microenterprise Development Program report to Congress reveals that only one-sixth of the funds used for direct credit in 1989 went toward loans of less than \$300. This record was far below our expectations and will have to be greatly improved. We were also concerned that too few of the microenterprise resources are being channeled to the poorest entrepreneurs in the form of small loans.

We have been told by AID officials that the expense of collecting data in the future would be immense and complicated. However, we believe that it is not out of line or too difficult to request the financial intermediaries that receive U.S. funds for the purpose of microenterprise finance, to collect the data on future loans and make the information available to AID. We know that the highly successful Grameen Bank, as a matter of course, has extraordinarily detailed records of its loans and loan recipients.

At our September 26 hearing we learned that USAID is making a greater effort to systematize the collection of data. Nevertheless, USAID officials do not feel compelled to meet specific targets regarding loan size, women and economic brackets. H.R. 5934 addresses this issue by fixing certain specific targets that USAID must meet when administering the Microenterprise Program.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5934.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the full text of H.R. 5934 at this point in the RECORD:

H.R. 5934

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Micro Enterprise Loans for the Poor Act".

SEC. 2. PROVIDING CREDIT FOR THE POOR IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Hunger and hunger-related disease takes the lives of 13,000,000 to 18,000,000 people annually. Three-quarters of these deaths are children under the age of 5.

(2) A primary cause of this suffering is the inability of the poorest people living in developing countries to earn incomes that would enable them to provide the nutritional and health benefits that their families need.

(3) The rural and urban poor comprise the developing world's greatest untapped resource, and the health of national economies and democratic institutions is vastly improved when opportunities for the poor to participate in the economies of their countries are actively promoted and expanded.

(4) The inability of the rural and urban poor to obtain credit (in particular, loans for self-employment) to finance their economic activities, and their inability to obtain related nonfinancial assistance, have long been an obstacle to their achievement of economic progress and well-being.

(5) This inability to obtain credit and other critical productive inputs has been a significant factor inhibiting the growth of micro enterprises. Even so, such enterprises

still represent an important source of private sector commercial activity in developing countries, provide significant benefits for the poor majority in those countries (particularly women, tribal peoples, and other minorities), and serve to integrate them into the economic life of their countries.

(6) Formal financial institutions in developing countries have not recognized that, although the poor majority, and especially people in absolute poverty, may lack collateral for loans and may not be able to comply with all the traditional loan formalities, the productive activities of micro enterprises can nevertheless be financially viable if access to sources of credit is expanded.

(7) Experience with making productive credit available to the poor, including to micro enterprises and groups of poor people, has demonstrated their ability to repay loans and to achieve significant improvements in their living standards and to make significant contributions to the local economy.

(8) The Comptroller General of the United States found that the Agency for International Development did not target micro enterprise programs to the poorest of the poor in any of the three countries visited by representatives of the General Accounting Office.

(9) Experience has shown that several models for extending banking services to the poor are being successfully used in an increasing number of countries.

(10) Economic policies, particularly those that are neutral as to enterprise size, are important to the encouragement and operation of micro enterprises.

(b) MICRO ENTERPRISE CREDIT PROGRAMS AND OTHER ASSISTANCE.—The Administrator shall make assistance available, in accordance with this section, to financial intermediaries in developing countries to enable them to provide loans and other assistance for micro enterprises, with particular emphasis on loans for self-employment. Funds available to carry out this section may be made available to financial intermediaries for use by them—

(1) in extending credit for micro enterprises, including loans for self-employment, in order to provide such enterprises with financial resources for working capital, the acquisition of equipment and other supplies, and payment of other expenses of the enterprise;

(2) in extending credit for such purposes as food processing, production of cloth and clothing, creation of building materials and household goods, and providing services to rural residents through micro enterprises;

(3) for the startup costs incurred by a non-governmental organization in becoming a financial intermediary or improving its capability as a financial intermediary, and for other institutional development expenses (including audit and evaluation costs) of the intermediary that are related to the establishment and initial operation of the credit and other business support activities assisted pursuant to this section;

(4) for expenses incurred by the financial intermediary in providing training and technical assistance for micro enterprises in order to enable them to obtain and utilize credit and other nonfinancial assistance under this section; and

(5) to provide other assistance necessary to the successful functioning of micro enterprises.

(c) PRIMARY EMPHASIS.—

(1) POOREST PEOPLE.—In carrying out this section, primary emphasis shall be placed

on making direct credits and other assistance available to those individuals living in absolute poverty. Accordingly, the funds made available to carry out this section shall be directed to assistance for individuals whose income is in the lowest 20 percent of the per capita household incomes in the country; and, to the maximum extent practicable, especially where "means tests" are impossible, funds shall be directed to those individuals in the least developed countries (as defined by the United Nations Development Program) with per capita household incomes in the lower 50 percent.

(2) INDIGENOUS NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.—In carrying out this section, the Administrator shall place primary emphasis on the development of the capacity of and use of indigenous nongovernmental organizations (especially those representing women, tribal people, and other minorities) that will provide credit and other assistance to micro enterprises, but the Administrator may also support other entities as appropriate. Attention shall also be directed to savings and capital formation as part of the systems support for micro enterprises.

(d) GUIDELINES FOR PROGRAM.—The Administrator shall issue guidelines for financial intermediaries providing assistance pursuant to this section. These guidelines shall seek to ensure that financial intermediaries—

(1) utilize the assistance made available pursuant to this section to provide credit and related assistance to the poorest people, with special attention being given to the provision of credit and other assistance to women, tribal peoples, and other minorities;

(2) consult with potential recipients of credit and other assistance under this section, and include their views to the greatest extent possible, in the designing of credit projects to ensure that the projects are responsive to the credit and other productive input needs of the recipients;

(3) minimize or remove obstacles to credit provided under this section, such as collateral and literacy requirements; and

(4) establish credit terms at rates of interest which reflect the prevailing market rate of interest and the real cost of providing credit to the targeted beneficiaries.

(e) FUNDING.—

(1) SOURCES OF FUNDS.—Assistance pursuant to this section shall be provided with the following funds:

(A) Funds made available to carry out chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to development assistance, including development assistance for sub-Saharan Africa) and chapter 4 of part II of that Act (relating to the economic support fund).

(B) Foreign currencies acquired as payments of loans made under those chapters pursuant to the authority contained in subsection (g).

(C) Foreign currencies generated from assistance provided under those chapters.

(D) Foreign currencies generated or acquired under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, including foreign currencies made available to carry out section 108 and foreign currencies available for use pursuant to title III.

(E) Amounts paid to the United States on loans made to financial intermediaries pursuant to this section.

(2) ALLOCATIONS FOR LOANS FOR SELF-EMPLOYMENT AND OTHER DIRECT CREDIT ASSISTANCE FOR MICRO ENTERPRISES.—Of the funds described in paragraph (1) which are made

available under this section each fiscal year, at least 75 percent shall be used for direct credit support of micro enterprises, including loans for self-employment. At least 50 percent of the funds used pursuant to this paragraph shall be used for loans for self-employment that are of an amount of \$300 or less (in most cases, however, the initial loan should be \$150 or less).

(3) ASSISTANCE FOR FISCAL YEARS 1992 AND 1993.—The total amount of assistance provided pursuant to this section—

(A) during fiscal year 1992, shall be at least \$100,000,000; and

(B) during fiscal year 1993, shall be at least \$120,000,000.

(f) APPLICABLE AUTHORITIES.—Except as provided in this section, assistance provided pursuant to this section shall be provided in accordance with the relevant authorities contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

(g) AUTHORITY TO GENERATE FOREIGN CURRENCIES.—In order to generate foreign currencies which can be made available to financial intermediaries pursuant to this section, the Administrator is authorized to use funds made available to carry out chapter 1 of part I (including funds for development assistance for sub-Saharan Africa) and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to provide assistance to the governments of developing countries on a loan basis repayable in foreign currencies, at a rate of exchange to be negotiated by the Administrator and the foreign government. Such loans shall have a rate of interest and a repayment period determined by the Administrator.

(h) FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT ASSISTANCE TO INTERMEDIARIES.—

(1) TERMS.—Loans and grants made to financial intermediaries pursuant to this section with funds described in subsections (e)(1)(A), (e)(1)(B), and (e)(1)(C), or with amounts made available pursuant to paragraph (2) of this subsection, shall be on such terms and conditions as are determined by the Administrator and the intermediary.

(2) USE OF LOAN PROCEEDS.—Amounts paid to the United States on loans under this section with funds described in subsections (e)(1)(A), (e)(1)(B), and (e)(1)(C) or with amounts used pursuant to this paragraph shall, as determined by the Administrator, be available for use for assistance pursuant to this section.

(i) APPLICATION OF CERTAIN LAWS.—Section 122 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall not apply with respect to loans pursuant to subsections (g) or (h). Funds described in subsection (e)(1)(B) and (C) or subsection (h)(2) which are received by the United States pursuant to this section shall not be subject to the requirements of section 1306 of title 31, United States Code, or other laws governing the use of foreign currencies accruing to the United States.

(j) TERMS OF FOREIGN CURRENCY ASSISTANCE UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480.—Funds described in subsection (e)(1)(D), or in the second sentence of this subsection, which are made available to financial intermediaries pursuant to this section may be provided on a grant or loan basis, notwithstanding any provision of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. Any foreign currencies under that Act which are repaid by financial intermediaries under this section shall be available to and used by the Administrator to make available assistance for the purposes of this section. Sec-

tion 108(d) of that Act shall not apply to the use of such currencies. Section 103(m) of that Act shall not apply to agreements entered into under section 108 of that Act for purposes of this section.

(k) NOTICE TO CONGRESS.—At least 15 days before making funds described in subsection (e)(1) available to a financial intermediary under this section, the Administrator shall notify the Congress in accordance with the procedures applicable to reprogrammings under section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(l) ECONOMIC POLICIES.—In policy dialogues concerning economic policies with, and efforts to reform economic policies of, countries receiving assistance under part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the Administrator shall encourage economic policies which promote micro enterprises.

(m) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

(1) the term "absolute poverty" refers to those people who lack access to assets sufficient to permit them to provide for their basic human needs;

(2) the term "Administrator" means the administrator of the agency primarily responsible for administering part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961;

(3) the term "financial intermediary" has the same meaning as is given that term in section 108(i)(2) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954;

(4) the term "loan for self-employment" means direct credit assistance to support the establishment and operation of a single or family proprietorship by individuals who live in absolute poverty; and

(5) the term "micro enterprise" means an enterprise—

(A) that is a single or family proprietorship, a small-group enterprise, or cooperative,

(B) that has 15 or fewer workers, and

(C) that is wholly owned by the poor majority in the developing country,

and which often lacks access to credit at reasonable cost.

HONORING ALEXANDER HAMILTON

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. GREEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, on October 24, 1990 President Bush signed into law legislation I introduced that renames the U.S. Custom House in New York City in memory of Alexander Hamilton, our Nation's first Secretary of the Treasury. I am very pleased that this bill became law this year as 1990 is the bicentennial of Hamilton's funding program and of his founding of the Coast Guard.

I should like to share with my colleagues the following essay written by Robert A. Hendrickson, Hamilton's biographer. It provides a wonderful portrait of a man who is one of the greatest figures in American history, one who truly deserves to be remembered.

THE HAMILTONIAN BICENTENNIAL OF AMERICA'S PUBLIC CREDIT

(By Robert A. Hendrickson)

Year 1990 is the bicentennial of the year in which Alexander Hamilton introduced the financial system that led to America be-

coming the leading financial and economic power in the world, New York City becoming the financial capital of America—and being displaced by Philadelphia for 10 years and then Washington, D.C. as the capital of the nation.

The House of Representatives on September 21, 1789 had directed Hamilton to prepare a plan for providing adequate support of the public credit and "report the same to the House at its next meeting," January 14, 1790, thus giving Hamilton only 110 days to find a solution to the unpaid war debts incurred in the Revolution, and in keeping the government going since then.

The paper money Congress had issued during the war to pay and supply the Army, of a gross face value of over \$200 million, was now almost worthless, having been officially devalued at a ratio of 40 to one, plus interest. It was regarded as "not worth a Continental." In addition, the government owed the French government and Dutch bankers \$11,710,378, and \$42 million or more to its own citizens, the interest on which was far in arrears. Then there were the war debts of the states, which Hamilton estimated at \$25 million. Total annual interest on all these debts was \$4.5 million.

In proportion to the government's revenues then, this was equivalent in today's terms to a foreign debt of \$2.4 trillion and a domestic debt of \$8.7 trillion; today's total national debt, foreign and domestic is roughly \$3.0 trillion. Total annual interest on the foreign debt then at 4 and 5 percent was \$543,000 and on domestic debt \$4 million.

With no income tax, there were only three sources of revenue, direct taxes, domestic excises, and duties on imports. Direct taxes were the most onerous, least productive and most difficult to collect. Customs duties, mostly taxes on manufactured goods imported from Britain, were most productive, and the easiest to collect, and the exclusive realm of taxation by the national government. Excises, mainly taxes on liquor and other domestic products bore heavily on the poorer classes, like the distillers of Western Pennsylvania, for whom whiskey was the only way to sell their corn for cash, given their remoteness from markets.

There were conflicting political interests of every kind: Some states—Massachusetts, Connecticut and South Carolina owed much more on war debts than others, like Virginia and North Carolina, who had much less to gain, but held a fourth of the seats in the House. Speculators bought up the nearly worthless debt obligations at ten cents on the dollar, hoping to have them redeemed at par, leading Hamilton's critics to charge ever afterward that his plan would benefit only speculators, insiders, and "bloodsuckers", at the expense of poor old war veterans, their widows and orphans.

Hamilton's "First Report on Public Credit" to Congress on January 14, 1790 set forth his plan, with legislation to enact it. By the end of August, before it recessed, Congress had passed the laws to create the Hamilton system, including the funding and assumption act for refinancing and servicing the domestic debt, a new European loan to refinance the foreign debt, a plan to settle state accounts, and increase import duties, and to create a sinking fund to redeem the debt, and a separate European loan to fund it. The trustees of the sinking fund were men of the highest probity: John Jay, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, John Adams, Vice President, Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, Hamilton himself, Secretary of the

Treasury, and Edmund Randolph, the Attorney General. Drexel Burnham in its prime could not have had a better idea for marketing bonds.

Since customs duties were the main support of the government and Hamilton knew all about smugglers from his boyhood working in a merchant's store on St. Croix, then a thriving commercial center, he also proposed to protect the revenue from evasion by creation of a powerful Coast Guard, which with characteristic specificity, he told Congress how to create. Congress approved all, and instructed him to submit further reports, including plans for more taxes, and for a national bank, and he would soon comply.

Even many of the best educated did not understand Hamilton's plan. John Adams said "Every dollar of a bank bill that is issued beyond the quantity of gold and silver in the vaults represents nothing, and is therefore a cheat against somebody."

"You're wrong," said Hamilton, "The proper funding of the present debt, will render it a national blessing." Funding is "The true secret for rendering public credit immortal," not paying it off in specie when due. Furthermore, he added, "Credit, public and private is of the greatest consequence to every country. It might be emphatically called the invigorating principle." Government bonds in the vaults will serve the same purpose as gold and silver there, and create public credit. "In nothing are appearances of greater moment, than in whatever regards credit," he added. "Opinion is the soul of it, and this is affected by appearances, as well as realities." But public credit is earned only by punctual performance of obligations. "States, like individuals, who observed their engagements, are respected and trusted, while the reverse is the fate of those, who pursue an opposite conduct."

Hamilton's Report on Public Credit was much more than a simple set of recommendations. It was analysis of the problem, a plan of action, an argument designed to overcome widespread Congressional hostility to the plan, and a separate argument to persuade public creditors that it was fair, and would work, and would benefit all. In it he blended far-ranging vision with attention to detail, boldness with care and prudence, imagination with discipline, creativity with craftsmanship. On half a dozen important votes over the course of the hot summer, various parts of Hamilton's plan lost by narrow margins to opponents led by James Madison.

One mid-June morning outside the door of President Washington's house on the Bowling Green in Lower Manhattan, Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson met Secretary of the Treasury Hamilton, seemingly by chance, noting in his diary that the usually suave, urbane Hamilton surprisingly looked "somber, haggard and dejected beyond description." Out of their talk that morning and a dinner the next evening, with Madison, evolved the famous deal whereby Hamilton agreed to find the votes from northern congressmen to move the national capital from New York south to Philadelphia for ten years, (Pennsylvania votes were needed), and then permanently to the District of Columbia, near where Madison and Jefferson owned properties, provided Jefferson would obtain a switch of one southern vote in the Senate and five in the House, including Madison's, from opposition to support of his program. Each fulfilled his end of the bargain, the votes switched, funding and assumption passed, New York lost the capital.

President Washington signed the program into law. Hamilton, who as a member of the last Continental Congress had engineered the designation of New York as the provisional capital, had always known that he did not have enough northerly votes to keep New York as the permanent capital.

With a monopoly on customs revenues, protected by the new Coast Guard, backed by a sinking fund trusted by the most trustworthy of men, the bonds of the new government, an economic basket case when Hamilton took office, within four years had a higher credit rating than any country in Europe. Some were selling at ten percent over par. Talleyrand said, "they have been funded in such a sound manner and the prosperity of this country is growing so rapidly that there can be no doubt of their solvency." Two years after passage, heavy trading in stocks and bonds led to the founding of the New York stock exchange which within a hundred years would become the largest in the world, surpassing London's. By 1800 Europeans held three million dollars worth of American securities, and European inbound capital investment was helping build the American economy.

Eastern European countries which have thrown off politically autocratic top-down directed socialist economic regimes, and adopted new constitutions, now must face up to hard economic facts, as Hamilton did: pushing through rigorous economic measures needed to bring about change to successful free market oriented economic recovery, while still surviving politically. Hamilton's funding and assumption program of 1790 still provides a good working model of how to do it in 110 days.

To the documents of the momentous years of American beginnings—the Declaration of '76, the Constitution of '87, the Bill of Rights of '91, there should be added Hamilton's funding and assumption system of 1790. It made the financial fortune of New York City and America, and New York the financial capital of the world.

As Hamilton said, "No well informed man can cast a retrospective eye over the progress of the United States, from their infancy to the present period, without being convinced that they owe their present mature growth, in a great degree, to the fostering influence of [public] credit."

Robert A. Hendrickson, a partner of Eaton & Van Winkle, is author of "Hamilton I, 1757-1789," "Hamilton II 1789-1804" and "The Rise and Fall of Alexander Hamilton" and other books and articles.

THE REV. JAMES CLEVELAND, THE CROWN PRINCE OF GOSPEL MUSIC

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, next week the Rev. James Cleveland, the Crown Prince of Gospel Music, will be honored at the Los Angeles Music Center by a host of gospel music superstars. The Los Angeles Times of October 26, 1990, carried a story about the Reverend Cleveland which I bring to the Member's attention.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Oct. 26, 1990]

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GOSPEL

(By Beth Ann Krier)

Growing up on the South Side of Chicago, he was Mahalia Jackson's paperboy, back in the 1930s when she was still working as a hairdresser. He'd try to hear her sing by putting his ear to her front door, and when that didn't work, he'd go to her beauty shop and listen to her hum songs while she did customer's hair.

Later on, he moved in to the home of the Rev. C.L. Franklin, father of soul legend Aretha Franklin, who was then 9. He helped the younger Franklin learn to sing gospel and years later, after she became a big-time pop star, he produced her Grammy-winning gospel album, "Amazing Grace."

But the Rev. James Cleveland has hardly been dwarfed by the queens of gospel music he's served. After all, he's the king.

For decades, if Cleveland hasn't been referred to as "the crown prince of gospel," he's been called "the king of gospel music." Or simply "King James."

He has a star on the Hollywood Boulevard Walk of Fame. Now 58 and in ill health, he's lost count of how many gold records he's received, but there are 15 of them framed and hanging on a living room wall at his spacious home in Baldwin Hills. Three Grammys and other awards hover nearby.

Monday evening at the Music Center's Dorothy Chandler Pavilion, a host of gospel-music superstars will perform, honoring Cleveland on the occasion of his 50th anniversary in gospel music.

Among those scheduled to appear are Stevie Wonder, Natalie Cole, Andrae and Sandra Crouch, the Mighty Clouds of Joy, Shirley Caesar, Albertina Walker, the Original Caravans, Inez Andrews, Cassietta George, Dorothy Norwood, the Williams Brothers, Edwin Hawkins, Walter Hawkins and Tremaine Hawkins. Franklin had wanted to appear, but doesn't like airplanes and didn't have the time to make it to Los Angeles because of another engagement.

Cleveland, who has long described his voice as a "fog horn" but has nonetheless sung on many of his records, won't be performing at the concert.

These days, he can barely talk. Indeed, he's been so sick for the last two years that he is able to sit up for only short periods of time.

During a recent interview at his home, for instance, Cleveland spoke despite a temporary tracheotomy, holding his fingers to his throat when he wanted to talk in order to close the bandaged hole in his wind pipe that allows him to breathe.

(Earlier this year, he was rushed to a hospital in Washington D.C. with severe respiratory problems. A few weeks later, the tracheotomy was performed. He was working in D.C. at the annual convention of the Gospel Music Workshop of America, an organization he founded 22 years ago and that has grown from about 400 to 20,000 participants each year).

"Last year, I was sick the whole year [with esophagitis, an acutely inflamed esophagus], and as soon as I'd recuperate from one thing, I'd get another. This is my third knockdown," he continued, referring also to a heart attack. "But I'm determined to pull back."

As he talked, Cleveland propped himself up on the ebony grand piano in his living room, which is lavishly furnished in shades of gold, white and black. As a result of his illnesses, he's lost a great many of the extra

pounds he carried around for years. But his spirits were high:

"The last couple of years, I haven't been able to sing. I've been battling with my throat. Hopefully, my doctor will take this [tracheotomy] out soon if he feels I'm well enough. I yearn and desire to be back in the race with the others. I still direct. I write music and I play it."

He has a reputation for being a perfectionist, overseeing details on many levels.

Joe Ligon, the Grammy-winning lead singer of the Mighty Clouds of Joy, credits Cleveland with inspiring countless gospel artists over the years—not only with his musicianship, but with such endeavors as seeking proper recognition for gospel stars.

"He'll tell you the things he had to do to get recognized," said Ligon, who won a Grammy for a recording Cleveland produced. "One thing he told me and I've heard him tell many people is that when he first started singing, he'd go to churches on Sunday morning, churches where they may not have known who he was in those days. He'd write a note himself and give it to an usher. It would say, 'Would you please tell the preacher that James Cleveland is in the audience and we want him to sing a song.' It was smart when you think about it."

Edwin Hawkins, the Grammy winner best known for the song "Oh Happy Day" (recorded by the Edwin Hawkins Singers), thinks Cleveland has probably inspired every gospel singer working today.

"We've all been influenced by him," he said. "I grew up with his music. . . . We all bought his records as children. That's how we learned to sing gospel music."

Hawkins' sister-in-law, gospel star Tremaine Hawkins, also grew up listening to songs by Cleveland and his various groups, from the Original Caravans to the James Cleveland Singers to the Southern California Community Choir.

"There was a time about five or six years ago when I put out a controversial album on A&M records," she recalled, referring to an album criticized in the gospel music community because it was played in discos and its words could be interpreted as secular as well as religious. "A lot of my gospel audience misunderstood and turned their backs on me in the music industry. Rev. Cleveland stood up for me [at a performance] and put his arms around me. He brought me to the front and said, 'Let's put our arms around Tremaine. Let's pray for her.' I will never forget that."

The up-and-coming artists Cleveland has helped also are unlikely to forget his generosity. Ask those who have been around Cleveland for a long time, and they will tell you that he has routinely helped all sorts of people.

For instance, Annette Thomas, Cleveland's manager for 21 years who also serves as the administrator of his church (Cornerstone Institutional Baptist Church in South Central L.A.), reveals that her boss regularly has helped unknown singers and groups.

"He is a gospel singer's gospel singer and friend. He goes all out to give support, playing for singers, rehearsing them, helping them get record deals, even to the point of helping them prepare for their auditions," said Thomas.

But Cleveland's generosity has extended beyond musical considerations. "He's paid rent for people. He's put people in houses who were totally homeless," noted Cleveland's 24-year-old daughter, LaShone Cleveland. "He's helped people out with their hospital bills. He's a man of his word. If he

says he'll do something, he'll definitely do it."

And he definitely has more work to do—such as reforming the Grammy Awards for gospel music. He still lashes out periodically at what he believes to be narrow-minded Grammy nominating committees, arguing that input from black radio stations and black record stores should be considered so more artists can be recognized.

Cleveland still doesn't know where he gets the persistence and determination to keep pushing for improvements. As he explained: "I don't know where the boldness comes from, but I have been determined to treat gospel as an art form."

CELEBRATING GEORGE F. JOHNSON AND 100 YEARS OF ENDICOTT JOHNSON CO.

HON. MATTHEW F. McHUGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. McHUGH. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 100th anniversary of the Endicott Johnson Shoe Co. EJ—as we like to call it in New York's triple cities area of Binghamton/Endicott/Johnson City—has survived and thrived through the Great Depression, recessions, changing trade practices, and a host of other economic and societal ills which have caused the demise of many American businesses.

EJ survived and thrived because it embodied the characteristics of its founder, George F. Johnson. His kindness, compassion and dedication to the work ethic continue to be the legacy which inspires EJ, and which also reflects the values of the people of the region among whom George Johnson decided to spend his life.

Johnson began his career in the shoe industry at the age of 10, working 60 hours a week for \$3 in a New England tannery. His story is the exact opposite of the stories of 19th century robber barons. It is the story of a simple man who fell in love with people, who worked hard, and took pride in their work. At a very early age Johnson decided that these were the people he was going to spend his life with, work with, live with, and build with. That's exactly what he did, in a life full of stories that became legends.

GEORGE'S FAMOUS MESSAGE

It was a message that wouldn't surprise anyone today, but when Johnson posted it above his time clocks in 1916, it surprised the whole world. It said, simply, "Starting Monday all Endicott Johnson employees will work an 8-hour day." Until then, they had been working 9½ hour days, while most of the shoe industry worked 11 hour days. The word spread rapidly among the thousands of workers, who decided they wanted to thank George in person. So they got their friends and their wives and kids and went over to George's house, and along the way they picked up a band and some clams and beer, and when George came out to his yard, he found that 25,000 of his closest friends had just dropped by.

And in the days that followed something remarkable happened. His 25,000 friends had been filled with such pride in their company

and its founder that despite the shorter work hours, production reached a new high.

THE WORKERS' GOLF COURSE

George Johnson figured that golf might be good for tired workers, so he set about building the En-Joie Golf Course in Endicott, NY, which is now the site each year of the BC Open on the PGA tour. But when George built the course in the early 1900's, he knew workers hated to lose 75 cent golf balls. So he built a course for his workers that was most unusual by most standards—there were no hills, no lakes, and the rough was perhaps an inch high. If you tried to lose a golf ball on the En-Joie course, you couldn't do it.

There were more splendid golf courses in the country, some more dramatic and some tougher to play, but—in the eyes of many a golfer back then—none more beautiful in what it stood for.

GEORGE AND THE DEPRESSION

Then came the Great Depression. If you're George Johnson and you have 19,000 people making shoes, what do you do?

Do you lay everybody off? Do you get out of the business? What do you do?

Well, if you're George F. Johnson, you dance.

George figured that with the Depression going on, there wasn't 5 days work available, only 4. That meant, to him, that there was an extra day available for play. So he hired the best bands in America to come and play for his workers' dances. And he built more baseball diamonds and parks and recreational facilities to help his workers get through a rough time.

A WARM HEARTED PLACE

In the middle and late 1930's, there were movements afoot to elect George F. Johnson to high public office, but he passed. "My place is here," he said, "with my people and my business. I can accomplish something here that's worthwhile." For him, taking care of his own people was the most worthwhile thing in the world.

Thus, as America was moving toward the hardships of the wartime 1940's, a large and rather cold-looking factory building in midstate New York was really one of the warmest places in the country to work, because of the caring attitudes of George F. Johnson.

In George's factories, there was a warmth that came from human hearts, a warmth that reflected George's character. In his time, George had invented the HMO concept, had introduced the 8-hour day to America, and built one of the world's largest shoe and leather companies.

Today, EJ is not just a manufacturer of quality shoes, but owns 500 retail stores nationwide and continues its tradition of a people-oriented business. It continues to practice what its founder preached: "An industry belongs to the community, and the community should benefit by its operations."

Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to invite my colleagues in joining with me to wish the Endicott Johnson Co. a happy 100th anniversary, and in celebrating the life of a great visionary and gentle man, George F. Johnson.

**B'NAI B'RITH HONORS RABBI
IRVING SPIELMAN**

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I address my colleagues in the House today, for I rise to extend my heartiest congratulations and warmest best wishes to Rabbi Irving Spielman as he is honored as one of the "Men of the Year" by the Fort Lee-North Hudson Lodge No. 1991 B'nai B'rith.

Rabbi Spielman has served as spiritual leader of the Jewish Community Center of Fort Lee since 1981. A graduate of New York University and the Jewish Theological Seminary, Rabbi Spielman had pulpits in New York and Connecticut prior to coming to Fort Lee.

In 1974 and 1975, he was a lecturer and faculty member at Camp B'nai B'rith in Starlight, PA. Along with his congregational duties, he was Hillel counselor at Connecticut College in New London, CT, from 1969 through 1972.

His commitment to Jewish youth is evident. In 1976, he was camp director of the Zionist Organization of America Masada Teenage Camp in Israel. For 5 years he served as rabbinical adviser of the Connecticut Region of United Synagogue Youth. Rabbi Spielman has been involved with Israel Bonds, the Jewish National Fund, Bergen County Board of Rabbis, and for the past 2 years, he has worked with the Veterans of Foreign Wars on an annual Kristallnacht program.

Rabbi Spielman and his wife, Selma, reside in Fort Lee, NJ. On September 12, 1990, Rabbi Spielman had the honor of delivering the invocation upon the convening of the House of Representatives that day.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join in paying tribute to this exceptional man. He is one of those outstanding few who truly make a difference in society. I extend my best wishes to him on this special occasion.

**COUNTRY-OF-ORIGIN LABELING:
A STEP TOWARD PRESERVING
TROPICAL FORESTS**

HON. DOUG WALGREN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. WALGREN. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation to give the American consumer a tool to help preserve the world's diminishing tropical forests. My bill would require all tropical wood and tropical wood products to bear a label indicating the country in which wood was harvested.

Over 11 million hectares of tropical forest—an area the size of the State of Washington are being destroyed each year and even more are being degraded. Since the turn of the century, more than one-half of the world's tropical forests have been lost. The three major regions of the world that have tropical forest—Southeast Asia, central and west-central Africa, and tropical Latin America—have only

58 percent of their original tropical moist forest. Most authorities also believe that more dry tropical forest than moist has been destroyed.

Tropical forests are destroyed for many interrelated social, economic, and demographic reasons. One clear cause is worldwide demand for wood products, from jewelry boxes to plywood. Countries like Japan that do not have timber resources especially create demand. In some countries, tropical forests are cleared for cattle grazing, agriculture, or resettlement. In some countries, governments encourage a destructive cycle beginning with road construction, followed by peasants seeking land for farming. After several seasons of farming, soils are depleted and peasants move on.

Once forests are depleted, little is done to restore them. In fact, less than 10 percent of tropical forests are reforested. Even if they are reforested, it takes up to a century to regrow and many centuries to mature fully.

WHY TROPICAL FORESTS ARE IMPORTANT

Tropical forests deserve special attention because unlike temperate forests which repair naturally, tropical forests probably do not regrow fully naturally. The soil in tropical forests has few minerals; most tropical vegetation actually grows on dying vegetation. Soils in 95 percent of today's tropical forests are infertile. When deforested, soils harden and become barren when exposed. Tropical forests thus are not as adaptive to disruption as are temperate forests.

Tropical forests are a treasure trove of species diversity, harboring more than half the species on Earth. A single hectare of jungle in Malaysia may have more than 800 species of woody plants, which is almost equal to the total in North America. Tropical forests are home to 90 percent of the world's insects. Sixty-five percent of the world's flowering plants are in tropical regions. The Amazon rivers have eight times as many fish as the Mississippi and its tributaries. The planet's biodiversity is the culmination of millions of years of evolution. Tropical species have made significant contributions to medicine, food, and agriculture. The loss of biodiversity has profound implications, many of which we do not even know. In many areas, less than 1 percent of existing tropical plants have been studied for their useful properties.

Tropical forests play a critical role in slowing the greenhouse effect and the resultant global warming. The burning of forests is second only to the burning of fossil fuels as a human source of carbon dioxide. We cannot forget that the massive deforestation of Europe and North America contributed to current global carbon levels. Large forests also provide a carbon dioxide sink that absorb greenhouse gasses.

Loss of tropical forests can also cause wood shortages, soil erosion, landslides, siltation in rivers, reduced rainfall, and downstream flooding. One expert estimates that tropical deforestation impoverishes about a billion people.

INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS

Tropical deforestation has become the focus of many international efforts in recent years. World leaders at the G-7 Economic Summit in House in July included a statement

on the urgency of deforestation and expressed support for negotiations on a world forest convention. Congress has amended several foreign aid programs to emphasize conservation of tropical forests and biological diversity. The International Tropical Timber Agreement was signed in 1983 and describes the balance that must be achieved. The parties recognized:

*** the importance of, and the need for, proper and effective conservation and development of tropical timber forests with a view to ensuring their optimum utilization while maintaining the ecological balance of the regions concerned and of the biosphere ***.

The tropical forestry action plan is a process for countries to evaluate their forest resources and develop a forestry strategy. While ITTA and TFAP are important international approaches to encourage sustainable forest management, they have been criticized on several grounds and many question their effectiveness in promoting sustainable forestry. Congress has withheld funding for TFAP until the plan is reformulated to meet its original conservation objectives.

THE BILL

My bill would require that all tropical wood and tropical wood products with at least 10 percent tropical wood content bear a label or marking indicating the country in which the wood was harvested. The Secretary of Commerce would be directed to issue regulations to implement the requirement. The bill includes an exemption for products which because of small size or injury to the product are incapable of being labeled, but requires that their retail container be labeled. The responsibility for labeling would be with the harvester, manufacturer or processor that prepares a product for retail sale—not the retailer. To treat all modes of commerce fairly, the bill also requires that product descriptions—not advertisements—sold through catalogs or television, like home TV shipping, indicate the country of origin of the wood. To enforce the requirements, the Secretary of Commerce would have authority to issue an order assessing a civil penalty not to exceed \$5,000 per violation or seek an injunction. Tropical wood is defined as "any wood indigenous to and grown between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn."

CURRENT LABELING LAW

There are several existing Federal laws that address labeling, but they fall short in several respects. The Tariff Act of 1930 requires every article of foreign origin that is imported into the United States to be marked with the country of origin. But the law specifically exempts certain wood products, including any article that came into the country prior to 1937 and was unmarked. In what is known as Customer's "J list," regulations then exempt a number of articles. A major problem with that labeling law is that for wooden products, like furniture, the label indicates the country of manufacture, not the country in which the wood originated. Many tropical countries ship wood to other countries where the products are made. The second country importing into the United States is on the label. This country where substantial transformation took place

becomes the country of origin. Thus, the consumer has no way of knowing the wood's origin.

HELPING THE CONSUMER

My principal reason for introducing this bill is to provide the consumer some information for making an informed choice. Consumers can choose to purchase wood products only from countries that practice sustainable forestry, if consumers so choose. The bill does not require the label to provide information on a country's forestry practices. The consumer will have to get that elsewhere.

While U.S. purchases of tropical wood products are not the major cause of deforestation, we can have an impact. The United States accounts for one-third of the world market in tropical wood. A labeling requirement can have a dramatic educational impact, from influencing the individual purchaser to affecting large purchasers like building contractors, architects of large-quantity, commercial buyers of products like office furniture.

I believe the American consumer more and more wants to make environmentally responsible choices as public awareness of the fragility of the planet grows. This bill attempts to use the power of the free market to preserve a precious, and probably unique, resource. Any by helping consumers make an informed choice, we can draw the world's attention to the need for sustainable forestry practices. We can help people understand that those countries that have lost their forests because of unsustainable forestry practices lose economic opportunities as well as natural resources. This bill can be one small step of many to conserve a limited resource before it is too late.

A CITIZEN FOR ALL CITIZENS

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, It is never accurate to begin a statement by saying that "The poor are lucky" because there is nothing fortunate about poverty. But there are things one can point to in some circumstances that are beneficial to some groups of poor people. One of those things is the presence at the head of the community action agency in Fall River, MA, of Mark S. Sullivan, Jr.

Mark Sullivan is an extraordinary mixture of toughness, compassion, wisdom, political sophistication, first-rate managerial skills, and an absolute, passionate dedication to making the American system in which he believes work as well for everyone as it does for most of us.

Last night I attended the 25th anniversary of Citizens for Citizens, the agency he has headed since 1972. The evening was a celebration of the community spirit in the Greater Fall River area, a time for rededication to the important moral task of fighting poverty in America, a chance to express gratitude for many people who have worked hard at that job, and a chance to thank Mark Sullivan for 18 years of brilliant, creative work at the often unappreciated task of fighting effectively for social justice in America.

Mr. Speaker, Mark himself put down some of his thoughts on this matter in a brief essay printed in the program book, and I ask that they be printed here. Unlike our institution, where Members occasionally make a good speech on the floor and then revise and extend their remarks to make it a great one for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Mark—as he often does—did it his way last night. He wrote and had printed this good discussion of his work, and then he made an extemporaneous speech about it which in its eloquence, logic, and commitment was one of the best I've ever heard. Since I have no tape available of what he said, I'll have to settle for what he wrote. And it is something I hope all of our colleagues will read and take to heart. Mark Sullivan is right in his analysis and in his recommendation of how our society has worked and how it ought to work in the future. The poor in Fall River are less unlucky than they otherwise would be to have him.

LOOKING FORWARD

By Mark A. Sullivan, Jr.

In 1964 Lydon B. Johnson talked about the paradox of "Poverty amongst Plenty" and declared that a country this rich and powerful should have the capacity to raise the estimated thirty to forty million people to a higher economic level. So was born the "War on Poverty".

With the national effort focused on these goals and objectives, Citizens for Citizens was incorporated to become the lead vehicle to marshal the local, state and federal efforts to raise the quality of life for the residents of Southeastern Massachusetts.

This was a difficult task at best. To give low-income people a say and a vote about issues and programs that affect their lives, a corporation driven by a policy board of low-income constituents, was new, and of course, controversial.

The major question twenty-five years later is: "Did the war on Poverty work?" The answer is a definite yes. As prime examples, the largest segment of poor people in this country in 1965 were the elderly. Medicare, Social Security COLA's Meals-on-Wheels, Elderly Employment Programs, Home Care Corporation, Drop-in Centers, and elderly Housing were all a result of advocacy positions of the anti-poverty movement.

The Elderly were organized, and in turn, voted their own best interests and now represent a much smaller percent of the country's poor than they did in 1965.

The second question is: "How well has this process worked?" The answer can be summed up by saying it has worked equal to its funding. Decades of neglect, poor nutrition, poor housing, health and education cannot be turned around by political rhetoric.

At the same time the War on Poverty was declared, the War in Vietnam was undeclared and took most of the time and resources away from our stated domestic goals. The War on Poverty was never lost because it was never fought.

In the past twenty-five years we have fought the Vietnam War, the Grenada invasion, the Panama invasion and now the desert interdiction, all of which cost more than the twenty-five years of domestic and poverty programs.

The only War in twenty-five years unequivocally won has been the Cold War. Democracy and free enterprise have won; it is

now time for everyone to participate in the victory for which we all paid.

The next decade and the next century, in order for us to compete in the new economic wars, we must now invest in the forty million person "underclass". This is essential for our national interest and national defense to meet the economic challenges ahead.

Most poor people in this country are children. It is essential for our own self interest that these children receive proper health, nutrition, housing, and mostly, education, as almost 98% of the people living in sub-standard conditions are school dropouts.

Capitalism does work, but we must give these children the tools and the foundation to compete internationally before we can hold them accountable to all of society's goals and norms.

It is in this vein that the work of the people and institutions involved in quality of life issues rests. The challenge for the next twenty-five years for all of the anti-poverty movement is to allow all people to participate fairly in the business and actions of this great country.

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS PRESIDENT ON LINKAGE AND LEVERAGE

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, recently, there has been increased discussion of the so-called linkage between Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and Israel's occupation of West Bank and Gaza. As one who believes that such an analogy is both factually wrong and diplomatically unproductive, I was interested to read a recent address by Robert K. Lifton, president of the American Jewish Congress, on this subject. Mr. Lifton makes the case against linkage very persuasively, and raises a number of important questions about United States policy in the Middle East, both in the Persian Gulf and in terms of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

I am pleased to call Mr. Lifton's thought-provoking speech to my colleagues' attention, and ask that it be inserted into the RECORD.

SOME REFLECTIONS ON LINKAGE AND LEVERAGE

I want to extend my best wishes and congratulations to our two honorees, John M. Heffer and Alan J. Weiss. And my thanks to Jerome M. Kenyon and Stanley Weinstein, Division Chairmen and co-chairs, Harry Arman and George Wendler, and honorary chairmen Abraham Nowick and Barry Winograd, for this successful luncheon.

In the past, I have used the opportunity to address this distinguished audience to talk about the history and programs of the American Jewish Congress. But there are so many fast breaking developments regarding our country, Israel and the Middle East that I thought you might be interested in our perspectives on some of these events.

This afternoon, I have chosen to focus on two concepts: Linkage and Leverage.

Almost from the moment Iraq invaded Kuwait, many Palestinians and Arabs have engaged in a relentless campaign to create a link between Iraq's occupation of Kuwait and Israel's occupation of the West Bank

and Gaza territories. The attempted linkage is expressed in two related contexts. The first claims a parallel in the two occupations arguing that if it is all right for Israel to retain the territories then it is all right for Iraq to hold on to Kuwait. The second linkage implies that as an inducement to Saddam Hussein to withdraw from Kuwait, the U.S. should press Israel to relinquish control over the territories.

Let us once and for all put an end to the specious parallels of Iraq's takeover of Kuwait and Israel's occupation of the territories. In the case of Kuwait, a neighboring nation, holding itself out as a friend, forcefully invaded the country in an effort to replace an existing legitimate sovereignty with its own sovereignty. In the case of the West Bank and Gaza, it was Israel who was attacked in the 1967 war by the entire Arab world, including Jordan. Control of the West Bank and Gaza was secured in a military victory against Jordan, which was the aggressor nation. The Palestinians now demanding self-determination did not have sovereignty over the territories at that time or indeed at any time. Nor have the Israelis imposed their own sovereignty by annexing the territories.

Second, it is wrong to forge a link between Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait, a country that has never posed a threat to Iraq and action by Israel respecting the territories which can endanger its security. In fact, this is reflected in the very different U.N. resolutions governing each area. The U.N. has called for "unconditional" withdrawal by Iraq from Kuwait. But U.N. Resolution 242, dealing with the territories, places any Israeli withdrawal in the context of Israel's right to security. It recognized that the vacuum left by Israel's departure could well be filled by an enemy Arab state like Iraq or Syria, or by a Palestinian entity led by a PLO that aspires to gain control over all of Israel.

In the last few days, we have witnessed a concerted effort by the PLO and others to introduce the concept of linkage in connection with the UN Resolution dealing with the Jerusalem riots. I don't know what happened in Jerusalem. If I had to make a gut guess now I would say there was provocation and overreaction by the Israeli police. We at AJCongress have welcomed the establishment by Israel of a commission of inquiry that will investigate the events, given the record of past Israeli commissions, which conducted their investigations with uncompromising integrity.

At the same time, we can understand the reluctance of the Israeli government to cooperate with the United Nations representatives, given the U.N.'s record of one-sided pronouncements on virtually all questions pertaining to the Arab-Israeli conflict and where the infamous resolution equating Zionism with racism still stands. Furthermore, the UN representatives will be acting pursuant to a Security Council resolution that anticipated the results of their inquiry and already judged Israel guilty even before the representatives left on their mission.

Nor is it unreasonable to expect the government of Israel to challenge a U.N. resolution that directly questions Jerusalem's status as the capital of Israel. While on the one hand Jerusalem cannot be seen by the Israelis as having the same unquestioned status as Tel Aviv, on the other hand they must act to protest the suggestion implicit in the Resolution that Jerusalem is no different from any other part of the occupied territories.

But I think there is a larger question implicit in our government's support for the UN Resolution. There is a certain hypocrisy of the Resolution. The U.N. does not pass resolutions based on local police actions. If it did, it would be swamped by thousands of resolutions, many to do with Arab countries' treatment of their own people. Everybody knows that this resolution is intended to keep the Arab coalition together. If there were no Saddam Hussein and no Gulf crisis, the United States would have rejected it. Ironically, then, for reasons of political expediency, our country has pushed a resolution inspired by the PLO which itself backs Saddam Hussein and threatens us with terrorism, just to satisfy our Arab allies. To me that reflects a somewhat warped perspective. Here we are risking American lives and spending American resources to protect the Arab countries who would not survive without our help. One would think that it is we who have the leverage. Yet, we are catering to them to satisfy them, instead of their satisfying us. This is even reflected in the financing of our expeditions. Between the escalating price of oil and the 2 million barrels of new oil, the Saudis will gain close to \$60 billion a year. Yet we are still carrying a large share of the costs of protecting them. At the risk of heresy, I would raise the question whether maintaining a coalition with countries like Syria which just used the cover of its new relationship with us to have some 600 more people killed in Lebanon, really is essential to what we want to accomplish. And is it wise. Can we count on that coalition when the going gets tough? Since the Arab states have already indicated that they may not support the United States in case of a war against Iraq, some say we should not endanger the coalition by undertaking military action. That seems to make maintaining the coalition more important than what it is supposed to accomplish. In any event, if we are going to defend the area, I would like to see some quid pro quo. There is a real opportunity for positive developments arising out of a successful resolution of the Gulf crisis if we use our leverage appropriately. President Bush has proposed in the aftermath of the Gulf crisis "a new world order where the nations of the world . . . can prosper and live in harmony." The recognition by the Saudis, the Kuwaitis and other Arab states that pan-Arab unity is a myth and that their future security lies in close ties with the United States, should enable our government to prod these Arab nations to enter into peace treaties with Israel. Peace treaties with major Arab states will go some distance towards providing Israel with feelings of security that will enable it to take the risks of pursuing a resolution of the West Bank and Gaza issues. A "new world order" as envisioned by the President, which provides for area wide financial as well as security structures may enable the creation of a Middle East Community much like the European Community. Such a structure financed, without encouragement, by the oil-rich Arab states could offer ailing nations in the region like Egypt, Syria and Jordan economic access and opportunity that may help them achieve financial viability. For Israel, also, it is urgent to find a way to reallocate resources from the 26 percent of budget now devoted to military needs to economic development and to absorption of the expected one million Soviet refugees. Our use of leverage to bring about a stabilized peaceful Middle East would benefit us and would be applauded by the rest of the world.

TRIBUTE TO EUGENE FONTAINE

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Eugene Fontaine who is the recipient of the Bronze Star Medal, Purple Heart Medal, Army Commendation Medal, and several other military decorations.

I am pleased to recognize such a fine individual. Mr. Fontaine is a member of the Green Cappers of Rhode Island. This worthy organization is made up of a small group of combat veterans holding more than 150 awards and decorations. The dedication that Mr. Fontaine and other Green Cappers have made to this wonderful Nation that we live in is worthy of recognition.

It is with great pleasure that I salute Eugene Fontaine for his outstanding accomplishments. I wish him continued success in the future.

THE CONGRESSIONAL BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH CAUCUS—AMERICA'S PREEMINENCE IN BIOMEDICAL SCIENCE

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, the Congressional Biomedical Research Caucus held its first public forum on October 3, 1990. The caucus is a bipartisan coalition of Members of the Congress dedicated to increasing congressional awareness and support for basic and clinical biomedical research and to maintain the U.S. competitive edge in this enterprise. The caucus has been organized by myself, and my colleagues Mr. GEKAS, Mr. J. ROY ROWLAND, and Mr. CALLAHAN, and now has close to 40 members. The caucus welcomes additional Members interested in maintaining America's preeminence in biomedical science.

At the first public forum conducted by the caucus, we heard outstanding biomedical researchers, including last year's Nobel Laureate for Medicine, Dr. Harold Varmus of the University of California at San Francisco, explain our system of independent research which is creative and responsive to changing health problems and needs. Unlike other nations which use an institute approach to research, we use a university based system. We heard from Dean Leon Rosenberg of the Yale University School of Medicine on the importance of independent, nontargeted biomedical research at the school, which combine teaching with research.

At the caucus forum comments were made about the need to develop a new generation of scientific researchers and keep them in the pipeline to ensure our continued dominance in the field. In this regard, we also heard from a talented new researcher at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Dr. Cori Bargmann, about her efforts to get funding for her re-

search, for which she must compete every 3 to 4 years. Prior to current efforts by the Congress, there has been little stability in funding for new researchers and even senior Nobel prize winners are concerned about continued support for their work.

We are at the threshold of amazing advances in science which will end much suffering. The number of good ideas in science has increased exponentially during the last decade and we must not lose our edge. I think these issues are well explained by the following article, "Are Nobel Prizes for U.S. Vestiges of Golden Age?", which I insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[From the Washington Post, Oct. 22, 1990]
ARE NOBEL PRIZES FOR U.S. VESTIGES OF
"GOLDEN AGE"?

(By Malcolm Gladwell)

Last week was a triumphant one for American science.

On Wednesday, U.S.-trained researchers swept the Nobel prizes for physics and chemistry, capping an extraordinary Nobel season in which all but one of the nine academic winners were U.S.-born and all were products of U.S. universities.

But at a time when American science is facing its worst funding crisis since World War II, this year's Nobels were also an occasion for melancholy. As is the Nobel custom, all the awards were for work done 20 and 30 years ago, when American science was at its zenith.

Few feel the work being done today in the sciences will fare as well. Indeed for many the 40-year dominance of the prizes by the United States—during which time 30 of the 65 cited for chemistry were U.S. scientists, as were 61 of the 95 cited in medicine and 47 of the 87 in physics—is nearing an end.

"The period in which my colleagues and I carried out these experiments we refer to as the golden age," said Henry Kendall of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who shared this year's physics prize for work done in the late 1960s. "We have long since regarded it as vanished."

"The gloom comes out of looking at Washington and saying this is absurd," said Harvard biologist Walter Gilbert, a 1980 Nobel laureate. "The strength of American science has been due to an enlightened government policy over the past 30 years. That compact has now been destroyed. We no longer have a government that believes it has a responsibility to create new knowledge for the benefit of society."

Scientists are hardly objective on the subject of their own funding needs. The best scientists at the best schools—those who tend to win Nobel prizes—continue to get handsome research grants, and the total allotment for U.S. research continues to rise—albeit not by as much as scientists would like.

Even the most apocalyptic members of the scientific community concede that the size and wealth of the U.S. research establishment continues to dwarf that of the rest of the world.

Still the depth of pessimism among those on whom the country's scientific future depends has opened a serious debate about how well the machinery of U.S. research is now being managed.

What was it about the American system that caused the extraordinary flowering of genius over the past 40 years? And are scientists correct in assuming that that intangible quality is imperiled by funding cutbacks?

The success of the U.S. scientific community in winning awards like the Nobel has its roots in the country's post-war prosperity, which enabled the United States to devote enormous resources to science at a time when its chief competitor—Europe—was rebuilding from the war. After 1957, when the Soviet Union launched the first man-made Earth satellite, a panicky United States sharply increased its funding of science.

The resource-rich United States not only developed its scientific talent but became a magnet for the rest of the world's most creative researchers. Among those who came here as refugees from Hitler's Europe alone were eight Nobel laureates and four who would go on to win prizes. Numerous others have come since: 19 of the 62 U.S. laureates in medicine since the end of World War II, for example, were born elsewhere.

Many scientists also believe that the culture of U.S. academe and the organization of research has lent itself ideally to creative, groundbreaking work.

Where post-graduate education exists in Europe, for example, it tends to be concentrated at research academies, which are run under the direction of senior scientists and receive block grants from the government.

In the United States, by contrast, researchers in a given discipline tend to be scattered at many different institutions. And research grants are made not to institutions but to individuals.

As a result, in the United States researchers tend to be able to pursue their own ideas at a younger age than in Europe, a crucial consideration given that most prize-winning scientists tend to do their best work during their late 20s and early 30s.

In addition, the diversity of the U.S. scientific establishment, with scores of competing institutions and dozens of sources of money, permits the exploration of ideas that would be too far-fetched or risky for a more conservative system. And it is the seemingly far-fetched ideas that often result in award-winning work.

"The real breakthroughs are the things you never expected to find," said Burton Richter, a 1976 physics laureate from Stanford University. "They can't be predicted and they very often start from an idea that no one agrees with."

Many scientists say, however, that the funding crunch imperils the ability of the system to continue to reward the young and the idiosyncratic—that aspect that has proven so attractive to the rest of the world and so adept at encouraging brilliance.

It isn't that scientists aren't getting funded. Overall levels are increasing. But the rate of increase has not kept pace with the explosion in science.

For example, a decade ago the National Institutes of Health deemed 13,000 research ideas worthy of pursuit and funded 90 percent of them—about 11,700. This year a record 22,500 are expected to win approval but the NIH has money for only 20 percent of them, leaving many younger researchers and less popular ideas out in the cold.

"To get funded these days you have to have all 12 people on a [NIH] reviewing committee agree that an idea is a good one," said Robert Root-Bernstein, a physiologist at Michigan State University. "But I bet that if you look back you couldn't find even one of 12 physicists during Einstein's time who thought that his ideas were any good."

"I see us being more and more oriented to stay within the mainstream, to go for the sure bet, the things that we know are going

to pay off," said William Brinkley, a biologist at the University of Alabama at Birmingham. "When the money is tight, the risky science is the first to go."

"We have come of age scientifically in the post-war period," said Harvard University physicist Gerald Holton. "But the projections for the future are ominous. The thing to do is not to congratulate ourselves, but to worry about what will happen next."

BEFORE EARVIN WAS MAGIC, THERE WAS DR. WHARTON

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Dr. Clifton Reginald Wharton, Jr., a man who has been no stranger to being first. A distinguished diplomat and educator, Dr. Wharton has been a great inspiration to those who have known him personally and to thousands of students whose lives he has affected.

I submit for the benefit of my colleagues the following article on Dr. Wharton from the City Sun:

BEFORE EARVIN WAS MAGIC, THERE WAS DR. WHARTON

(By Stephen John Williams)

On his way to stardom with the Los Angeles Lakers, Earvin Johnson brought an NCAA basketball championship to Michigan State University when he led the Big Ten Spartans to victory over Larry Bird and Indiana State.

"Magic" Johnson would make headlines. A decade earlier, another man at Michigan State had made history.

"I'm a man first, an American second, and a Black man third. I do feel that my appointment at Michigan is an important symbolic occasion, but that is not the criterion of it. It shows that if one has the skill and the talent, you're going to make it."

However, he admitted that the decision made on Oct. 17, 1969 by a university with a history of promoting Black enrollment was expedited in his favor because his race "may have been an added attraction."

Dr. Clifton Reginald Wharton, Jr., had been no stranger to being first. In fact, the trait had run in his family. His father, career diplomat Clifton Reginald Wharton Sr., had been the first African American to rise through the ranks of the United States Foreign Service to become head of an American embassy, having been named minister to Romania.

The younger Wharton, born in Boston and schooled in the select Boston Latin School, had been known as the first Black undergraduate to join the staff of the campus radio station at Harvard. He was a founding member, and the first national secretary, of the National Student Association. He was the first Black student at the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies. Although not the first, he was among a precious few to earn a Ph. D. in economics at the University of Chicago. In February 1969, he was the first African American elected to the board of directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Good for him, one might say. In any case, it was in 1969 that Dr. Clifton R. Wharton Jr. was elected president of Michigan State

University. He became the first African American in the 20th century to head a major higher educational institution with a predominantly white enrollment. He would be the first Black president of a publicly funded institution outside the South.

The 43-year-old New York economist had been vice president of the Agricultural Development Council, Inc., a private, non-profit philanthropic enterprise of the Rockefeller family involved in extensive agricultural growth projects to fight hunger in Southeast Asia and Latin America. His economic interests had been focused on issues of agriculture and world hunger. For six years, he taught at the University of Malaysia; in addition, he carried out the council's program in Thailand, Vietnam and Cambodia.

He learned a lesson he felt could be applied to the United States: "Mankind is heterogeneous in race, religion and culture, and that's the beauty of it. The problem is to find ways of living with this heterogeneity and of not letting it destroy us."

At Michigan State, the board of trustees voted, 5-3, in Wharton's favor after rejecting G. Mennen Williams, ambassador to the Philippines and former governor of Michigan, by the same vote. The incoming president was one of four nominees endorsed by a 12-member faculty-student search and selection committee after more than 300 possibilities had been screened for the post.

Wharton was elected by three Republicans and two of the five Democrats on the board. Another Democratic trustee attributed the vote to pressure in Wharton's behalf by incumbent Dr. John A. Hannah and Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York, who allegedly was returning a favor for Hannah's support of his 1968 Republican presidential nomination bid.

Situated in East Lansing, in the farmland of southern Michigan, the university historically had been known as the nation's first land-grant college—and derided by the University of Michigan in nearby Ann Arbor as the "cow college." In 28 years as president, Hannah had guided Michigan State through unprecedented growth.

The estimated 500 buildings on the \$350 million physical plant sprawled over an expanse of 5,000 acres along the Red Cedar River. The campus had been rated as the nation's ninth-largest concentration of students. After Ohio State and the University of Minnesota, Michigan State was the third-largest single-campus university in the United States.

Of 40,000 students on campus, 1,000 were Black. The faculty of over 2,000 included 32 Blacks holding full-time positions.

In its resolution of Wharton's appointment—he would not be installed officially until Jan. 2, 1970—the university hailed him as a man who possessed the "unusual combination of insight, ability and leadership necessary" to guide the academic community at Michigan State.

What did Wharton say? He took his new responsibilities in stride: "It's not as big a change as it might appear. All my career has been devoted to working on the problems of underdevelopment and poverty, and I think a university, and especially a land-grant university such as Michigan State, has a long tradition of service to similar problems in the nation and the world."

He later said, "My role here has been to provide support, encouragement, stimulation and leadership to help the university move even further to achievement of its goals and aspirations."

He viewed his new position more as an opportunity to pursue his ethic of service to others than as a mere accomplishment of personal power: "The university is made up of faculty and students and the public it serves. I see myself not as the man who will simply be at the head of Michigan State but as one who is in service to the people who make it up."

Wharton emphasized that the priorities he would choose for this presidency would be developed after a careful consensus of the university's constituencies and would represent primarily a mandate from them to his rather than the reverse.

Shortly after his inauguration, four students were shot and killed by National Guardsmen at Kent State University in Ohio at a campus demonstration against the expanded Indochina war. Wharton went on Michigan State's closed-circuit television to assure his students that "perhaps I feel the frustrations and anxieties even more acutely than many of you, since I have been personally involved with Asians and Asia for many years." Five days after the killings at Kent State, he suspended classes for a day of teach-ins on Indochina, the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and the tools of effective protest.

As president, Wharton sought to focus his energies on such areas as the expansion of the university's medical programs (combining candidates for both associate and professional degrees, Michigan State could boast having the nation's fifth-largest medical enrollment) and the establishments of a continuing-education program for adults as an integral part of campus life.

Wharton realized that Michigan State was noted for its advanced programs in such traditional agricultural fields as land use and animal husbandry. However, he added a new College of Urban Development. Reportedly, he regarded as his biggest disappointment his failure to add a law school to the 16 existing colleges.

Wharton continued his interest in world agriculture by serving as chairman of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development, a presidentially appointed body with the responsibility of overseeing federal programs on food and famine research. In this capacity, he urged the incoming Carter administration "to place high on its foreign-policy agenda the increased support and funding of this nation's worldwide activities in famine prevention."

With the Carter presidency came rumors that Wharton was being considered for a Cabinet-level post, probably secretary of agriculture. The administration finally approached him, but according to Wharton, "the particular things that came up I wasn't interested in."

He said that the main offers he had received were on the assistant secretary level.

Eight years as president at Michigan State had represented, for Wharton, the longest period he had spent on any single job and "other opportunities beckoned."

At the end of those eight years in East Lansing, he left for Albany, N.Y., where he had been elected chancellor of the State University of New York, selected from a field of 250 candidates. With a total enrollment of 345,000 students, SUNY was the largest state-operated higher educational institution in the nation, with 64 campuses throughout the state and a budget of nearly \$1 billion.

Wharton would inherit, among other problems, a controversial proposal for merger with the troubled City University of

New York, strained relations with faculty over job retrenchments, the prospect of fewer college-age students in the coming decade and a power struggle with the Board of Regents for control over graduate programs.

At the State University, Wharton wanted to establish the same approach and dialogue with the academic community as he had done at Michigan State.

Realities being what they were, one significant reality was not lost on Wharton. Unlike the time of his election to the presidency of Michigan State, when he assumed the chancellorship in Albany, there was virtually no concern over his race.

He commented, "The question just doesn't come up."

MANZANAR NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation which would designate the World War II Manzanar internment camp a national historic site. Such a designation will create a permanent reminder of one of the darkest moments in our Nation's history. Our internment of Japanese-Americans during the Second World War was inexcusable and unconscionable.

Manzanar was the first of 10 internment camps to house the 120,000 persons of Japanese ancestry, most of them American citizens, who were forcibly removed from their homes in coastal areas between 1942 and 1945.

We cannot allow these grave injustices to be forgotten. The Manzanar site will help teach future generations the risks of suspending civil liberties, and be a longstanding reminder of what can happen if our national commitment to freedom wavers.

Although the site would include only the main camp, the entire Manzanar reservation encompassed an area of approximately 6,000 acres, with the 10,000 internees housed in a 500-acre area enclosed by barbed wire fences and secured by guard towers.

Very little of the original physical camp is visible today, but we should preserve the remnants of the camp, and develop a historic record for future generations. I expect that the visitors' center will have a very strong oral history program. There is a tremendous wealth of knowledge among the Japanese-American community, which really ought to be brought together.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting this measure to preserve the historic record of the internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II. I hope it will forever remind us of what can happen when we forget what this country stands for.

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. ESTABLISHMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In order to provide for the protection and interpretation of histori-

cal and cultural resources associated with the relocation of Japanese-Americans during World War II, there is hereby established the Manzanar National Historic Site (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "site").

(b) **AREA INCLUDED.**—The site shall consist of the lands and interests in lands within the area generally depicted as Alternative 3 on map 3, as contained in the Study of Alternatives for Manzanar War Relocation Center, map number 80,002 and dated February 1989. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") may from time to time make minor revisions in the boundary of the site.

SEC. 2. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall administer the site in accordance with this Act and with the provisions of law generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4) and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461-467).

(b) **DONATIONS.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may accept and expend donations of funds, property, or services from individuals, foundations, corporations, or public entities for the purpose of providing services and facilities which he deems consistent with the purpose of this Act.

(c) **COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT WITH STATE.**—In administering the site, the Secretary is authorized to enter into cooperative agreements with public and private entities for management and interpretive programs within the site and with the State of California, or any political subdivision thereof, for the rendering, on a reimbursable basis, of rescue, firefighting, and law enforcement services and cooperative assistance by nearby law enforcement and fire preventive agencies.

(d) **COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS WITH OWNERS.**—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with the owners of properties of historical or cultural significance as determined by the Secretary, pursuant to which the Secretary may mark, interpret, improve, restore, and provide technical assistance with respect to the preservation and interpretation of such properties. Such agreements shall contain, but need not be limited to, provisions that the Secretary shall have the right of access at reasonable times to public portions of the property for interpretive and other purposes, and that no changes or alterations shall be made in the property except by mutual agreement.

(e) With respect to lands acquired by the United States pursuant to this Act, the Secretary shall permit movement of livestock across such lands in order to reach adjacent lands, if the party seeking to make such use of the acquired lands was authorized to make such use as of the date of enactment of this Act; but any such use shall be subject to such terms, conditions, and requirements as the Secretary may impose in order to protect the natural, cultural, historic, and other resources and values of the acquired lands.

SEC. 3. ACQUISITION OF LAND.

The Secretary may acquire land or interests in land, and improvements thereon, within the boundaries of the park by dona-

tion, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange.

SEC. 4. ADVISORY COMMISSION.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is hereby established the Manzanar National Historic Site Advisory Commission (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Advisory Commission"). The Advisory Commission shall be composed of former internees of the Manzanar relocation camp, local residents, representatives of Native American groups, and the general public appointed by the Secretary to serve for terms of 2 years. Any member of the Advisory Commission appointed for a definite term may serve after the expiration of his term until his successor is appointed. The Advisory Commission shall designate one of its members as Chairman.

(b) **MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES.**—The Secretary, or his designee, shall from time to time, but at least semiannually, meet and consult with the Advisory Commission on matters relating to the development, management, and interpretation of the site.

(c) **MEETINGS.**—The Advisory Commission shall meet on a regular basis. Notice of meetings and agenda shall be published in local newspapers which have a distribution which generally covers the area affected by the site. Advisory Commission meetings shall be held at locations and in such a manner as to ensure adequate public involvement.

(d) **EXPENSES.**—Members of the advisory Commission shall serve without compensation as such, but the Secretary may pay expenses reasonably incurred in carrying out their responsibilities under this Act on vouchers signed by the Chairman.

(e) **CHARTER.**—The provisions of section 14(b) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Act of October 6, 1972; 86 Stat. 776), are hereby waived with respect to this Advisory Commission.

(f) **TERMINATION.**—The Advisory Commission shall terminate on 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as necessary to carry out this Act.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT SALINAS HONORED BY NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, On Monday October 1, 1990 at a special Academic Convocation New York University presented an honorary doctor of laws degree to the President of our great neighbor the Republic of Mexico, Carlos Salinas de Gortari. The presentation was made by the university's president, our distinguished former colleague John Brademas.

President Salinas was honored by New York University, as well he deserved to be, for the outstanding achievements he has already made to Mexico during the first 2 years of his 6-year term. He was also honored for the initiative he has taken to strengthen and deepen the friendship between the United States and Mexico which is symbolized by the remarkable

commitment of President Salinas and President Bush to seek a free trade agreement between our two countries.

In the less than 2 years since President Salinas took office he has taken dramatic steps to modernize the Mexican economy and to introduce sweeping political reforms. The implications for the United States of his bold steps toward revitalizing the Mexican economy and restructuring its political system are great. As President Brademas remarked during the honorary degree ceremony, "an independent, strong and economically healthy Mexico is a fundamental interest of the United States." That interest will grow even stronger as our two countries begin negotiations on a comprehensive free trade agreement.

It was especially fitting that this honor was bestowed on President Salinas by New York University. NYU is one of the world's leading institutions of international education and is particularly committed to the study of the cultures and civilizations of Latin America, the Caribbean, Spain and the Mediterranean. The university is justly proud of its diverse student population which includes 550 students from Latin America and the Caribbean of which 39 are from Mexico.

It was also especially appropriate that the presentation of this honorary degree was by John Brademas. As those of us who served with him in this Chamber will agree John has gone on to become one of this Nation's foremost educators, a true statesman of higher education. He has been highly successful in establishing New York University as a preeminent center of international learning and research. Perhaps less well known to many of us is John's long association with Mexico and Latin America and his deep and abiding conviction of the need for further understanding among the peoples of this hemisphere.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to call to the attention of the House the text of the honorary degree citation for the doctor of laws degree conferred on President Salinas October 1 by John Brademas and Dr. Brademas' remarks on that occasion.

CARLOS SALINAS DE GORTARI, DOCTOR OF LAWS

Carlos Salinas de Gortari—President of Mexico, only a third of the way through your six-year term, you have moved boldly to modernize the Mexican economy and to usher in an era of democratic reform. A man of formidable intellect, after earning three advanced degrees from Harvard, you went on to a remarkable career in government, becoming, at the age of 34, Minister of Planning and Budget, and then, in December 1988, the youngest person in half a century to be elected to your nation's highest office. You have said, "To govern, after all, means to do what has to be done." Since assuming the responsibilities of the presidency, you have accomplished much of what had to be done: spurring economic recovery by lowering inflation, reducing foreign debt and liberalizing trade; acting to combat corruption and to open your political system; fighting the narcotics traffic; and channeling, through a program you call "Solidarity", funds from the sale of nationalized business firms to essential social services. Your call this summer for a free-trade agreement between the United States and Mexico typifies both your realism and your

vision. We at New York University share your commitment to "building a new relationship of friendship, free of myths and mistrust" between our two great lands and peoples. By virtue of the authority vested in me, I am pleased to confer upon you the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.

JOHN BRADEMÁS,
President.

OCTOBER 1, 1990.

REMARKS OF DR. JOHN BRADEMÁS, PRESIDENT,
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

This event is one of particular significance for me. For the ties that bind me to the country of our honoree are many and deep.

I hope you will allow me to mention a few. Since childhood, I have had a keen interest in the Hispanic world. As an eighth-grader in South Bend, Indiana, I read a book on the Mayas, and thinking I would become an archaeologist specializing in Central America, I began to learn Spanish, a study I continued through college.

While a sophomore at Harvard, I spent a summer in the mountains of Mexico, at Zacapoaxtla in the state of Puebla, as one of a group of American university students who—in a kind of early Peace Corps—helped the local Indians improve their crop yields, vaccinated them against disease and, working with children, built a playground.

In Mexico, I found inspiration for my Harvard honors thesis, on a Mexican peasant movement, the Sinarquistas.

Later, as a student at Oxford, I wrote my doctoral dissertation on the anarcho-syndicalist movement in Spain.

During my years as a member of Congress, I visited Mexico and other Latin American nations.

And as you know, Your Excellency, only last month, with other members of the Board of The Rockefeller Foundation, I had the privilege of meeting with you at Los Pinos and of hearing you give us your views on the problems facing your country.

Our delegation was deeply impressed by the young, dynamic and sophisticated person who is now the leader of the Mexican people, our guest of honor today.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY AND LATIN AMERICA

Mr. President, I am certainly not alone among my colleagues in having a deep interest in your part of our hemisphere. For New York University is itself an institution with a strong commitment to the study of the literatures, cultures and civilizations of Latin America, Spain, Portugal and the Caribbean.

I think here of our Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, of our Department of Spanish and Portuguese and of our several departments and schools with scholars who specialize in research and learning about the Hispanic world.

I must note that there are today over 550 students from Latin American and Caribbean countries studying at New York University, including 39 from Mexico. And two large and active student organizations, LUCHA and El Club Hispano, enhance the academic, cultural and social life of students of Hispanic background.

I might add that in accepting an honorary degree from New York University, our guest joins a distinguished list of world leaders whom we have honored in this fashion, including King Juan Carlos I of Spain, President Francois Mitterrand of France and Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti of Italy. From Mexico, we have been pleased in recent years to honor two world-famed artists—Octavio Paz and Plácido Domingo.

Mr. President, all of us who care about the wellbeing of the Western Hemisphere are gratified that last month the United States Secretary of Education, Lauro Cavazos and education officials from Mexico signed an important agreement establishing closer ties between the educational systems of our two countries.

Mr. President, I assure you that we at New York University are interested in participating in whatever way we can in this exciting new initiative.

RICH CULTURAL HERITAGE OF MEXICO

As I'm sure most of you know, we at New York University have, as inhabitants of this city, yet another reason to be delighted at the visit of our distinguished guest. Over the next four months, as part of a celebration of the rich cultural heritage of Mexico, New Yorkers will be treated to a dazzling display of Mexican dance, theater, music and 30 centuries of art.

Yet it is as citizens of the United States of America that we should most warmly welcome our honoree.

For reasons of geography, history, culture and economics, the relations of the United States with Mexico are among the most compelling and complex of our dealings with any nation. Simply put, an independent, strong and economically healthy Mexico is a fundamental interest of the United States.

Although the citizens of our country are understandably transfixed right now by the upheaval in the Soviet Union and the conflict in the Persian Gulf, over the long run, the significant developments now taking place today in the land on our southern border may prove of greater importance.

His first two years as head of the government of Mexico have been marked by innovation, energy, skill and courage. He has directed his leadership to building a stable and prosperous economy, a more open and competitive political system and a higher standard of living for a nation of over 80 million people.

With an impressive academic background in economics and political economy, and with broad governmental experience in planning and budgeting, he has set out to make his country a textbook example of modernization.

Confident of Mexico's ability to make its way in the world, our guest has worked to forge closer ties with the United States and, under his presidency, relations between our two countries have never been better.

Indeed, the fates of our two nations may be knit still more closely together as negotiations get underway for a comprehensive free-trade agreement, which he initiated, between the United States and Mexico.

Ladies and gentlemen, the presence and example of our honored guest call to mind the eloquent words of one of his countrymen, the famed man of letters and diplomat, Carlos Fuentes.

Writing from the perspective of a Latin American and addressing the people of the United States, Fuentes asserted:

"We need your memory and your imagination or ours shall never be complete. You need our memory to redeem your past, and our imagination to complete your future. We may be here on this hemisphere for a long time. Let us remember one another. Let us respect one another."

TRIBUTE TO MANUEL GOMES

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Manuel Gomes, of Bristol, RI, who is being recognized by Portuguese Beneficial Association Don Luiz Felipe for his outstanding contributions to the community over the years.

Manuel immigrated to America from Portugal in 1971, with his wife and three children. Since that time, Manuel has been a proud citizen of America, and has not only taken care of his family, but he has also taken time to help his fellow citizens. He has donated most of his time to the Portuguese Beneficial Association through social events and has also helped co-ordinate Day of Portugal celebrations.

I would like to thank Manuel Gomes for his years of dedicated and unselfish service to his community. I wish him all the best for continued success in the future.

WHY GANDER

HON. ROBIN TALLON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. TALLON. Mr. Speaker, over the past year, several congressional entities have been looking into the circumstances surrounding the 1985 plane crash in Gander, Newfoundland, that killed 248 soldiers.

We have all come to the same conclusion that the NTSB and our intelligence agencies were negligent in participating in the investigation.

These bodies are usually the first on the scene of an international incident involving American soldiers but were alarmingly silent on the Gander matter. The lingering question is "WHY GANDER?" Didn't our agencies play a significant role during the KAL 004, Pan Am 103, and the Mickey Leland accident investigations?

What was so different about the Gander crash that made our U.S. agencies stand silently by while the Canadians completed an investigation tainted with controversy and incompetence? This Government has an obligation to the families of the victims to pursue this matter as far as we can.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues only a few of the inconsistencies and interesting points which I have uncovered during my investigation of the Gander plane crash.

1. *The Defense Intelligence Agency.*—The DIA told the General Accounting Office and a Congressional subcommittee that it did not participate in the Gander investigation. However, in a letter to me dated September 24, 1990 from Diane Morales, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Production and Logistics, it was reported that "The Defense Intelligence Agency investigation consisted of an extensive review of intelligence holdings in an attempt to dis-

cover any pre-incident or post-incident indicators of terrorist involvement. No such indicators were discovered. Lacking any intelligence that would indicate either direct or indirect linkage to terrorist activities, DIA is dependent on forensic investigation results for determination of cause of a violent event such as that which occurred at Gander. DIA did not participate in the forensic investigation of the Gander crash and was not informed of any conclusions that would lead to suspicion of terrorist involvement."

If the DIA did indeed investigate then why did they not participate in the forensic investigation on which the "DIA is dependent on . . . for determination of cause?"

2. *The Armed Forces Institute of Pathology.*—Many families are having difficulty in obtaining autopsies of their loved ones who were killed in the plane crash. In a letter mailed to my constituent, Ms. Constance Farmer, from Major General Alcide M. Lanoue concerning a request for her son's autopsy, the request was denied.

However, any lawyer or legal expert on the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts would easily recognize that the exemptions cited by General Lanoue are completely erroneous. According to the Defense Privacy Board, the Army had no legal basis under these exemptions records to deny these documents to Ms. Farmer. In short, the Army Surgeon General could be in serious legal jeopardy by the denials to Gander families.

3. *The White House.*—A year ago this week, I along with 103 colleagues sent a letter to President Bush asking for a separate United States investigation of the crash. To this day, we have received no word from the President regarding his intention to initiate a United States investigation. As indicated by the referrals on the bottom of a letter from the White House, our letter was circulated to the National Security Council for "Direct Response." Why have we gotten no response in a full year since writing the letter?

CONCLUSION

These incidents are just the tip of the iceberg. What most of my research has shown is that our agencies are doing everything in their power to prevent any questioning of the Canadian Aviation Safety Board's findings on the cause of the crash. As my colleagues can see from the above examples, these agencies lie to Congress, lie to families of the victims, and refuse to answer calls for additional investigation.

The bottom line is that for some reason the Canadian investigation was riddled with unforgivable incompetence and our government remained unforgivably silent on Gander. We have an obligation to the victims' families to pursue this matter until we finally learn what happened on December 12, 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL,
Falls Church, VA, April 23, 1990.

Mrs. CONSTANCE H. FARMER,
Post Office Box 351, Hartsville, SC.

DEAR MRS. FARMER: Thank you for your letter dated March 21, 1990 to the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., requesting, under the Freedom of Information Act, information of a medical nature concerning the death of your son, Captain Kyle Lee Edmonds. Your request was referred to this agency on 17 April 1990 for review and release determination.

Release of medical records and related documents without the express, written consent of Mrs. Susan Barnes-Edmonds, widow,

would be an unwarranted invasion of privacy. Therefore, absent this consent, your request is denied. This denial is made on behalf of Lieutenant General Frank F. Ledford Jr., The Surgeon General, who, as the Access and Amendment Refusal Authority for medical records under the Privacy Act and the Initial Denial Authority under the Freedom of Information Act, is authorized to make such determinations concerning the releasability of medical records, and is based on exemption provided by 5 United States Code, 552a(j) of the Privacy Act and 5 United States Code, 552(b)(6), Freedom of Information Act.

You are advised of your right to appeal this initial denial. If you desire to do so, you should submit your appeal, stating the basis for your disagreement, to this office within 60 days of the date of this letter.

Please accept our sincere condolence on the loss of your loved one.

Sincerely,

ALCIDE M. LANOUE,
Major General, MC,
Deputy Surgeon General.

NOVEMBER 1, 1989.

DEAR ROBIN: Thank you for your recent letter to the President, cosigned by 103 of your colleagues, regarding the tragic crash in Gander, Newfoundland, four years ago and requesting that a formal investigation be initiated to explore all possible crash theories.

President Bush shares your concern about this horrible accident and for the families of the 248 American soldiers and eight crew members who died in the crash. I have shared your comments and your suggestion that a formal investigation be initiated with the appropriate advisors to the President, so that they, too, are aware of your recommendations.

Thank you again for your interest in writing.

With best regards,
Sincerely,

FREDERICK D. MCCLURE,
Assistant to the President,
for Legislative Affairs.

RJR NABISCO AIDS BROOKLYN SCHOOL

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, today I acknowledge a remarkable institution of learning in my district that is the recipient of a revolutionary program known as the Next Century Schools. The Nathan Hale Intermediate School of Brooklyn, NY, received a \$222,886 grant from RJR Nabisco to develop five mini-schools—an academy of finance, an academy of arts, a core curriculum, a special education core, and an alternative program which will provide greater choices for students and parents.

This is a landmark program designed to promote the development of creative and effective learning techniques to enhance the level of education occurring in our public schools. For Nathan Hale Intermediate School this is a wonderful opportunity to receive funds to promote the learning process in the public school system.

RJR Nabisco has initiated a bold program that over time will enable our youngsters to regain the competitive edge we held in education as recently as 20 years ago. I commend RJR Nabisco, the school recipients, and the students who will be involved in a pioneer effort that is destined to pay tremendous dividends to our Nation, its public school system, and many of its students.

TRIBUTE TO IOLA M. WILLIAMS

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, as Representatives from Santa Clara County, CA, we would like to bring to the attention of our colleagues the upcoming retirement of San Jose City Council Member Iola M. Williams. A retirement dinner in her honor will take place in San Jose on Wednesday, December 12.

Iola has just completed her second term as vice mayor of the city of San Jose, and has served on its city council since 1979. During her tenure, some of you have had the occasion to meet Iola and observe her well-deserved reputation as an effective advocate. She has been of inestimable service to her city and its mayor, as well as to the league of California cities, where she currently serves as president, in her representations to both legislative and congressional committees.

In September 1988, Iola gave testimony before one of our House Judiciary Committee subcommittees, representing the National League of Cities, the National Conference of Mayors, the National Governors' Association, and the National Association of State Legislatures. Not surprisingly, the legislation she favored was approved by unanimous vote of the subcommittee.

Iola has been a lifetime advocate for our youth, and a tireless supporter of excellent education for all children. Prior to her election to the council, she served as an elected school board member and was active in the California State and National Association of School Board Members.

Iola has long been an unfailing voice for those who most need our assistance. Her lobbying efforts helped secure over \$280 million for programs vital to the social and economic welfare of the citizens of the city of San Jose and Santa Clara County. She has always been a champion for decent, affordable housing for the citizens of San Jose. She has chaired many committees that investigated conditions and initiated action to preserve the low cost and moderate housing so important to our city.

Both on the council and as vice mayor, Iola has kept an eagle eye on health care programs as they moved through Congress. We've both worked with Iola on securing Medicare waiver funds for health care. She has been a true champion for those in our city

who are least able to lobby the government for redress of their grievances.

We can always depend on Iola for a quick smile, a good story, and a dedication and commitment to making life better for all of our people. We have been proud to have worked with her during her tenure as a member of the San Jose City Council. We will miss her.

EIGHT COMMANDMENTS OF FREE ENTERPRISE

HON. CLARENCE E. MILLER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, in these times of budget negotiations, budget debates and budget compromises, I wanted to share and make part of the RECORD, a list of Abraham Lincoln's "Eight Commandments of Free Enterprise" that was sent to me by a group of college students from the University of Rio Grande, which is located in my southeastern Ohio District. The group which was formed under the banner of "Students in Free Enterprise," feels very strongly, that our Nation's economic policy, be a policy of principle, rather than one of political expediency. Concerned with the direction the budget summit was taking, they sent me these eight commandments in the hope I would share them with my colleagues here in the House. These remarks, which have stood the test of time, are as relevant today as they were when first articulated by President Lincoln.

EIGHT COMMANDMENTS OF FREE ENTERPRISE

1. You cannot build character and courage by taking away man's initiative and independence.
2. You cannot help men permanently by doing for them what they could and should do for themselves.
3. You cannot bring about prosperity by discouraging thrift.
4. You cannot strengthen the weak by weakening the strong.
5. You cannot further brotherhood of a man by encouraging class hatred.
6. You cannot help the wage earner by pulling down the wage payer.
7. You cannot help the poor by destroying the rich.
8. You cannot keep out of trouble by spending more than you earn.

I hope these words of wisdom, by one of this Nation's great leaders, will be remembered by the budget negotiators as they work toward molding a meaningful deficit reduction package.

A TRIBUTE TO GEORGE MENKENS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is with sadness that I rise today to report the tragic loss of George Menkens, a resident of Central Valley, NY.

On October 11, 1990, George Menkens was traveling with John Bevins and Pilot Clifford A. Minch on a routine polar bear survey over pack ice on the Arctic Ocean for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior. The trio was expected to return to their base at Deadhorse, AK, within 8 hours. However, at 7 p.m. 4½ hours after the survey departed, the cloud ceiling descended to 100 feet, and visibility was reduced to less than one eighth mile in snowy conditions.

Their plane did not return that night.

The following morning the weather cleared and an extensive search began. Sadly, after 2 weeks of searching by the Coast Guard and the Fish and Wildlife Service, and private aircraft from Anchorage, Prudhoe Bay, and Deadhorse, the rescue effort was called off.

George Menkens, the son of George and June Menkens, was born on May 2, 1957 in Central Valley, NY. And just this year joined the Alaska Fish and Wildlife Research Center as a wildlife biologist studying the ecology, behavior, and energetics of polar bears. The missing flight was on a routine mission to locate female polar bears and count the accompanying polar bear cubs.

Before transferring to Alaska, George had worked as the Assistant Director of the National Park Research Center at the University of Wyoming in Laramie. George holds a doctorate and a masters in zoology and physiology from the University of Wyoming as well as a B.S. degree in forest biology from Syracuse University in New York.

Perhaps the greatest tribute to George is the outpouring of sympathy from his neighbors and friends. Mr. Speaker, there is still hope. Our thoughts and prayers are with George Menkens and we all hope and pray for his safety and well being.

INTRODUCTION OF THE EAST PARK-STONY GORGE RESER- VOIRS RECREATION ACT

HON. WALLY HERGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today which would provide authorization for the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation to perform oversight of recreation functions at East Park and Stony Gorge Reservoirs in California. It is my understanding that the issues surrounding the need for this legislation are noncontroversial, and I would hope that Congress would consider and approve this legislation early in the 102d Congress.

The East Park and Stony Gorge Reservoirs, also referred to as the Orland project, historically have had a minor recreation function which has, until now, been maintained by the Bureau of Reclamation. The primary purpose of these facilities is to provide water for irrigation to area farmers. The Orland Unit Water Users' Association is a contractor for water with the United States. The association utilizes water from these particular reservoirs for the irrigation of crops on land owned by its shareholders.

The land base surrounding the two reservoirs totals about 2,800 acres, although only

50 percent of this total acreage is available to the public for recreation purposes. During 1988, 142,000 visitor-days were recorded at the two areas. Facilities at Stony Gorge consist of minimal camping sites, day use areas, and a group picnic area. Potable water or flush toilets are not available. A single-lane boat launch is usable only during the early portion of the season when water levels are high. At East Park Reservoir, there are no developed facilities. Portable toilets are provided during the recreation season and no potable water is available. Boat launching takes place when and where possible.

Both areas are well known for bass and other types of fishing. Annual tournaments support the communities of Elk Creek and Stonyford, and also attract fishermen from throughout northern and central California. These facilities are becoming an increasingly popular resource for waterfowl, sport fishermen, campers, and boating enthusiasts to complement the primary purpose of providing area farmers with water for irrigation of crops.

The Bureau has previously announced that it wants to get out of the recreation business at these facilities because it does not have authorization to conduct recreation oversight, and therefore cannot receive the necessary funding for these responsibilities.

In 1954, the Bureau transferred the responsibility for operation and maintenance of the Orland project facilities to the Orland Unit Water Users' Association. Title to the project remained with the United States under the administrative jurisdiction of the Bureau.

In 1969, negotiations between the Bureau and Colusa County toward having the county take over recreational responsibilities proved unsuccessful. Alternatively, the Bureau issued temporary permits to individuals to perform recreation management activities at the two reservoirs. Upon termination of the permits in 1977, Reclamation took over direct administration of the facilities.

In 1978, the Solicitor General of the Department of the Interior advised the Bureau that nonreimbursable funds could only be used to maintain existing recreation facilities and also that minimum health and safety facilities should be maintained on the Orland project. Thus, it became necessary for authorization, either specific to East Park and Stony Gorge Reservoirs or Reclamation-wide, to construct, operate, and maintain any additional facilities on the Orland project.

It is the consensus of the Orland Unit Water Users' Association, local Bureau officials, and other community leaders that the needs of the community would be best served if the Bureau were granted the authority and proper funding to perform oversight of recreation activities at East Park and Stony Gorge Reservoirs. This would allow area farmers to continue receiving a dependable supply of water from the project while also providing for the recreational needs of many people throughout northern and central California.

As such, I am introducing legislation today which would provide authorization to the Bureau of Reclamation to perform oversight of recreation activities at East Park and Stony Gorge Reservoirs. It is my hope that enactment of this legislation by the Congress will

enable the United States to meet the economic and recreational needs of the Orland area in an environmentally sensitive manner. I look forward to working with my colleagues in refining this legislation to ensure that it serves the interests of all residents of this area.

TENSIONS BETWEEN THE ISRAELI AND AMERICAN ADMINISTRATIONS

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, as one who believes strongly that it is very much in America's interest that our strongest Middle Eastern ally, Israel, remain secure from the threats posed by the large number of its neighboring states which remain opposed to its very existence, I regret deeply the tensions that have been growing lately between the Bush administration and Israel.

Obviously, disagreement on some specific issues have contributed to these tensions, but there is one serious underlying cause of this recent tension which I urge the Bush administration to remedy.

That is the refusal of President Bush and Secretary of State Baker to recognize that Israel is rightfully insistent on maintaining a unified Jerusalem as its capital. While previous American administrations have, regrettably, declined formally to recognize the moral and political fact that Jerusalem is one city and the capital of Israel, the Bush administration has exceeded its predecessors in the vigor of its challenge to this point.

Indeed, I believe that the seeds of the current tensions between the Israeli and American administrations were planted on March 3 of this year when President Bush inexplicably interjected the Jerusalem issue into his answer to a question about settlements on the West Bank and in Gaza. I remember, Mr. Speaker, listening to that press conference while driving from Logan Airport to events in my district, and being unpleasantly startled when President Bush responded by asserting that the United States does "not believe there should be new settlements in the West Bank or in East Jerusalem."

Mr. Speaker, in the democratic nation of Israel, no government could—and in my view no government should—survive for a day if it acquiesced in this denial of Israel's right to sovereignty over all of Jerusalem. Sadly, President Bush made this statement gratuitously, calling Israel's right to Jerusalem into question just as the Israeli Government was deciding how to respond to an American proposal about talks on the issue of elections in the West Bank and Gaza. And, as soon as I heard the President say this, I feared that his grave error would result in an impasse in these talks. That is exactly what transpired. It became impossible for the Shamir government to consider further concessions to the American position on participation in the elections of Arabs living in Jerusalem, once President Bush asserted that America in effect made no distinction between Gaza and the

West Bank on the one hand, and East Jerusalem on the other.

Inevitably, Israeli officials became very resistant to any proposal which would lead to the inference that they agreed with this American denial of Israeli control over Jerusalem.

And, it is this factor which continues to be a serious obstacle to American-Israeli agreement on other points today. I believe that we will see a continuation of problems as long as Israel confronts an American executive branch which denies its right to Jerusalem as its capital. If President Bush would recognize reality, and recognize that Israel's claim to Jerusalem is historically, morally, strategically, and legally correct, it would do a great deal to create a climate in which further progress toward peace could continue.

I hope he will correct the serious mistake he made on March 3, and which he and other officials of his administration have repeated since, to the mutual disadvantage of both nations, and of the cause of peace.

TRIBUTE TO HON. ROBINSON O. EVERETT, OF DURHAM, NC

HON. TIM VALENTINE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. VALENTINE. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize the achievements of the Honorable Robinson O. Everett, of Durham, NC, who retired on September 30, 1990, as the chief judge of the U.S. Court of Military Appeals.

Chief Justice Everett served as chief justice for more than a decade. He has had a remarkable impact on both the nation and the judicial system. His participation in the American system will be missed.

Robinson O. Everett was born in Durham, NC, in 1928 and attended the University of North Carolina before transferring to Harvard University where he was a Wendell scholar and a magna cum laude graduate in 1947. In 1950, Judge Everett graduated magna cum laude from the Harvard University Law School after serving for 2 years on the Harvard Law Review. In 1959 he received an LL.M. degree from Duke Law School.

Subsequently, Judge Everett taught at Duke University Law School, opened a law practice in Durham and served as commissioner of the U.S. Court of Military Appeals. Judge Everett served our country for 2 years during the Korean war, distinguished himself in an assignment to the Judge Advocate General's Department.

Upon his return to Duke, where he eventually became a tenured professor in 1967, Judge Everett published a textbook, "Military Justice in the Armed Forces of the United States." He has also served as a counsel to the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights and participated in hearings that led to the enactment into law of the Military Justice Act of 1968.

Judge Everett's dedication to his country remained vigorous as he served for 28 years in the Air Force Reserve, joining as a private in 1950 and retiring as a colonel in 1978.

Judge Everett served as president of the Durham, NC, Bar and as an American Bar fellow and member of the Advisory Committee on the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure and Evidence.

President Carter nominated this most exceptional legal scholar to the U.S. Court of Military Appeals in February of 1980. He was appointed in April of 1980, at which time he was designated to serve as chief judge.

During his more than 10 years on the bench, Judge Everett was responsible for the evolution of the Court of Military Appeals into one of the most respected and innovative courts of America. His hundreds of judicial opinions on a wide range of topics will perhaps be his most lasting legacy. His concern for justice and his positive impact on the bench will serve as a permanent example of the proper functioning of our judges and our judicial system.

Mr. Speaker, I have the distinct privilege of representing Durham in the U.S. Congress. It is an honor to represent a fine American such as Judge Robinson O. Everett. I congratulate him for his accomplishments and salute his family: his wife Linda and his three children, Robinson, Jr., Greg, and Luke. I would like to express my appreciation to Judge Everett and wish him well as he returns to Duke Law School and assists the Court of Military Appeals as a senior judge. He is a unique jurist and an outstanding citizen.

THE 1990 CENSUS

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my concern with preliminary results of the 1990 census, which estimates New York City's population at 7,033,000. This figure is well below New York City's actual population and, if allowed to stand, it would have a devastating effect on the city.

During the 1980's New York experienced its greatest economic boom since World War II. City officials and outside experts believed that the city's population had grown by almost a million people over the past decade. Even the Census Bureau estimated that New York City's population grew from 7,071,000 to 7,317,000 between 1980 and 1987, an increase of almost 300,000 people. I find it impossible to believe that 300,000 people have left the city in the last 3 years.

New York City officials have determined through examination of housing, utility, birth, hospital, and school enrollment records that the census has missed as many as 254,534 housing units. Given the New York City occupancy rate of 2.5 people per unit, these missed apartments could mean an undercount of over 600,000 people.

The Census Bureau has already admitted that it undercounted New York City by 450,000 in 1980. It's clear that the Census Bureau missed the boat and are doing an even worse job in 1990.

Mr. Speaker, an undercount in the 1990 census would deprive New York of important

Federal dollars and congressional representation. I urge the Census Bureau to use all of the data available to it to see that the hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers missed by the census are included in the final counts.

THE LEAD INDUSTRY

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, the lead industry in our country plays several vitally important, but often overlooked roles in this Nation. Lead is a critical component of our national defense. Our modern transportation and global communications systems could not exist without it. It is truly a valuable natural resource and one for which in many of its uses—the automobile battery, for instance—there is no substitute.

It has been my privilege to represent a district in Missouri where 80 to 90 percent of the lead in this county is produced. For over 100 years, mines and mills and smelters of this industry have helped create a better way of life, good schools, better health care, and those kinds of things, for thousands of Missouri families.

Like many of our important industries, the lead industry has sustained its share of criticism and controversy. Some of its practices in the past in the area of environmental affairs, for example, would not be tolerated today. The industry has invested millions in new health, safety and environmental practices that protect their employees and the communities where they operate. In addition, lead is no longer used by paint producers in house paint.

Mr. Speaker, one of the leaders in the lead industry is Jeffrey Zelms, the president of the Doe Run Co. Doe Run has mines and mills in Viburnum, MO, the largest lead smelter in the country at Herculaneum, MO, and has just begun construction of a lead recycling plant that will recycle automobile and industrial batteries. Mr. Zelms, who is also chairman of the Lead Industries Association, believes that the industry must continually strive to meet public expectations on health, safety and environmental protection.

Mr. Zelms was featured in a recent story by the Associated Press about the lead industry and the issues facing it today. The article appeared in several newspapers in Missouri and around the country. I commend the article to my colleagues as an accurate portrayal of the issues facing this vital American industry and the views of industry leaders like Mr. Zelms on what the industry must do to continually sustain public confidence.

Mr. Speaker, I ask permission to have the article from the Springfield News Leader reprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[From the News Leader, July 22, 1990]

INDUSTRY WORKING TO CHANGE PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS ABOUT LEAD

(By Lori Dodge)

St. Louis.—Ask somebody to name two uses for lead and you're likely to get an out-of-date answer such as paint or gasoline.

That's bad news for the lead industry as it struggles to educate people about the beneficial uses of lead today in the face of growing health concerns.

Health concerns may result in tighter restrictions on lead, and that has producers worrying about the future of the industry and the future of important new uses of the heavy metal.

"Simply put, we must let people know why lead is important in their everyday lives," said Jeffrey Zelms, chairman of the Lead Industry Association and president of St. Louis-based Doe Run, the nation's largest lead producer.

"The industry has got to accept the fact that we are here by public consent. If that public consent is lost, then you're not going to be here," Zelms said.

For years, the lead industry operated with little thought to public relations. The result recently has been damaging: The public has formed perceptions of the industry based solely on negative media reports of environmental and health issues.

One result is legislation introduced in Congress by Sen. Harry Reid, D.-Nev., that is especially troubling for the lead industry.

Karen Florini, senior attorney for the Environmental Defense Fund, which backs the legislation, said the bill would restrict certain uses of lead with high potential for human exposure, either during use of manufacturing or disposal.

They include paint, solder, toys and construction materials such as roofing, siding and soundproofing.

"Much of the environment is seriously contaminated with lead already," Florini said. "These bills are trying to ensure that we're not making a bad problem worse."

That point of view is frightening to the producers, said Robert Muth, vice president of government and public affairs ASARCO Incorporated, a lead producer based in New York. "And in the long run could be very damaging not only to the industry, but to the advance of science and industry."

Muth said the public health concern unfairly centered on discontinued uses of lead.

Five years ago, Doe Run decided to "come out of the closet" and confront some of the perceptions about lead, Zelms said. But first, the company had to find out what people knew about the metal.

As it turned out, not much. A random poll of some 800 people in Missouri—a state that provides more than 90 percent of the lead mined in the country—found that 57 percent could name only paint and gasoline as uses for lead, Zelms said.

But today, lead-based paint and leaded gasoline are virtually obsolete in the United States, phased out because of their health hazards. Today, three-quarters of the lead mined in this country is used for car batteries.

Besides batteries, new uses of lead have emerged, and in many cases there are no better substitutes.

For example, lead is used in television and computer screens to shield people from radioactive gamma and X-rays. It's also used by doctors and dentists to shield patients during X-rays and radiation therapy.

Lead is used in nuclear power plants to shield workers from radiation and in nuclear disposal containers. Lead alloy solder is widely used in electronics, and lead is used in roofing, soundproofing and in sheathing to protect telephone and power cables from deterioration.

New uses are on the horizon, too.

The Japanese have begun using lead in building foundations to absorb earthquake

shock. Studies have shown that a lead liner in foundations could protect homes from naturally occurring radon gas.

A giant lead-acid battery already is in use at an electrical substation in Chino, Calif., for "load leveling." The battery provides enough additional power during "peaks" in electrical usage to eliminate the need for extra generators or plants.

Electric cars powered by lead-acid batteries could become a cleaner alternative to today's gas-fueled car. But all those future uses could be in jeopardy if the industry does not reverse the public's negative perception of it.

"The metal is integral to our society and it is essential," Zelms said.

"The public does not know that and the public is being bombarded with the information that it is not being produced and utilized in an environmentally safe way."

Earlier this year, for example, the Environmental Defense Fund released a report detailing "a nationwide epidemic of low-level lead poisoning in children, in part a legacy of lead-based paint."

Even though such paint has not been sold for more than 10 years, it's still the primary cause of lead poisoning to children between the ages of 6 months and 6 years, the group said. Especially vulnerable are children in inner-cities, where older housing still contains paint with lead in it.

"Lead's toxic effects have caused millions of children to suffer permanent neurological damage," Ellen Silbergeld, a senior toxicologist with the group said. "We have built up an accumulation of lead from past uses that will not go away."

Meanwhile, the Environmental Protection Agency is considering more stringent regulations on the amount of lead allowed in drinking water and in air.

While lead concentrations in the air have decreased dramatically as leaded gasoline has been phased out over the last 15 years, new health information suggests that adverse health effects can occur at lower levels than originally thought, said John Haines, an EPA official in the air quality planning and standards office.

The Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta also is considering whether to redefine what constitutes dangerous lead levels in children.

High levels of lead in blood can affect the mental and physical development of fetuses and cause neurological problems for children, Haines said. In adults, it can cause anemia and disrupt kidney functions. Studies also have shown associations between blood lead levels and high blood pressure in middle-aged men.

The Lead Industry Association and the EPA are holding informational meetings this summer to evaluate lead uses and hazards.

"The products we make are extremely beneficial," Zelms said. "Our society would change dramatically if they were excluded."

"There are those who believe that with our technology as broad as it is today that we can find synthetic replacements for everything," he said. "Who knows, a hundred years from now, maybe that'll be true. But it's not true today."

In addition to the industry's fight for survival, Doe Run faces a challenge at home—finding new lead reserves. The company says the lead it is mining now in Missouri's Viburnum Trend will be exhausted in the next 20 years.

Doe Run wants to look for more lead in a section of the Mark Twain National Forest

in southern Missouri. Its proposal has been met with fierce opposition, despite the promise of much-needed jobs and revenue for the area.

Opponents say the potential for damage to the region's clear spring-fed streams and wooded Ozark hills is too great a risk.

Zelms said Doe Run is equally concerned about the environment. But he said the potential for damage is minimal because operations are strictly controlled by governmental regulations and its own desire to operate safely.

Doe Run has dedicated \$12 million to cut current smelter emissions in half by 1993, and it is constructing a \$34 million lead recycling plant expected to open by mid-1991.

YOUTH APPRENTICESHIP: A NATIONAL COMMITMENT TO A PRODUCTIVE FUTURE FOR AMERICAN YOUTH

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, today my colleague DAVID PRICE and I are introducing the Youth Apprenticeship Act of 1990, legislation designed to create demonstration apprenticeship programs for high school students: programs that combine academic study with on-the-job training and skills certification. I am pleased to be joined by Senator SAM NUNN who is introducing companion legislation in the Senate today.

American youth who attempt to enter the job market having dropped out of high school, or with only a high school diploma, are at a tremendous disadvantage compared with those who complete college. Too many of our young people spend their first years out of high school either unemployed or in a series of low-wage, dead-end jobs.

The result is loss of both earnings and self-esteem for the individual and loss of productivity for the economy. It is a situation that we as a nation should not and can not tolerate. At a time when we face an ever more competitive world market while our own demographic base is shrinking, we simply can not allow as many as half of our young people to face the future without realistic prospects for productive employment. We will need the skills of all of our people to preserve the strong economy that is the best guarantee of the individual opportunity upon which our society is based.

The Youth Apprenticeship Act of 1990 will facilitate the development of a national system to provide an effective transition from high school to good jobs for those young people who do not go directly on to college. At the same time, it is my hope that these apprenticeship programs, by showing young people the relationship between education and work, will encourage all of them to complete high school and more of them to pursue post-secondary education.

Although such an effort must be national in scope, it is important to note that this legislation does not create a Federal program. The apprenticeship programs will be designed and run on the State and local levels, with the

active involvement of State and community officials in the areas of education and labor, as well as secondary and post-secondary schools and local businesses. This approach will provide maximum responsiveness to local needs, as well as an opportunity to test systematically a variety of different models for apprenticeship programs.

A new independent organization, the Institute for Youth Apprenticeship, made up of representatives from education, business, government, and labor, will be created. This national institute will provide coordination, develop competency standards and certification, and create a national clearinghouse for information about effective programs.

There will be a minimum of Federal financing. The legislation authorizes \$50 million for the first year of the program and such sums as necessary thereafter. The bulk of the costs of the apprenticeship programs, including a stipend for the apprentices, will be borne by the participating businesses, with some assistance from the schools.

The idea embodied in the Youth Apprenticeship Act of 1990 is not a new one in this country. When I was a student at Southwest High School in St. Louis, we had a work-study program, which enabled students to finish their high school education while working at a temporary job in the community and receiving skills training. Just recently I ran into a high school friend of mine who is still happily employed at the company that gave him his work-study experience.

This legislation does not anticipate that students who serve apprenticeships with an employer will necessarily remain with that employer, as my friend did. But I do expect that a well-designed, well-coordinated apprenticeship program will give the young people who participate the skills they need to get a good job—a job with a future.

I look forward to benefitting from the expertise of my colleagues on the committee of jurisdiction and others as the Youth Apprenticeship Act of 1990 moves through the legislative process. I can not think of a more important function for the Federal Government than to foster a national commitment to providing all of our young people a real opportunity for a productive future.

A LETTER TO PRESIDENT BUSH PROTESTING HIGHER TAXES

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues an excellent letter from an outstanding constituent of mine, James C. Tidwell of Paducah, KY.

My friend, Jim Tidwell, is a successful businessman who wrote President George Bush the following letter on August 10. The following letter was reprinted on the editorial page of the Paducah Sun, a daily newspaper in Paducah with circulation in 10 of the 24 counties I represent in Congress.

Jim Tidwell sent me a copy of his letter to President Bush. Several constituents of mine

who read this letter has requested that I share it with my colleagues in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The letter is as follows:

PADUCAH, KY,
August 10, 1990.

Subject: New Taxes.

Hon. George H. Bush,
President of the United States of America,
The White House, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: As a taxpayer and citizen, I have long been concerned about our continually increasing annual federal deficit and the resulting huge national debt. With over forty years experience in business, including a four year stint in municipal government, I have some understanding of this staggering liability upon us and our future generations.

Thus, it is with great relief and satisfaction that I note you and the Congressional Leadership have decided that the situation is sufficiently desperate to warrant bipartisan action. However, I am deeply concerned that in order to achieve bipartisan cooperation, you have had to rescind your stand against new taxes.

I am sure I am not possessed of the wisdom to be absolutely positive that new taxes may not be necessary, as a last resort, to extricate our economy from some ultimate collapse. But, I do have a conviction that I do not want to pay any more taxes until I know that my federal government has exhausted every possible means to cut expenditures first!

Specifically:

I don't want to pay more taxes while military purchasing managers continue to pay \$900 for a toilet seat, \$9,000 for a monkey wrench and hundreds of dollars for paper clips. And how about the gold plated chandeliers valued at \$145,000 to decorate the U.S. Air Force base at Mindenhall in Britain? And the \$600,000 golf course projects at Myrtle Beach Air Base?

I don't want to pay more taxes until my government tracks down, prosecutes and squeezes every last ill gotten dollar from the S & L villains, and takes the necessary steps to ensure that it never happens again.

I don't want to pay more taxes until the same process is carried out upon the perpetrators of the HUD scandals.

I Don't Want To Pay More Taxes until my government recognizes that the need to subsidize the farming business ceased after the great depression ended, and therefore, farm subsidies should be phased out over as short a period as necessary to avoid undue disruption to the farm economy.

I Don't Want To Pay More Taxes until my government shows meaningful progress in implementing the cost-cutting measures recommended by the Grace Commission under the previous Administration.

I Don't Want To Pay More Taxes until the rules for voting pay raises for Congress require floor debate and a roll call vote in both houses of Congress.

I Don't Want To Pay More Taxes until my government stops the hypocritical practice of supporting tobacco prices on the one hand while requiring health warning labels for tobacco products packages on the other.

I Don't Want To Pay More Taxes until my government sets up good management practices to hold down the drain of tax dollars through the federal student loan program.

I Don't Want To Pay More Taxes until the government establishes a budget process which measures its income realistically, prioritizes expenditures in the order of their

urgency and importance to the entire nation and then ceases funding of the lower priority projects after the money runs out. Once the budget is set, no more money should be approved for new projects without assurance of sufficient new revenues or commensurate reduction of budget amounts for already approved projects. Also, no statute should be enacted without an accompanying fiscal impact statement accurately estimating costs and specifically identifying the revenue source to pay for them.

I Don't Want To Pay More Taxes until the federal government ceases mandating expensive performance requirements for the several states without recognizing the cost and allocating the monies within the federal budget by the process outlined above.

I Don't Want To Pay More Taxes until the federal government recognizes that by phasing out such programs as revenue sharing, the states and local governments have had to pick up the slack by enacting more taxes at their level.

I Don't Want To Pay More Taxes until the Congress ceases the practice of exempting itself from the mandates, monetary and otherwise, which it legislates for the rest of our society.

I Don't Want To Pay More Taxes until my government stops using mirrors, smoke screens and "voodoo economics" to disguise, distort and manipulate the true budget picture. Social Security, the S & L bailout, Medicare and all such items should be included in the main body of the budget just like any other item funded through federal taxes. And then, nothing should be exempt from consideration at any step in the budget process.

I Don't Want To Pay Any More Taxes until my government quits trying to foist the guilt trip of "Entitlements" upon the taxpayers. I and all other American citizens are entitled by the Constitution and Bill of Rights to "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness"; no more no less. By continuing to pay billions of dollars to millions of people for not working, my government is only perpetuating the cycle of poverty it says it wants to stamp out. I see too many cases where people choose to remain on welfare rather than accept jobs which pay less than their welfare "entitlement". So, "I Don't Want To Pay More Taxes" until my government requires reasonable, productive work for every dollar it pays out to those who are able to do some type of work.

I Don't Want To Pay More Taxes until my government learns that programs like the National Endowment for the Arts, as worthwhile as it may be, is not high enough on the priority list of important, urgent needs to be funded in these times of declared budget crisis. It seems that one of the fallacies of our budget system is that such programs are considered for funding out of context with the rest of the budget. They simply could not stand the light of comparison with such things as Social Security, Medicare, education, drugs and crime. I don't understand why we don't appropriate at the same time as we budget. That seems to be the only way to properly prioritize.

I Don't Want To Pay More Taxes until the federal government learns to weigh into the cost of new programs the expenditures required in setting up the bureaucracy to enforce, implement and administer those programs. The Bureaucracy costs money, which means that my tax money going to the federal government is reduced by 10%, 25% or more before it can be applied to the program itself. Where possible let the state

and local governments provide necessary services and cut out the "middle man" of federal bureaucracy.

I Don't Want To Pay More Taxes until the Congress stops the process of expanding emergency relief bills like the drought bills of recent years to include moneys for situations like local floods which were not officially declared to be disasters, but just tacked on by legislators more interested in supplying a little pork to local constituents than working for the good of the nation as a whole.

I Don't Want To Pay Any More Taxes until a more thorough evaluation of our foreign aid program is made to weed out payments to governments who don't support our programs, who repress and oppress their people, who refuse to deal fairly in the free trade market or who know only how to squander the dollars they receive.

Like our own welfare programs at home, I don't mind helping other nations learn how to take care of themselves. But lets not make them lazy and non productive by giving them handouts.

I could go on, but I believe these examples make the point. Our nation can ill afford new taxes to further burden an already sluggish economy. It has been well documented that lower, not higher taxes fuel a dynamic economy. So, will you and the Congress please get federal expenditures under control before you contemplate new taxes. If you really work at this task, I feel confident that not only will you be able to balance the budget, but you will be able, year by year, to set aside enough to pay off the national debt within a reasonable period of, say ten to twenty years.

I am sending copies of this letter to my U.S. Congressional delegation because I want them to work equally as hard as the Executive Branch on reducing the budget without additional taxes.

Sincerely,

JAMES C. TIDWELL,
PADUCAH, KY.

GUATEMALAN HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP RECEIVES RECOGNITION FOR ITS WORK

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, I want to offer my congratulations to Amilcar Mendez, the founder, and the other members of the Council of Ethnic Communities "We Are All Equal" of Guatemala as the recipients of two prestigious awards for their work on human rights in Guatemala. On November 20, Mendez will be awarded the Seventh Annual Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights Award at a ceremony at Georgetown University. And on December 10 in New York, former President Jimmy Carter will bestow upon the Council of Ethnic Communities the Carter-Menil Human Rights Award.

The Council of Ethnic Communities "We Are All Equal"—or CERJ, as it is known by its Spanish acronym—was founded by its present leader, Amilcar Mendez, to struggle for the recognition of Guatemala's indigenous people's rights and to denounce violations of those rights. Specifically, the CERJ protests the forced participation of Guatemalan Indians

in the Civil Defense Patrols, a direct violation of Guatemala's Constitution.

Despite an initial improvement in the human rights situation in the mid-1980's, for the last several years human rights abuses by the Guatemalan security forces have continued and increased dramatically in the last year. Human rights groups have documented the disappearance of more than 40,000 Guatemalans over the last decade, with virtually no investigations undertaken. According to the State Department Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1989, the Guatemalan security forces and extremist political groups engage in extrajudicial killings, and the Guatemalan Government "has been unable or unwilling to prosecute those involved."

According to Americas Watch, at least nine CERJ members have been killed or have disappeared in the last 2 years. Mendez himself has survived several attempts on his life, and he and his family receive death threats with alarming regularity.

As the head of CERJ, Mendez has struggled to enforce the Guatemalan Constitution by educating illiterate campesinos about their rights and assisting hundreds in filing petitions to withdraw from civil patrol service. As a result, he lives under constant threat of persecution or death. In March of this year, Mendez and the Guatemalan Government's assistant human rights officer were attacked by a group of armed men in El Quiche, as they attempted to escort villagers safely back to their homes. The assailants, labeling Mendez a "guerrilla," held guns to his chest and head, and told him he would be shot.

On July 30, Mendez received a handwritten letter that indicated that he should leave the country within 72 hours or be killed. But he chose to remain and to fight for the rights of his people. His own words amply reflect the courage and dedication of this extraordinary man: "The threats to me have increased lately. But so have the needs of the peasants and the violations of their human rights. I have to overcome my personal fear for the sake of my work."

IN HONOR OF GEORGE CROCKETT

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I know I can speak for the Michigan congressional delegation when I say that our good friend and colleague, GEORGE CROCKETT, is a very rare individual—who in 1980 brought to Congress and our delegation a rich and varied background. And I can say, without a doubt, that very few of us in Congress can match the professional diversity and depth exhibited by this individual.

He was born and raised in Jacksonville, FL, where he returned to begin a law practice in 1934. His experience in the legal profession spanned from his time as a hearing officer with the U.S. Labor Department, lawyer with the UAW, and a senior member of Detroit's first integrated law firm from 1946 to 1966.

As most of us know, law and politics are closely intertwined. GEORGE CROCKETT fit into this formula when he won two terms as Detroit Recorder's Judge and became the presiding judge in 1974. He was a State appeals court judge until he won his House seat in 1980.

During his tenure here in the House, Congressman CROCKETT served on the House Judiciary Committee and the Foreign Affairs Committee, where his tireless fight for civil rights and his fervent efforts to win the release of Nelson Mandela by South Africa won him acclaim by many of his colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, in my years in the House, I've seen many colleagues grow old. And every once in a while, you meet one of those rare individuals who grows chronologically in years, but retains that special light and that special energy that bespeaks of agelessness. GEORGE CROCKETT is one of those people. He was and always has been, and will always continue to be, a crusader. His 50 years of public life is punctuated with the richness of not being afraid to speak out for those issues in which he had a personal stake and, more importantly, those issues at stake in society—civil rights, economic fairness, and fighting against international oppression, only to name a few. He has left his mark on all of us and all of these issues.

Mr. Speaker, the Michigan delegation has built a reputation of being a close-knit and interdependent group. We get along with each other, we pull together to get things done. When we lose a Member—regardless of political affiliation—we suffer a break in the continuity of our effectiveness. GEORGE CROCKETT will leave a hole in our delegation and we will miss him.

THE COMBAT MERCHANT MARINERS BENEFITS BILL

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce a bill that would provide benefits for the unsung heroes of U.S. military actions who have provided support to our troops in the oceans and waterways of the world. These individuals risked their own lives to help our military fulfill its duty. They were members of the U.S. merchant marine, a service that traces its roots back to the early days of this Nation.

It took over 40 years for World War II merchant seamen to obtain official veterans status, but this status has not been extended to mariners who were clearly in harms way during the Korean and Vietnam conflicts. These merchant mariners were civilians just as were the merchant mariners who served in World War II. As in all of our Nation's conflicts the task of transporting troops and the supplies needed to sustain the Armed Forces fell on the shoulders of the American merchant seamen. They must be remembered as should everyone who served their country during times of conflict, sailing in harms way.

Mr. Speaker, the merchant mariners have played a vital role by supporting our military

troops in times of conflict. They deserve to receive the benefits that are due to them. I urge my House colleagues to join me in supporting the Combat Merchant Mariners' Benefits Act of 1990.

U.S. ACTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN DEALING WITH IRAQ'S INVASION AND OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT

HON. DAVID E. SKAGGS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. SKAGGS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to address the situation in the Persian Gulf and the deployment of our troops there—to talk about what we should hope to accomplish there, and about the principles that should guide our actions there.

THE BASIS FOR UNITED STATES ACTIONS IN THE PERSIAN GULF

Sending American troops to face possible combat has to be the most sobering responsibility any of us in Government faces. I hope and pray that the current conflict in the Persian Gulf can be resolved without violence, and that our troops will come home without incident.

Because American lives are on the line, it is vitally important that we are all absolutely clear about the reasons these men and women have been deployed. No other decision demands a higher standard of moral certainty.

We have intervened in the Persian Gulf and stood up to aggression by Iraq to defend fundamental principles and vital national and international interests.

Standing firm on principles is important, but not just for principle's sake. Forty-five years ago, we learned the painful lesson that to leave aggression unchecked is to invite further aggression. We learned that the time to put a stop to aggression is at the very start.

This lesson rings very true today. Saddam Hussein is ruthless and aggressive. He has demonstrated his territorial ambitions, and has shown himself to be wholly without moral compunction. He has shown that he is willing to use every terrible weapon of war to achieve his ends—even chemical weapons. And, according to published reports, he is seeking to develop a nuclear capability, and may be only 2 or 3 years away from adding those awful weapons to his arsenal.

Iraqi actions against Kuwait have violated the international rule of law. Our actions, taken together with many other nations, and coordinated under several unanimous resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, seek to restore the rule of law by turning back Iraqi aggression.

Iraqi actions have violated basic human rights: The right of people to live freely, the right of people to choose their own government, the right of people to travel without restriction and without fear. Our efforts seek to restore those rights, by allowing the Kuwaitis to reestablish their society and their government, and by freeing other foreign nationals held hostage.

Iraqi actions have raised a clear and imminent threat to other peoples of the region and beyond. Our response seeks to deliver peaceable nations from the threat of an Iraqi invasion, by depriving Iraq of the means to sustain its military and its economy, and by deterring further aggressive behavior.

Our actions—helping to defend Saudi Arabia against a possible invasion, and supporting and enforcing the embargo against Iraq to pressure it to leave Kuwait—are neither aggressive nor arbitrary. With tens of thousands of Iraqi troops massing on its borders in apparent preparation for invasion, Saudi Arabia asked for our assistance. We responded to that urgent request. And when the United Nations voted to establish an embargo, we again responded, and have acted to carry out our international duty.

With the lives of so many hostages, soldiers, and Arab civilians possibly at stake, it is critical that the President further clarify U.S. objectives and principles.

There are ample and appropriate reasons for what we have done so far. Those reasons do not, however, have anything to do with protecting our own oil supplies. The President must make absolutely clear, to the American people and to the world community, that we are seeking to preserve fundamental principles of international order—not preparing to wage a war to preserve low gas prices in the United States.

But neither is the region's oil wealth irrelevant. If the world had ignored the invasion of Kuwait and the apparently imminent invasion of Saudi Arabia, Saddam Hussein might well have gained effective control of about 20 percent of the world's oil reserves, worth trillions of dollars. Those reserves are substantial enough to provide enormous leverage in influencing world energy markets and so the power to undermine world economies. And with Saddam Hussein possessing that kind of economic and political power to support his military pursuits, the world would have become unacceptably dangerous. Iraq would have had every incentive to continue its offensive throughout the region, and could have eventually succeeded in dominating the entire Persian Gulf area.

With the additional wealth to support weapons development and acquisition, Iraq could well have accelerated its efforts to combine ballistic missiles with its existing chemical weapons, or even with nuclear or biological weapons, and to threaten any nation in the region, and soon, even Europe or beyond.

This was clearly a situation that demanded a unified and decisive world response. President Bush, to his credit, acted to make the United States the leader in organizing that response.

THE IMPORTANCE OF A BROAD INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

President Bush understood the importance of moving in concert with other countries to fashion a coordinated plan of action. As a result of his leadership and the concern other countries share about the gulf crisis, the community of nations has acted with a degree of harmony not seen since World War II. Britain and France have committed naval, air, and ground forces to the gulf, and several other

Western nations have sent naval forces to the region. Several Arab countries, including the gulf states, Egypt, Morocco, and Syria, have committed troops and materiel under a joint Arab-Islamic force. Bangladesh and the Afghan Guerilla forces have also sent contingents; Japan has committed noncombatant forces.

The international character of the response has been enhanced greatly by repeated resolutions of the United Nations Security Council opposing Iraq's actions. These resolutions have condemned the invasion, called on Iraq to withdraw, imposed economic sanctions, declared Iraq's annexation of Kuwait to be null and void, called on Iraq to allow foreigners in the two countries to travel freely, and called on United Nations member states to take needed steps to halt ships in the gulf that might be breaking the embargo. Additional resolutions of the Security Council are expected.

These resolutions carry great significance. They make it clear that it is the entire civilized world, not just the United States, that condemns Iraq's actions. They demonstrate that the rest of the world is united in taking strong action—particularly, a full economic embargo.

In addition, these resolutions mark a dramatic end to an era of United States-Soviet competition in the United Nations, and the apparent beginning of an era of cooperation. Now that the cold war has ended, and the United States and Soviet Union are working together on issues like this one, the United Nations may grow and mature into the role originally envisioned for it.

The next step, and an appropriate one, would be a U.N. role in coordination of the different military forces deployed in the region. It would furnish formal international authority and added legitimacy to the collective military effort. It should be possible to devise an approach that is workable from an operational standpoint and that might somewhat deemphasize the dominance of U.S. forces. If military action eventuates, some kind of U.N.-flagged command would be extremely helpful in avoiding anti-American backlash in that part of the Arab world prone to such reactions.

Over time, the joint, U.N.-sponsored economic sanctions may be painful enough to become an important factor in inducing Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait, allow that country to reestablish its own government, and release its hostages, all without any further bloodshed.

We must allow reasonable time for the sanctions to have maximum effect. And so, it is crucial for the Bush administration to make clear that the combination of a defensive military posture, reinforced by the economic and political isolation of Iraq, is our principal strategy. We have to exercise great care in the meantime to avoid unnecessary incidents that could provoke or precipitate hostilities.

War must be seen as absolutely the last resort, to be considered after all other options are exhausted, and only then under clear international sanction. At the same time, leaving our military options open, and having in place credible forces able to pursue them, increases the likelihood that Saddam Hussein will take the threat seriously and find a reason to withdraw his forces from Kuwait.

ALLIES MUST SHARE THE BURDEN IN THE GULF

The Bush administration has done a very creditable job of working with other nations to establish the multinational force in the gulf and to carry out the embargo against Iraq. At the same time, I believe our country is carrying more than its fair share of the costs of these actions—both in troops and in money. The administration needs to continue firm and forceful diplomacy in convincing our allies and other nations to assume a greater share of these costs. It's only proper that other nations with as much or more at stake contribute to this multilateral undertaking in rough proportion to their ability and their interests. Such greater burdensharing is essential if the American people are going to have the patience to support this effort over the long haul.

I am also concerned about the President's proposal to forgive Egypt \$7 billion in military loans on account of its participation in opposing Iraq. Egypt's participation is extremely important, for a number of military and political reasons. But it's unseemly at best for us to appear to have to pay billions to obtain Egypt's commitment. It establishes a troublesome precedent, even though the chances that we were ever going to obtain repayment from Egypt were already very slim. Moreover, there's no reason this forgiveness, if truly needed, could not have been negotiated to take place over time.

THE HOSTAGES

Nowhere is Saddam Hussein's disregard for international law and human decency more evident than in his cruel and cowardly incarceration of many hundreds of foreign nationals. The taking of innocent American hostages places the President in an extremely difficult situation. On the one hand, we cannot allow ourselves to be blackmailed by Iraq over the hostages. We must continue to block Iraqi aggression. At the same time, we are all human. Our hearts go out to those whose friends and family members are held captive. They are helpless victims in an unpredictable and treacherous showdown. We all pray for their safe release and for a peaceful resolution to this conflict for their benefit especially.

PAST TIME TO CHANGE OUR ENERGY HABITS

As I've said, our responses to the Iraqi aggression should not be based on some presumed right to keep "our" oil flowing from Kuwait or Saudi Arabia, or to maintain cheap oil prices.

The effects of the current Persian Gulf crisis on the world oil market, the U.S. economy, and our personal pocketbooks should be a powerful reminder of the extent to which we are vulnerable to increases in oil prices or decreases in oil supplies. We shouldn't need another such reminder; the 1973 OPEC embargo and the 1979 Iranian revolution gave us plenty of evidence. But we didn't adequately learn from those experiences, and now we're again paying the price.

To lower that price, and to avoid paying it the next time something goes wrong in the Persian Gulf, we need to become more intelligent in how we meet our energy needs. For too long, we've looked at energy as just being a "supply-side" issue: If we don't want to use certain energy supplies—foreign oil—then we need to turn to other supplies, such as oil

from the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, as some again are arguing with renewed vigor.

We need to redefine the issue. What we're really concerned about are the benefits we're used to getting from the use of energy—convenient transportation, warm or cool homes, lighting. There's abundant evidence that the quickest, easiest, most economical, and most lasting way to get those benefits, and do so in a reliable way, is to improve the efficiency with which we use energy, and to develop renewable energy sources, not to proceed mindlessly to demand additional petroleum supplies.

For instance, in a few years we could be meeting the same transportation needs with new cars that average 40 miles per gallon—which is possible by then. That would avoid the need to acquire and consume the equivalent of the annual output of oil from 10 Arctic national wildlife refuges. With more fuel-efficient cars, we wouldn't be vulnerable to oil supply disruptions and price increases; we wouldn't consume oil resources—either ours or the world's—as quickly, and we wouldn't pollute our environment as much. Of course, the same basic argument applies with slight variation to home appliances, home heating, lighting, and many other energy uses.

CONGRESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND AUTHORITY

Under the War Powers Act, the President is required to obtain approval from Congress to maintain U.S. forces under conditions where hostilities are imminent. The War Powers Act reflects an assertion of the constitutional prerogatives of Congress to address the question of making war and to place limits on executive discretion in committing the country's military forces to action. It is an awkward attempt to deal with the tendency in modern times for circumstances to arise which don't fit well in the traditional constitutional language reserving to Congress the power to declare war.

However, as events have developed in the Persian Gulf, and as forces have been deployed in great numbers, the conditions seem to me more and more to justify invoking that more traditional constitutional concept. This is not the kind of gray area the War Powers Act was crafted to address. Rather, if this country is to initiate general, offensive combat against Iraq, the decision to do so should be made in accordance with constitutional requirements. As difficult and as anguishing a decision as it would be, the Constitution clearly contemplates that it would be made by the representatives of the people in Congress.

Adherence to constitutional requirements would force the kind of searching examination and debate that well ought to precede a decision that could mean death for thousands of our forces and more thousands of Iraqi troops and civilians. This is no time to acquiesce in some surrogate process, or to defer to an exclusive Presidential authority, or passively to accept being overtaken by events. There is no graver decision, and we in Congress would offend our oath of office if we do not assert our role in it.

HISTORY, ATTITUDES AT ROOT OF SLURS

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, many have expressed their outrage and disappointment at the racist remarks made by Japan's Minister of Justice, Seiroku Kajiyama. Kajiyama compared the flight of shoppers and businessmen from a wealthy section of Tokyo because of increasing prostitution to flight of whites from cities in the United States due to increasing numbers of blacks. His remarks represent one in a long and continuous string of incidents where Japanese officials have made racially disparaging remarks about African Americans.

In an editorial which recently appeared in the Washington Post newspaper, columnist Dorothy Gilliam utilized an address by Percy R. Luney, Jr., a graduate of Harvard Law School, former Japanese scholar and expert on Japanese constitutional law, to explore the racism that permeates Japanese society and the cultural hostility that is displayed toward African Americans and other minorities.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to take a moment to read Ms. Gilliam's column. It is certainly interesting and thought provoking.

[From the Washington Post, Oct. 15, 1990]

HISTORY, ATTITUDES AT ROOT OF SLURS

(By Dorothy Gilliam)

Midway through his talk on Japanese-black American relations on Friday afternoon, Percy R. Luney, Jr. leaned on the huge rectangular table and passed around a book of ethnic jokes and pieces of "black memorabilia," stereotypical images of blacks that he acquired during his years as a scholar in Japan.

The Japanese-made memorabilia, he said, date back as far as the late 1940s and the American occupation of Japan after World War II.

In the book, "It's Only a Joke," a contemporary publication in Japan by an American, one joke asks, "Why are colored kids so easy to babysit for?" The answer given: "You can just wet their lips and stick 'em to a wall."

Luney is a graduate of the District's Coolidge High School and Harvard Law School, an expert on Japanese constitutional law, and a law professor at North Carolina Central University and Duke University. He linked the crude, racist caricatures of blacks that are still pervasive in Japan and the ongoing racial slurs by Japanese government officials to Japanese history and American attitudes.

Speaking at a Joint Center for Political Studies symposium, he noted that during the 1930s, when Japan was becoming an imperialistic nation, its leaders adopted homogeneity and purity as a way of beefing up Japanese pride. "Racial and cultural purity became fused in the exclusionistic rhetoric of Japanese nationalism, which permeated government policy and thought during the '30s and '40s," he said.

Because the current leaders of Japan were educated and grew up during the peak of this nationalistic movement, he said, their tendency toward racially biased and insensitive statements is not surprising.

Seiroku Kajiyama, Japan's new justice minister, made the most recent public slur in September when he compared the flight of shoppers and businessmen from a wealthy section of Tokyo because of increasing prostitution to the flight of whites from cities in the United States due to increasing numbers of blacks. He later apologized for his inappropriate comments on race relations in the United States, not his insensitivity.

Typically, Luney said, Kajiyama did not understand the problem in context. "He indicates it is because blacks are bad that whites move out, not because some whites are racist and just don't want to live near blacks," he said.

In addition, Luney said, "A lot of their attitudes toward foreigners, particularly black Americans, are learned attitudes that have come from contact with white Europeans and white Americans during the 19th and 20th centuries."

Moreover, such television programs as "Sanford and Son," which has been broadcast in Asia, contribute to stereotypes. "Americans understand the context of such a program, but in Asia, they say, 'Oh, blacks live in junkyards. It's obvious they have no status in American society.'" Currently, several Japanese authors are using blacks in their literature, and the sexuality and physical aura of the black male are emphasized, he said.

While there was a great deal of interest in the historical antecedents of the problems, Luney's audience also wanted to hear about how to stop the seemingly unending wave of racist rhetoric emanating from Japan.

Because Luney sees the image of blacks in Japan inextricably linked to the status of African Americans in the United States, he thinks changing attitudes in Japan has a lot to do with blacks' succeeding in America. Citing recent Supreme Court decisions overturning gains made in the 1960s and pushing blacks backward, not forward, Luney is pessimistic.

Like Luney, black leaders and businessmen are still criticizing Japanese attitudes. Reginald F. Lewis, chairman and chief executive officer of TLC Beatrice International Holdings Inc., said, "The real disappointments is the mild rebuke of responsible Japanese leaders to this most recent incident . . . Slandering a community that indirectly but significantly helps power the Japanese economy suggests that the Japanese still do not know on which side of the Pacific their bread is buttered."

Eddie N. Williams, president of the center, has called on President Bush to "condemn unequivocally" the derogatory statement, which he called an affront to our nation. So far, the White House has been mum on the Japanese slurs.

Luney agrees with Williams that presidential intervention is urgent: "Every time you have a comment and there is no condemnation from the American president, that says something in itself."

And what it says, while not surprising in that it is typical of George Bush, is that the president of this country does not care enough about 30 million Americans to stand up for them in one way that would be important.

NIXON RE-ERECTED

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. OWENS of New York. Mr. Speaker, at the time of the dramatic vote rejecting the budget summit agreement, several newspapers reported that among the persons who were enlisted by President Bush to call Republican Members and appeal for their votes, was former President Richard Nixon. This same Nixon was also recently the subject of a television documentary. Many of us feared that a well-organized attempt to rehabilitate Nixon was under way—and that there was a danger that Dick Nixon would again become a force in American politics. After viewing the television documentary, I have concluded that most Americans will react with horror when they watch the replay of the shabby melodrama of Watergate.

Watergate replayed was also a grim reminder of the more recent Iran-Contra scandal. Watergate should have taught all future Presidents a lesson. Unfortunately the conspiracy of Iran-Contra showed us that the only thing that was learned was more effective damage control. The dimensions of Iran-Contra were far broader and far more dangerous. But Republican Party damage control and a wimpy Special Prosecutor have sanitized the stench of Iran-Contra.

Remembering is important. Today's decisionmakers should take heed. Since this administration holds Nixon in high regard; and since several key players in this administration were in the White House at the time of Iran-Contra, the question which has great validity is: What will be the next conspiracy? The following is a portrait of the ugliness of Iran Contra, the son of Watergate:

NIXON RE-ERECTED

A mere dress rehearsal—
That was Watergate
Iran-Contra was the prize
To save the state.

Ollie North was the pimp
But the junkies were upstairs
Faking fixes in secret federal affairs.

This time no evidence was taped
But in the basement of the White House
The constitution was repeatedly raped.
In a brothel scene

Cellar thugs had their finest hour.
Bandits who looked real clean
Stole the nation's power.

On a secret throne
The insurgents ruled
All the polls were fooled.

Number one from the swindler's school
Ollie North did his dirt real cool:
When the President insisted
Old rich ladies were enlisted
And the Sultan too

Brought his money lending crew.

While Nicaraguan children died
The best and brightest diplomats all lied
Never mind etiquette and the law
Star spangled savages
Proclaimed the privilege
To eat the enemy raw.

In Iran they had fun
Swapping dollars for each gun

In secret airplanes they rode
Right over the regular international code.
Ollie North was the pimp
But the whores were upstairs
Turning tricks in secret federal affairs.

NEED FOR BONE MARROW DONATIONS

HON. BEVERLY B. BYRON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mrs. BYRON. Mr. Speaker, we are facing an increased need for bone marrow donations; that is why I am introducing a bill to support them in the Federal Government.

Last week, Dr. E. Donnell Thomas was awarded this year's Nobel prize in medicine for developing the technique of bone marrow transplants. This procedure so far has saved thousands of lives of sufferers of fatal blood disorders. It is now the preferred method of treatment for diseases such as leukemia and Hodgkin's among others.

The National Bone Marrow Donor Program Registry has between 4,000 and 10,000 people who are waiting to be matched with donors. Successful transplants raise survival rates from 0 to 15 percent to 40 to 80 percent. It is estimated that 100,000 donors from diverse ethnic groups would be required to satisfy the existing needs for transplants. The Federal Government needs to assume a leading role in encouraging and supporting donations for this worthwhile program. The bill I am introducing is a step in this direction. It provides for granting administrative leave to Federal employees who participate in bone marrow donations.

The costs for this bill are relatively modest. It is anticipated that it would affect less than 10 employees annually. It is a small price to pay for the Federal Government to stress the need for bone marrow donors. I urge my colleagues in joining me in sponsoring this bill.

IN RECOGNITION OF FRED W. ROSS

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the "Original Unsung Hero," Fred W. Ross, who has organized and trained community organizers for half a century. "Despite a self-effacing style," one writer noted, "He is a living legend among those who work to empower the underdog and effect social change by means of grass-roots organizing." Ross himself has stated that his life has been governed by a simple, provocative creed: "An organizer is a social arsonist who goes around setting people on fire."

He was born in Los Angeles, CA, in 1910, and graduated from the University of Southern California with a teaching degree. His exposure to the poverty of the depression, however, impelled him to seek a calling away from the classroom, and shortly after he was hired

by the Farm Security Administration and assigned to manage the Arvin migrant worker camp in California, which was Steinbeck's inspiration for the home of the Joad family in "The Grapes of Wrath."

What transpired at Arvin set the pattern for Fred's life. Even though it was not in his job description—indeed, it is doubtful it was even contemplated—Fred was so moved by the plight of Arvin's 3,000 residents that he began to work with them to address their individual and collective needs. Rather than use his authority to govern, he established camp councils elected by the residents. Rather than use his authority to punish and keep them in line, he worked with them to prevent rival farm workers and police from invading the camp and inciting riots and violence.

In the late forties, Ross found himself back in southern California, working with the Hispanic community and local civil rights groups on behalf of first, the American Council on Race Relations and second, after the late Saul Alinsky had heard of Ross' talent for organizing, the Industrial Areas Foundation. For 5 years Ross organized community service organizations throughout Los Angeles to tend to the civic needs of Hispanics in the barrio. Ross organized Hispanics to fight discrimination in public places, to end segregation in the public school, to publicize police brutality of Hispanics and, perhaps most importantly, to register them to vote.

In 1951, Ross moved north to San Jose to start organizing the second largest Hispanic community in California. It was here that in a barrio called Sal Si Puedes—which means "get out if you can"—that Ross visited a young man he had heard about named Cesar Chavez. Overwhelming Chavez' natural reticence about dealing with him through his sincerity and demonstrated record of success, Ross quickly convinced Chavez to work with him to organize Hispanics in northern California. Indeed, for the next 9 years, working out of their cars, they established 30 community service organizations; registered 227,000 new voters; helped 40,000 Mexican-Americans attain citizenship. In 1947, no Hispanic held elected office; By 1960, at the end of the first Ross-Chavez partnership, there were over 100 Hispanic elected officials.

In 1964, Ross headed off to work with the Yaqui Indians in Gaudalupe, AZ. He entered a town that had an inadequate water system, inadequate health care, and no police or fire protection. Margaret Mead and Murial Brown, in "The Wagon and the Star: A Study of American Community Initiative" wrote: "At first it was hard for anyone * * * to see what Ross was doing because he just seemed to be talking with anyone who would stop and talk with him. But because he was talking with townspeople about their problems and their feelings he stimulated them to continue the discussion with each other." Soon, the community began to coalesce and by year's end Guadalupe had its first door to door mail delivery, a new municipal water system, and a new baby clinic.

In 1966, Ross linked up again with Cesar Chavez, who had turned his attention to Rural Migrant Workers and founded the United Farm Workers. For the next 15 years, they trained United Farm Worker organizers all

over the country and organized UFW strikes and grape and lettuce boycotts. As a result, farmworkers in California, Arizona, and Florida won historic contracts in the fields guaranteeing better wages, living conditions, and greater liberty. In the eighties, Ross began focusing his efforts on the peace movement.

Now, in semiretirement, Ross recently finished his first book, entitled "Conquering Goliath," which recounts the struggle of Chavez' first organizing effort and, in typical Ross style, leaving himself and his critical role in the struggle in the background.

Mr. Speaker, I have chronicled the life of Fred Ross because, as one writer has noted, he is a man of "exasperating modesty * * * the kind who never steps forward to claim his fair share of credit for any enterprise in which he is involved." Yet uncounted thousands, perhaps millions owe him a debt of gratitude that cannot be measured. Cesar Chavez has said that "Fred should win the Nobel Prize". Yet, I do not believe that there are awards of sufficient scope or magnitude to bestow upon Fred Ross. Fred Ross, thus far in his life has not only left the world a little better than when he entered; he has already left a legacy of good works that have given many the courage of their convictions, the power of their ideals, and the strength to do heroic deeds on behalf of the common person. And, at 80 years young, Fred W. Ross wishes to do much more, and our Nation—and our world—will be the better for it.

E. FLYNN MODEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL WINS THE 1990 STATE CHAMPION PHYSICAL FITNESS AWARD

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the E. Flynn Model Elementary School in Providence, RI. The school has been chosen as a recipient of the 1990 State Champion Physical Fitness Award presented annually by the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports.

State champion awards are based on school performance for the 1989-90 school year. The students of the E. Flynn Model School qualified for this prestigious award by scoring at or above the 85th percentile on all test items for the President's Challenge. The challenge consists of a national fitness test which measures heart/lung endurance, muscular strength and endurance, speed and agility. Physical fitness is a very important aspect to our Nation's health. I am very proud to see that students of the E. Flynn Model Elementary School have been chosen for this award.

It is with great pleasure that I salute the students of the E. Flynn Model Elementary School for their achievements in physical fitness. I wish them continued success in the future.

EMPLOYEE LEAVE PRACTICES IN THE STATES AND IN OTHER INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, this year Congress passed a bill to mandate that employers provide their employees with unpaid leave in a wide variety of circumstances: Upon the birth or adoption of a new child, in instances when a child or the employee incurs serious illness, and in situations when the employee wishes to be available to care for a seriously ill spouse or parent.

President Bush vetoed that bill, principally on the ground that he opposes mandating employers to provide benefits. Instead, he said he would like to see American employers voluntarily provide this and other worthy benefits. The House failed to override the President's veto by a margin of more than 50 votes.

Unlike the President, I think that reasonable mandates on U.S. employers are appropriate. We have had minimum wage laws, regulations on child labor, and a number of other Federal or State mandates on employers for decades. And on the international front, frequently the governments of other nations also use mandated benefits.

My opposition to the bill stemmed instead from my view that it would have taken us much too far, much too fast. The bill included two new categories of leave—spousal care and elder care—which were not in the initial version of the bill. Research by my staff demonstrated that neither of these categories are provided in leave programs in any other nation. Any they are included in such programs in only a very few States and the District of Columbia, where such leave has been enacted only very recently and, therefore, evidence concerning the use of this kind of leave is scant.

This information was compiled from data provided to my staff by the Congressional Research Service, the Employee Benefit Research Institute, the Women's Research and Education Institute, the International Labor Organization, the General Accounting Office, the Department of Labor, and the Women's Legal Defense Fund. I have previously shared the general conclusions derived from this research with our colleagues, Mr. Speaker, but I would like at this time to insert in the RECORD a more detailed compilation of the leave policies in the United States and in the industrialized world.

I believe that this information strongly supports my view of Federal legislation in this area should start out much more carefully and selectively. We could and should have studied what other developed nations provide. If we had, we would have learned that the typical program is one that provides maternity benefits and extended sick leave for employees; that a minority of countries provide paternity leave and that no country provides leave to care for spouses or parents. And we could have tailored a program for the United States which was closer to the consensus of the other industrialized nations of the world.

We could also have looked to the States to observe and study their laws. If we had, we would have discovered that over 60 percent of the States do not mandate any leave policies for the private sector—21 have no mandated policies at all, 10 have programs applying only to public employees—that 10 States and Puerto Rico mandate pregnancy disability leave; that only 4 States have maternity and paternity programs—only 1 of which also provides for leave to care for sick children—and that only 5 States and the District of Columbia have programs—recently enacted—experimenting with more comprehensive programs bearing some similarity to the one in the bill we passed earlier this year although usually with considerably less leave time mandated. Finally, we would have learned that in almost all cases when States have mandated leave, they have not put the responsibility to pay for continued health insurance coverage on the employer, as was provided in the bill we passed.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that the information which follows can be helpful as we continue to consider this important issue. I would urge all Members to peruse this information and then to support a more practicable initial leave program for American workers.

STAFF REPORT—EMPLOYEE LEAVE PROGRAMS IN THE UNITED STATES AND SELECTED INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES

I. INTRODUCTION

The following staff report utilized information obtained from the Congressional Research Service, the Employee Benefit Research Institute, the Women's Research and Education Institute, the International Labor Organization, the General Accounting Office, the Department of Labor, and the Women's Legal Defense Fund.

II. LEAVE POLICIES IN THE UNITED STATES

A. Federal Policies: The Federal Government has a number of leave policies applicable to its own civilian and military employees. These include sick leave, vacation leave, personal leave, administrative leave and even experiments in the sharing of leave among employees. Since this report's principal focus is on leave that is mandated for private employers, the details of the leave policies that apply to federal employees are omitted.

The only federal law presently applicable to private employers in this area is the Pregnancy Disability Act. That law requires that employers who provide disability leave for other types of disability must also provide equivalent leave for pregnant women. Employers who do not provide other disability leave need not provide it to pregnant employees.

B. State Policies: In our federal system, many ideas are initially tested in the states before they are proposed at the national level. The following information indicates that while most states have imposed minimal mandates (if any) on private employers with regard to employee leave, there are experimental leave programs of varying scope in a few of the states.

1. States which have no Leave Policies. Twenty-one states mandate no employee leave policies with regard to either public or private employees. These are: Alabama,

Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado,¹ Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Ohio, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia and Wyoming.

2. Leave Policies for Public Employees Only. Ten states have programs which apply only to public employees and do not apply to private sector employees. Where the programs do not apply to the employee's own sickness, the states have varying public employee sick leave programs that would control. Most of the programs require reinstatement to the same or an equivalent job upon return from leave. These ten programs are described below:

North Carolina (unpaid pregnancy disability leave during the duration of the disability);²

Florida (up to six months unpaid pregnancy disability leave after a birth, four months after an adoption);

Pennsylvania (six months' maternity or paternity leave and six months extended sick leave for an employee);

South Carolina (no pregnancy disability, maternity or paternity leave; may use five days of accrued sick leave to care for children, sick spouses or for eldercare);

Illinois (one year unpaid leave for childbirth and adoption [maternity and paternity] or to care for a child, a spouse or a senior;³ does not apply to the employee's own sickness);

Maryland (twelve weeks unpaid leave for childbirth and adoption [maternity and paternity] or to care for a child, a spouse or a senior; does not apply to the employee's own sickness);⁴

New York (varying time unpaid leave for childbirth and adoption [maternity and paternity] or to care for a child, a spouse or a senior; does not apply to the employee's own sickness);⁵

North Dakota (four months unpaid leave for childbirth and adoption [maternity and paternity] or to care for a child, a spouse or a senior; does not apply to the employee's own sickness);⁶

Oklahoma (unspecified time unpaid leave for childbirth and adoption [maternity and paternity] or to care for a child, a spouse or a senior; does not apply to the employee's own sickness);⁷ and

West Virginia (twelve weeks unpaid leave for childbirth and adoption [maternity and paternity] or to care for a child, a spouse or a senior; does not apply to the employee's own sickness);⁸

¹ Colorado does require that if an employer grants leave for childbirth, leave must also be provided when an employee adopts a child.

² Health insurance benefits are suspended during the leave unless the employee pays what the employer had been paying.

³ A senior must be a member of the employee's household.

⁴ Health insurance benefits are suspended during the leave unless the employee pays what the employer had been paying.

⁵ New York law does require that when private employers provide leave for childbirth, equivalent leave must also be provided in cases of adoption.

⁶ Health insurance benefits are suspended during the leave unless the employee pays what the employer had been paying. Applies only to state employees, and not to political subdivisions. Employees are eligible only after working for the state for at least one year.

⁷ Health insurance benefits are suspended during the leave unless the employee pays what the employer had been paying.

⁸ Health insurance benefits are suspended during the leave unless the employee pays what the employer had been paying.

3. Leave Programs Applicable to Both Public and Private Employees. Several states have adopted leave programs that apply to both public and private employees. Most of the programs have size limits under which private employers with fewer than a given number of employees are exempt. These programs are outlined below:

a. **Pregnancy Disability Leave Only.** Ten states provide unpaid leave for pregnancy disability:

- California (four months);
- Hawaii ("reasonable time");⁹
- Iowa (eight weeks);
- Kansas ("reasonable time");
- Louisiana (six weeks for a normal pregnancy, up to four months when complications occur);
- Massachusetts (eight weeks);¹⁰
- Montana ("reasonable time");
- New Hampshire ("reasonable time");
- Tennessee (four months); and
- Vermont (twelve weeks).

Puerto Rico has a program providing up to eight weeks of pregnancy disability leave during which the employer must keep the employee on the payroll at half pay. If the disability continues after that period, the employee may take an additional twelve weeks of unpaid leave.

b. **Maternity and Paternity Leave.** Three states have programs allowing both mothers and fathers to take leave when a new child enters the family. Kentucky and Minnesota mandate up to six weeks to care for a newborn or newly adopted child (Kentucky limiting this to adopted children under age seven). Oregon provides unpaid pregnancy disability for the length of the disability, as well as twelve weeks of unpaid maternity or paternity leave for a birth or adoption of a child under six. Only one parent may take leave at a time.

c. **Maternity, Paternity and Leave to Care for a Child.** The State of Washington has maternity/paternity (twelve weeks every two years), allows use of accrued sick leave to care for a sick child, and provides another twelve weeks every two years to care for a terminally ill child. The program is limited to private employers with more than 100 employees. The combined amount of paternity leave and leave to care for a terminally ill child cannot exceed twelve weeks in any two year period.

d. **Experiments in More Comprehensive Programs (e.g., Spousal Care or Elder Care).** The following recently enacted six programs include, in differing degrees, all of the forms of leave. These programs typically exclude "key employees" and have other limitations on applicability in the private sector, and they usually require the employee to use up accrued sick leave (and frequently other leave as well) before taking leave under the program.

Wisconsin. This program, which took effect in 1988, provides up to six weeks of unpaid maternity or paternity leave (childbirth or adoption) and two weeks of unpaid leave for the employee's own illness or to care for a sick child, a spouse or a senior. Only private employers with more than fifty employees are included. To ensure that the employee will in fact return to work after the leave is ended, the employer may require the employee to pay the full costs of

health insurance benefits during the leave, but such payments would have to be reimbursed, with interest, upon the employee's return to work.

Maine. This program provides up to eight weeks of unpaid leave in a two year period for maternity or paternity (childbirth or adoption of a child under sixteen), for the employee's own illness or to care for a sick child, a spouse or a senior. It applies to employers with more than 25 employees, and an employee must have worked for the employer for at least one year. It also became effective in 1988. Health insurance benefits must be continued if the employee agrees to pay the costs of such insurance.

New Jersey. This program provides up to twelve weeks of unpaid leave in a four year period for maternity or paternity (childbirth or adoption of a child under sixteen), or to care for a sick child, a spouse or a senior. It does not cover the employee's own illness. Employers with fewer than 100 employees are exempt in 1990 (the year the program began), with the limit dropping to 75 in 1991 and 50 in 1992. Health insurance must be maintained as if the employee were still on the job, and any benefits provided to other employees who take leave for other reasons must also be provided to employees who take leave for these purposes.

Rhode Island. This program provides up to thirteen weeks of unpaid leave in a two year period for maternity or paternity (childbirth or adoption of a child under sixteen), or to care for a sick child, a spouse or a senior. The child care provisions were enacted in 1988; the provisions covering spouses and seniors were enacted in July of 1990. The program does not cover the employee's own illness. Employers with fewer than fifty employees are exempt. Health insurance benefits must be continued, although to ensure the employee's return the employer may require a deposit of the total amount the employer would have to pay. The deposit would have to be refunded to the employee no later than ten days after the employee returns to work.

Connecticut. This is a relatively new program which does not become fully effective in the private sector until 1993 (the overall program took effect in July of 1990). It includes pregnancy disability leave for a "reasonable time" for women in both the public and the private sector as well as the following other categories of unpaid leave: maternity and paternity leave; extended sick leave for employees; and leave to care for sick children, spouses and seniors. For public employees the aggregate amount of leave for these other categories is twenty-four weeks in a two year period; for private sector employees it is presently twelve weeks in a two year period (applying to employers with more than 250 employees). In 1993 the private sector program will become sixteen weeks in a two year period and it will apply to employers with more than 75 employees (except for maternity leave, which will be available in firms with more than three employees). Leave for private employees would be reduced by accrued sick leave. Except for maternity, only employees who have worked for their employer for at least one year will qualify.

District of Columbia. This is another new program. It was enacted by the D.C. City Council earlier this year. It becomes effective for employers with 50 or more employees in April of 1991; three years later it applies to employers with 20 or more employ-

ees.¹¹ It includes up to 16 weeks of unpaid leave for employees in both the public and the private sector for the following categories: maternity and paternity leave to care for both newborn and newly adopted children; extended sick leave for employees; and leave to care for sick children, spouses and seniors. Employers would have to keep health insurance benefits in place during the leave period.

III. PROGRAMS IN OTHER INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS

The staff reviewed leave policies in twenty-two countries in North America (Canada); Africa, Asia and the Middle East (South Africa, Japan, South Korea and Israel); and Europe (Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and West Germany).

The data suggest that the US is behind in two areas: (1) maternity and/or paternity leave to care for a newborn or newly adopted child, and (2) extended sick leave for the employee himself or herself. Almost all of the countries surveyed provided for both of these. In addition, many of the countries surveyed provide paid leave, usually financed through taxes rather than mandating that the employer pay. The tax base for many of these programs is a payroll tax not dissimilar from our FICA system.

A. **No Leave Policies:** South Korea has no mandated employee leave policies.

B. **Pregnancy Disability Leave Only:** Israel mandates up to twelve weeks of pregnancy disability leave, at 75% pay (financed through a tax on employees and employers).

C. **Pregnancy Disability and Extended Sick Leave for Employees:** Thirteen of the twenty-two nations surveyed provide some form of leave for pregnant women employees and extended sick leave for all employees. They are listed below. Abbreviations used in this list are PDL (for Pregnancy Disability Leave) and ESL (for Extended Sick Leave). The US dollar equivalents were calculated at exchange rates in effect in August 1990.

Belgium. PDL up to six weeks before birth and eight weeks after, with income support at 79.5% of pay for the first month, and 75% thereafter except that employers pay 100% of regular earnings for the first month after birth, financed (except as noted above) through national insurance. ESL up to one year at 100% of earnings for the first thirty days (employer pays) and 60% of regular earnings for the remainder, financed by a tax on employees and employers supplemented by general revenues.

Canada. PDL and ESL up to fifteen weeks at 60% of previous earnings up to a maximum of \$318 per week (\$273 US), financed through general revenues (supplemented by a tax on employers in Quebec and a tax on employees in Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon).

France. PDL up to six weeks prenatal and ten weeks postnatal for the first two children. For the third and subsequent children, eight weeks prenatal and eighteen weeks postnatal. Two additional weeks prenatal are available in the event of complications, as well as two additional weeks postnatal for multiple births. Payment of 90% of previous earnings up to a maximum of 270 francs per week (\$48 US), financed by a tax on employees and employers supple-

¹¹ The District of Columbia program applies to all employers except the federal government.

⁹ An interim task force has been appointed to make recommendations on other leave policies that might be considered.

¹⁰ Applies to adoption of a child under three. Employers must provide the same benefits, if any, which would be provided to other employees on a leave of absence for other purposes.

mented by general revenues. ESL of twelve months which can be extended for three additional years. Payment of 50% of previous earnings with a minimum of 37 francs per day (\$6.50 US) (if the employee has three or more children at home the payment would increase to 66.7% after thirty days with a minimum of 49 francs per day (\$9 US)), financed by a tax on employees and employers supplemented by general revenues.

Great Britain. PDL up to eighteen weeks. Statutory Maternity Pay (SMP) provided to women who have worked at least two years full time or five years part time, including at least six months prior to the 26th week of pregnancy for at least sixteen hours a week. SMP for the first six weeks is 90% of previous earnings or the Flat Rate (see below), whichever is higher, and the Flat Rate thereafter. Women who do not meet the work tenure requirements qualify only for the Flat Rate. The Flat Rate is 30.05 pounds per week (\$54 US) for unmarried women and 48.65 pounds per week (\$87.50 US) for married women. ESL up to 36 weeks, with graduated income support related to earnings for the first eight weeks, the Flat Rate thereafter. Both PDL and ESL are financed by national insurance which is derived from a tax on employees and employers supplemented by general revenues.

Greece. PDL of 42 days prenatal and 42 days postnatal, with income support of 50% of previous earnings, plus another 10% for each dependent, and a minimum of 496 drachmas per day (\$3 US), financed by a tax on employees and employers supplemented by general revenues. ESL of up to 360 days at 50% of earnings, plus another 10% for each dependent, with a maximum of 1,860 drachmas per day (\$11 US), financed by a tax on employees and employers supplemented by general revenues.

Ireland. PDL up to fourteen weeks with income support at 75% of earnings and a minimum of 76 pounds per week (\$226 US), financed by a tax on employees and employers supplemented by general revenues. ESL of 375 days with a flat benefit of 42.30 pounds per week (\$70.60 US), with supplements for dependents, plus 12% of previous earnings, financed by a tax on employees and employers supplemented by general revenues.

Japan. PDL of 42 days prenatal and 42 days postnatal (extended to 70 days each for multiple births) with income support of 60% of previous earnings (reduced to 40% if in the hospital and no other dependents), plus a lump sum grant of one month's wages at a minimum of 200,000 yen (\$1,200 US) and a nursing grant of 2,000 yen (\$12 US), financed by a tax on employees and employers supplemented by general revenues. ESL up to eighteen months with income support of 60% of previous earnings (reduced to 40% if in the hospital and no other dependents), financed by a tax on employees and employers supplemented by general revenues.

Luxembourg. PDL of eight weeks prenatal and eight weeks postnatal, plus four weeks postnatal for multiple births or a nursing mother, with income support at 100% of previous earnings, financed by a tax on employees and employers supplemented by general revenues. ESL of up to one year with income support at 100% of previous earnings, financed by a tax on employees and employers supplemented by general revenues.

The Netherlands. PDL of six weeks prenatal and six weeks postnatal, with income support at 100% of previous earnings, financed by a tax on employees and employers

ers. ESL of up to one year with income support, beginning in the third week, of 70% of previous earnings up to a maximum of 262 guilders per week (\$242.50 US), financed by a tax on employees and employers.

Portugal. PDL up to thirty days prenatal and sixty days postnatal, with income support at 100% of previous earnings, financed by a tax on employees and employers. ESL of up to three years with income support of 60% of previous earnings, financed by a tax on employees and employers.

South Africa. PDL of eighteen weeks prenatal and eight weeks postnatal, with income support at 45% of previous earnings, financed by a tax on employees and employers supplemented by general revenues. Unlimited ESL with income support at 45% of previous earnings, financed by a tax on employees and employers supplemented by general revenues.

Spain. PDL of six weeks prenatal and eight weeks postnatal, with income support at 75% of previous earnings, financed by a tax on employees and employers supplemented by general revenues. ESL of up to one year (which can be extended) with income support at 100% of previous earnings for three days (employer financed), 60% until the end of the third week, and 75% thereafter financed by a tax on employees and employers supplemented by general revenues.

Switzerland. PDL up to ten weeks with income support at a minimum of two francs per day (\$1.44 US), but can be higher depending on the individual's level of national insurance, financed by employee's payments to insurance fund supplemented by general revenues. ESL with duration and income support dependent on individual's payments to insurance fund.

D. Pregnancy Disability, Maternity/Paternity and Extended Sick Leave for Employees: Four nations have programs which include pregnancy disability, maternity and/or paternity leave, and extended sick leave. The following list uses abbreviations from the previous section, along with ML/PL for Maternity Leave/Paternity Leave.

Denmark. PDL of eighteen weeks, plus three months if the child is hospitalized, with income support at 90% of the average industrial wage up to a maximum of 335 kroner per day (\$50 US), financed by the employer for the first thirteen weeks and thereafter from general revenues. Four of the weeks permitted the mother under PDL may instead be used by the child's father as PL, with the same income support, financed from general revenues. ESL of 99 weeks with income support at 90% of average industrial earnings up to 342 kroner per day (\$51 US), financed by the employer for the first thirteen weeks and thereafter from general revenues. Income support begins in the first week except for self-employed workers, where it starts in the fourth week.

Finland. PDL of twenty-five workdays prenatal, 225 workdays postnatal, with income support at 80% of earnings and a minimum of 45.90 marks per day (\$12 US), financed by a tax on employees and employers supplemented by general revenues. ML/PL of 158 days (100 after adoption of a child under two) with the same income support provisions as PDL. ESL of 300 days with the same income support as PDL and ML/PL after a seven-day waiting period.

Iceland. PDL of three months, with income support of 32,313 crowns per month (\$808 US), financed by tax on employees and employers supplemented by general revenues. The last month permitted the

mother under PDL may instead be used by a child's father as PL, with the same income support provisions as PDL. ESL up to 54 weeks in a two year period with income support at 100% for two weeks and 75% for the remainder, with a minimum of 308 crowns per day (\$7.70 US) plus 84 crowns per day (\$2.10 US) for each child under eighteen, financed by the employer for the first two weeks and thereafter by a tax on employees and employers supplemented by general revenues.

Italy. PDL of two months prenatal and three months postnatal, plus one month prenatal if the nature of the woman's work is arduous, with income support at 80% of earnings, financed by a tax on employees and employers supplemented by general revenues. ML/PL up to a total of six months beyond PDL, to be used by either the father or the mother, with income support at 30% of earnings, financed by a tax on employees and employers supplemented by general revenues. ESL up to 180 days with income support at 50% of earnings for twenty days and 66.7% thereafter, financed by a tax on employees and employers supplemented by general revenues.

E. Programs Which Include Leave to Care for Sick Children: Three northern European nations include provisions permitting leave to care for children who are ill. The abbreviations from the preceding sections are used here, along with SCL for Sick Child Leave.

Norway. PDL up to 108 workdays, with income support at 100% of earnings, financed by a tax on employees and employers supplemented by general revenues. Up to 72 days of the leave permitted the mother under PDL may be used by the father as PL, with the same income support provisions. SCL up to ten days per parent (twenty days for single parents) for children under ten years of age. ESL up to one year with income support of 100% of earnings (except self-employed, who get no support for two weeks and then 65% of earnings), financed by the employer for two weeks and then by a tax on employees and employers supplemented by general revenues.

Sweden. PDL up to six weeks prenatal and six weeks postnatal, with income support at 90% of regular earnings, financed by a tax on employees and employers supplemented by general revenues. ML/PL up to nine months, plus 90 days extra for each multiple birth, with the same income support provisions as PDL. Employee must have worked at least six months or twelve of the past twenty-four.¹² SCL up to sixty provisions as PDL, plus nine months with income support at 58 Krona per day (approximately \$10 US) for 90 days, financed by a tax on employees and employers supplemented by general revenues, and nothing thereafter.¹³ ESL of unlimited duration with income support at 90% of regular earnings up to a maximum of 446 Krona per day (\$77 US).

West Germany. PDL of six weeks prenatal and eight weeks postnatal, with income support at 100% of previous earnings, financed by the employer less a flat rate from general government revenues of 25 DM per day (\$15 US). ML or PL available to either parent (one at a time) during the child's first three years through a child-raising allowance of DM 600 per month (\$360 US),

¹² Ten days of paid paternity leave is available for other fathers, married or not.

¹³ Parents of children under ten may instead opt to work 75% of their normal hours.

provided the parent does not work more than eighteen hours per week, financed through the national insurance program. SCL of up to five days per parent per year per child under eight, at 100% of previous earnings and financed through the national insurance program. ESL of up to six weeks, which can be extended another 78 weeks in a three year period, with income support at 100% of previous earnings for six weeks and 80% for the remainder, financed by the employer for the first six weeks and through a tax on employees and employers for the remainder.

F. Programs with Provisions Allowing Leave to Care for Spouses and/or Seniors: This survey found no industrialized nation which mandated leave to permit an employee to care for a sick spouse, parent or other senior.

THANKS TO JOHN BACON

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of the Members of the House the contributions of one of my constituents to my U.S. service academy nomination selections process.

John O. Bacon, of Huron, OH, recently completed a year of distinguished service on my Fifth District Academy Advisory Board.

I established my Fifth District Academy Advisory Board to assist me by conducting face-to-face interviews with qualified candidates for nomination for admission to the U.S. Military Academy, the U.S. Naval Academy, the U.S. Air Force Academy, and the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy.

John Bacon's active participation on my Fifth District Academy Advisory Board was invaluable to me in my difficult task of selecting those young men and women from northwest Ohio who would have the opportunity to compete for admission to our Nation's service academies.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in thanking John Bacon for his unselfish service and significant contribution to these young men and women and to the future of our great Nation.

EMBASSY MOSCOW: PAYING THE BILL

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, there have been at least 7 years of indecision on what to do about eavesdropping devices implanted in structural components of our unfinished new embassy in Moscow. Yesterday, I submitted for the record some research on the historical attitudes and lax security policies which led to this financial debacle and counterintelligence humiliation. Today, I would like to examine the potential solutions. These have been debated for many years, but the consensus required for action continues to elude us.

In particular, I would like to highlight the intelligence considerations underlying the various options, since authority and funding will be the responsibility of committees other than the House Intelligence Committee, where I am the ranking Republican. The ongoing debate sometimes has submerged intelligence issues as compared with other factors such as cost and convenience, even though intelligence problems caused this dilemma in the first place.

I would also like to make a strong plea to other Members to make strenuous attempts to move quickly on this matter and actively to search for the facts that will allow agreement among ourselves and with the administration on our future course. For it is not true that we can take our time and pay little penalty for it.

Available Options. Technical penetration of the new U.S. Embassy in Moscow was first revealed in 1980 and confirmed in 1982 and 1983, although construction was not halted until 1985. In December 1989, the White House finally determined to tear down the chancery building and start over. Intelligence experts long had contended that the bugged U.S. Embassy in Moscow could never be made secure and that the best solution was to build a new chancery of similar size, employing U.S. labor, U.S. materials and other extraordinary security precautions.

To use the currently available site in a secure manner, they said, we would have to tear down the new building and reconstruct on the same foundation. This option was also endorsed by a series of technical studies, by the Senate Intelligence and Appropriations Committees and by Representatives MICA and SNOWE of the House Foreign Affairs Committee in April 1987. The departing Reagan administration finally endorsed this view in October 1988, but the Bush administration decided to restudy the issue. Subsequently, Secretary of State Baker also agreed in October 1989 that a tear-down/rebuild plan was the way to go, and in December 1989 the White House concurred in Baker's lead.

This solution has been resisted by others, variously due to concerns about wastefulness, excessive cost, negotiability, timely completion, security and inconvenience to U.S. diplomats living on the compound. A few critics of the tear-down/rebuild option have cited concerns that retention of the existing foundation presents security hazards if we rebuild on it, despite administration calculations that such risks can be minimized and that a new foundation might also be penetrated. Until recently, the most commonly cited alternatives were destruction and rebuilding of the top three to five floors of the eight-floor chancery, in order to make part of the building secure, or building a secure annex to the compromised building.

This year, there arose additional opposition to the tear-down/rebuild proposal, based on insistence that the existing building be completed and used for unclassified, probably non-diplomatic, purposes, and that a building of similar size, a smaller annex, or limited spaces in existing facilities be built or upgraded for sensitive diplomatic activities. This conversion option is particularly attractive to some observers because there is already a shortage of decent housing in Moscow, and growing United States-Soviet ties are expected to

create the demand for more office space for unclassified uses by United States agencies, businesses, cultural groups, etc. Indeed, we already are negotiating with the Soviets to acquire nearby land for future building construction.

Cost projections for the cited options have varied widely and are unreliable, partly because detailed studies were not done despite the considerable lapse of time and partly because cost containment depends on Soviet cooperation. The present estimates for replacing the top three or five floors are \$202 million and \$225 million respectively. The tear-down/rebuild option is estimated at \$270 million, but finishing the new building and adding a secure annex might entail \$320 to \$350 million.

The administration lists numerous objections to the option of converting the unfinished building to nonchancery uses. It is said that conscientious attempts to find an alternative use for the compromised new building which might be viable from economic and security points of view have failed. Officials say it would cost far more to convert the building from office to residential use than to build from scratch. Prospective tenants who might use it as an office allegedly are uninterested, and in any case the requirement for this much additional office space is questioned. There is concern about the security implications for the U.S. diplomatic compound of a conversion to uses that would involve significant public traffic, especially if a completely new chancery or annex for classified purposes is built right next to it. The Soviets have said that the local Moscow public utility network is insufficient if we wish to finish and use the existing structure—especially for a conversion to residential use—as well as construct another large building; in this case, the U.S.S.R. has indicated, the United States would have to pay for—and possibly await—area utility upgrades.

From the State Department perspective, an objection probably at least as important as those above has been the negotiating complications and consequent time lags introduced by the need to acquire more acreage for a completely new chancery or annex. The Department has insisted that a tear-down/rebuild option on land for which we already have a long-term lease could be negotiated relatively quickly and that construction would take about 5½ years. But it was estimated that to negotiate for additional land, do engineering studies such as soil tests and rebuild the foundation would add at least another 2 or 3 years to the proposed schedule. More recently, unofficial guesses as to this prospective time lag have risen to 5 or more years. Political decentralization and economic restructuring reportedly have greatly increased the number of parties whose agreement must be secured. Officials from the city of Moscow or even the local borough may now have to approve acquisitions and plans, and the ownership rights to buildings and land now occupied by household renters or other tenants remain unsettled as the country begins to privatize. Already there have been over a dozen negotiating sessions with the central government on land acquisitions, and apparently there has been an atmosphere of cooperation but few concrete accomplishments.

Some on Capitol Hill seem unconcerned about how long the impasse over a solution may last, particularly since this puts off the need to find \$270 million, or up to \$350 million if the old building is converted and a new one built. One should consider, however, that negotiations, construction and policy reconsideration have absorbed over 20 years, and even under the most optimistic scenario, it will be another 6 years before the building is complete; without any further delays, already we will be more than 20 years behind schedule. And our needs obviously have expanded considerably in the interim. Crowded conditions, fire and other hazards and security problems at the old embassy have been endured for decades and will persist, despite \$35 million spent on renovations after security problems at the new site were confirmed. The portion of these renovation funds originally allocated to counterintelligence improvements in the old Embassy, such as installation of secure conference rooms, was reduced because of cost overruns on the overall project—another indication that, in practice, security continues to be valued less than other priorities. A recent report by the State Department's inspector general chronicled many persistent security problems at the old facility. And the effective duration of imperfect technical security precautions cannot be guaranteed or estimated for an extended period, even for the selected locations which were upgraded.

All options now envision retaining the leased old Moscow chancery for unclassified uses. It is reasoned that we spent too much on renovations to let it go and that the intensified scope and pace of relations with the U.S.S.R. requires more unclassified space than envisioned during negotiations for the present site some 20 years ago. The United States relinquished right to the building during the original talks, although the Soviets retained their old chancery in Washington. So this, too, is an item for negotiation.

Views on Capitol Hill. Concerned committees and legislators on Capitol Hill remain at odds with each other and with the administration regarding a solution for the embassy debacle. The result has been an impasse, which will have caused at least a 1-year delay, even if funding is approved for fiscal year 1992. The Bush administration was denied a \$270 million lump-sum fiscal year 1991 authorization to implement the tear-down/rebuild option over the next 5½ years.

Ironically, it was the Congress which first backed intelligence analysts in urging that the incomplete Embassy be demolished and rebuilt. The Senate Intelligence Committee was extremely vocal some years ago in pushing a reluctant administration to adopt this position. The Intelligence Committee position has been consistently backed by the Senate Appropriations Committee, which has been spurred by Senator FRITZ HOLLINGS' continuing interest in the issue and sought even this month to fund commencement of demolition. The House Intelligence Committee, while it has periodically sought briefing on the subject, has not adopted a stance as to the desired solution and thus has not been a significant player in the policy debate. During the last 2 years, the Senate Intelligence Committee also has said little. The center of debate therefore has shift-

ed partly to the Foreign Affairs and Foreign Relations Committees. They must authorize a solution because they oversee the State Department, which has insisted that the Moscow Embassy budget be included totally within its own budget.

The House Appropriations Committee has always differed with its Senate counterpart over the proper course of action. Concerned primarily about the \$270 million financial burden imposed by the tear-down/rebuild solution, added to the huge cost overruns encountered during the first construction cycle, Chairman NEIL SMITH has led the fight against this option. The committee at one time demanded an independent study, but balked when it reinforced the administration position. It has never wavered in its opposition, although the rationales for individual member support have varied, and there appears to be less concern or conviction about a substitute solution. The HAC blocked detailed engineering and cost studies on the tear-down solution until August 1990, most recently in cooperation with the House Foreign Affairs Committee, until the two committees successfully insisted that other options be studied as well. Searching for a consensus, the administration bowed to this opposition although legally it had had the authority to commission the studies without congressional approval.

Since 1987, House Foreign Affairs Committee member Representative OLYMPIA SNOWE, for a time in concert with her counterpart, Representative DAN MICA, on the Subcommittee on International Operations, has also championed the tear-down solution. This year, however, the full committee overturned the recommendations of its subcommittee on a partisan vote. Ultimately, House Foreign Affairs authorized \$300 million, with an eye to completing the existing shell for unclassified uses and building other secure spaces, and specified that the ultimate solution was to be left open.

The administration's request also energized the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which voted 16-0 against this solution. Instead, Foreign Relations authorized \$50 million, most of it to complete the building for unclassified uses and the remaining \$10 to \$15 million to provide more space for secure conversations and activities in the old Embassy and in other facilities on the compound. The report stated that "over the long term, the committee would consider a proposal to build a new secure annex on the existing compound or on land that the United States is now negotiating to acquire." Since the respective bills died, differences between the Foreign Affairs and Foreign Relations Committees were not resolved.

The Foreign Relations Committee also reacted strongly to Senate Appropriations language this month which allowed reprogramming of \$10 million to begin tearing down the unfinished building. Senator PELL and Senator MOYNIHAN observed that such reprogramming could not occur without the authorizing committees' approval, that the administration had guaranteed them that tear-down would not proceed without their approval, and that such approval would never be given, largely because tear-down/rebuild was considered wasteful and excessively expensive. Since the

House Appropriations Committee bill in any case had abstained from either commenting on or funding the matter for the past several years, the Senate Appropriations Committee action died in conference. The stalemate thus persists to this day and stretches to the foreseeable future.

Intelligence issues. Cost and other legitimate issues must be considered in choosing an option. The purpose of this article, however, is to illuminate those factors influencing what by now should be our primary interest—to acquire secure space for our people, papers, communications and codes. As a House member of both the Foreign Affairs and Intelligence Committees, I take exception to several arguments commonly used in this regard and wish to point out some of the considerations overlooked, insofar as this can be done in an open forum.

Some have questioned the desirability of making the entire building secure, arguing that no U.S. Embassy in the world has that kind of protection. This is true, but it is more a commentary on the state of U.S. Embassy security programs than it is on the requirement for protection. Moreover, this Embassy is not just "anywhere in the world." It is in the U.S.S.R., which, whatever the ultimate fate of Gorbachev, perestroika, glasnost and Marxism-Leninism, will remain our primary geopolitical rival for decades to come. Soviet intelligence services remain our most effective and threatening rivals, and have intensified their efforts against us since the onset of glasnost, just as, during the height of euphoric early 1970's détente, they manipulated negotiations to facilitate the budding of our new Embassy.

The Soviets expended enormous resources, to wire the building—nonsensitive portions included. They have decades of experience in this area, so we must assume they had good reason to expect a handsome and continuing intelligence return on their investment of scarce rubles. In estimating that return, it is well to keep in mind that we have an 85-year lease on the property.

How much is it worth to us to ensure that information and positions on arms control and other negotiations are protected, so the Soviets have not ascertained, before we even come to the table, our strategy and fallback position—as they may have in the past? Many other considerations of similar importance could be cited to demonstrate the value of protecting classified information.

For options retaining the structure for diplomatic uses, the primary point of contention is to what extent spaces used mostly for unclassified work should be secured. This decision requires serious and detailed consideration, including substantive input from various parts of the intelligence community.

Most persons are unaware of the intelligence values of much unclassified information, both for focusing collection on classified activities and for spotting the stresses and character flaws that facilitate recruitment of agents. Nor do they consider the human impossibility of maintaining a daily working environment in which all discussion of, or repeated lightly veiled reference to, classified information is confined to special restricted spaces, which often are physically uninviting

and inconvenient. New living quarters for United States diplomats, also built by the Soviets, presumably have been bugged, as in the past. Drastic measures to cleanse them are not contemplated, so Embassy employees must continue to refrain from discussions of sensitive work, or even from domestic quarrels, within their homes. It is expecting too much of human nature, however, to anticipate that employees will button their lips nearly 24 hours a day, even when they know the risks.

We have great difficulty conducting classified activities in Moscow. This tremendous problem is compounded when unclassified areas are bugged, and day-to-day activities easily can be monitored. Unclassified personnel and computer records can be useful to the Soviets for this purpose, as well as for providing information for recruitment targeting. Audio monitoring can yield unclassified data on personalities, professional conflicts, schedules and so on, which helps the KGB assess and recruit U.S. officials to commit espionage, adding to the information acquired from home and street surveillance. Unfortunately, in recent years we have repeatedly seen the truly incalculable security and monetary damages that can be caused by a single spy, another factor that must enter the financial calculus of how much it is worth spending to secure the Embassy.

In deciding whether to tear down the building, take off only the top three to five floors, or finish it for unclassified activities, we must also consider the potential payoff from the ability to search for additional sensors during destruction. We must assume that similar eavesdropping techniques have been and will be used against us and our allies in the U.S.S.R. and elsewhere.

Jim Schlesinger's 1987 testimony that we were having difficulty understanding the technology and underlying strategy of the Embassy bugging network is quite important in this context. The Soviet defector Victor Sheymov, who in 1980 revealed Soviet strategy for penetrating the Embassy, has stated that many rounds of multiple sensor systems were planned and that "the KGB is known for the redundancy of its operations," even transcribing the same conversation twice from different sensors to make sure nothing is missed. In this case, such a strategy was facilitated by their long-term and virtually unimpeded access to the building.

There are numerous types of sensor systems based on varying physical principles, not all of which require "hard wire" egress. Some of these usually are hidden better than others; in fact, it may be wise to allow discovery of a few, to instill a false sense of security from the assumption that all have been found. Ordinarily, the most sophisticated or best hidden of these would be in the areas designated for sensitive classified activities, where the payoff would be highest and defensive efforts would be most intense—that is, on the top three floors of the new Embassy.

In this case, however, even those discovered in the lower five floors have been extremely well hidden and often imbedded in structural components; further exploitation has become prohibitively time-consuming and costly, as engineers have become concerned over the structural integrity of the building due

to previous removal and exploitation efforts. The \$10 million cost of taking down all or part of the building is largely due to the fact that it cannot simply be dynamited and razed, because of the proximity of facilities such as the new living quarters. The necessity for a slower, piecemeal approach also improves the opportunity for further investigation of Soviet sensor technology and methodology, however.

The evaluation of sensor technology and implantation and disguise techniques allowed by dismantling part or all of the building thus could save us from making some of the same mistakes all over again, and allow us to inspect for use of these techniques elsewhere. It is also important to note that sharing of the acquired information could benefit countries other than the United States, thereby indirectly furthering our own national interest. The fact that the Soviets successfully insisted upon similar construction techniques and terms for other embassies in the U.S.S.R. is important in this context. Increased understanding of the technology could allow key countermeasures in other new embassies in Moscow which already have been occupied or which are being built. In 1940, the British complained about the leak of shared intelligence through the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, and threatened to greatly reduce intelligence cooperation unless we did something about it. The precedent is instructive: intelligence independently collected by individual allies, or U.S.-generated information given to them, is subject to compromise if the same techniques are being used at their Embassies. As the world becomes less bipolar, Soviet collection at other embassies also could allow them to assess and manipulate allied politics, as well as to preempt and influence the moves of their own erstwhile allies and of neutrals.

Some have argued that it might be preferable to live with the old Soviet sensors from the early 1970's, rather than give the U.S.S.R. the opportunity and incentive to install even more sophisticated equipment in a future new building. This logic is flawed.

First, we would not start all over without taking extreme measures to prevent similar penetrations—one reason for the high cost of either rebuilding or construction from scratch. Second, it doesn't matter whether a sensor is old, as long as it works. We recently pulled out of our consulate in Leningrad implanted microphones which apparently had been there for decades and which continued to function well. They don't have to be technological miracles if they get the job done. Third, some of the greatest Soviet advances have been not in the sophistication of the hardware, but rather in the ingenuity of their hiding techniques; again, this was facilitated by treaty provisions allowing them to manufacture components and provide the labor, privileges which would be withdrawn the next time around. Fourth, it is true that even with the most elaborate precautions, we would be unable to swear that not a single bug was somehow slipped in, or that the building would remain secure indefinitely, even if it was so at ribbon cutting. However, we can ensure that it is not bristling with devices and in effect the equivalent of a huge transmitting antenna. We can also install protective measures and

adopt policies that will make it much more likely that we discover penetration attempts, thus rendering it far more risky and costly for the Soviets to mount an attack. Their task in finding a means of postconstruction implantation already is much more difficult than previously. Changed personnel and operational security policies in the wake of the typewriter and Marine guard scandals, as well as the withdrawal of Russian and other foreign nationals upon whom we formerly relied for support services inside the Embassy, all decrease Soviet access and increase their risk.

Finally, there has been debate over whether security or early project completion date should be our top priority in deciding the fate of the new Embassy. Some House Appropriations Committee members have been quoted as saying that provision of safe, efficient and attractive working conditions for State Department employees in Moscow is now the highest priority, particularly since the project has dragged on for so many years; in their view, this priority alone apparently disqualifies options such as tear down or building on another site. Such a value system long was shared by many State Department employees. For two decades, it contributed to the ignoring or downplaying of predictable security problems at the new Embassy—thus helping to get us into our current predicament—and to denigration of the significance of those problems once they were discovered.

It is about time we finally got our priorities straight. There should be no doubt that security is indeed more important than convenience. I agree that we need new space, and this is one reason why further delay is unwise. However, I do not believe that speed of completion should eclipse security considerations in determining the proper solution.

Although the old Embassy remains inadequate, after a \$35 million improvement program working conditions should be significantly improved. Moreover, if the place is so crowded, the State Department should not have insisted once more upon a sizable increase in reciprocal Soviet and United States diplomatic contingents, allegedly to deal with emigre processing backlogs, while also seeking to close down the Rome processing center for emigres and shift part of the work to Moscow. These policies were particularly irritating since, once again, the obvious counterintelligence risks from equivalent increases in the Soviet diplomatic presence in the United States were given short shrift, and other concerns also were ignored. In addition, while Moscow in its more Stalinist past was dreary and claustrophobic, today a good portion of the staff resides in the new, attractive housing for which we paid so dearly. Given the ongoing ferment and excitement in the U.S.S.R. and the continued career advantages derived from serving there, I suspect we can for the foreseeable future find enough volunteers willing to endure the remaining hardships in Moscow.

Frankly, I also find it hard to be sympathetic to arguments for expeditious solutions when the very people making them were instrumental in creating the problem and/or dragging out decisions on a response. In this respect, it is ironic that House Appropriations Committee

members subscribe to this argument. And State Department bureaucrats were prominent among those who dismissed intelligence concerns; negotiated unacceptable treaty terms; for years failed to provide reasonable security precautions even within the confines legally available; and for a long time opposed the solution recommended by various outside groups and by the intelligence community. If their brethren now are suffering the ill effects, it is largely the Department's fault, not that of those who advise on the desirable solutions, painful though they may be.

It is most troubling, however, that House and Senate members and committees who will determine the outcome of the Moscow Embassy soap opera often have exhibited little interest in the intelligence problems related to various options under consideration. It is to be hoped that the information presented for the record yesterday and today will encourage appreciation of the importance of these intelligence issues and requests for more detailed information.

After years of delay, the administration finally has reached a consensus and a decision which it actually is trying to implement. But Congress—frantically looking for places to slash the budget—will write the final chapter of this tortuous saga. Let us hope we have learned an admittedly bitter and humiliating lesson, so we finally put security at the top of our list of priorities.

THE BUDGET CRISIS

HON. DENNIS E. ECKART

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. ECKART. Mr. Speaker, we all know the consequences of not enacting a credible deficit reduction plan—but do we really know just how a Gramm-Rudman sequester is going to affect our constituents?

In the last several weeks, I have heard from many of my constituents, most recently in regard to turkeys.

Not turkeys, as in some legislative proposals, but turkeys, as in Thanksgiving and the holidays.

I'd like to share with you a letter from a constituent in my district who has outlined a real problem in the turkey industry as a result of a Gramm-Rudman sequester, should it take place, which would cut back on the number of USDA inspectors, resulting in a plant shutdown and a furlough of at least 400 private-sector employees.

While some in this Chamber have frequently referred to Gramm-Rudman-Hollings as a turkey, the sequester that could occur if we fail to pass a budget agreement would have dire consequences for turkeys everywhere—both here in the District of Columbia and down on the farm in Ohio.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the following letter be printed in the RECORD.

BIL MAR FOODS OF OHIO, INC.,
Garrettsville, OH, September 20, 1990.
Hon. DENNIS E. ECKART,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Bil Mar Foods, a Division of Sara Lee Corporation, which is located at Garrettsville, Ohio, employs more than 400 people in the raising, processing and marketing of Turkey Products.

We understand that unless Congress and the Administration can reach a budget compromise before September 30, 1990, automatic budget cuts will go into effect immediately under the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Balanced Budget Act.

Since Bil Mar Foods, Inc. operates under the provisions of the Poultry Inspection Act, it is mandatory that U.S. Department of Agriculture Inspectors be present in our Plant during all hours of operation. We have been notified by the U.S.D.A. that for it to meet the mandated budget cuts, it must furlough all U.S.D.A. Inspectors up to 22 working days, with the first furlough to begin October 1-14, 1990, and last approximately 4½ days. What this means is that our Plant will be shut down and prohibited from operating during the entirety of these periods.

We want to be certain that you, personally, fully understand the magnitude of such a decision. The inability of our Congress and the Administration to perform in accord with the best interests of the country creates an absolute catastrophe in our industry as a whole. Our 400 Bil Mar Foods, Inc. employees, who are your constituents, will have to be laid off work, without pay, because Congress has not provided funds to the four U.S.D.A. Inspectors assigned to this Plant. We want you to be certain to realize the extent of the financial problems you will be placing on our Bil Mar Employees, who are the innocent victims of this paralysis in government. Congress may not hear from these employees or the many thousands of other employees of Poultry and Meat Plants throughout the country before these U.S.D.A. furloughs are instituted, but after the institution of the first such furlough, the backlash will be tremendous.

For the numbers of our employees to be out of work simply because the government cannot provide appropriate inspection services to permit our operation will result in extreme financial hardship to all of our people and the financial losses to our Company will run into millions of dollars, which can be ill-afforded by any business today. The turkeys scheduled to be processed during the October 1-14, 1990 period noted above are already in the field in the grow-out stage. Schedules for turkey poult, feed ingredients, etc. are instituted months in advance of processing and cannot be canceled or rescheduled to successfully conform to these impending shutdowns. Turkeys gain nearly ¼ pound of weight per day when nearing the time of processing and the cost to keep these many thousands of turkey on feed for an extra long period of time would not only be completely prohibitive, but would create turkeys weighing far in excess of the weights planned for profitable processing.

These shutdowns would make it impossible for Bil Mar to fill orders and fulfill delivery commitments already made in good faith with our customers.

If you take the economic losses to Bil Mar Employees, Growers, Suppliers, Customers, and Stockholders and multiply that by the 100 Turkey Plants in the United States, you

will get some idea of what is facing our Turkey Industry nationwide, and it is apparent to everyone that this would constitute the greatest disruption our Turkey Industry has experienced in its entire history. Then expand these figures to cover several hundred Chicken Plants and thousands of Red Meat Plants in the United States and you will know for certain that our entire Food Industry will be in absolute chaos.

We trust that this letter will give you a brief overview of the situation facing Bil Mar Foods, Inc. and the entire Turkey Industry.

We urge you to do everything in your power to work with other members of Congress to reach a Budget Compromise as soon as possible to eliminate the necessity of a Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Sequester which will result in the furloughing of Government Employees.

If you desire further information on this urgent matter, please contact me at area 216-527-4371.

Sincerely,

DALE L. HART,
Director of Operations.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VETO OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1990

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my deep disappointment over the Presidential veto of the Civil Rights Act of 1990.

This is a sad day in the history of the struggle for civil rights. It is particularly distressing that at a time when other nations around the world are struggling to establish and maintain democratic institutions, here in the United States the President has vetoed legislation so basic to American justice and democracy.

In five civil rights cases handed down last term, the Supreme Court totally gutted the body of carefully constructed, long-settled employment discrimination law developed over a 20-year period. The Civil Rights Act of 1990 is necessary to restore the legal protections demolished by the Court, protections which made progress for racial, ethnic, and religious minorities and women possible. In effect, the Presidential veto of this vital, civil rights legislation has ratified the Supreme Court destruction of legal protections for minorities and women, and turned back the civil rights clock almost 25 years.

Earlier this year, President Bush announced his desire to sign a civil rights bill which addressed the issues raised by the Supreme Court employment discrimination decisions last term. For over a year, the Congress spent countless hours drafting and redrafting the language in the Civil Rights Act, in a painstaking effort to satisfy the administration's concerns regarding the bill. A few days ago, after the House voted to recommit the bill, seven new compromise amendments were added by the conference committee to meet the objections raised by the administration. However, President Bush has refused to make concessions.

Instead of focusing on the fact that employment discrimination does continue to occur in

our Nation, Mr. Bush focused his attention on quotas which might occur if the Civil Rights Act were signed into law. The President repeatedly and erroneously asserted that employers would be forced to restore to hiring quotas to guard against costly lawsuits. However, the administration failed to produce one shred of evidence, and failed to acknowledge that there was no widespread resort to hiring quotas between the time the landmark employment discrimination case *Griggs versus Duke Power Co.* was decided in 1971 and 1989 when the Supreme Court changed the standards in discrimination cases, in the *Wards Cove Packing Co. versus Atonio* decision. In fact, the language in the bill was changed to specifically state that the bill should not be construed to encourage quotas.

Mr. Speaker, the veto has left us with a feeling that the quota argument was nothing more than a smokescreen. While the Congress was poised to reaffirm its commitment to the constitutional guarantee of equal justice under the law, it appears the administration was never really committed to this principle. Moreover, the veto suggests an intent on the part of the administration to erode many of the gains which took nearly two decades to accomplish as a result of the civil rights movement.

With his veto of the Civil Rights Act, the President has sent a signal to the American people that employers, regardless of their engagement in employment practices which exclude minorities and women, will have the advantage in court if challenged by a civil rights plaintiff. Mr. Bush has risen to the aid of potential wrongdoers, and has made it more difficult for the victims of systemic discrimination to win their cases. In fact, the President has helped make it easier for employers to discriminate and get away with it.

Mr. Speaker, there is nothing obscure about the Civil Rights Act. It simply suggests what should have been obvious to the President: The Congress intends to ensure that under no circumstances will discrimination in the workplace be tolerated in our society. The President will not easily be forgiven by the American people for making the tragic error of refusing to help relegate discrimination in the workplace to its rightful place—as a part of a closed chapter in our Nation's racially blemished history. It is a sad day for America when our President, who claims to support equality and justice for all, vetoes legislation essential to providing equality and justice for minorities and women.

PANAMANIAN RESISTANCE TO FINANCIAL CRIMES MUTUAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE TREATY MUST BE ADDRESSED

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, I have an abiding interest in Panama in the area of drug trafficking and money laundering. Therefore, I am deeply concerned

about recent Panamanian resistance to efforts aimed at cleaning up their banking system, which served as a drug and money-laundering center for years under General Noriega.

A Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty [MLAT], initiated by Panamanian and United States officials in August, was designed to give our officials greater access to evidence and information from Panamanian banks. The pact, which is subject to approval by the Panamanian National Assembly, has met opposition from officials in the Government and banking industries. Panamanian businessmen fear that the agreement would ruin the country's lucrative position as a tax haven and dollar-based financial center. While Government officials see it as a violation of their national sovereignty.

However, as American diplomats and law-enforcement officials have repeatedly noted, similar agreements between the United States and thriving banking nations such as Switzerland, The Bahamas, and the Cayman Islands already exist.

I am aware that there has been progress in the area of interdiction and confiscation of narcotics passing through Panama. However, the overall problem of narcotics trafficking and money laundering persist. I am disturbed, for example, by a recent report by the Department of State which suggests that narcotics-trafficking activities have continued unabated in outlying areas of Panama, and that money-laundering activities are also continuing, despite Government efforts to tighten restrictions. This same State Department report indicates that these failures are at least partly attributable to weaknesses in the Panamanian Government's drug-fighting apparatus which is, understandably, still in the process of rebuilding and reorganization. There may also be breakdowns in necessary cooperation between the relevant Panamanian and American agencies involved in the fight against drugs.

I am also concerned that objection to the MLAT to combat money laundering is a result of political infighting among Government officials and conceivably by those in Panama who are involved in money laundering or other illegal financial practices. The opposition to the measure is strong. If submitted for formal legislative approval, it is understood this agreement would be defeated. However, reaching an agreement on this treaty that covers money laundering and other financial crimes is critical to United States-Panamanian cooperation on narcotics control.

At this point, I would insert in the RECORD an article that appeared in the New York Times on October 22, 1990, that discussed Panamanian resistance to the Financial Crimes MLAT:

[From the New York Times, Oct. 22, 1990]

**PANAMA RESISTING MOVE TO CLEAN UP
BANKING SYSTEM—U.S. ACCORD DENOUNCED**

(By Mark A. Uhlig)

PANAMA.—American officials are encountering unusually stiff opposition from Panamanian Government aides and businessmen in efforts to crack the shell of secrecy, and presumed illegality, surrounding Panama's multibillion dollar international banking trade.

When United States troops invaded Panama 10 months ago and deposed the leadership of Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega, American officials felt that they would get

cooperation and information on banking activity, including illegal money-laundering, much of it related to drug trafficking.

But while most Panamanians welcomed American help in ousting General Noriega, efforts to forge closer cooperation between the two countries in fighting money-laundering and other financial crimes are being opposed.

PRELIMINARY ACCORD DENOUNCED

A preliminary American-drafted Mutual Legal Assistance Agreement, intended to give United States officials greater access to evidence and information from Panamanian bank accounts was initiated by the two Governments in August.

But the agreement, which must be approved by the Panamanian National Assembly to take effect, has since become the subject of a bitter national debate here, provoking public denunciations from Government officials who say that it would violate Panama's national sovereignty, and from businessmen, who say it would ruin the country's lucrative position as a tax haven and dollar-based financial center.

"One of the main problems of the agreement is that it would end our ability to have deposits, from the United States or any other country, based on a secret agreement with the bank," said Guillermo Fernández Quijano, vice president of the Panamanian Chamber of Commerce. "We are against illegal activity anywhere in the world, but we have to be reasonable about our banking system."

American diplomats and law-enforcement officials have repeatedly discounted those objections, noting that similar agreements already exist between the United States and thriving banking nations like Switzerland, the Bahamas and the Cayman Islands.

They say that the pact is a minimal step toward restoring the integrity of Panama's banking center after years as a drug and money-laundering center under General Noriega. And they note that Panamanian bank deposits have rebounded by as much as \$2 billion this year, to a total of about \$14 billion, despite uncertainties over the new accord.

But the outcry, led in part by Foreign Minister Julio Linares, has forced the Government of President Guillermo Endara to repudiate the preliminary agreement, and American officials now acknowledge that the agreement would probably be rejected if submitted for formal legislative approval.

"There is a misunderstanding of what this is all about, and a vastly exaggerating reaction about what its effects might be," the United States Ambassador to Panama, Deane R. Hinton, said.

"Politically, it makes it difficult," Mr. Hinton said in an interview at his residence overlooking Panama City. "We want an agreement that will work, and an agreement that won't be ratified won't work."

PATTERN OF CONNECTIONS

Tensions have been heightened on the Panamanian side by provisions that make progress on the legal assistance agreement a condition for \$84 million of the \$420 million in United States aid to Panama that was approved by Congress this year. That linkage has inflamed nationalist sentiment, creating what many Panamanians describe as an American-imposed choice between the aid and the prospect of long-term damage to the banking industry.

Panamanian businessmen and some officials also denounce what they say are American attempts to extend the agreement

beyond money-laundering to "fiscal crimes" like tax evasion, which many concede is a central motivation for foreign depositors who place their money here.

"If the proposed accord was limited to drug-trafficking and money-laundering it would have been signed a long time ago," Mr. Linares said in a speech this month.

But diplomats and American officials say that the proposed accord, which has not been made public, would cover tax-evasion cases only at the discretion of Panamanian authorities. And they express concern that nationalist objections to the agreement have been spurred by political infighting among Government officials and by Panamanians with vested interests in money-laundering or other illegal financial practices.

"You look at all this and there seems to be a pattern of connections," Mr. Hinton said referring to banks that have taken the lead in opposing the new accord. "You have to ask yourself: Are they trying to protect criminal activities even though they are not criminals?"

BANKERS LOBBY AGAINST BILL

For Panamanians, any stigma associated with publicly opposing the pact, and thereby appearing to support money-laundering or other crimes, has been largely diluted by the nationalist sentiment. And bankers have lined up to lobby with President Endara against the bill.

But against the weight of American aid restrictions and diplomatic pressure officials on both sides say that the dispute cannot remain stalemated indefinitely. And even Panamanian experts say that the final issue will not be whether the banking industry chooses to accept some degree of outside scrutiny, but how and under what terms.

"Panama will outgrow the money laundering problem and remain an important center of international banking operations," predicted Nicolas Barletta, an economist and former Panamanian President who was instrumental in creating the country's liberal banking legislation in 1970. "It is in the national interest of Panama to get rid of money-laundering and to fight it with all we've got."

THE HOUSING OPPORTUNITY THROUGH MANAGEMENT/EMPLOYEE COOPERATION ACT OF 1990

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Housing Opportunity Through Management/Employee Cooperation Act of 1990 [HOME Co-op Act]. This legislation will facilitate the funding of housing trusts for workers who wish to make housing loans available at reasonable rates.

Managed correctly, these trusts will make housing more affordable at a time when America is desperate for housing. In the 1980's, housing costs in most areas of the country rose at a faster rate than wages. Whereas in 1949 the average 30-year-old home buyer spent 14 percent of the monthly paycheck on mortgage payments, in 1985 the same homeowner had to spend 44 percent on the monthly paycheck on the mortgage. Af-

fordable housing has, slowly but surely, become an oxymoron in the United States of America.

To ameliorate this crisis, the HOME Co-op Act would amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 [ERISA] to allow the transfer of pension funds to housing trust funds, as long as certain conditions are met.

One of the most important conditions is that no transfers take place which could impair the ability of a pension fund to meet the current and future needs of its employees. The bill provides that no transfers can occur unless and until the relevant pension fund exceeds 135 percent of current liabilities. This is intended to provide a conservative cushion against the possibility that unforeseen demands on the pension fund could not be met because of transfers to housing funds. Nevertheless, it is clear that this legislation could free billions of pension fund assets for reuse as housing loans. On a current termination basis, more than \$200 billion now held in pension funds is considered excess.

The second condition is that transfers must be made to an employee housing trust fund collectively bargained for by both labor and management and authorized and established pursuant to Public Law 101-273. In February 1990, Representative WILLIAM CLAY and I, along with 25 cosponsors, introduced H.R. 4073, a bill to amend the Taft-Hartley Act to permit unions and employers to establish pursuant to a collective-bargaining agreement, housing trust funds. Housing trust funds provide financial assistance to individuals for mortgage collateral, closing costs, downpayments, and other similar purposes. Employees and employers must be equally represented in the administration of the trust fund, and the agreement creating the trust shall also contain provisions for an annual audit of the trust fund.

Due to earlier action on a similar bill in the Senate, we were able to act expeditiously to take final congressional action and pass the bill just 2 months later in April 1990. Consequently, Public Law 101-273 now serves as the formal authorization for the housing trust funds necessary to receive pension fund transfers under the proposal I am making today.

In summary, passage of this legislation will benefit both employers and employees. Employers will benefit in two ways. First, transfers which reduce the excess in pension funds serve to reduce the temptation for corporate raiders to mount takeover efforts collateralized by overfunded pension plans. Second, employers can provide a new benefit to their workers without incurring new costs.

Employees will also benefit from the draw-down of pension funds which amount to an attractive nuisance to corporate raiders. Moreover, employees will be putting idle pension fund money to use as loans for housing for employee families.

If we can find a way to address this country's housing crisis using mechanisms that make creative use of private assets rather than tax dollars, we should do it. The HOME Co-op Act is just such a proposal. I look forward to working with my colleagues to ensure its adoption at the earliest opportunity.

LADY OF CZENSTOCHOWA SCHOOL RECEIVES 1990 STATE CHAMPION PHYSICAL FITNESS AWARD

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Lady of Czenstochowa School in Coventry, RI. The school has been chosen as a recipient of the 1990 State Champion Physical Fitness Award presented annually by the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports.

State Champion Awards are based on school performance for the 1989-90 school year. The students of the Lady of Czenstochowa School qualified for this prestigious award by scoring at or above the 85th percentile on all test items for the President's challenge. The challenge consists of a national fitness test which measures heart/lung endurance, muscular strength and endurance, speed and agility. Physical fitness is a very important aspect to our Nation's health. I am very proud to see that students from the Lady of Czenstochowa School have been chosen for this award.

It is with great pleasure that I salute the students of the Lady of Czenstochowa School for their achievements in physical fitness. I wish them continued success in the future.

KEN BURNS—NEW HAMPSHIRE'S FILMMAKER

HON. CHUCK DOUGLAS

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. Speaker, the Civil War is one of the most important events, perhaps the most important event, our Nation has ever faced. The war led our country to a deeper understanding of our Constitution, which in turn has guided the United States ever since.

Ken Burns, the producer-director, of a 5 day, 11-hour PBS documentary "The Civil War", brought this war back into the minds of the viewers. Americans relived both the devastations and the triumphs through the thousands of pictures, diaries, maps, drawings, and newspapers. Burns' attention to the historical record and extraordinary artistry resulted in a film that gave many millions of American television viewers an unprecedented national history lesson.

Ken Burns, the independent filmmaker grew up in Ann Arbor, MI and entered Hampshire College in Amherst, MA in the fall of 1971. At Hampshire, Burns began making movies and there met his wife Amy. He now lives in Walpole, NH, a small picture-perfect town with his wife and their three daughters. Burns dedicated 5½ years of his life to the researching and pasting together of this masterful piece of documentary work called the "Civil War." He spent longer researching the war than the actual time it took to fight it. There was never

any reenacting of the time period or reconstructing of the battles. Instead, Burns chose to show the main battlefields as they are today, but on the exact day and time of day the fighting began.

Mr. Burns has long been regarded as one of the finest documentary filmmakers at work today, whose work has served to inform audiences about important events, movements and figures in American life. The "Civil War" documentary will for years to come be an invaluable educational resource in schools, libraries, and cultural and educational institutions across the Nation. I commend Kenneth Lauren Burns for enriching the lives of his fellow citizens through his artistic and scholarly endeavors and for increasing their understanding of America's historical and cultural heritage.

IN MEMORY OF ORAL BURCH

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I regret to inform my colleagues that this week our Nation lost a dedicated citizen and outdoorsman. Oral Burch of Kodiak, AK, passed away at the age of 71. He will be sorely missed by me, by his friends, and by many in the State of Alaska where he made his home for nearly 50 years.

Oral was born in Montana and came to my State in 1941, starting out as a shrimp fisherman in the Gulf of Alaska. Over the years he and his brother, Al, made numerous innovations in the shrimp fishery and Oral became known as a pioneer in modern fishing techniques. In 1964, Oral moved to Kodiak where he spent the remainder of his life. During that time he used the knowledge and experience he had gained in the shrimp fishery to help start the bottomfish industry in Alaska, which now is one of the major fisheries in our State. Without the leadership shown by Oral, we would still have foreign fishermen harvesting the resources off our shores.

In his private life, Oral was a friend to many and an enemy to none. He was an avid hunter, fisherman, and outdoorsman, and has hosted more than one Member of this body onboard his boat in pursuit of halibut and salmon. Although he knew that he did not have much time to live, he insisted that his final days be spent on the water enjoying the outdoor pursuits he loved so well.

Oral Burch's death will be a loss to all of us, not just in Alaska but throughout the United States. Innovators and leaders like Oral are hard to find and we will miss him.

REMEMBERING BARBARA HAAS RAWSON

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, Cleveland, OH, recently lost one of its truly important civic

and community leaders, Barbara Haas Rawson.

Throughout her life, she freely gave her time and energy to make her community and her world a better place to live. What sets apart certain people to be instilled with the passion and desire to devote their lives to the public good is not certain. But whatever it is, Barbara Haas Rawson had it.

After graduating from college, Barbara began her career in Washington, DC, at the Department of Agriculture and the Office of War Information. It was in Washington that Barbara met her beloved husband, Bob, who is similarly dedicated to the advancement of the common good.

While raising her family, Barbara turned her considerable energy to volunteer activities with the League of Women Voters and as a leader in the Shaker Heights PTA. She also served as chair of the Shaker Heights Recreation Board.

Barbara was a woman of high personal integrity and was a lifelong proponent of excellence in government. In recognition of her abilities, she was appointed the first chair of the Ohio Ethics Commission.

When the Greater Cleveland Associated Foundation was formed in 1962, Barbara Haas Rawson was there to help shape its focus toward resolving Cleveland's urban problems. When it merged with the Cleveland Foundation in 1967, she became the foundation's assistant director and later served as its interim director.

While at the foundation, Barbara's years of community involvement and dedication to Cleveland helped to develop the Cleveland Foundation's programs to become a national model. Throughout those years, thousands and thousands of Greater Cleveland's neediest citizens benefited from the work she performed.

Although Barbara has been the recipient of numerous awards and honors, most often the people that received important, and in many cases life-saving assistance, never knew that behind the scenes, Barbara Haas Rawson was working diligently on their behalf.

The Distinguished Citizen Award from the National Civic League and the Citizen of the Year Award from the Citizens League of Greater Cleveland are eloquent testimony to our community's highest regard for Barbara Haas Rawson's unswerving dedication to improving the quality of life for so many people.

Barbara was a devoted wife, dedicated mother, loving sister, and an adoring grandmother. As a woman, she was an outstanding role model.

On a personal note, I recall years ago how helpful Barbara was in sustaining an arts program for children in Cleveland's near west side. This program gave inner city children of all backgrounds the opportunity to study music, drama, and art. Some of those same children are, today, teachers and performers in the arts. These early grants afforded the children wonderful opportunities and exposure to the cultural arts they might never have had. They, too, will miss Barbara.

Mr. Speaker, I respectfully ask you and my colleagues to join me in recognizing the remarkable accomplishments of one of Cleveland's most remarkable women. She is gone

from us, but the goodness of her heart and the generosity of her spirit will live on forever. Nevertheless, Barbara Haas Rawson will be missed.

A CONGRESSIONAL TRIBUTE TO JOHN C. WALLACE

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mr. John C. Wallace who will be presented the Distinguished Citizen Award on November 1, 1990, by the Long Beach Area Council of the Boy Scouts of America. This award pays tribute to Mr. Wallace's service to the youth and the community of Long Beach, CA.

This gentleman is no stranger to service awards. In 1969 he was chosen as Young Man of the Year and in 1984 as Man of the Year by the National Long Beach Gas Association. Mr. Wallace was also presented the Silver Beaver Award in 1984 by the Long Beach Area Council Boy Scouts of America, the Golden Man Award in 1987 by the Long Beach Boys Club Foundation, and the Charles A. Margaret-W. Pollak Award in 1989 by the United Way. Currently, the Long Beach community is benefiting from Mr. Wallace's leadership as director of St. Mary's Hospital Foundation and his work with the Long Beach Rotary Club.

In addition to his personal success, Mr. Wallace also has an impressive professional background. He is the founder and investment advisor of Alpha+Capital Management, worked as a consultant for the Texas Eastern Corp., and served as chief executive officer for Petrolane, Inc.

Throughout his years of service and dedication, John Wallace has always put the young men and women of Long Beach first. Cicero wrote in 50 B.C. "The desires of youth show the future virtues of the man." I offer John Wallace as a testimony to Cicero's words for he is indeed a virtuous man. My wife, Lee, joins me in congratulating Mr. Wallace upon receiving this recognition. We wish Mr. Wallace and his wife, Alice; his daughter, Jane; and his sons, James, John, Bruce, Robert, Philip, Jeff, and Scott all the best in the years to come.

A TRIBUTE TO HARRY AND GAY BLACKSTONE

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention today the magical work and outstanding contributions of Harry and Gay Blackstone. Together, they have touched the lives of many people and will be honored by the Arrowhead Chapter of Hadassah in December for their work.

For the last 6 years, Harry and Gay have been strong supporters of the work done by Hadassah. During this time, he has been the driving force behind many of the chapter's bid-and-buy auctions. Together, they have made enormous contributions of their time and energy, raising thousands of dollars for the Arrowhead Chapter for the purchase of medical equipment for hospitals in Israel.

As most people know, Harry Blackstone is a very talented and creative man. As an author, actor, inventor, husband, father, and magician, Harry continues to amaze people across the country and around the world with his creativity and magic. Through his work, he has earned the Star of Magic award, 1 of only 12 magicians ever to receive such recognition. With Gay serving as Harry's co-producer and partner in his theatrical endeavors, the Blackstones have literally transformed magic into real hope for people in need.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me and my colleagues today in recognizing Harry and Gay Blackstone for their commitment to the Arrowhead Chapter of Hadassah. Their years of selfless dedication are making a difference to people around the globe and they are certainly deserving of our admiration and respect.

H.R. 5921, THE JOBS, GROWTH AND COMPETITIVENESS ACT OF 1990

HON. CHARLES W. STENHOLM

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues H.R. 5291, the Jobs, Growth and Competitiveness Tax Act of 1990. This legislation would restore the 10 percent investment tax credit for farmers, small businesses, and other manufacturers who invest in equipment, and machinery for production of food, fiber and energy; manufacturing; and for waste disposal.

This proposal has already received considerable support on both sides of the aisle. I believe that there is a simple explanation for this: an investment tax credit benefits all of society by promoting economic growth and employment. It encourages investment in productive machinery and equipment, something everyone agrees is vital to our economy. Purchases not essential to production would not be eligible for the credit. For example, equipment used in steelmaking, automobile production, medical supplies, airplanes, and so forth, will be eligible while office furniture and decorations, billboards, books in a law office, and so forth, would not be eligible. I believe that it is simple common sense to favor investment necessary for greater productivity over other investment.

I have long been a supporter of pay-as-you-go legislation, and was pleased to see that a pay-as-you-go requirement was included in the reconciliation bills of both Houses. For that reason, I will work to ensure that if this tax credit is scored as a revenue loser, any revenue lost is offset by additional revenue. The supporters of this bill may have a variety of ideas on how to raise the necessary revenue,

but we are unanimous in our belief that it must be deficit-neutral.

This proposal has a definite advantage over other proposals of action that Congress could take to attempt to avoid a recession: it has a proven track record. This is not the time to be experimenting with untested ideas, especially when we have available an idea that has been successful in the past.

I urge my colleagues to study this proposal carefully. Although there isn't time to pass this legislation this year, this bill will lay the foundation for next year. It's time to move toward a proven incentive to our economy, and to the creation of more American jobs.

**AMENDMENT TO THE
IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1989**

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing this bill today along with Mr. SAWYER because I feel strongly that the education and training provisions in the immigration bill belong under the jurisdiction of the Education and Labor Committee. Such provisions are more appropriately incorporated into the Job Training Partnership Act [JTPA], and that is what this bill proposes.

I am hopeful that next year these provisions will be reconsidered and that we can place them into the Job Training Partnership Act where they rightfully belong.

**TEAM FLORIDA BRINGS HONOR
TO THE TAMPA BAY AREA**

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, for baseball fans throughout the world, the highlight of the year is October when the great American classic—the World Series—crowns baseball's world champion.

With interest so high in the great American pastime, I wanted to let my colleagues in the House know that the Cincinnati Reds are not the only baseball team this year to sweep their way to a championship. Team Florida, a group of young athletes from the Tampa Bay area, were crowned the XXIV AAU Junior Olympics baseball champions this summer when they breezed through this year's tournament held in St. Petersburg, FL.

Under the leadership and guidance of manager Jack Nilsen, Team Florida became the first Florida team to win a gold medal in the national Junior Olympics. It is with great pride that I congratulate the members of Team Florida; Garth Armstrong, Shawn Austin, Troy Carasco, Joseph DePastino, Marcus Gipner, Daniel Graves, Ryan Griffin, Mathew Krzesinski, Jeremy McConnell, Carlos Melendez, Todd Nilsen, Philip Olson, Eric Ondrey, Patrick Saxman, Lucas Smith, Scott Smith, Travis Smith, Rudolph Stroud; bat boys Scott Arm-

strong, and Dave Olson; and coaches Mark Maloney, Paul Mirocke, and Marc Nilsen.

Making this championship even more special was the fact that it was won before the team's hometown fans as the people of St. Petersburg and Pinellas County, which I represent, were the proud hosts of this year's AAU Junior Olympics. Having had the opportunity to open the games with a torchlighting ceremony begun here on the Capitol steps with Vice President QUAYLE, I had a special opportunity to visit with many of the athletes.

In addition to stressing the spirit of fair competition, the Junior Olympics also stress the virtue of drug-free lives. The players on Team Florida are outstanding young athletes who should be role models for young Americans throughout our Nation. To each of these athletes who have brought honor to our community, I offer my congratulations and wish them continued success not only on the baseball diamond, but also as they mature into the future leaders of our Nation.

**TRIBUTE TO RICHARD J. FLYNN,
JR.**

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of the Members of the House the accomplishments of an individual who is currently a student at my alma mater, Ohio Wesleyan University.

Richard J. Flynn, Jr. was recently elected by his fellow students as the 1990 Ohio Wesleyan Homecoming King.

This recognition by his peers is well deserved. During his tenure at Ohio Wesleyan, Rich has maintained high personal academic standards while he has actively contributed to the university community, to Tau Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, and to various other university organizations. He was recognized last spring for his athletic performance by being named as a second team All-American goalie in Division III lacrosse.

Mr. Speaker, Rich Flynn's career at Ohio Wesleyan has exemplified the high standards that Ohio Wesleyan sets for itself and students. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Rich for his past achievements and in encouraging him to continue to hold himself to the high standards for which he is now known.

**TRIBUTE TO COLBY C. "PETE"
CRIPPEN**

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a distinguished individual, Colby C. "Pete" Crippen. Mr. Crippen is being honored by his peers after 43 years of service to the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers.

There is an old adage that can sum up Mr. Crippen's workplace philosophy in one sentence, "What has never happened in 20 years of operation can happen in 20 seconds." Mr. Crippen is a champion of work related safety. His involvement with the Southeastern Michigan Coalition for Occupational Safety and Health [SEMCOSH] and his position as safety director for the Boilermakers Local 169, have earned him numerous accolades.

Mr. Crippen is fond of saying, "SEMCOSH needs to be supported since it is the only organization in our area whose sole mission is to look out for the health and safety of working people."

I want Mr. Crippen to know that I have been a long-time supporter of the goals of SEMCOSH. I worked hard last Congress for passage of the High Risk Occupational Disease Notification and Prevention Act. That bill would have established a system for identifying, notifying and preventing illness and death among workers who are at increased or high risk of occupational disease. I have supported similar efforts during this Congress.

Although it has been a disappointment to me that we have not enacted this type of legislation into law, I remain enthusiastically behind such efforts. With the support of Mr. Crippen and groups like SEMCOSH, I am sure we will continue to improve the working environment for the union laborer.

Over the years Pete has earned the respect and trust of his fellow workers. He gained their respect and mine the old fashioned way: He earned it. Pete can take pride in the fact that he has helped to create a better work environment for the union workers of southeastern Michigan. His concern for his colleagues and compassion for his community are legendary.

I am proud to consider Pete a friend of mine and wish him the best of luck for a happy retirement. He has set an example for others to follow and will long be remembered as a true friend of the union worker.

WILLIAM "BUDDY" MATTHEWS, JR.

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Lt. William "Buddy" Matthews, Jr., a 30-year veteran of the Prince Georges County Police Force. It gives me great pleasure to congratulate Lieutenant Matthews on his retirement last December from District 3 Command Post in Seat Pleasant, MD.

Lieutenant Matthews began working for the Prince Georges Police Force in January 1956, as a private. From his early days on the force, Lieutenant Matthews was recognized for his outstanding service and courteous manner. Over the years he has received numerous letters of commendation which note situation after situation showing the kindness of Lieutenant Matthews. No matter how large or small the problem, the response that was given demonstrated thoroughness and efficiency. Whether a serious criminal offense or

a property crime, Lieutenant Matthews responded quickly and compassionately.

In 1987, under Lieutenant Matthews' direction, the police department's United Way campaign for 1987 was an outstanding success. The department raised over \$27,000, an increase of 23.2 percent from the previous year. The contribution represented one-third of the total amount that was donated by all of Prince Georges County employees. Lieutenant Matthews worked effortlessly to this end.

Matthews has brought great credit to the Prince Georges County Police Department and much satisfaction to the residents of the county. His commitment to the department is representative of his commitment to all of the Prince Georges County community and shows his sensitivity to the needs of all people he has served. He is committed to judging others by their conduct and their character, their contribution and their dedication to the unit. By the standard that he set over his years of service, he has gained respect, friendship, and a wish for a future filled with success and happiness.

THANKS CARL STOTZ

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of the Members of the House the contributions of one of my constituents to my U.S. service academy nomination selections process.

Carl Stotz, of West Unity, OH, recently completed a year of distinguished service on my Fifth District Academy Advisory Board.

I established my Fifth District Academy Advisory Board to assist me by conducting face-to-face interviews with qualified candidates for nomination for admission to the U.S. Military Academy, the U.S. Naval Academy, the U.S. Air Force Academy, and the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy.

Carl Stotz's active participation on my Fifth District Academy Advisory Board was invaluable to me in my difficult task of selecting those young men and women from northwest Ohio who would have the opportunity to compete for admission to our Nation's service academies.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in thanking Carl Stotz for his unselfish service and significant contribution to these young men and women and to the future of our great Nation.

TRIBUTE TO DOODLETOWN

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I want to tell my colleagues about a gathering in New Jersey on Sunday, October 28, to celebrate the enduring spirit of neighborhood pride that characterizes a special place called Doodletown.

I feel very fortunate to have been born in this neighborhood, because it is a place that embodies the solid, old-fashioned traditions of families helping one another and of bonds that stand the test of time.

The Doodletown Neighborhood Reunion is paying tribute this year to the Biase family, who have served Doodletown for over 78 years. Nellie and Philip Biase founded a very popular restaurant, which is now run by their son Larry. During the war, when the sons went into service, Mrs. Biase and her daughters worked long hard hours running the restaurant.

The kindness and generosity of the Biase family touched many lives in the community. They were always there to lend a helping hand, providing food and shelter for those who had met hard times.

Their children participated in wholesome recreational activities, forming "The Biase Yellow Jackets Football Team," which was heartily cheered on by their mother.

Mr. Speaker, we now live in a fast-paced world where too often individual ambition prevails over concern for others. I think there is a great lesson to be learned from the spirit of love and charity that has bound the residents of Doodletown together for generations. I know my colleagues join me in sending very best wishes to the Doodletown community and heartfelt congratulations to the Biase family on this joyous occasion.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE B. MORIN, EDUCATOR

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding and dedicated educator from my district who is retiring after 30 years of service to our Nation's youth. George B. Morin, of Cumberland, RI, is retiring from the Woonsocket School Department after 30 years of service. A resident of Woonsocket for most of his life, George began teaching in Woonsocket at the junior high school as an English teacher. He later went on to become the school's guidance counselor. George continued his service to Woonsocket's youth by becoming the director of the Neighborhood Youth Corps. As director for 6 years, George helped the underprivileged students of Woonsocket find part-time employment.

In 1971, George was appointed vice principal for Woonsocket High School and in 1979, George became principal of the school. For the past 11 years, George has administered and directed the school, graduating hundreds of students and preparing them to meet the challenges of today's world. Widely respected by his peers throughout Rhode Island, George is a member of the Rhode Island Association of School Principals and the National Association of Secondary School Principals.

I would like to thank George Morin on behalf of the city of Woonsocket and all its citizens, who have been fortunate to have an educator like George Morin in its schools.

George's compassion and dedication to our children and his community is a shining example for us all. I would like to congratulate George on a job well done over the years and wish him all the best for a happy and healthy retirement.

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize the technical assistance the Committee on Energy and Commerce received from the Energy Information Administration [EIA] on the important acid rain issues in the Clean Air Act conference. Their work was both professional and of the highest quality. I believe EIA's assistance helped bring resolution to this difficult issue. While others depend on private contractors, EIA validated the premise that the Government can provide neutral, independent, professional analysis.

EIA was created in the 1970's to provide an independent source of both energy data and analysis to the public, the administration, and the Congress. By statute EIA data and analysis are independent. Thus, the EIA can provide data and analysis without a policy basis. EIA provided data and analyzed issues which the Environmental Protection Agency and its private contractors were either unwilling or unable to provide the committee.

In particular, I would like to recognize the help and assistance of Mary Hutzler, Alan Beamon, and Mike Linders. Their tireless work was of the highest professional quality.

TRIBUTE TO MARK LEVESQUE

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mark Levesque, who is the 1990 recipient of the Francesco Cannistra, M.D., Memorial Award. This prestigious award is given out to the person who has done the most to improve health care delivery systems for north Rhode Island citizens. I am pleased to recognize such a fine individual.

Mark has served as general manager of Paramed Ambulance Services in Woonsocket, RI. He began his career as a paramedic and firefighter. Mark has shown time and again, the dedication he has for his job, and to the people of Rhode Island. Presently he is a board member for the Heart Association and the Red Cross. Mark also serves our community by teaching CPR.

It is with great pleasure that I salute Mark Levesque for his outstanding achievements. I wish him continued success in the future.

MS. ROMAINE HOWARD RECIPIENT OF CAREER CIVIL SERVICE AWARD

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring to your attention an award which was received by Miss Romaine Howard, accreditation manager, Department of Juvenile Justice, New York City. The award was given to Miss Howard by "The 100-Year Association of New York," and the city of New York Department of Personnel, at their annual presentation of Career Civil Service Awards. Miss Howard was commended for her dedication to quality services for youth and the community. We offer our congratulations to Miss Romaine Howard.

The citation follows:

ROMAINE HOWARD, ACCREDITATION MANAGER, DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE \$2,500 AWARD

In January, 1967, Romaine Howard began working for the Department of Juvenile Justice, and has since been promoted five times. Her many years of service have benefited the Spofford Juvenile Center, a correctional facility for adolescents. As Accreditation Manager, Ms. Howard is responsible for ensuring the agency's compliance with American Correctional Association standards, policy and program development, safety and security, health care, resident care, staff development, and administration.

Ms. Howard is turned to for guidance when a responsibility area in the agency needs leadership, strong management skills, and creative input. She is always willing to be a trouble-shooter and never loses sight of the interests of the children she serves. She has been most recognized for the development and implementation of the Behavior Management Program in her unit. In 1988, Ms. Howard received a commendation from the Commissioner for her efforts and success in developing the Intake and Orientation Unit into a more rewarding and educational place for the resident children. Her commitment to community and civil service is further shown through her involvement with the Voter Registration Drive, her union, and her Tenants' Association.

Ms. Howard's dedication to quality services for youth and the community continues to be a source of inspiration for other employees, youth, and the City of New York.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMING ON CABLE TELEVISION

HON. DAN SCHAEFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. SCHAEFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to lend my strong support for a growing and essential part of the cable television industry—educational programming.

As the House debated cable reregulation this year, we focused on such issues as rate regulation, potential telco entry into cable, and customer service. In doing so, we may have neglected what I consider to be one of the

fundamental missions of cable television—education. I'd like to take a few moments to talk about why we in this body should encourage the cable industry to fulfill its potential as an invaluable education resource.

We all know that education is one of our Nation's top priorities. And yet, some rural and urban school districts cannot even afford to hire teachers to teach advanced math and science courses. I know of school districts in my home State of Colorado, for example, which must deal with these tough financial constraints. Some schools are too small to make it cost-effective to offer foreign language courses. Even teachers—because of budget constraints—are sometimes denied the training courses they need to grow professionally and become better teachers.

Many of these educational needs are being met by the cable industry through distance learning courses. Currently, there are a number of exceptional educational initiatives, both commercial and noncommercial, which deliver courses in virtually every academic discipline directly to schools, businesses, and even private homes. And by doing so, these distance learning courses are expanding the educational horizons of millions of Americans.

I am aware of at least one cable operator which has formed partnerships with 16 major colleges and universities throughout the country—institutions such as Colorado State University, University of South Carolina, Washington State University, the University of Oklahoma, University of Wisconsin, Kansas State University, the University of Maryland, and the University of California at Berkeley. These affiliations already serve the needs of a broad range of people who would otherwise not have the opportunity to obtain a college degree. It's even possible to earn a fully accredited MBA via cable television.

With this type of commercial educational programming available 24 hours a day, people from all walks of life—students, workers, elderly people, and people with disabilities—can get an education through distance learning via cable television.

Through distance learning some cable programmers are expanding the educational opportunities to our students and our workers. The cable industry can and should be an invaluable resource in the education of millions of Americans. This body should recognize the unique service that commercial educational programming provides to Americans throughout the country, and I encourage my distinguished colleagues to do their best to help the industry fulfill its educational mission in the years ahead.

BILL TO COMPENSATE WORKERS AT DOE NUCLEAR WEAPONS SITES

HON. DAVID E. SKAGGS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. SKAGGS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to ensure compensation for workers at nuclear weapons plants who have con-

tracted radiation-related diseases due to on-the-job exposure to radiation.

For over 40 years, workers at our Nation's nuclear weapons plants have been our front-line soldiers in the cold war. During that time, many of these men and women have worked with literally tons of uranium, plutonium, and other radioactive materials under conditions that we today recognize as unsafe.

As a result, and usually after long latency periods, some workers have contracted leukemia and other forms of cancer. But due to the extremely strict standards of proof applied to worker compensation cases, tragically few of these workers have ever received compensation for their illnesses. I know about this situation first hand because of cases at the Rocky Flats plant in my district, where workers who were exposed to unhealthy levels of ionizing radiation—and who then contracted cancer—have been denied any compensation. This isn't fair, it isn't right, and it isn't the way we should treat our defense workers.

My legislation would help resolve this by changing the way evidence is handled in these cases, or as the lawyers put it, by shifting the burden of proof. Under my bill, if a worker has been exposed to unhealthy levels of ionizing radiation, or has worked for sufficient years in hot facilities where such exposure could be expected, and if the worker subsequently develops a disease known epidemiologically to be related to ionizing radiation exposure, there would then be a legal presumption that the disease was work-related. The burden of proof would then shift to the Department of Energy, or its contractor, as the manager of these nuclear weapons facilities, to rebut that presumption with evidence that the disease was not work related.

This approach is a practical and sound one. It will make a real difference to workers who have been exposed to unhealthy levels of radiation, without simply handing out money. To prevent Federal intrusion on State worker compensation systems, DOE nuclear workers would be transferred for this limited class of radiation cases to an existing Federal worker compensation system that provides excellent benefits and which is known for its fair appeals process. This system, provided under the Longshore Act, covers workers who do not fit well under State worker compensation systems, or whose work is especially hazardous. No new administrative or appeals systems would be needed.

Most importantly, the bill would keep faith with people who have devoted their working lives to an important national security mission—people we shouldn't now abandon.

TRIBUTE TO BILL NELSON

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I join with our colleagues in recognizing the 12-year career of BILL NELSON in the House of Representatives. As he leaves us at the end of this season, Florida will lose one of its most able Members. His leadership at the local, State, and national level will be greatly missed.

BILL was a member of the Florida Legislature for 6 years after practicing law upon earning his law degree from the University of Virginia. He was elected to what is now Florida's 11th District in 1978, defeating his opponent, a political veteran, in a landslide.

Having spent 6 years on the Budget Committee, BILL rotated to the Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee where he has been a strong advocate of his district which boasts of Walt Disney World, Sea World, and other tourist attractions. The tourism that the 11th District enjoys contributes greatly to the economic well-being of the entire State of Florida.

BILL NELSON is best known for his seat on the Science, Space, and Technology Committee and his chairmanship of the Space Science and Applications Subcommittee. Through his subcommittee, BILL has succeeded in securing continued authorization of funding for NASA programs that are vital to the Kennedy Space Center.

BILL is a "hand-on" Member whose oversight of the space shuttle program included his serving in the crew of the shuttle *Columbia* which returned to Earth just 10 days before the tragic voyage of the *Challenger*. Through his expertise, he was able to revive the shuttle program even after this disaster.

The same vision that BILL NELSON has employed in supporting the space program will continue to serve him well in his future plans. As he returns to Florida, Jeanne-Marie joins with me in extending our best wishes to BILL and Grace.

THE LONG HAUL OF REPRESENTATIVE GUS HAWKINS

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, in a few days the 101st Congress will adjourn. The adjournment of this Congress will bring to a close the congressional career of Gus HAWKINS, who is retiring.

Mr. Speaker, few Members of Congress have achieved or attained the legislative record of Congressman HAWKINS. With 28 years in Congress and 28 years in the California General Assembly, Gus has a public service record of 56 years. In my opinion, he is the premiere legislator in the United States, with more social legislation enacted in his name than any other living American.

Gus is a friend whom I admire and respect. On Wednesday, October 24, 1990, the Washington Post carried an article on his career entitled, "The Long Haul of Rep. Gus Hawkins", which I urge my colleagues to read.

[From the Washington Post, Oct. 24, 1990]

THE LONG HAUL OF REP. GUS HAWKINS—AT 83, THE STEADY CHAMPION OF CIVIL RIGHTS IS RETIRING FROM A BATTLE THAT WON'T END

(By Jacqueline Trescott)

Somehow Rep. Augustus Hawkins (D-Calif.) knew the last days of his 28 years in Congress would be marked by an executive slap. Months ago, the Bush administration promised to veto the Civil Rights Bill of

1990 if the version Hawkins cosponsored was sent to the White House. It happened Monday.

Bush issued his three-page veto message and Hawkins immediately issued his two-sentence reply. He had prepared it Thursday, two days before the bill went to the White House, and in his blunt, succinct fashion he called Bush the leader of "a national retreat from civil rights. . . . By relying on the same shopworn excuses and code words that were offered against every great piece of civil rights legislation, George Bush plays on the worst of America's fears, and the worst of America's prejudices."

Riding back to Capitol Hill the day of the veto, fresh from delivering a tough and, he insisted, cautiously optimistic view of the country's support of education, he was livid about the backsliding of civil rights.

"The latest wrinkle, and that is in Bush's bill, is a concept he calls customer preference," says Hawkins. Although the specific phrase has been eliminated from the alternative bill the White House sent to the Hill last weekend, Hawkins says the idea of a preference is simply an updated endorsement of bigotry. This provision would have allowed businesses to argue that they were responding to their clientele's wishes when charged with discrimination.

"That's how far we've drifted and fallen," said Hawkins, seeing the phantom of the no-blacks-allowed signs he saw on the road from Los Angeles to Sacramento on his way to the state Assembly 56 years ago. "This is the latest offer from the president as to what he wants in the civil rights bill. We are better off not passing it."

That's the tenor of Gus Hawkins's final days on Capitol Hill; He is disappointed but not defeated. At 83, he is the oldest member of Congress, and the senior black elected official in the country. He is the dean of the 23-member Congressional Black Caucus and the 45-member California House delegation.

Now, his official portrait has been hung in the Rayburn Building, the ritual of testimonials has begun, but the work on Hawkins's other priorities—an omnibus education bill and a sweeping child-care bill—is unfinished. Plus, Gus and Elsie Hawkins haven't had time to decide whether to live in Washington or Los Angeles. "I thought I would be winding down," said Hawkins, as he shuffled down the hall, a list of conference committee meetings rustling in his hand.

Hawkins has been trading brickbats with presidents and their surrogates for most of his congressional career, but recently has had to pitch harder. Consider this scene in the meeting room of the House Education and Labor Committee, Hawkins's domain for six years and the site of many of the barbs, victories and setbacks:

One morning last spring Hawkins listened to Education Secretary Lauro Cavazos defend Bush's education proposals and then chop up Chairman Hawkins's own alternative measure. Hawkins, resting his head on the back of a huge black leather chair, followed the prepared statement, not catching Cavazos's eye. He shifted, signaling enough was enough.

"You did excellent up to Page 10. Then you went off the deep end," Hawkins lectured, the tremor of a chortle edging through his husky voice. "You overstepped on partisanship. You attacked the committee. We did include four of the president's initiatives."

Ultimately, Hawkins incorporated the administration's wish to have a merit schools

program, but he limited the incentive program to schools that help educationally disadvantaged children. The bill is currently in conference committee.

The Hawkins legacy is a catalogue of successes in civil rights, education and labor laws. He helped draft Title 7 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which created the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, originally opposed by Robert Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson. He got a job training bill passed during the Carter administration, but he had to fight the president, most of his Cabinet and the Council of Economic Advisers. His landmark is the Humphrey-Hawkins employment bill in 1978, which was a long struggle and about which Hawkins now has strong second thoughts. He successfully organized an override when President Reagan vetoed the Civil Rights Restoration Act in 1988. And after almost a decade of inaction, and a presidential veto by Bush, a bill to raise the minimum wage was passed last year. Hawkins, who had altered his original goals for the bill, had to live with the results but called the "training wage" component—a sub-minimum wage for new workers—disgusting.

His decision to retire, announced in January, was partially born of frustration from seeing his ideas about the family, workers and schools become legislation but get butchered in the process.

"The whole problem today is implementation. The ordinary citizen can have more to do with that than I can," says Hawkins. This exasperation, tempered with a thick coat of political realism, ran through a discussion of his career earlier this year. "Plus the fact I have reached a certain age. I can't expect to be around another six or eight years. I can do my own thing in another way." There's also a twinkle of relief in taking leave from politics, because in the next breath he is lustfully describing tending the 65 rose bushes at his country home on Solomons Island, Md., and life aboard his 33-foot La Mia. "In Spanish it means 'mine,'" he says, and there's the irony—the quest for control that's still elusive no matter how high your seniority or how right-sounding the subject.

In his mild way, Hawkins is still surprised that the game of politics took such a hold on him. "It isn't that I preferred from the very beginning to be in politics or even public office, but once having been elected I suppose it got into my system and I tried to make the best of it," he says, playing down his personal satisfaction, the exact opposite of how his allies describe his dedication to his causes.

"When I think of Gus Hawkins, I think of the congressman who is the real champion of poor kids in this country," says David Leiderman, executive director of the Child Welfare League of America. United Auto Workers President Owen Bieber calls his record "monumental." "He has set the moral tone" on family and working-family issues, says William Lucy, international secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.

"He is not just someone who votes correctly but is someone who is always on the front lines on behalf of civil rights legislation, and he has been extraordinarily effective," says Ralph Neas, executive director of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

Even his opposition acknowledges Hawkins's commitment. "Although we have had strong disagreements with Gus Hawkins about such things as more choice in education, more flexibility for school districts in

the use of federal funds, and more focus on results rather than regulation, we have never once doubted his enduring commitment to seeking the best for the disadvantaged and handicapped children of America," says Ted Sanders, the undersecretary of education.

Rep. George Miller (D-Calif.), whose father served with Hawkins in the California Assembly, has seen the disappointment building up over the years. "He believed the Congress has given up its commitment to working people, poor people and children. In 1981 he spoke out forcefully against reconciliation [cuts]. And when the committee was given its first reconciliation message under the budget, he said, 'You do it without me,'" says Miller, who still disagrees with his mentor over the funding mechanism for child care.

Hawkins says what counts are not the headlines, not a high profile—and he was conspicuously absent from all the network sound bites on the civil rights veto—and not the label. He is viewed as a stalwart liberal who receives a zero rating from the American Conservation Union—though they applaud his vote for the Stealth bomber—and a low cumulative rating of 19 from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and a 95 percent from Americans for Democratic Action. What Hawkins is proud of is his trademark of gentlemanly communication and philosophical persistence. "You find out that results pay off in the long run, and it is better for the system itself," he says.

Of course, there's a downside to modesty. When the Hawkins-Stafford Act, a renewal of major education programs, was passed in 1988, Hawkins wasn't recognized at the White House signing ceremony. He was clearly annoyed by the snub. Outraged, Democratic leaders organized their own signing party on the Hill. "In effect I did [feel angry], and you can't work on anything as hard as we did for a year or so and have someone else come and take the full credit. . . . In a sense I felt violated. Yet I never try to hold grudges, and you find at some other time it works to your benefit. Later times we were able to override the President's veto, and I would say, 'That is going to pay you back, Mr. President.'"

COLOR & COMPROMISE

Before politics, Hawkins learned perseverance in a uniquely black American fashion. He is so fair-skinned that he is often mistaken for white. Hawkins, whose grandfather was a white British explorer, is short with a firm, boxy physique, a pale pink complexion, with enough color to give a white mustache and slight lawn of white hair a shade of backdrop.

Yet the errors of others have haunted him to the point where he described himself as an "outcast." As a youth in Louisiana, Hawkins watched the streetcar conductor move the "blacks only" sign behind his seat so he ended up sitting in the white section. He was so embarrassed and angry he started walking, his exercise of choice today.

"In a very reactionary, segregated background, one often reacted in a very explosive manner. You had to really learn through patience," says Hawkins. To protect him and his two brothers and one sister, his father, Nyzana Hawkins, a pharmacist, moved the family from Shreveport to Los Angeles when Gus was 11.

As an adult he tried a disarming directness on this issue of color confusion. He tells the story of how a white woman on a bus in Los Angeles kept moving closer to him. "And then she said, 'You know, we

sure are getting a lot of blacks in this neighborhood. I don't like sitting next to them because they smell.'" Hawkins said he asked if he smelled and she said no. He asked her what she would think if he told her he was black and she answered, "I wouldn't believe you."

This predicament is not exclusively a white-to-black mistake but can happen with other blacks as well. A week after the Watts riots in 1965, the action that brought his congressional district into the nation's living rooms, Hawkins was walking through a playground when he thought a group of thugs was preparing to attack him. His companions set them straight. "I wasn't really thinking," he says, adding that he thinks the problem of mistaken identity is someone else's stupidity. "It is a mark of ignorance that [some people think] all blacks are black. Sometimes I educate."

Hawkins graduated from UCLA in 1931 with a degree in economics and worked as a soda jerk and a real estate agent before being elected to the California Assembly in 1934. He spent 28 years there and was responsible for segregation-shattering housing legislation, had domestic workers included in the worker-compensation system and wrote the California Fair Employment Practices Act.

But an assembly seat did not guarantee isolation from racial insult. A colleague invited Hawkins to a Los Angeles club, then disinvited him because the club excluded blacks. Hawkins was insulted, angry and stayed home. Later he and his colleague successfully urged the club to rescind the practices, and the two worked together to overturn the law requiring a photo submission with the civil service examination. "You don't want to lose the contact," says Hawkins, emphasizing the practical over the painful.

In 1959 Hawkins missed becoming the speaker of the Assembly by two votes. Three years later he was elected to Congress, becoming the first black representative from a Western state. Despite his commitment to black people, still the heart of his constituency although his district will show a phenomenal growth in Latino population in the 1990 census, he hasn't traded on racial guilt or provocation. Says Rep. Julian Dixon (D-Calif.): "He has never focused on race only. That brings him a great degree of credibility. Gus is viewed as one who will accommodate reasonable requests. He doesn't bring bias if he believes there are legitimate concerns."

Being a skilled compromiser can also mean getting caught on a political merry-go-round. When President Bush's current education proposal came to the committee, Hawkins sat down with Rep. William Goodling (R-Pa.), trying to find the middle ground. "I said, Bill, I don't think he's doing anything worth a damn. However, I will try to work something out with you as long as it is new money. I sent that back to my Democrats and I didn't get a single one who wanted to do that. They said that's crazy. I had to agree with them," says Hawkins. "There I am in the embarrassing situation of trying to be bipartisan, trying to cooperate with the president, and I can't get the vote on my committee."

LANDMARKS & BOOMERANGS

In his office, dressed in the standard congressional uniform of blue shirt, blue tie and gray suit, Hawkins discusses how angry he is at the fate of his legislative babies.

Take the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. "The EEOC is worthless," spits out Hawkins. "We stopped monitoring them and calling them before the committee." He has even stopped advising his constituents to file complaints with the agency. "It got embarrassing. People will tell us, 'We filed a complaint because you told us to, but no action'—it wasn't even investigated," says Hawkins. He says he was losing credibility.

Indeed, he could kick himself for giving a platform before his own committee to critics of his programs. "Clarence Thomas was terrible," he says of the former EEOC chairman. "Look, we made a judge out of him! He came, he took the heat, and he became a judge."

The clearest example of Hawkins's patience and frustration is the Humphrey-Hawkins Act, which called for a national policy of reducing unemployment and inflation. It all started at one of those ubiquitous Washington cocktail parties, which Hawkins praises as the source of several legislative pairings.

"I had introduced a jobs bill. [Sen. Hubert] Humphrey had introduced a planning bill. We got to chatting, and for some reason I don't know which one of us suggested, 'Well, look . . .'" recalls Hawkins. But when the two introduced their ideas for full employment, the labor unions, conservatives and the Carter Cabinet—with the exception of Labor Secretary Ray Marshall—lined up against them. Carter organized a group of economists to pressure the two legislators to drop phrases such as "the right to a job." Hawkins and Humphrey organized their own pressure groups. The turning point was enlisting the support of Catholic bishops. "Step by step we built up support that made it a moral issue, almost embarrassing when a so-called liberal administration such as the Carter administration opposes it," says Hawkins.

But he persevered. "The legislation was clearly symbolic. It stressed the importance of the government being ultimately responsible for the environment for meaningful work. When employment levels got to such a point, it was the government's responsibility to do something," says AFSCME's Bill Lucy. "His determination was inspiring to the other people who were in the fight. He never said the battle was over."

It took five years, and frankly the death of Humphrey, to get even a watered-down version of the legislation enacted. Hawkins got the pen from the president that time, and a picture for his wall.

But it isn't the glorious monument one would want. Hawkins has been angry that so much hasn't been implemented, and even issued a stinging report of alleged violations of the law.

"We live up to it in many ways," says Hawkins. "A lot of our difficulties have arisen because we haven't had vigorous growth in this country. All the anti-discrimination measures. I have introduced fit in that category because the act itself calls for removal of discriminatory barriers. . . . The Federal Reserve Board does not comply because the act calls for allocating credit on the basis of stimulated growth."

And he leaves some clues to his own political longevity. "The difference between certain liberals and other people is that too many liberals are sprinters—fade out and become opportunists and then they become conservatives," he says. "I think it's the question of stamina. If you believe in something, you work a long time."

ANGEL OF THE WORLD 1990

HON. TOM LEWIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. LEWIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to again deliver to the 535 Members of Congress, Cabinet members, the President and First Lady, and the Vice President and his wife a Christmas gift of love from my wonderful friends at the T&M Ranch.

Located on 81 acres in Indiantown, FL, the T&M Ranch is a coeducational community preparedness program for its residents—mentally handicapped adults. The goal of the program is to create a higher level of independence for each individual enrolled through concentrated instruction in survival skills. Graduates of the program now live and work independently in the community.

The Angels of the World Program focuses sharply on the goal of ultimate independence for these individuals. From an original mold provided by internationally known sculptor Laszlo Ispanky, the T&M Ranch residents produce ceramic Christmas ornaments—sculptures of love, if you will—with strict quality control and loving attention. In the process, the ranch residents have learned to make something with their hands, prepare it for delivery and manage money they have made from their efforts. More importantly, they have discovered through their efforts that there is a world in which they can contribute beyond the ranch's gates.

The proceeds and contributions the ranchers raise are placed in an endowment fund for scholarships to help teach independent living and working skills to future T&M Ranch residents. Also, nonprofit organizations throughout the country have been able to continue community awareness and education programs for mentally handicapped persons through sales of the angel ornaments.

The 1990 eighth edition angel is Marie of France. It is my honor to again deliver to each of you this holiday gift of love on behalf of its creators at the T&M Ranch. I hope you will cherish it and display it with pride and honor.

May your holidays be a joyous time for you and our fellow countrymen and women.

HONORING REV. REUBEN RUSSELL

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to an outstanding humanitarian from my hometown of Flint, MI, the Rev. Reuben Russell. Reverend Russell is retiring from his position as pastor of Vernon Chapel AME Church in Flint and is being honored at a community farewell dinner on November 9, 1990.

Reverend Russell has been pastor of Vernon Chapel AME Church since 1961. In that time he has become one of the great

spiritual and community leaders in Flint. He has devoted countless hours to counseling members of his congregation and has worked tirelessly to assist all segments of the community.

After graduating from high school in Alabama, he came to Michigan to pursue employment. While working a variety of jobs, he entered college. Upon graduation from college, he entered Wilberforce University for his seminary education. He was ordained in 1941 and began pastoring in Roseville, MI. He then moved to Muskegon Heights where he pastored until he came to Flint in 1961. Wherever he has preached, Reverend Russell has committed himself to serving God and the people of that community.

Reverend Russell has shown his commitment to Flint through his numerous community activities. He is the treasurer of the Greater Flint Opportunities Industrialization Center, serves on the board of the Flint Neighborhood Improvement and Preservation Project; chairman of the Division of Church and Society of the Greater Flint Council of Churches; has held leadership positions in the Flint Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; and is a member of the board of directors of the Genesee-Lapeer Chapter of the American Red Cross. Reverend Russell is also first vice-president of the Concerned Pastors for Social Action and has served faithfully as a volunteer for the March of Dimes for over 25 years. Reverend Russell has also served on the Chaplain's Advisory Committee of the Michigan Department of Corrections.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor and a privilege for me to pay tribute to Reverend Russell. He has faithfully served the people of the Flint community for 30 years, providing spiritual leadership, leading the battle against racism, and speaking out for equal rights for all people in this world. While he is retiring from this phase of his career, I know he will remain in the Flint community continuing to provide leadership and counsel to those less fortunate. Reverend Russell exemplifies all that is good in humanity. He has served his God and community with the greatest devotion. I am a better person for having known him, and Flint is certainly a better community for his presence.

MINIMUM WAGE LAW IN AMERICAN SAMOA

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, on October 18, 1990, the House adopted S. 2930, with an amendment by the Committee on Education and Labor, making certain amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act. Section 1 of the bill corrects a previous, unintended change in the minimum wage provisions applicable to American Samoa.

In my statement in support of the committee amendment, I noted that it allowed special minimum wage rates to be justified by evidence that an industry is unable to pay the

mainland rate due to economic and competitive conditions. It is important to point out that existing law calls for consideration of economic and competitive conditions and that these conditions have historically been taken into account by industry committees in establishing minimum wages for American Samoa.

Under the committee amendment to S. 2930, it is intended that industry committees will continue to consider a broad range of evidence regarding economic and competitive conditions. This includes evidence of production and transportation costs, raw material costs, comparative costs of foreign competitors, market trends, penetration of foreign imports into the United States, and other economic and competitive factors.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO REQUIRE THE U.S. POSTAL SERVICE TO PRESCRIBE REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF FAMILIES POW/MIA FLAG MAY BE DISPLAYED (H.J. RES. 686)

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to advise my colleagues of legislation that I am introducing House Joint Resolution 686, to require the U.S. Postal Service to prescribe regulations under which the National League of Families POW/MIA flag may be displayed at post offices across our Nation.

This legislation is necessary because present postal regulations prohibit the displaying of any flag other than that of the United States or the U.S. Postal Service. It is my belief that the Postal Service, with offices throughout the country, is in an excellent position to display this flag.

My colleagues may recall that earlier in this session, we passed legislation and the President signed Public Law 101-355 that designated this flag as a symbol of our Nation's concern and commitment to resolving as fully as possible the fates of nearly 2,300 Americans still prisoner, missing, or unaccounted for in Southeast Asia.

Mr. Speaker, when I met with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach earlier this month, I joined with my colleagues in making clear to him that we will not consider normalization of relations between our countries until we have the fullest possible accounting for the 2,296 American POW/MIA's who, as of today, remain unaccounted for. Minister Thach, in turn, pledged to us the full cooperation of his Government.

Therefore, I believe it is of the utmost importance that we Americans continue to pressure Hanoi with signals that the POW/MIA issue remains a major national priority. We must not become discouraged because the progress towards a full accounting of our missing American heroes may be slow. This is not the time to lose patience. The displaying of the National League of Families POW/MIA flag at our post offices I believe would assist

us in continuing to apply pressure on Hanoi by continuing to demonstrate how committed we, as a Nation and a people, are to this effort.

Accordingly, I am introducing this measure, House Joint Resolution 686, the text of which will be reprinted immediately following my remarks.

H.J. RES. 686

Whereas the people of the United States can never forget the noble sacrifices made by the men and women of the United States who served in the conflict in Southeast Asia and are still prisoner, missing, or unaccounted-for;

Whereas the United States Postal Service is in the unique position of having facilities in communities throughout the United States that are considered a focal point of the community and, frequently, the sole representative of the United States Government;

Whereas the display of the National League of Families POW/MIA flag is an effective means of maintaining and increasing public awareness of POW/MIA issues;

Whereas the National League of Families POW/MIA flag appropriately symbolizes the national recognition that the missing and unaccounted-for participants in all armed conflicts deserve;

Whereas the National League of Families POW/MIA flag has been officially recognized and designated, through the enactment of Public Law 101-355 (104 Stat. 416), as the symbol of our Nation's concern and commitment to resolving as fully as possible the fates of nearly 2,300 Americans still prisoner, missing, or unaccounted for in Southeast Asia, thus ending the uncertainty for their families and the Nation; and

Whereas regulations of the United States Postal Service currently prohibit the display of any flags other than those of the United States and the Postal Service: Now, therefore, be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States Postal Service shall, within 180 days after the date of the adoption of this resolution, prescribe regulations under which the National League of Families POW/MIA flag may be displayed at facilities of the Postal Service (including provisions relating to the occasions or days of the year on which the displaying of such flag would be particularly appropriate).

TRIBUTE TO CARL "C.C." CROSS

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Mr. Carl Cross, who is better known as C.C. to his many friends in the Capitol. The doorman in the Office of the Speaker, C.C. has won the respect and admiration of the many Members and staffers who have come to know him.

A 20-year employee of the House, C.C. was seriously injured 2 years ago in a motorcycle accident that resulted in the amputation of his left leg, below the knee. Rehabilitation was difficult. When gangrene set in following the initial surgery, he underwent a second operation. Even today there is soreness in the leg, which is not entirely healed. But none of that

has taken away any of C.C.'s warmth, his zest for life, or his will to overcome adversity.

Fitted with a prosthesis, C.C. walks with a slight limp but remains physically active. He was a football player and boxer in his youth and a jogger before his accident, and now maintains his stocky, athletic build, even at the age of 48. Three nights a week he spends 2 hours diving and swimming to stay in shape, and to prepare for the diving competition in the amputees' olympics.

C.C. worked for 18 years as the Capitol bootblack before assignment to the Speaker's Office after his accident. "That first job wasn't me," he told me recently, "but it was a job and I took it." In fact, he had given up dreams of a career in professional football or boxing after starting a family with his beloved wife, Pat, whom he has known since grade school. Yet he has only gratitude for the opportunities he has had and the friendship he has found among Members and fellow staff—especially during the ordeal following his accident.

Recalling the many letters and telephone calls he received, the offers of financial help for his rehabilitation and even the prayers some Members shared with him, C.C. speaks most fondly. "I had figured when you were out of sight, you would be out of mind," he said. "But I found out that wasn't true with these people."

Mr. Speaker, I have shared these thoughts about my friend C.C. because he has been an inspiration to me and my colleagues. With a friendly greeting for everyone who passes by, he makes us each feel a little special. By doing his job enthusiastically, without complaining about the pain that seldom leaves him, C.C. provides a quiet reminder of what courage is all about.

IT COULD HAVE BEEN ME OR YOU: THOUGHTS ABOUT THE HOMELESS

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, the number of homeless individuals in our society is staggering. Homelessness is a devastating affliction whose numbers paint a grim and embarrassing picture of life in the United States of America, one of the richest nations in the world. Studies completed in 1988 by the National Alliance To End Homelessness, and the Urban Institute, conclude that between 600,000 and 735,000 people are homeless in the United States.

Recently, Patti Davis, the daughter of former President Reagan and a strong advocate for the poor and homeless, wrote a gripping article on the plight of the homeless. In her article, Ms. Davis makes reference to the Reagan administration and its assault on vital social programs in the 1980's—programs such as food stamps, low-income housing and job training—programs which can make a difference in being able to sleep in your home, or being forced to sleep on a street grate. In closing the article she said:

There are no "points of light" for those who sleep on grates and park benches. There are only long days, strung together by hunger and monotony; nights with little or no shelter from the cold. The only lights are those blinking in the windows of buildings they cannot enter.

Mr. Speaker, as a nation we can no longer tolerate these appalling statistics. Ms. Davis has given us much to think about and I urge my colleagues to take a moment to read her comments.

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 23, 1990]

IT COULD HAVE BEEN ME . . . OR YOU—
THOUGHTS ABOUT THE HOMELESS
(By Patti Davis)

I first noticed her three years ago. It was a cloudy morning, the sky a palette of orange and gray. She was standing outside the restaurant where I stopped for coffee after taking my dog for a run. She wore baggy pants and men's shoes that obviously were too big for her. Her skin was chapped and red, and it was impossible to tell what color her coat had once been; now it was the color of dirt. She was standing by a shop window where the sweaters start at \$200. Her hood was pulled up and, without raising her eyes, she asked for a quarter—not enough even for a small cup of coffee now-days. I gave her a dollar.

She wasn't the only homeless person who traveled along this upscale street in Santa Monica, Calif., but she tugged at my thoughts. Perhaps it was because of her age. I guessed she was in her mid-30s, no more. Or maybe it was her fear—palpable as that of a timid, disoriented animal.

Some part of me understood being that frightened.

She was there almost every day. I said, "Good morning" as I passed her, but she pulled back into her hood, like a turtle retreating into its shell. Sometimes she asked for money, sometimes not. On the occasions when she said nothing, I offered nothing. There are rules to this, and I'm still not sure what they are. On the mornings that she ventured inside to buy coffee, people moved away slightly, trying not to be conspicuous; it was like a strange dance, choreographed by fear and discomfort. No wonder she never looked up.

Before 1981, the number of homeless people in Santa Monica was so few that their faces were well known to the rest of us living here. So were their personalities. Some you gave money to, some you didn't. Some you knew by name.

The change was gradual. It started with rhetoric—the Reagan Administration's pledge in 1981 to cut excess from the budget. It took us a while to realize that some of that "excess" translated into human lives, discarded onto the streets. There were cuts in food stamps and in federal subsidies for low-income housing. There was the story our President told us of a man who bought oranges with food stamps and then used the change to buy vodka. A flagrant violation, the Chief Executive said. We should be angry at such misuse of taxpayer's money.

We should have been angry at the story. The realization was slow in coming to us—the number of homeless people was increasing. The federal government released its first estimates in 1984 when the Department of Housing and Urban Development admitted that somewhere between 250,000 and 350,000 people were homeless.

Now, unfamiliar faces stared back at us; we were no longer sure whom to give money

to. There were routines in our lives that were forced to change by the growing number of homeless. Before 1981, I used to run along Palisades Park. The stretch of grass dotted with palm trees, which runs along the bluff high above the Pacific Coast Highway, is where people stand and watch sunsets unfold over the ocean. Occasionally, there was someone huddled in a blanket under a palm tree or sleeping on a park bench. If you ran at dawn, or in the evening, you hoped you wouldn't wake him or her up.

By 1985, piles of sleeping bags began appearing under the trees, and small clusters of other homeless people stood by them, watching passersby warily, daring them to come closer.

Then a friend of mine—an avid runner—was threatened by a man brandishing a knife. He lived on the bluffs, this man told my friend. It was his territory. I started to feel eyes trailing me as I ran, so I stopped running there.

I had another reason for deciding to run somewhere else: I imagined what might happen if someone recognized me—someone who sleeps under newspapers at night and hopes it doesn't rain. What would I say if I were asked why I didn't talk to my father—or argue with him—about this national tragedy? I would have to try to explain that I didn't know how: How do you argue with someone who states that the people who are sleeping on the grates of the streets of America "are homeless by choice"?

By the second term of the Reagan Administration, the National Coalition for the Homeless said that, across the nation, 2 million to 3 million people were living on the streets. It was 1985, and the federal government still admitted only to a maximum of 350,000 homeless. Estimates vary notoriously, depending on the group doing the counting. But no matter which set of figures one believes—the advocacy group's or the government's—the number is staggering. What is more staggering is the daily reality of seeing people who have been abandoned by one of the richest countries in the world. We pass by them—huddled in doorways, urinating in plastic bottles, staring at us with angry eyes. We don't know if they're drunk or dangerous, or just without money. So we pass by them and say nothing, our confusion and the words we don't say forming the distance between us. But the quicksand is just outside the borders of our own lives; there are invisible lines everywhere that don't show up until they're crossed.

By 1987, I had a new running course, which ended at a small restaurant where I could get a coffee-to-go and where, one day, I came face to face with a woman my own age who had nothing but a soiled coat and a hood to protect her from the world.

I invented a past for her, filling in the small steps of her history. I placed her in a well-to-do family whose ethic of child-rearing was teaching their offspring the value of a dollar. I thought back to a time when I was in college and had only \$4 to my name. I was living in an apartment, and the rent was due. I had no food in the refrigerator, and the last people I'd have turned to for money were my parents. I'd learned my lesson well: During the Depression, everyone earned his own money, even children. Asking their parents for help was not an option, and they were better people because of it.

I ended up borrowing money from a friend, and a neighbor brought me some homemade soup. But what if there had been

no one to help me, no one to ask? Maybe that's what happened to the young woman in the soiled coat: She crossed the invisible line, started falling with no one to catch her, and she kept falling.

She was still falling—I could see it. Her skin was getting redder, her hair more matted. She shuffled now, slowly—marking time. When she asked for a dollar one day, I gave her five and, for the first time, she met my eyes—a pale, blue second that let me see how she must have once looked. I pictured a bond, blue-eyed girl with pink dresses and a wide, limitless future. But someone forgot to tell her about the quicksand.

I drove away that day thinking about the awkward smile she gave me, half toothless and uncertain. And I wondered how far apart our lives really were.

It could, after all, have been me. Or you.

She disappeared for a while. I imagined her dead—another statistic, another Jane Doe. But then I saw her again. She crossed the street in front of my car, against the light, oblivious to the Don't Walk sign. Her clothes were torn from one shoulder; white skin glared from the mud-dark of her coat. I looked for wounds, some hint of what had happened to her, but I saw only the continued deterioration of a human being.

Meanwhile, a 1988 study by The National Alliance to End Homelessness calculated that, on a given night, there were about 735,000 homeless in the United States and that between 1.3 million and 2 million people would be homeless for one or more nights during the course of the year. Another study, released in 1988 by the Urban Institute, a leading think tank, concluded that about 600,000 Americans lived in shelters or on the streets on a given night, whereas advocacy groups for the homeless held firm—and still do—that the victims number in the millions. The Census Bureau promises an accurate and official count of the nation's homeless by year's end.

But perhaps the crucial lesson lies in the stories we were fed by the last administration, in the justifications we were given for dismantling systems designed to provide for those in need. Does it really matter that a few find ways to cheat, to buy things other than staples with their food stamps? Should these isolated incidents justify chipping away at the whole system? The small indiscretions can be tolerated; the sanctioning of nationwide neglect of our own cannot and should not.

There are no "points of light" for those who sleep on grates and park benches. There are only long days, strung together by hunger and monotony; nights with little or no shelter from the cold. The only lights are those blinking in the windows of buildings they cannot enter.

HONORING "NEW JERSEY
CARES"

HON. JIM COURTER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. COURTER. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to recognize "New Jersey Cares," a project which supports the military personnel over in the Persian Gulf by supplying them with boxes of items which are most likely not to be found where the troops are stationed.

There were three collection sites set up throughout New Jersey. After the goods, which were donated from corporations and businesses based in the State, volunteers filled these red, white, and blue boxes, over 1,000 in all, with books, snack foods, stationary and pens, playing cards, and personal hygiene products.

Once packaged, these goods were promptly shipped by Federal Express to the USO in Germany and then distributed to soldiers in route to Saudi Arabia.

The chairman of this statewide project, Assemblyman John V. Kelly, Essex, came up with the idea after reminiscing of packages he received during World War II as a soldier. He then recruited about two dozen other legislators to participate in this event.

I would like to commend all who participated in this statewide effort and for the tireless hours for which they have worked. A project such as this one shows us all that the people of New Jersey can work together in unity when vital events come into our lives.

I would especially like to thank Assemblyman John V. Kelly for all of his work on this project. In addition, I would like to acknowledge Assemblyman Joseph M. Kyrillos and Assemblyman Dolores G. Cooper for their organizational effort in helping "New Jersey Cares" come together successfully as it did.

HONORING BOB LANDIS

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring my constituent, Bob Landis, on his retirement from active management of Landis Department Store.

The Landis Department Store was first opened more than 50 years ago by Arthur Landis and has been run by this son, Bob, since 1954. During this time, Bob Landis has been much more than just a local merchant. He has been a mentor to scores of young employees, and a friend and neighbor to all with whom he has come into contact.

Mr. Landis has contributed many years of service on behalf of such worthy local groups as the Hollywood-Wilshire Boy Scouts, the Wilshire YMCA, the Wilshire Rotary Club, and the UNCLA Blue Shield. He has been a registrar of voters and active in local politics for more than 25 years. He and his wife Bettie have served as officers and founding members of the Windsor Square-Hancock Park Historical Society.

I have no doubt that Mr. Landis is looking forward to the well-earned joys of retirement. I wish him good health and much relaxation. I trust that our local community—to which he has already contributed so much—will continue to benefit from his energy, wisdom, and compassion for many, many years to come.

BURMESE STRUGGLE FOR A DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, for nearly 30 years Burma was closed to the world as the Burmese people languished under a repressive military dictatorship. Suddenly, Burma hit world headlines in 1988 as a result of mass uprisings that the military government responded to with unprecedented brutality. Close to 3,000 students and mostly unarmed civilians were gunned down by the military. Thousands more were arrested and nearly 10,000 fled to the Thai-Burma border seeking refuge.

Over the past 2 years, reports of torture, forced portage, and restrictions on all forms of free expression have been common and widespread. Prodemocracy students and civilians along the Thai-Burma border live in constant fear of military raids and lack adequate food and medicines.

Responding to world outrage, the military government promised to hold elections this past May, and to the surprise of all, was defeated by members of the main opposition party, the National League for Democracy, by an overwhelming majority. Since May, the military regime has refused to transfer power and has arrested the main opposition leaders. They remain deaf to pressure from the international community and strong opposition within Burma.

Since August, Buddhist monks in Mandalay have joined the opposition by refusing to perform rites for Army officers and their families. Ninety percent of the Burmese people are Buddhists and to be denied access to the clergy sends a strong signal of widespread discontent. This boycott spread to monks in Rangoon. The monks prepared for a march from Mandalay to Rangoon. Buddhist monks declared their willingness to be the first to die unarmed, in order to shield civilians from any shooting by the Army.

But, on October 20, the military junta banned most Buddhist organizations, threatening monks involved in the boycott with the death sentence, and forcing an end to the boycott. The Washington Post reported that the Burmese state radio broadcast:

These illegal organizations, through their deeds, words, and publications are threatening, blackmailing, and boycotting the state government and are found to be undermining law and order.

In a country where the brutal military regime ignores even the most basic human rights, to accuse Buddhist monks who only represent the commitment to peace, proves how desperate a situation the military is in. Unless the military government relinquishes its power to the party elected by the people, the National League for Democracy, the people will continue to protest and in turn be crushed by military forces.

A TRIBUTE TO ARCATA ASSOCIATES, INC.

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, November 16, 1990, at 8 a.m., there will be an awards ceremony in the Galaxy Theatre at Spaceport USA, FL. Arcata Associates, Inc., has been selected as the NASA, Kennedy Space Center Small Business of the Year for fiscal year 1990. The ceremony is being held in conjunction with the annual Kennedy procurement briefing to industry. Mr. Buck Wong, the founder and president of the company, will receive a plaque in honor of the excellence and exceptional performance of Arcata Associates, Inc., in respect to their contract with NASA.

Arcata Associates, Inc., is one of southern Nevada's growing high-technology defense-aerospace companies. In 1979, Arcata started operations in southern Nevada with 60 employees. Today, Arcata has 300 employees performing on Air Force or NASA contracts in Nevada, Arizona, California, Florida, Idaho, Louisiana, New Mexico, and South Carolina.

Arcata is the installation support services contractor for NASA's western test range at Vandenberg AFB, CA. Arcata's mission includes the operation and maintenance of the NASA Mission Director Center, telemetry station, data acquisition systems, and facilities, to support checkout and launch of NASA spacecraft.

Mr. Buck Wong has been a leader in the high-technology defense-aerospace industry. His care and dedication to the field of engineering have been well balanced by this outstanding business acumen. Prior to establishing Arcata Associates, Mr. Wong devoted 14 years of his career to the aerospace and high-technology companies in the Silicon Valley. During those years, he honed his engineering skills while continuing to develop his expertise in the high-technology industry. In addition to his training as an engineer, Mr. Wong received an MBA from the Stanford Business School. His career in management includes a 5-year position at a nonprofit organization located in the San Francisco Bay area, where he offered management assistance to minority and women-owned small businesses.

TRIBUTE TO DR. RAYMOND LINUS ROOF

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD JR.

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, Raymond Linus Roof, a retired dentist from Paducah, McCracken County, KY, died last August 17 at age 82.

For many years my wife Carol and I have admired Dr. Raymond Linus Roof. Dr. Roof practiced the profession of dentistry for 55 years before retiring in 1988.

After graduating from St. Louis University in 1933, he returned to Paducah, KY, which is the largest city in my district, to set up a dental practice before being called to serve in World War II. He served as first dental surgeon of the Air Transport Command for many clinics throughout the world.

After the war Dr. Roof became involved in many civic projects and pursued his love of the arts. He was a violinist, sculptor, inventor, and writer. His ability as a sculptor was mentioned in many history and art books. He was known especially for his portraits of the world's great politicians, artists, writers, and musicians. He was quoted and published in various professional periodicals and wrote a book of abstract philosophy titled "Alpha Omega Entropy." He designed and patented a unique building block and numerous dental instruments.

As president of the Paducah Lions Club in 1947, Dr. Roof designed the first radio auction to create funds for helping spastic children and to finance a building for the treatment of crippled children. The radio auction was the forerunner of the highly successful, annual Paducah Lions Club telethon, which is recognized by many Kentuckians as our State's most successful fundraiser for crippled children. It is seen in the huge viewing area of the powerful NBC-TV affiliate in Paducah, WPSD-TV, specifically western Kentucky, southeast Missouri, northwest Tennessee, and southern Illinois.

Though many will miss Raymond Roof, we will never forget him. My wife Carol and I extend to the family of Dr. Raymond Linus Roof our sympathy upon his death.

A TRIBUTE TO GAITHERSBURG ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the faculty, parents, and students of Gaithersburg Elementary School in Montgomery County, MD, on winning the Excellence in Education Award under the Department of Education's school recognition program.

Gaithersburg Elementary School won this Blue Ribbon Award based on several factors, including a sense of shared purpose and strategy among the teachers in meeting the needs of a diverse student body, an outstanding parent outreach program, and utilization of the latest technologies in developing innovative programs to motivate the learning process.

The students at Gaithersburg Elementary School come from 30 different countries, and more than half are minorities. Under the leadership of Principal Karen Karch and a dedicated faculty, the school has become one of the finest in the metropolitan area at the forefront of multicultural education. Gaithersburg Elementary has a special resource room for parents who are encouraged to become participants, rather than observers, in their child's education. A second "Back to School Night" is held at the school to serve the Spanish and Asian communities, and interpreters are present to promote better communication.

The teachers at Gaithersburg Elementary School go beyond fulfilling the duties of the classroom. They participate in a special "Champ" program to boost self-confidence among the students who are considered "at risk." Faculty members meet with these students at least 1 hour per week, on a one to one basis, to address their special needs.

As a former teacher, I am delighted that Gaithersburg Elementary School is receiving the recognition it deserves. Mr. Speaker, it is a proud moment for me to pay tribute to the devoted faculty and supportive parents of this outstanding school for their commitment and their responsiveness in providing a quality education to a diversity of students. I congratulate Gaithersburg Elementary School on receiving national recognition from the Department of Education, and I wish the winning combination of faculty, students, and parents at the school continued success in achieving excellence in education.

INTRODUCING THE NATIONAL FISHERY RESOURCE CONSERVATION ACT

HON. JOLENE UNSOELD

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mrs. UNSOELD. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the National Fishery Resource Conservation Act to improve the overall health of our fish populations and reverse the drastic declines of critical fish habitat.

In southwest Washington, fisheries are critical to the financial lifeblood of many of our communities. Our Washington commercial fishermen catch over 400 million dollars' worth of fish annually with an economic value approaching \$1 billion. On the recreational side, there are over 300,000 resident Washington State anglers and another 30,000-40,000 out-of-State residents who fish in our State.

Despite the value of our fish resources, their abundance has been steadily declining and many areas of nationally significant fish habitat are under assault from environmental pollution, hydropower development, industrialization, and urbanization—not just in Washington State, but throughout the rivers, streams, and coastal waters of this country.

Mr. Speaker, my message today is that the Federal Government can and must do more.

In southwest Washington, my Chehalis River Restoration Act—which was signed by the President this week—is an example of a broad-based and effective Federal fish restoration program. This legislation authorizes a comprehensive and coordinated approach to studying and resolving the problems on the river; an approach that brings together Federal, State, port, and tribal resources and builds upon local expertise and previous findings.

Mr. Speaker, the legislation I am introducing today adopts the approach outlined in the Chehalis River Restoration Act as a blueprint for a national program. Under the National Fishery Conservation Act, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has specified authority to enter into cooperative agreements with other

Federal agencies, States, and Indian tribes to provide for improved fish management.

The bill goes further, addressing my concern over loss of key fish habitat. The Fishery Resource Conservation Act will establish a system to set national priorities for fish habitat restoration and management. It will also require an annual report to Congress on the actions of the conservation system, identifying the status of fisheries in the United States and proposals to manage identified problems.

Mr. Speaker, time is running out for action on this bill. I am introducing this legislation today, however, as a starting point. I look forward to working with fishermen of my district and throughout the country, and with the distinguished chairman of our Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment Subcommittee, Congressman GERRY STUDDS, to refine this proposal after adjournment. I expect our efforts will produce an improved bill that we can enact into law when we return next year.

During the past 2 years, restoring and enhancing the fish resources of the great Northwest have been among my priorities. This is why I have spent so much of my time seeking a ban on those horribly destructive high seas driftnets; this why I am so pleased that the President has signed into law the Chehalis River restoration bill; and this is also why I am so excited about the legislation I am introducing today—the National Fishery Conservation Act.

TRIBUTE TO GERVIECE "GERRI" BROWN

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend Gerviece (Geri) Brown on her outstanding contribution to the field of education. Named California's distinguished principal among elementary and middle school administrators, Ms. Brown has been described as one of Vacaville's most effective principals. After serving at Fairmont Elementary for 11 years, she was recently appointed to head the new Jean Callison Elementary School.

A former University of California fellow for the bay area writing project, Ms. Brown developed the training program, "Writers in Training" [WIT], which has become so successful that all new teachers in the district are required to attend this program. Since the improvement of writing is one of the district's top priorities, Ms. Brown has unselfishly given up much of her own time, without extra compensation, to make WIT a successful program.

Ms. Brown believes that each student has value and something positive to offer the world; therefore, students must be given the impetus to work hard and obtain the education needed to be the leaders of tomorrow. According to those who work with her, what makes Ms. Brown unique is her ability to listen, her accessibility to students and staff, and her sense of caring. For the last 15 years, she has served as principal and has helped shape the lives of our Nation's young leaders.

Ms. Brown brings to each school an abundant amount of energy and enthusiasm which is infectious for the students. At Fairmont, her students participated in activities such as: Student of the Week; Cinco de Mayo; and Black History Week.

Outside of school, Ms. Brown has also exhibited leadership by serving as president to the Association of California School Administrators, region 4. In addition, she has devoted many hours serving on the Pacific Gas & Electric Co.'s education advisory panel. Mr. Speaker, it is with profound pleasure that I recognize Gerri Brown for her outstanding work in shaping the future of children in our community and the State of California.

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to California State University at San Bernardino on the occasion of its 25th anniversary.

This campus has grown from an initial student population of 283 in 1965, to a current enrollment exceeding 12,000. Over the course of 25 years, more than 17,000 students have received their degrees from Cal State San Bernardino. The campus, through its distinguished faculty and high-caliber administration, has established a strong working relationship with the community, and continues its outreach efforts to different segments of the population.

Cal State San Bernardino has compiled a distinguished record of excellence in academic achievement, scholastic integrity, and community service and involvement. As the Inland Empire has developed into a region with its own identity, separate from Orange and Los Angeles Counties, Cal State San Bernardino has likewise acquired its own identity as a special contributor to a higher quality of life for its students, and the greater community it serves.

Its graduates have gone on to contribute to the improvement of society in a wide variety of fields, and they retain a strong loyalty and respect for their alma mater. Former and current students, and a faculty that regularly gains in stature, have earned the university a reputation for high quality educational programs, a challenging curriculum, and a dedication to making the process of learning both relevant to everyday living, and current with ongoing developments in the public, private and academic communities.

I am pleased to have this opportunity to recognize the contributions made to the people of California and the Inland Empire by California State University at San Bernardino, and to offer my best wishes for the next 25 years and beyond.

HONORING THE WOMEN WHO HAVE SERVED

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, in 1984, I sponsored the first piece of legislation introduced in Congress that called for national recognition of women veterans. While I was pleased to be the originator of this worthwhile endeavor, I was surprised and disappointed that such recognition had not been given before. I am proud to say that every year since, Congress and the President have approved "National Women Veterans Recognition Week."

The Department of Veterans Affairs estimated that there are more than 1.2 million women veterans in this country, representing 4.2 percent of the total veteran population. In the State of Florida over 75,000 women veterans reside.

One reason I sponsored National Women Veterans Recognition Week is to honor the women who have served in the Armed Forces and to increase the public awareness of their significant contributions to the defense of this great Nation. Women have served in and with the military services since our country was founded.

Despite the fact that women are officially excluded from "combat duty," we all know that many women veterans served under very difficult and dangerous circumstances—and many gave their lives for this Nation.

Official military participation for women began in 1901 with the formation of the Army Nurse Corps and was followed in 1903 with the formation of the Navy Nurse Corps. However, in every war before the 20th century in which the United States was involved, small numbers of women disguised themselves as men in order to serve in combat areas.

Among the most famous of these women veterans were Deborah Sampson, alias Robert Shurtleff, in the Revolutionary War; Lucy Brewer, alias George Baker, in the War of 1812; and Loreta Vasquez, alias Harry T. Buford, in the Civil War.

Less publicized, of course, were the countless women who served, albeit in a civilian status, as nurses, cooks, laundresses, seamstresses, and other acceptable feminine pursuits of the time.

During World War I, the Army held fast to its prohibition against the enlistment of women, but the Navy enlisted the assistance of 13,000 women as telephone operators, clerical workers, typists, and stenographers. These women were the first to be accorded full military rank and status.

When the First World War ended, however, they were demobilized, and save for the Army Nurse Corps, the American armed services were once again all-male institutions.

World War II marked a turning point in the history of women in the military. On May 14, 1942, the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, or WAACS, was created, followed 2 months later by the WAVES, which as you all know stands for "Women Accepted for Voluntary Emergency Service."

In 1947-48, Congress recognized the valuable service of women during World War II and granted them active duty status in the regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force. A total of 350,000 women served in the four services during World War II and their contribution to the war effort was invaluable. Perhaps the greatest compliment paid to the American women who served came from Gilbert Speer, Adolph Hitler's weapons production chief. Speer is reported to have said, and I quote:

How wise you were to bring your women into your military and into your labor force. Had we done that initially, as you did, it could well have affected the whole course of the war. We would have found out, as you did, that women were equally effective, and for some skills, superior to males.

Women continued to play an active role in Korea and Vietnam and, in 1975, Congress further recognized their important contributions by requiring the service academies to admit women. In fact, last year marked the first time that West Point Academy has a woman as the first captain of the cadets, Kristin Baker.

Today, as our country faces the latest military crisis in the Persian Gulf, women are serving in a wide variety of jobs. Women pilots from the 101st Airborne Division are ferrying supplies and personnel in helicopters. Female mechanics from the 24th Mechanized Division are maintaining tanks, handling petroleum, and coordinating water supply. Throughout the region women are working as truck drivers, cargo handlers, intelligence specialists, flight controllers, communications experts, and ground-crew chiefs.

In addition to coping with the tensions that surround any military crisis, the thousands of women deployed to the gulf face a completely different set of rules than their male counterparts. For example, when desert temperatures soar to above 120 degrees, the men strip off their heavy battle fatigue jackets and work in their T-shirts. But the women must continue to wear their desert jackets—fully buttoned. The U.S. military had to obtain special permission from the Saudi Government to allow its women drivers to operate trucks and forklifts in a culture that forbids women to drive.

Despite the continuous service of women throughout the history of our Nation, we have not always recognized their tremendous contributions, nor have we paid attention to their needs as veterans.

It is my hope that National Women Veterans Recognition Week will highlight the special needs of women veterans, particularly in the areas of health care, employment, and readjustment problems. Of greatest importance is to increase women veterans' awareness of the availability of VA benefits and services for which they are eligible. Although much has been accomplished in the past several years, women veterans are less likely than their male counterparts to use veterans' benefits such as VA health care and the Home Loan Guarantee Program.

National Women Veterans Recognition Week is a time for the country to become better acquainted with the service of women veterans and to express our gratitude to them for that service. However, it is also a time for

women veterans themselves to remember their years in uniform and take pride in the many contributions they have made to the security and well-being of our great country. Women veterans have much to be proud of.

TO BUILD A BETTER HOUSE

HON. LYNN MARTIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, since this may be my last opportunity to address this body, I want to take the occasion to thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for all their friendship, support, and assistance over the last 10 years I have served here.

As with any dynamic and thriving institution, it is the people who fill it that give it its spirit and drive. And the House of Representatives, perhaps more than any other institution in our society, is truly a spirited and driven body, mainly because it reflects so well the diversity of our people. That is what gives it the life, the excitement, and vibrance that have made my life here so challenging and fulfilling. That is why I have come to love the people's House over this past decade.

However, just as the unexamined life is not worth living, the uncritical love is not worth the loving. I have been a critical lover of this House over the years because I know, as great as this House is, it is capable of more, it is capable of better.

These past few weeks this House has experienced a great deal of turmoil, of disarray, and even of bitterness. We have, at times, even been overly critical of ourselves and of each other because we know how disgusted and disappointed the American people are with our seeming indecision and divisiveness.

Part of this is because we probably are so representative of our constituents. There is a great ambivalence among the American people about their Government. On the one hand, they want us to balance the budget and be more fiscally responsible. On the other hand, they don't want us to cut the programs that benefit them or to raise their taxes. And so we are caught in the middle and condemned for the political paralysis and deadlock that results from these conflicting pressures.

Nobody ever promised that democracy would be neat and efficient. And we are living proof that it can be very messy and chaotic at times. I would like to think, though, that there are certain things we could do in this House to bring greater order out of the chaos that besets us.

And while congressional reform can never be a solution in and of itself, it can certainly help pave the way for devising solutions to our great national problems in a much more orderly way than we now go about things.

I therefore want to use my remaining time to discuss a few things that could be done to improve the legislative branch of Government, or at least this half of it. First and foremost, the House needs to better rationalize its committee and subcommittee jurisdictions. We have such a tangle and overlap now of juris-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

dictions over legislation among the 160 odd committees and subcommittees of this House that it's a wonder that we ever get anything done.

We are all justifiably critical of summits and ad hoc task forces that circumvent the standing committee system. And yet we fail to recognize or admit that the main reason the leadership reports to such devices is because our committee system is incapable of acting with dispatch and direction—it's broken.

Some time ago I proposed that we establish a single House committee with jurisdiction over drug abuse and control legislation. According to the Congressional Research Service, some 53 House committees and subcommittees now share jurisdiction over that subject matter—and that's not even counting the Appropriations Committee or the Select Committee on Narcotics.

We have the same problems when it comes to any number of other pressing national problems, whether it's transportation, energy, health, or children. And yet, we spend half our time fighting turf battles with each other rather than fighting the problem itself. Let's eliminate unnecessary committees and subcommittees and staff and realign our committees along more rational and functional lines of authority and accountability. Let's get more serious about the problems we were sent here to solve, and less distracted by our internal bureaucratic bickering.

Second, by cutting back on unnecessary committees and subcommittees, we should be able to give Members fewer and more realistic legislative assignments and responsibilities. This should produce better deliberation, legislation, and oversight.

Third, I urge the House to make a more serious effort to bring itself under the same laws that it imposes on the country. We have made some initial progress at this but there are already signs of retreat. Madison said that we were unlikely to produce bad laws so long as we were subject to those laws ourselves. This lesson is lost on some who continue to think that we are a privileged class and should be exempt from the laws we made others obey.

This leads to my final suggestion, one which I have not come to lightly, and that is the need for a term limitation for House and Senate Members. I have proposed that House Members not serve more than six consecutive terms, and Senators not more than two consecutive terms. I have no problem with Members who may wish to return to Congress after sitting out a term. It would be good for them and the country to live and work again among their constituents before running again. It might just give them a refreshing new perspective on the laws we pass. And it might also give new impetus to meaningful campaign reform.

I thank my colleagues for their attention. I urge you to work together to build a better House.

October 26, 1990

OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED RULE FOR LABOR STANDARDS FOR THE REGISTRATION OF APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMS

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the proposed rule for labor standards for the registration of apprenticeship programs (29 CFR Part 29) published in the Federal Register on August 24, 1990.

The proposed rule would have a devastating impact on apprenticeship programs throughout the country for several reasons. The proposed rule would abolish the existing ratio requirement of apprentices to journeymen as well as requirements for minimum hours of related classroom training, which are essential components of meaningful apprenticeship programs. The proposed rule would also effectively eliminate existing State apprenticeship councils, which have members from employer and employee groups and exist in 26 States, the District of Columbia, and three U.S. territories.

I am also concerned that the impetus for changing the State apprenticeship programs is coming from antiunion groups that advocate less rigorous standards for apprenticeship training. The portability of the new rule would give automatic approval to contractors to use apprentices from other States. Contractors could also hire an unlimited number of local apprentices for jobs lasting longer than 6 months, but there is no provision for contractors to retain locally hired apprentices when the job is completed and contractors leave the State.

I have joined over 100 Members of Congress in contacting the Secretary of Labor to express my opposition to the proposed rule. It is my sincere hope that upon reviewing the comments submitted during the comment period, which has been extended until November 23, 1990, the Department of Labor will reevaluate its support for the proposed rule.

Finally, I urge you and all of my colleagues to contact the Labor Department and register vehement opposition to this ill-conceived proposal.

KOL YISRAEL AREIVIM AWARD RECIPIENTS

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Merrill Alpert, Rabbi Jonathan Miller, and Steve Saltzman, who will receive the Kol Yisrael Areivim Award from the State of Israel Bonds New Leadership Division on Sunday, November 11, 1990.

They are being recognized for their many contributions to Jewish community life and their continuing support for a strong and secure State of Israel. This year, the State of

Israel Bonds agency has committed 100 percent of all funds raised to support and assist in the absorption of Soviet Jews arriving in Israel. The three have worked over a period of many years in advancing freedom and human rights for Soviet Jewry, and have contributed significantly to the historically unprecedented exodus of Soviet Jews. It is estimated that this exodus will result in more than 1 million new Israeli citizens.

I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating these three outstanding community leaders who have shown themselves to be dedicated champions in the cause of human rights and freedom.

**WAYNE SPRADLEY HONORED AS
CITIZEN OF THE YEAR BY
PELL CITY, AL, CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE**

HON. CLAUDE HARRIS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues the recent honor bestowed upon my good friend, artist Wayne Spradley. Mr. Spradley, an internationally renowned watercolorist, was selected as the 1990 Citizen of the Year by the Pell City, AL, Chamber of Commerce. This annual award is presented to a resident who demonstrates the true meaning of citizenship by making a personal and civic commitment to his or her community.

As a native of Pell City, Wayne Spradley started his career in art during his junior high school days. As a star athlete, Wayne combined sports with his enjoyment of art. After high school he served honorably in the U.S. Navy. Upon his discharge from the military, he returned to Pell City and married his school friend, Patricia Rich, and began working at the local steel company. It was during this time that Wayne began an extensive study in watercolors. His first show was a sellout, and his successful career as an artist was then launched.

Having lived most of his life in St. Clair County, AL, Wayne has a deep and abiding sense for his surroundings and has drawn from his Southern heritage to capture on paper the beauty of God's creations from flora to fauna to water fowl, to people.

Wayne's art has an immediate emotional appeal to both lay person and schooled artist. His distinction as an artist has earned him over 200 major art awards. For 1980-81, he was commissioned to paint the Alabama State Duck Stamp. He was given the Golden Shield Award by Ducks Unlimited for his painting, "Broken Arrow Mud Flats," which was print of the year for that organization. For 14 years he has exhibited at the prestigious Waterfowl Festival in Easton, MD. To represent Alabama, the Alabama Travel Council selected Wayne Spradley watercolors to be auctioned off at the National Travel meeting.

Throughout Wayne's career, his benevolence has been felt by local civic clubs and organizations, schools and churches. He has generously donated his original artwork to

benefit many charitable causes. One of the highlights of Wayne's civic undertakings is to present a painting to the winner of each year's Talladega 500 Nascar race.

While Wayne's paintings are in private, corporate, and museum collections world-wide, he is extremely proud that former President Jimmy Carter and President Bush have his art in their own personal collections. I feel especially fortunate to have on display at my office one of Wayne's watercolors that depicts a nostalgic Alabama scene. I invite all of my colleagues to come by my office and admire his artwork.

Because of Wayne's notoriety throughout the art world, he has become an ambassador of good will for both Pell City and the State of Alabama. I am delighted to have this opportunity to congratulate Wayne Spradley on receiving the coveted Citizen of the Year Award.

IN HONOR OF IRV LEWIN

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a well-known and highly respected personality known throughout northwest Indiana, Mr. Irv Lewin.

Every morning, thousands of Hoosiers in northwest Indiana wake up with Irv. Maybe I should have mentioned earlier that Irv is the host of radio station WJOB's "Irv Lewin Show" which can be heard every weekday morning. Irv's show is a verbal community bulletin board. He interviews community leaders, elected officials, religious leaders, sports personalities and others whose perspectives and insights are of interest to residents of the region. Additionally, Irv airs "Five Minutes With Irv," a commentary in which he offers his views on topics that need to be focused on.

Irv's involvement with his community does not end when he leaves WJOB at the end of the work day. He is an active participant, board member and officer in numerous civic and business organizations, including the East Chicago Lions Club, the East Chicago School Board, the Saint Joseph College Board of Trustees, the First Bank of Whiting, the Salvation Army and the Indiana Higher Education Commission. For his accomplishments and contributions to our region and State, Irv was named a Sagamore of the Wabash, the highest honor of excellence bestowed by the Governor of Indiana.

I am proud to note that Irv is a local boy "done good." Born in East Chicago, and a graduate of East Chicago Roosevelt High School and Indiana University, Irv has remembered his roots and strengthened them over the years. In spite of the fact that my wife, Anne O'Keefe, has been on his show and I have not, I still believe that Irv is one-of-a-kind and he certainly deserves the unofficial title of "Local Legend" that has been bestowed on him.

**THE ANDEAN TRADE
PREFERENCE ACT OF 1990**

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, on October 12, I joined the chairman of the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Trade in sponsoring H.R. 5823, the Andean Trade Preference Act of 1990. Closely patterned after the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act of 1983, as amended, and the recently passed Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Expansion Act of 1990, this bill gives the President the authority he has requested to extend duty free treatment to eligible products from Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru for a period of 10 years. H.R. 5823 represents just one aspect of the administration's package of measures aimed at expanding economic opportunities for Andean countries.

The purpose of this legislation is to provide an alternative to the many peasant farmers in the Andes Mountain region who have become increasingly dependent upon the lucrative production of the coca plant. Poor farmers have had little choice but to replace their fields of legitimate crops for coca because the United States has made it more profitable for them to do so. This is in part due to the high demand for cocaine in our country, as well as the fact that protectionists in the United States have limited the access to our market to many of the region's legitimate goods. As a result, farmers in Peru and Bolivia have switched from the production of legal to illegal crops and today produce nearly 90 percent of the world's coca.

The United States has taken a two-pronged approach in our war against drugs. In an attempt to reduce the Nation's growing demand for illegal drugs, fines and penalties for sale and possession have been significantly strengthened, and education of our youngsters about the harmful affects of drugs is taking place throughout the country. Until recently, however, other than funding the efforts of our South American allies to eradicate coca production, the United States has done little to reduce the supply of drugs into our country. Surely, this is evidenced by the growing incidence of drug related crimes.

Until the peasant farmers in the Andean region are offered a viable alternative, they will continue to harvest coca out of economic necessity despite the fact that they would surely prefer to produce legitimate crops. By removing many of our import barriers, this bill will serve as an incentive to farmers to replant their fields with lawful crops and as a result the United States will finally realize a decrease in the supply.

I would like to salute my friend from California, TOM CAMPBELL, for his leadership in bringing this issue to the forefront. He was one of the first in Congress to call attention to the fact that military aid to the Andean countries, without the promise of a viable economic alternative to drug production, was not enough to solve our Nation's drug problem.

OUR COMPETITIVE POSITION IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

HON. WILLIAM H. GRAY III

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, I want to draw the attention of my colleagues to an initiative of outstanding quality that the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary reviewed this year. This initiative responds to one of the most pressing needs that we face today as a nation: the need to enhance our competitive position in the global economy.

Mr. Speaker, Japan and Europe have surpassed the United States in the development of innovative applications for technology. The failure of many American industries to produce well-designed products to compete in the international market place has been a major contributing factor. The University of the Arts, through its Center for Advanced Design and Communication Arts Technologies, can promote higher standards of product design by developing new applications for advanced technologies, and by educating designers to integrate technologies effectively in design and production processes. The center will stimulate innovative applications of advanced technologies to product design through cooperative programs with industry and the promotion of effective transfer of information.

The University of the Arts is an especially appropriate setting for such a center. It has a longstanding tradition of cooperation with industry through efforts such as application and commercialization of technology and technology transfer. Furthermore, it is uniquely prepared to use a multidisciplinary approach to developing applications for advanced technologies, drawing from disciplines such as industrial design and the communication arts such as print, graphics, photography, film, animation, video, and sound. These disciplines make it possible to increase a product's market share through the quality of its design and through its presentation to the public.

This initiative, Mr. Speaker, while not yet federally funded, is of undisputable quality. I remain committed to the development of this center and will continue to work with my colleagues to see that it receives Federal funding to augment the funding already received from the university, industry, and pledged by the State of Pennsylvania.

LET'S KEEP OUR PARKS NATIONAL

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to inform my colleagues that today I am introducing a sense-of-the-Congress resolution to call on the Secretary of the Interior to not award national park concession contracts to foreign-owned companies.

I realize that this session of Congress is rapidly nearing a close, but I wanted to inform

my colleagues of this latest series of events, and to put all parties on notice that as a member of the National Parks and Public Lands Subcommittee, I intend to vigorously pursue this matter in the 102d Congress.

Mr. Speaker, it is with a sense of embarrassment that I look around this great country and see more and more of its landmarks bought up by foreign nations, such as Rockefeller Center and the famed Pebble Beach golf course. Foreigners now own nearly two-thirds of downtown Los Angeles, nearly 40 percent of downtown Houston and one-third of downtown Minneapolis.

And now comes word that the huge Japanese conglomerate Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. is attempting to buy out the MCA, Inc., which is the parent company of the Yosemite and Curry Co., which has for many years provided concession services in one of the most beautiful and historic of all our national parks, Yosemite.

Mr. Speaker, I say it's time to take a stand. Frankly, I am troubled that so many American companies are being acquired by the Japanese. I am particularly troubled that Matsushita, which participates in an ongoing economic boycott of Israel, is the company involved in this case. This company simply has no business doing business in an American national park. I am pleased to report that the head of the National Park Service, James Ridenour, has urged MCA to sell or donate the Yosemite concession before being acquired by Matsushita. If acquisition is inevitable—and I hope it isn't—then I would anticipate that the vast majority of this House would agree.

When I reintroduce this legislation in January, I look forward to the overwhelming and rapid support of my colleagues on this issue.

COMPROMISE BUDGET

HON. JIM McCRERY

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. McCRERY. Mr. Speaker, the American people must learn they can't have their cake and eat it too. They can't continue to elect a Republican to the White House to keep their taxes low and to do the right thing for the country, and send Democrats to Congress to fatten all the Federal programs they think are important and to create new ones.

The result of such schizophrenia is divided Government with no clear direction. The result is the budget package that is being put on our plate.

It stinks. But because it is better than the alternative available under our divided Government, I'll hold my nose and eat skunk for dinner today or tomorrow—I'll vote for this compromise budget.

But Americans need to make up their minds—low taxes and hard-nosed leadership by Republicans, or more and more taxes and spending on more and more Federal programs by Democrats.

CENTENNIAL OF HIGHGROVE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Highgrove United Methodist Church, which will celebrate its centennial on Sunday, November 18, 1990.

The church, under its current pastor, Rev. Virginia Fifield, will recognize "100 years of caring," as former and present members of the congregation gather within the 100-year-old walls of its recently remodeled building, which now includes five classrooms, a nursery, lounge, and multipurpose meeting room.

Reverend Fifield and her 40 predecessors have developed a strong tradition of caring, represented by a great number of community activities. Among them are community monthly luncheons, seasonal ice cream socials, barbeque dinners, rummage sales, and spaghetti dinners, all organized thanks to the hard work of United Methodist Women, Miriam Circle, Golden Years Fellowship, Junior Aide, and United Methodist Youth Fellowship.

However, beyond these more traditional community events, the Highgrove United Methodist Church has expanded its outreach efforts by involving itself in area hunger projects. It has acted as a brown bag distribution center for individuals and families through the area surplus food coordinating agency, co-sponsored the Pilgrim's Picnic Thanksgiving Program for needy families in the area, provided a Parsonage Pantry for transients and needy families, and donated food and clothing to the Frazee Community Center.

The church also serves as an election polling place, a meeting place for Alcoholics Anonymous, 4-H, and Japanese Exchange Student programs, the meeting site for the Riverside County Supervisor's Highgrove redevelopment committee, and the temporary sanctuary and school site for a new Seventh Day Adventist congregation. Its own education program has expanded to accommodate a greater than 500-percent increase in its school population since 1985. Population growth has also led to a long-range membership assimilation program for the community.

I am pleased to recognize the centennial celebration of the Highgrove United Methodist Church, and encourage my colleagues to join with me in giving our best wishes to this congregation at the start of its second "100 years of Caring."

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF BLACK SCHOOL EDUCATORS [NABSE]

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, 20 years ago this coming November 1990, the National Alliance

of Black School Educators [NABSE] was founded.

As stated in its 1980 constitution, NABSE has as its purposes:

First, to promote and facilitate the education of all students, black students in particular;

Second, to establish a coalition of black educators and others directly and indirectly involved in the educational process;

Third, to create a forum for the exchange of ideas and strategies to improve opportunities for blacks;

Fourth, to identify and develop black professionals who will assume leadership positions in education;

Fifth, to influence public policy concerning the education of black people.

In view of these purposes, I believe that it is timely that we recognize the founder of this organization, Dr. Charles D. Moody, Sr., on the occasion of the 20th anniversary celebration.

Dr. Charles D. Moody, Sr., founder of the National Alliance of Black School Educators [NABSE] is hereby commended for being a visionary and seeing the need for all children, but particularly African American children, to have the quality and quantity of education they so deserve. This great vision resulted in the creation of the National Alliance of Black School Educators which he founded in 1970 for black superintendents. Three years later, the membership was opened to include black school administrators and educators. The National Alliance of Black School Educators will celebrate its 20th anniversary on November 16-19, 1990.

Mrs. Christella Moody, his wife, is also commended at this time for her many years of service as historian of NABSE. Mrs. Moody has been untiring in her efforts to chronicle the history of the national organization and its affiliates. Her work is captured in the publication "NABSE—1 Shared Dream", a history of the National Alliance of Black School Educators.

I honor both Dr. Charles D. Moody, Sr., and Mrs. Christella D. Moody for their persistence, tenacity, and lifelong commitment to improve the life chances of African-American children.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE C. HOBSON

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize George C. Hobson who is retiring from his job as executive director to the town of Cumberland Housing Authority after 25 years of dedicated service.

George has given a great deal of his time and effort to the people of Rhode Island. He not only has served as the executive director since the inception of the Cumberland Housing Authority, but he also has held offices with the National Housing Organization. George formerly served as president of the Rhode Island Directors Association, a further example of his dedication to his job and our citizens. Rhode Island as well as the Nation

needs more leaders such as George. He is a great role model for everyone.

It is with great pleasure that I salute George Hobson for his outstanding achievements. I wish him a very happy retirement. He will be missed in his job.

A TRIBUTE TO ROBERT N. CHAMBERS

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, communities are made great by the people who live in them. That is true of Dutchess County, NY, and the wonderful people there.

One such individual is Robert N. Chambers of Fishkill, NY, whose list of contributions to Dutchess County is endless. Bob Chambers is a leading figure in the Hudson Valley banking community, but his accomplishments go far beyond that. He is trustee for the Area Fund of Dutchess County, a non-profit charitable community foundation. He also has been active in the Dutchess County Economic Development Corp., the Dutchess County Youth Resource Board, the Dutchess County United Way and the American Heart Association.

On Thursday, Nov. 8, Robert Chambers' hard work will be recognized when he is awarded the 1990 Area Fund Community Service Award. The Area Fund could not have found a better person to honor.

I salute Robert Chambers for a lifetime of dedication and service to the community he loves.

THANKS DEAN KIEFFER

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of the Members of the House the contributions of one of my constituents to my U.S. service academy nomination selections process.

Dean Kieffer, of Fostoria, OH, recently completed a year of distinguished service on my Fifth District Academy Advisory Board.

I established my Fifth District Academy Advisory Board to assist me by conducting face-to-face interviews with qualified candidates for nomination for admission to the U.S. Military Academy, the U.S. Naval Academy, the U.S. Air Force Academy, and the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy.

Dean Kieffer's active participation on my Fifth District Academy Advisory Board was invaluable to me in my difficult task of selecting those young men and women from northwest Ohio who would have the opportunity to compete for admission to our Nation's service academies.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in thanking Dean Kieffer for his unselfish service and significant contribution to these young men and women and to the future of our great Nation.

ALLOW RESERVISTS TO RETAIN HEALTH INSURANCE ELIGIBILITY

HON. DONALD J. PEASE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. PEASE. Mr. Speaker, America is currently well-served by its forces overseas. There forces include members of each branch of the service including reservists and members of the National Guard. They are looking after our Nation's interests in the Middle East and, therefore, it is our duty to look out for their interests at home.

It recently came to my attention that many reservists who are now serving in the desert sands of Saudi Arabia, are paying large premiums to maintain their group health insurance coverage. This seems ridiculous to me as the soldiers and their families are already covered by military health plans, and makes even less sense when one considers that most of these men and women are taking a reduction in pay while serving their Nation overseas. Many of these reservist would drop their group health coverage but for the fear of a long and costly reinstatement process. So they are caught in a catch-22 situation and, as I mentioned before, it is our duty to help them.

The bill which I am presenting will, when enacted, allow our Operation Desert Shield Reserve forces to discontinue expensive, excessive group health insurance payments. It will also guarantee their ability upon return, to re-enter their former group health insurance program without penalty and without a waiting period. I think all will agree that this is in the best interests of our active reservists overseas and, therefore, of our Nation.

That is why today I am proposing this legislation for consideration by the House. The reservists deserve our support in their absence and this legislation gives that support.

THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, the Sisters of Notre Dame in the Washington area will celebrate the 150th anniversary of the arrival of the first Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur in the United States on Sunday, November 11, at Trinity College.

Eight Sisters of Notre Dame came to the United States in 1840 from the seaport of Antwerp, Belgium. At that time, the congregation, which had its motherhouse in Namur, Belgium, was only 36 years old. The Sisters' first American settlement was in Cincinnati, OH.

The Sisters of Notre Dame came to Washington in 1873 at the request of Gen. William Sherman's wife to establish an industrial school for girls and an evening school for working women. From this endeavor, Notre Dame Academy was incorporated in 1833.

In 1897, Trinity College was established as the first 4-year Catholic college for women in the United States. In addition to a traditional undergraduate program, Trinity has a continuing education program, a flourishing weekend college program for women, and a coeducational graduate program.

The Sisters of Notre Dame in Washington initiated the successful education for parish service program which has prepared numerous men and women for this archdiocese as well as for several in other parts of the United States and in Europe.

Sisters of Notre Dame moreover, teach and/or administer at St. Jerome's Hyattsville; St. Camillus, Silver Spring; St. Peter's, Waldorf; and John Carroll High School. Many serve in various capacities at the archdiocesan pastoral center. Some are clinical or psychiatric social workers, chaplains, college professors; some are in health care, administration, or day care.

Worldwide, more than 2,600 Sisters of Notre Dame serve in 35 States in this country as well as in Canada, Mexico, Belgium, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Africa, Central and South America. The Sisters of Notre Dame in the Washington area are proud of their own missionaries on three continents who stand on the shoulders of those first courageous women of 150 years ago.

As graduates of Trinity College who have benefited from the Sisters of Notre Dame, it is a personal privilege to call their contribution to the attention of our colleagues. Happy 150th anniversary to the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur.

THANKS TO OUR VETERANS

HON. ROBERT J. MRAZEK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. MRAZEK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to this Nation's 27 million living veterans and the more than 1 million who have died in the military service. November 11 will mark the annual Veterans Day observance for all the veterans who have answered their country's call to arms, and I call on my colleagues to join me in honoring them.

Thanks to our veterans, we enjoy the blessings of liberty, prosperity and hope. Claimed with blood and resolution, and spurred on by the mighty love of country, veterans have secured freedom for people everywhere. Thanks to our veterans, we have seen the toppling of dictators worldwide, and the prevalence of human spirit over aggression and oppression.

We once made great strides in squaring our debate to those who served this Nation faithfully and honorably, but in recent years, we have faltered in this struggle. I call on all of my colleagues in the 101st Congress to support these valiant veterans and deliver upon them the highest respect.

Let us never become so comfortable with our peace that we forget the immeasurable sacrifice by which it was achieved. Let us never ignore the needs of those who handed it to us.

Though Veterans Day is important, recognition for our dear defenders should be a daily

matter of the heart. We have an obligation to continually recommit ourselves to the principles that made us strong and to acknowledge the individuals who shouldered our most threatening burdens.

Mr. Speaker, I give my thanks to our veterans.

DIETHER HAENICKE, PRESIDENT OF WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY

HON. HOWARD WOLPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to pay tribute to a constituent and very special friend of mine, Dr. Diether Haenicke, the president of Western Michigan University. On October 30, 1990, the Jewish National Fund will present him with its most prestigious Tree of Life Award.

Diether is being honored by the fund for his dedication to educational excellence and his countless, selfless contributions to his community.

Diether Haenicke began his impressive academic career in 1959 as an instructor of German through Wayne State University's Munich and Freiburg Program. He came to the United States in 1963 after accepting a position as an assistant professor of German at Wayne State. There he became, in succession, a full professor of German; chairman of the department of romance and Germanic languages; associate dean for the college of liberal arts; and vice president and provost. In 1978, he arrived on the campus of Ohio State University where he served in various capacities until 1985 as a professor of German, dean of the college of humanities, and vice president for academic affairs and provost. Diether and his family moved to Kalamazoo, MI, in 1985 when Diether assumed the presidency of Western Michigan University.

It was at this time I first became acquainted with this remarkable man. In 5 short years, Diether Haenicke's leadership has produced an extraordinary record of accomplishment: Record enrollments; the addition of 14 new degree programs; and the addition of many capital improvements, including the Lee's Honor College, the Grand Rapids Regional Center, and a new computer center. Most recently, WMU was the recipient of its largest cash grant ever from the U.S. Department of Education to establish the Center for Research on Educational Accountability and Teacher Evaluation. Diether's commitment to strengthening the university's research capacity has earned Western national recognition as a leading institution of higher education.

It has been a joy to watch Diether Haenicke at work. There are few leadership roles more arduous and more challenging than that of a university president. In a changing society, with shifting values, ever mounting tensions and conflicts, he must somehow satisfy a diverse set of constituencies while forging a clear sense of direction and purpose. Diether has done that. He has earned the respect of students, faculty, university personnel, alumni,

and the community. The announcement this year of the establishment at Western of an Institute of Race and Ethnic Relations is only the latest testimony to Diether's commitment to address the unresolved social issues of our era, and to make the university truly relevant to the continuing struggle for a more just and stable society.

Diether Haenicke's commitment to public service finds its expression off as well as on campus. He gives generously both of his time and his energy to a broad range of community organizations and causes: the Leadership Kalamazoo Advisory Board; Bronson Methodist Hospital; United Way; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Kalamazoo County Chamber of Commerce; the Kalamazoo Rotary Club; the Kalamazoo CEO Council; the Grand Rapids Research Technology Institute Board of Trustees; and the Old Kent Bank Board of Directors.

Mr. Speaker, I am certain that my colleagues will want to join in the tribute that is being paid to Diether Haenicke by the Jewish National Fund. His multiple contributions to public education and to his community make him truly deserving of the fund's Tree of Life Award. We extend to Diether and his family our congratulations and our best wishes for continued success.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES BREITSMAN A LEADER IN EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

HON. DOUG WALGREN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. WALGREN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring tribute to Charles W. Breitsman. As we all can agree, working men and women of our Nation need a fair deal from their employers. Charles Breitsman has dedicated himself to the study and promotion of ways that businesses can give something back to their loyal employees.

Mr. Breitsman, executive director of Laurel Mechanical Contractors Association and the trustee for Building and Trades Council of Western Pennsylvania, has been elected president and chairman of the International Foundation of Employee Benefits. The foundation was founded to educate and provide information on employ benefit plans. The foundation's membership consists of 33,000 representatives from corporations, Taft-Hartley, and public funds markets. Together with the Wharton School of Business, the foundation issues the certified employee benefits specialist accreditation to outstanding individuals of scholastic and workplace merit.

Mr. Speaker, Charles Breitsman is the youngest person to ever be elected to this prestigious post. He has every reason to be proud of his achievement. I want to extend my congratulations and thanks to this outstanding individual. We all can appreciate the importance of a broad dissemination of information on employee benefits and programs. Thanks to Mr. Charles Breitsman we can look forward to improvements in this area for years to come.

THE RETIREMENT OF JOHN (JACK) SALTER

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to pay tribute to my good friend, John (Jack) Salter, on the occasion of his retirement from the Boys and Girls Club of Royal Oak, MI.

Service has been the hallmark of Jack Salter's life, from his days in the Air Force during the Korean war, to his work with troubled boys at Don Bosco Hall, to his stewardship of the Royal Oak Boys and Girls Club for more than 25 years.

Jack has touched the lives of countless young individuals who needed guidance and support. He gave them a safe place to be children and helped them build self-confidence to move on and make their marks in the world.

During my 8 years in Congress, I have had the privilege of welcoming on several occasions young men from the Royal Oak Club who were finalists for the top award from the National Boys and Girls Club. The regularity of this achievement was a tribute to the exceptional work of Jack Salter.

I join in the salute to Jack Salter for his devotion to our Nation's most precious resource. Congratulations, thank you, and best wishes for a healthy, fulfilling retirement.

IN MEMORY OF JENSEN COTTAM

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sorrow that I come before this body today to pay tribute to Jensen Cottam, who passed away on October 7, 1990. He was 19 years old.

Jensen was born in Sydney, Australia in 1971, and moved to Las Vegas in 1975 where he attended Robert E. Lake Elementary, William Orr Middle School, and Valley High School where he graduated in 1989. When he was 10 years old he became a naturalized citizen of the United States.

During his senior year at Valley High Mr. Cottam was appointed by then Senator Hecht and myself for admission to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. During his time at the Naval Academy he survived his plebe year, had advanced to midshipman third class, and had achieved a 3.26 GPA as an aerospace engineering major. Mr. Cottam had received a pilots license at the age of 16 and had hoped to be commissioned as a naval aviator upon his graduation in 1993.

Besides his achievements at the Naval Academy, Jensen also succeeded in his private life. He was an award winning photographer, a qualified scuba diver, and a medalist in downhill skiing.

My wife and I extend our heartfelt condolences to his mother, Ursula Landsrath, his

brothers Chad and Joel, and his aunt Elke Lymberopoulou.

Mr. Speaker, I feel that it is best to remember Jensen as he was remembered in this statement during his memorial service at the Naval Academy.

Midshipman Cottam is remembered by his classmates as a Midshipman who was striving for excellence in all areas. He is also remembered for enjoying life to its fullest.

The passing of Jensen Cottam is a great loss to Las Vegas, and the United States as a whole. I thank my colleagues for this opportunity to pay tribute to this young gentleman who strove to be the best that he could be.

TRIBUTE TO JUDY MANN

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to my colleagues' attention the work of Judy Mann, the wonderfully talented journalist whose new book, "Mann for All Seasons," has captured the attention and admiration of so many of us in the Nation's Capital.

Judy Mann has long engaged us, informed us, and awakened us to the issues of our day, particularly those affecting women in American society. As a columnist for the Washington Post, Judy has always managed to inject wit and even humor into her pieces, never losing sight of the unique and exciting, although sometimes frustrating, challenges facing American women today. "Mann for All Seasons" is a superb collection of some of Judy Mann's most thought-provoking pieces; pieces that not only engage our intellect but also deliver a powerful message about our contemporary experience.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to pick up Judy's book and see first hand just how intelligent, thoughtful, and perceptive an author she is. We all have something to learn from Judy Mann.

LEXINGTON LIONS CLUB 60TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, the Lexington, MO, Lions Club celebrated its 60th anniversary at a banquet Saturday evening, October 13, 1990. Lexington Lions as well as representatives from other clubs throughout Missouri were in attendance. Master of ceremonies was Robert M. Levy.

Throughout the years, the Lions Club has made outstanding contributions to my home community. These contributions include the purchase and presentation of a park and lake to the community, 47 years of sponsorship of the Boy Scout troop, donation of park grounds for a swimming pool, as well as an additional 62 acres for the park, participation in a historic log-house restoration and assistance to needy youth.

Claire Biggs is the current president of the organization. I know that the other members of this body join me in congratulating the Lexington Lions Club on the 60 years of service to Lexington, MO.

JOSEPH S. TIRPAK HONORED FOR 50 YEARS IN EAGLES FRATERNITY

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with the distinct pleasure of announcing that on November 9, 1990, Mr. Joseph S. Tirpak will be honored by the Wyoming Aerie 1965 Fraternal Order of Eagles for his 50 years of service with the organization.

It is particularly pleasant to note that in addition to being an outstanding member of the community who embodies the true essence of a leader, Mr. Tirpak is a good, personal friend of mine.

Mr. Tirpak has been a very active member in every organization in which he belongs. In fact, his dedication is such that he has become a high-ranking officer within each group. A quality, I think, that uniquely shows his leadership qualities, his zest for action and his willingness to show the way.

For example, he served as Worthy President of the Eagles on two occasions and has been treasurer for the past 20 years. He served as a district State official and was awarded the Pennsylvania State Aerie Humanitarian Award in 1982.

Highly respected by the citizens of Luzerne County, he served as county controller for five terms. Mr. Tirpak has held countless more offices in many more organizations too numerous to mention during a career in public service that spans some 30 years.

Wherever he goes, Joseph Tirpak leaves his mark. On behalf of his friends, neighbors and members of the Northeastern Pennsylvania community, I take special privilege in acknowledging Mr. Joseph Tirpak for his dedication and continued good works.

TRIBUTE TO GREENVILLE, TX

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I wish to recognize the city of Greenville, TX, a great city in the heart of my Fourth Congressional District, upon their being recognized by Keep America Beautiful. Greenville received a highly acclaimed national award for its efforts in litter prevention, recycling, and solid waste controls. This is particularly satisfying to me inasmuch as I have, with other Members of Congress, just completed a 7-year effort to write a clean air bill for our State and Nation.

The city of Greenville recorded an impressive 50 percent reduction in litter in the community last year and more than 4,700 volun-

teer man hours were devoted to the city clean up.

Greenville has developed unique and creative teaching kits for the teaching of Waste in Place in their elementary schools, has presented a melodrama about litter prevention and recycling in the elementary schools, has developed a game called "Earth in Jeopardy" to teach junior high school students about recycling, and has presented a program on recycling and waste reduction called "This Is Your Trash" to numerous civic and church organizations.

Mr. Speaker, in this day when we should be concerned about our environment, let us congratulate this city of Greenville, TX for renewing a sense of pride and true awareness of environmental issues.

DIAMOND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL RECOGNIZED FOR EXCELLENCE

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege for me to have the opportunity to congratulate Diamond Elementary School in Gaithersburg, MD, for its all-around academic excellence and especially in the field of geography. Diamond was nationally recognized for its strengths in this important field.

The award received by Diamond Elementary School is a reflection of combined efforts on the part of faculty, students, parents, and all members of this special community. It illustrates their commitment to providing quality education to their children. They truly recognize the importance of education to our Nation's future.

Diamond has excelled by placing a special emphasis on geography, an area of study which is neglected in many of America's school districts. As a former teacher, I am pleased that this superior school is receiving the recognition it deserves. The school's principal, Alfred Sklarew, and former principal, Jennie Fleming, have helped encourage a thorough program for teaching geography by including it in all activities, including television broadcasting and an active geography club.

Diamond Elementary School measures up to the highest standards we have set for ourselves in education and is a motivation to other schools. Their winning team of parents, teachers, and strong community support have worked hard to challenge students and meet their educational needs.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD "DICK" KLENHARD

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask that we take this time to honor Richard "Dick" Klenhard, as he retires as executive vice president of the Woodland Chamber of Commerce after 26 years of exemplary service.

Mr. Klenhard has been a prominent citizen of my district since he and his family moved to Woodland, CA in 1965. Previously, he served as publicity director for the Stockton Chamber of Commerce and was named "Outstanding Young Man of the Year, 1955." He also had the unique opportunity to be honored in a 1954 episode of "This Is Your Life," which cited his outstanding war record, and the fact that he was the youngest combat correspondent in World War II.

Dick's dedication touched everyone in the community. For the young people of Woodland, he served as a volunteer coach of the Lee Junior High School baseball team, and as a member of the board of directors for the 15-county Tierra Del Oro Girl Scout Council. He acted as publicity chairman and board member for the Yolo County YMCA, the Woodland United Fund, and the American Heart Association. He headed the campaign and secured the invitation to have the Woodland High School band perform in the Tournament of Roses Parade in 1968. At that time, Woodland and Stockton were the only two cities north of the San Fernando Valley to be invited. He also coached and managed the Yolo Post No. 77 American Legion baseball team from 1966 to 1968 and, in 1966, was named American Legion Man of the Year by Rainbo Bread for northern California. Presently, he is dean of the chamber community managers in California.

His endeavors have not gone without recognition. In 1983, he was named Woodland's Outstanding Citizen of the Year. He was actively involved with the city of Woodland's reserve police department and received the Reserve Officer of the Year award in 1978. In 1979 the Woodland Police Department named him Police Officer of the Year, and in 1985, Dick was presented with a resolution of appreciation by the city of Woodland after retiring from 8 years as a reserve lieutenant. And, in 1988, the city of Woodland honoring him with the Community Service Award for his selfless dedication to his community.

Without question, Dick Klenhard is to be commended for years of devoted service to his community. I had the pleasure of witnessing his enthusiasm and dedication these past years as the citizens of Yolo County joined together and fought for the completion of Highway 113. The contributions Dick has made as chamber executive vice president, and as a friend have set a standard which will be hard to follow. It is indeed my pleasure to recognize Dick Klenhard for his outstanding service to our community.

"MICK" REDMOND RETIRES AS DIRECTOR OF BAY CITY HOUSING COMMISSION

HON. BOB TRAXLER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. TRAXLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues the fact that Bay City, MI, is about to lose its outstanding housing commission executive director, Gerald "Mick" Redmond. Mick has had a long and

distinguished career of public service in Bay County. And, while his retirement October 31 is well deserved, he will leave a void that will be difficult to fill.

Mick Redmond's career of public service began with an 8-year stint as a firefighter in Bay City. In 1966, he joined the Bay City Housing Commission, first as a housing inspector, 1966 to 1972; then as assistant director, 1972 to 1981. His outstanding accomplishments resulted in his appointment in September 1981 as executive director of the housing commission, a post he has served in with great enthusiasm, dedication and distinction. Mick has also served as a Bay County Commissioner and member of the Bay-Arenac Mental Health Board.

Mick's tenure as executive director has resulted in the Bay City Housing Commission's continuing and expanding upon its exemplary record of providing housing assistance for Bay City residents in need; and he has been cited as a certified public housing manager by the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials.

Mr. Speaker, I consider myself very fortunate to count Mick Redmond as a dear personal friend. We grew up together in Bay County Democratic politics. The Bay County community and I will miss him very much in his official capacity, but we all look forward to many more years of his friendship.

RECREATIONAL BOATING USER FEES UNFAIR

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to state my opposition to the user fees on recreational boaters included in this budget package. Boaters already pay taxes to purchase their boats, taxes to register their boats, taxes to fuel their boats, taxes to dock their boats. If we're not careful we're going to make boating a recreation reserved exclusively for the wealthy.

In Michigan, this fee is going to cost us almost \$10 million a year. This money isn't being collected from fat cats on yachts. It's being taken from the average boater—an individual with a salary in the low- to mid-thirties who pays \$7,000 on the average for his vessel.

But the worst part of this proposal, Mr. Speaker, is that boaters won't see one dime of this money. The revenue collected will go right into the general treasury. This isn't a user fee, it's a tax. Yet another tax on boaters.

In my district—in Macomb and St. Clair Counties of Michigan—we have the highest number of recreational vessels in the country. These people are going to get hit three times the very least by this budget. They may get hit by excise taxes, gasoline taxes, and now these user fees.

Mr. Speaker, this user fee is a terrible mistake. After fighting against this proposal for a decade in the Congress, I am deeply disap-

pointed to see it slipped into the package we're considering here today.

TRIBUTE FOR THOMAS CALDRONE

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Thomas "Tommy" Caldron, a U.S. Army World War II veteran and citizen of my 17th Congressional District of Ohio.

After enlisting in the army on March 14, 1941, Tommy took part in the June 6, 1944, D-Day invasion of Europe, landing at Omaha Beach. He then went on to fight with exceptional valor in four major battles: Normandy, northern France, the Rhineland, and the Ardennes. Captured by the Germans during the Battle of the Bulge, Tommy spent the rest of the war as a prisoner in a German prisoner of war camp. After months of hardship as a POW, he was finally liberated by U.S. Army Sherman tanks. Tommy weighed a mere 98 pounds when he was liberated and spent the better part of the next 2 years recovering in hospitals throughout France and the United States. For his service, he was awarded 13 decorations, medals, and citations, including the Silver Star.

It is with the greatest honor that I rise today to pay tribute to a man that so selflessly served his country and the cause of freedom and liberty in the world. Such veterans stand for all that is good and righteous in the American character. Not only did Tommy serve his country well, but he also served the 17th District with distinction, as both a soldier and a citizen.

Again, Mr. Speaker, it is with great humiliation that I rise today to pay tribute to Thomas Caldron of my 17th Congressional District of Ohio.

A PRO-GROWTH AGENDA

HON. VIN WEBER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. WEBER. Mr. Speaker, I have been very disappointed that this year's deficit reduction efforts have not adequately addressed the problems of a softening economy. While the economy has slowed, we have debated a budget package based on tax increases that threaten to hasten and deepen a recession, rather than a set of incentives that will spur economic growth.

Today, I am happy to cosponsor with a number of my colleagues the Jobs, Growth, and Competitiveness Tax Act of 1990. Obviously, there will be no action on this legislation this year, but this proposal, along with related policies, will be at the center of our agenda for the next Congress, seeking to expand economic growth and create new job opportunities.

This legislation proposes a reinstatement of a 10-percent investment tax credit. Our pro-

posal would not be as broad as the previous ITC, and therefore would cost considerably less. The new ITC would cover machinery and equipment integral to producing products or energy, the cost of related research, and expenses for providing essential transportation, communications, and waste disposal services. It would not cover the things like office furniture and art work.

Enacting this legislation would spur productive investment in the United States, which is essential to jobs, growth and competitiveness. The Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 gave the United States one of the most competitive capital cost recovery systems in the world. But changes in the tax laws in that decade have increased the capital cost of investing in equipment by almost 23 percent.

In doing that, we undercut our competitiveness. If we are going to regain our competitive position in an increasingly interrelated world economy, we have to lower the cost of capital for our businesses.

We also need this legislation to help provide incentives that create jobs and spur economic growth. In the past 10 years, the work force has grown from 90 million to 110 million as a result of incentives for job creation and capital formation. It is our responsibility to see that the 1990's add not only more jobs and growth, but also more capital and modern equipment, so that real wages, real incomes, and capital formation can adequately support the new jobs.

We introduce this bill today as a signal of our future intentions, and I look forward to working with my colleagues to advance a pro-growth agenda that will accomplish these goals.

A TRIBUTE TO GENESIS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the occasion of Genesis' "Una Noche de Amor"—"A Night of Love"—to be held in Miami, FL on November 1. Proceeds from this fundraiser will go to benefit the Genesis homeless shelter for people with AIDS.

This residential complex functions as a centerpoint of services to those individuals afflicted with AIDS because it is located adjacent to Biscayne Bay and Mercy Hospital. The Catholic Archdiocese of Miami, under the leadership of Msgr. Bryan O. Walsh, developed the program, and is open to people of all faiths and creeds.

Open in October 1988, Genesis was the first and only comprehensive residential program of its kind in the south Florida area. To this day, Genesis remains one of only a few facilities in the Nation which seeks to develop a humane and reasonable alternative to costly hospitalization, as well as providing health services to those without a home or shelter. Genesis assists residents in their daily living activities, which includes serving them meals

and snacks, providing professional nursing care, as well as individual counseling and various support groups and family therapy. Spiritual counseling is available for those who desire it by clergy of all religious denominations, and an interdenominational chapel is located within the facility.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the following individuals associated with this event for their dedicated efforts to help those afflicted with AIDS: Maria Antonia and Eduardo Sampedro, gala chairpersons; Mirtica and Rene Garcia, coordinating chairpersons; Remedios and Fausto Diaz-Oliver and Rosario and Alberto Vadia, honorary chairpersons; Gloria and Jose Miguel Morales Gomez, Lauria de Ona, Blanca and Diego Suarez, host committee chairpersons; Magda Linscott, host committee coordinator; and the host committee members, Judith and Ernesto Alfonso, Dr. and Mrs. Fernando D. Armendi, Coquin de la Fuente, Ella and Max de Paula, Carolina Echarte, Gene Fangel, Emily Fernandez, Dr. and Mrs. Luis Fernandez Rocha, Dr. and Mrs. Enrique L. Forte, Amelie and Rene Garcia-Nunez, Tessi Garcia, Annie Laurie Goudie, Sylvia and Cecil Goudie, Julio and Rosy Hernandez-Rojo, La Venne Koontz, Ina and Luis Lauredo, Dr. Hilda G. Medel, Stella Molano, Elena and Efrain Montero, Dr. and Mrs. Neal A. Ninenberg, Mayte and Mike Norona, Esther Rodriguez, Rolando and Alina Rodriguez, Dr. and Mrs. Richard Rose, Ina and Teobaldo Rossell, Thais Sanchez, Mirtha and Orlando Sierra, Fifi and Pat Smith, Delores Smithies, Jeffrey Thrasher, Gladys Urquiza, and Maria and Ricardo Vadia.

KIMBERLY SHUTTLESWORTH OF SELMA, AL, HONORED AS ALL-STAR CHEERLEADER

HON. CLAUDE HARRIS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 26, 1990

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, a young constituent of mine, Kimberly Shuttlesworth of Selma, AL, has captured the Universal Cheerleaders Association's all-star cheerleader award that has earned her a trip to England. Chosen from among 200 cheerleaders statewide, 17-year-old Kimberly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Teddy Shuttlesworth and a senior at Dallas County High School, competed for a position on the all-star team during cheerleading camp at the University of Alabama. All-star selection was granted to only 12 girls in Alabama.

In today's cheerleading program, excellent physical conditioning is a primary requirement. Kimberly trained and competed in gymnastics for over 10 years which helped prepare her for the rigorous and disciplined activity of being a cheerleader.

Winning this competition will enable Kimberly to expand her horizons and to explore a foreign culture. Representing not only Dallas County but the whole State of Alabama, Kimberly and other members of the all-star team will travel to England in December for an 8-

day tour London and the environs. The highlight of the trip will be performing in the Lord Mayor of Westminster's New Year's Parade.

Kimberly is an exemplary student and an individual who has a promising future and who represents the best in America's youth. I am

proud of her accomplishments and wanted to share her successes and honors with my colleagues.

THOMAS J. ROBERTSON, JR.
U.S. SENATOR FROM ALABAMA

HON. CLAYTON HARRIS

U.S. SENATOR

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

October 26, 1990

Mr. HARRIS. I am pleased to announce that the Alabama State Department of Transportation has awarded a contract to the Alabama Department of Transportation for the construction of a new toll bridge over the Alabama River. The bridge will be located in the city of Montgomery and will provide a new route for traffic between the city and the surrounding areas. The bridge is expected to be completed by the end of the year and will provide a significant improvement in the transportation infrastructure of the area.

HON. NEAL ROSENBERG
U.S. SENATOR

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

October 26, 1990

Mr. ROSENBERG. I am pleased to announce that the U.S. Department of Education has awarded a contract to the U.S. Department of Education for the construction of a new toll bridge over the Alabama River. The bridge will be located in the city of Montgomery and will provide a new route for traffic between the city and the surrounding areas. The bridge is expected to be completed by the end of the year and will provide a significant improvement in the transportation infrastructure of the area.

A PROGRESSIVE AGENDA

HON. VIN WIDENER

U.S. SENATOR

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

October 26, 1990

Mr. WIDENER. I am pleased to announce that the U.S. Department of Education has awarded a contract to the U.S. Department of Education for the construction of a new toll bridge over the Alabama River. The bridge will be located in the city of Montgomery and will provide a new route for traffic between the city and the surrounding areas. The bridge is expected to be completed by the end of the year and will provide a significant improvement in the transportation infrastructure of the area.