

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

FAST-TRACK AUTHORITY IS
HARMFUL TO HAWAII

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the continuation of fast-track authority. Under fast track, Congress is severely limited in protecting the needs of America's workers, businesses, and industries.

Since trade impacts all people's lives and futures in ways far more severe than just the cost at the grocery store, it is imperative that Congress be able to look at any trade agreements in terms of what they will mean for the quality of life and what impacts they will have.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the RECORD testimony by Mr. John Roney, vice president of the Hawaii Sugar Planters Association on behalf of the U.S. sugar industry. Mr. Roney has provided one of the clearest and most concise statements as to what effects fast track is likely to have. I urge Members to read Mr. Roney's remarks and gain an understanding of how just one of many similar industries will be impacted.

The testimony follows:

TESTIMONY BY JOHN C. RONEY, VICE PRESIDENT, HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION

I am John C. Roney, Vice President and Washington Representative of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, and I appear before you today on behalf of my organization and the American Sugarbeet Growers Association, the American Sugar Cane League, the Florida Sugar Cane League, the Rio Grande Valley Sugar Growers, the U.S. Beet Sugar Association, and the U.S. Cane Refiners' Association. Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the U.S. sugar industry, I wish to commend you for convening this timely hearing on fast track authority and the North American Free Trade Agreement and thank you for providing us with the opportunity to testify.

SUMMARY

The U.S. sugar industry is one of the world's largest and is competitive, with a cost of production below the world average. As such, we would welcome the opportunity to compete in a genuinely free trade environment. We have, however, deep concerns with regard to the treatment of the U.S. sugar industry in a North American Free Trade Agreement and in the Uruguay Round of the GATT. We fear that the surrender of Congressional power implicit in fast track authority could result in U.S. negotiation of multilateral trade agreements that would severely damage our industry and others. We, therefore, urge Congress to restore its Constitutional "power to regulate commerce with foreign nations" (Article I, Section 8) and vote not to extend fast track authority.

In the case of the North American Free Trade Agreement, without sufficient safeguards a surge of sugar from Mexico would destroy the cost-free operation of the U.S.

sugar program and could theoretically replace as much as half of U.S. sugar production. In the case of the Uruguay Round, the Administration is considering a compromise agreement that would severely damage U.S. producers, while having minimal effect on the heavily subsidized producers in the European Community—the world's largest sugar producer and largest exporter of refined sugar, all of it dumped onto the world market well below the EC cost of production.

BACKGROUND

The U.S. sugar industry's substantial contribution to the U.S. economy is well documented. Sugar accounts for about half of the U.S. caloric sweetener market which was estimated in 1989 to be generating \$18.5 billion in annual revenues and over 361,000 fulltime jobs.

In addition to its importance on a national level, portions of the U.S. sugar industry are crucial to the health of State and local economies. In Hawaii, for example, sugar is the State's third largest industry, generating over \$350 million in revenues and 17,600 jobs. Hawaii's sugar workers receive higher wages and benefits than any other agricultural workers in the world, and are, by far, the most productive. Hawaii's yields of sugar per acre are always among the highest in the world and its 1990 output of 152 tons of sugar per worker was the highest by a wide margin, more than 10 times the levels of most developing-country sugar producers. In addition, the cane fiber burned by Hawaii's sugar mills provides an inexpensive, clean burning, renewable source of more than 10 percent of the State's electricity; residents on the island of Kauai rely on the sugar industry for half of their electricity.

The U.S. sugar industry is a large and efficient one by world standards. Only four countries surpass our annual level of sugar production which has recently averaged about 6 million metric tons. The U.S. sugar industry's competitiveness is demonstrated by studies published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and others that show our costs of production to be below the world average (Chart 1).

Despite its efficiency, the U.S. sugar industry has required government action to protect its producers from imports of sugar from the residual, and highly distorted, so-called "world market" for sugar. Prices on this market, which is thinly traded and dominated by sugar dumped by highly subsidized producers, have recently been running as low as 8 cents per pound of raw sugar—less than half the world average cost of production and several cents below the production costs of even the world's lowest cost producers.

The U.S. sugar program provides, as a safety net for U.S. producers, a support level which has been frozen since 1985 at 18 cents per pound, raw value. Far from guaranteeing a profit for farmers, this support level is more than three cents below USDA's most recent estimate of the average U.S. cost of sugar production. Moreover, the recently enacted 1990 Farm Bill mandates no increase from 18 cents for another five years.

The U.S. sugar program has been run since 1985 at no cost to U.S. taxpayers, and Con-

gress has mandated that it continue to be so run through the life of the 1991-95 program. The stable U.S. supplies fostered by the program have benefited American consumers as well as farmers. Retail sugar prices increased less than 7 percent during the decade of the 1980's, while general price inflation exceeded 50 percent. Meanwhile, a USDA survey last fall showed U.S. retail sugar prices are 22 percent below the average prices paid by consumers in the other developed countries surveyed. Furthermore, USDA data showed U.S. retail sugar prices as a percent of income to be tied for the lowest of all countries surveyed. (Charts 2 and 3.)

THE NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

The U.S. sugar industry does not yet have a position for, or against, a North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), because the treatment of sugar under such an agreement apparently has not yet been addressed by U.S. Government negotiators or analysts. We are, however, deeply concerned that a NAFTA without appropriate provisions on sugar could have unfair, dire consequences for our industry.

The U.S. International Trade Commission study on U.S.-Mexico free trade released last February evaluated the potential effects on a number of U.S. agricultural products, but ignored sugar. This was a serious omission, because Mexico is the world's eighth largest sugar producer and the seventh largest consumer. Mexico's production averaged close to 4 million metric tons per year in the mid-1980's, but has dropped off to about 3.4 million the past several years. Still, Mexico's production level is more than half that of the United States.

Like the United States, Mexico is currently a net importer of sugar. But, unlike the United States, Mexico was a net exporter a few years ago and imports only refined, rather than raw, sugar. Mexico has imported an average of 1 million tons of refined sugar this year and last, but only about a fourth of that has come from the U.S., by way of our re-export program; much of the remainder has come from the European Community. A free-trade arrangement with Mexico should provide expanded opportunity for U.S. refined sugar exports.

In Mexico, where labor and government-imposed environmental standards and other social-benefit costs are much lower than in the U.S., producers are guaranteed only 11 cents per pound of sugar, compared with the U.S. support level of 18 cents. Technically, under a free trade arrangement, Mexico could ship all of its domestically produced sugar to the United States for our higher minimum price, and satisfy its own needs with sugar imported from the world dump market.

A surge in imports of Mexican sugar would flood the U.S. market, drive the domestic price to well below the support level, and make the cost-free operation of the U.S. sugar program impossible. About half of U.S. sugar production would be displaced, and government costs for sugar forfeited from the loan program would be high. Local and regional economic costs from the elimination of large segments of the U.S. industry would be even higher.

* 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.

Though we have found no U.S. government analysis to quantify these costs, we have noted with considerable alarm a study on U.S.-Mexico free trade commissioned by the U.S. Council of the Mexico-U.S. Business Committee (performed by the Peat Marwick accounting firm). The study predicted that, of 44 sectors of the U.S. economy examined, "sugar refining" would suffer the greatest losses, by far. The sugar refining industry's pace of decline for both output and employment was predicted to be several times greater than for the second and third biggest losers—the fruit and vegetable and electronic component sectors. And, the study made no mention of the obvious related losses for the sugarcane growers and processors, the sugarbeet growers, and the many industries that supply U.S. cane and beet growers and processors.

Clearly, the U.S. sugar industry, as a world cost-competitive one, could not support any multilateral trade agreement that would lead to its demise. We would hope the Administration's negotiators would not propose an agreement that would allow the destruction of our industry, or that, if they did so, our elected officials in the U.S. Congress would have the power to amend such an unfavorable agreement.

Although it is a net importer of sugar, Mexico continues to enjoy a share of the U.S. import quota, albeit a small one of 0.4 percent. Canada is a much smaller producer—only about 110,000 tons per year—and a much larger net importer, but enjoys a 1.1 percent share of the U.S. import quota. While the terms are not specified in the existing U.S.-Canada free trade agreement, Canada has apparently agreed to limit its exports to the U.S. to this historical 1.1 percent share.

A NAFTA that would limit Mexico's and Canada's shares of U.S. sugar imports to their traditional levels would be acceptable to the U.S. sugar industry. On the other hand, a NAFTA that did not place limits on exports of sugar by Mexico into the U.S. market, could prove to be disastrous for the U.S. sugar industry, its customers, and its suppliers.

FAST TRACK AUTHORITY

The U.S. sugar industry is opposed to the extension of fast track authority, for a number of reasons that we find quite compelling.

1. Congress' responsibility to establish trade policy is explicit in the Constitution, which states in Article 1, Section 8: "The Congress shall have the power to regulate commerce with other nations." We regard the active and aggressive participation of the Congress in trade negotiations to be an essential element of our democratic process. This amounts to a Constitutional matter of separation and balance of powers. Fast track authority, as it has been utilized since its adoption, is inconsistent with Congressional responsibility.

Trade negotiations are moving beyond simple tariff reductions and into discussion of concessions that could require modification, or even nullification of existing domestic laws. Without the ability of Congress to address potentially damaging flaws in the final trade package through the amendment process, the U.S. sugar industry, and many others could suffer severe and unjust economic damage.

2. Multilateral trade agreements can be negotiated without fast track authority. We have attached a list of 25 multilateral agreements that have been passed without U.S. fast track authority since 1960 (Table 1). Fast track authority would appear to be an unnecessary encumbrance on the Congress,

particularly with regard to a negotiation such as the NAFTA which involves only one or two foreign countries.

3. Fast track authority actually puts U.S. negotiators at a tactical disadvantage. In the context of the Uruguay Round negotiations, the European Community's negotiators do not have fast track authority. As we have seen, any potential concession by EC negotiators has been subject to the prior approval, or nullification, by the elected representatives of the 12 member states. The EC countries' current inability to agree to any meaningful reform of its Common Agricultural Policy, as a prelude to substantive Uruguay Round agricultural reforms, provide a case in point.

While EC negotiators have the treat of disapproval influencing their decisions on each potential concession, the non-elected officials who are entrusted with representing U.S. interests and are empowered with fast-track authority could, essentially, make a variety of concessions with the knowledge they need only sell the final total package to the U.S. Congress. Clearly, negotiators such as the EC's, who are perceived as having a greater "burden" of accountability and are, therefore, less capable of concessions, would have a tactical advantage.

4. Experience suggests that U.S. agriculture in general, and imported commodities such as sugar in particular, will be subject to unfair concessions in multilateral trade negotiations.

In the Uruguay Round, for example, the clear intent of the Administration has been to gain access for U.S. services and protection for U.S. intellectual properties in the developing world, in return for which we will grant the developing countries increased access for their agricultural exports to our market. U.S. willingness to allow "special and differential" GATT treatment for developing countries is an additional cause for concern. The tradeoffs are apparently being made without much consideration of each sector's relative efficiency levels and genuine comparative advantages.

The Administration's acknowledged willingness to sacrifice all or much of the U.S. sugar industry is a frustrating and baffling case in point. In response to the subsidized foreign exports which were taking away traditional U.S. agricultural export markets, the Administration, appropriately, has aggressively spent billions each year on export enhancement (EEP) and marketing loan programs. These programs push a number of U.S. commodities onto the world export markets at prices well below U.S. costs of production in order to protect U.S. producers and help them reclaim export markets that were lost unfairly.

In contrast, the U.S. sugar program costs the Treasury nothing, and simply protects the relatively efficient U.S. producers from dumped exports by heavily subsidized foreign sugar producers. The sugar program, and other similar ones, are essentially a mirror image for U.S. net-import commodities of the EEP and marketing loan programs designed to protect producers of U.S. net-export commodities. Nonetheless, the Administration seems determined to surrender its protections for U.S. producers of net-import commodities, regardless of whether they are competitive or not.

Though Administration officials have frequently been heard to characterize the U.S. sugar industry as being extravagantly supported by the U.S. government, USDA's own calculation of U.S. relative "aggregate measures of support" (the net societal cost of a

commodity program) for 1986-88 shows sugar to be well down the list, below the costs for rice, sorghum, wheat, and corn (Chart 4). Even at that, the sugar program cost is overblown, since it was based on a spurious comparison of the U.S. market price to a meaningless world dump market price that, for that period, averaged only 7.6 cents per pound.

5. If fast track authority is in effect, we will be extremely concerned about likely Uruguay Round concessions that would severely damage sugar and other U.S. net-import commodities, such as dairy, cotton, and peanuts.

For example, the Administration has all but conceded the hard-won GATT waiver that permits it to utilize its "Section 22" authority to limit imports that would jeopardize the operation of U.S. commodity programs. Since its enactment in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, Section 22 safeguards have been used not just for sugar, dairy, cotton, and peanuts, but also for eight other commodities, including wheat, barley, oats and rye. The loss of this protection could make the cost-free operation of programs such as sugar and peanuts impossible, and could drive up the cost of other commodity programs.

In the absence of fast-track authority, the Congress would be far better positioned to ensure that the Administration not surrender this waiver without a like concession from our trading partners, such as EC abandonment of its variable levy system on imports.

The U.S. sugar industry's concerns focus on its very modest level of support relative to heavily subsidized foreign producers such as those in the European Community. The EC's average support level for sugar producers is about 33 cents per pound, refined basis, 50 percent above the U.S. support level and well above the EC's cost of production.

In Brussels last December, the United States agreed to discuss as a possible Uruguay Round compromise, the "Hellstrom Proposal," which would call for across-the-board 30-percent cuts in price supports, import barriers, and export subsidies. If such an agreement were put into effect, with producers in the EC and the U.S. subject to identical percentage reductions, the EC producers would still enjoy support levels 50 percent above U.S. producers'. Worse yet, EC producers would still enjoy a support level above their cost of production, while U.S. producers' support level would be pushed even further down below their costs.

The result would be considerable, unfair damage to U.S. sugar producers, and very little, if any, harm to EC production. Despite repeated requests, the Administration has provided our industry with no detailed analysis of the potential effects of a Uruguay Round agreement on U.S. and foreign sugar. Other studies, however, reinforce our concerns.

A recent Iowa State University study, performed in cooperation with USDA, compared the potential effects of a Uruguay Round compromise similar to the Hellstrom Proposal to a "baseline" scenario (i.e., the absence of an agreement) and concluded that, for the United States: "Higher receipts for most crops are completely offset by large reductions in sugar prices and production, leaving total crop receipts nearly the same as those in the baseline." The study, meanwhile, predicted less than a 3 percent decline in EC sugar production, and only a modest decline in EC sugar exports.

A recent study by Landell Mills Commodities of London on the effect on sugar of the

Hellstrom-proposed 30 percent cuts reached similar conclusions: a major reduction in U.S. sugar production, with only minimal impact on EC sugar production and exports.

We asked the Administration in early March for its response and/or reassurances with regard to the Iowa State study but have received none yet. We will ask for its reaction to the Landell Mills study as well.

With the lack of accountability implicit in fast track authority, however, the U.S. sugar industry fears that the Administration will continue to consider itself empowered to concede certain sectors of the U.S. economy without taking their concerns, or the concerns of interested elected officials, into account.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, the U.S. sugar industry urges you and the distinguished Members of this Committee to oppose the extension of fast track authority and to be vigilant with regard to the treatment of our industry in the North American Free Trade Agreement.

TEXACO NAMED "MULTINATIONAL COMPANY OF THE YEAR"

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize today Texaco's Latin America and West Africa Division which was recently named by the Coral Gables Chamber of Commerce's Committee of 21 as Multinational Company of the Year for 1990.

Texaco's Latin America and West Africa Division has increased employment in Coral Gables by one-third to 240 workers, since C. Robert Black became its president in 1987. The \$5 billion a year operation is now the largest among over 100 multinational companies who have established their Latin American corporate headquarters in the Coral Gables area. It directs over 6,000 employees throughout Latin America.

The Coral Gables Chamber of Commerce Committee of 21 includes 10 local chamber members and 10 representatives of multinational firms. In selecting Texaco for this honor for the second time, the committee cited Texaco for its strong support of cultural events as well as the University of Miami.

The international ball is an annual event held by the committee of 21 and the economic development board of the city of Coral Gables to recognize the major contribution multinational companies have made to the Coral Gables area. Coral Gables' multinational community is composed of many other prominent corporations including ABC News, American Express, Bank of Tokyo, Delta Airlines, Dow Chemical Latin America, Dow Corning Inter-America, Eastman Kodak Co., Hyundai Corp., IBM, ITT, Sheraton Corp., Norwegian Cruise Lines, Rockwell International, and Uniroyal Chemical Co.

Coral Gables' Economic Development Board assists companies needing additional information on the benefits of the area. Development Director Cathy Swanson works with the other board members who include: Chairman Robert B. Knight; Vice Chairman Bent H. Kaaber; Albert H. Friedman of Norther Trust

Bank; Marcial I. Garcia of Allied Roofing; and James R. Hawn of Texaco.

The committee of 21 includes Chairman Tom Chagin, Jim Barker, George Corrigan, Ron Robison, Timothy Blake, Ed Russo, Chip Withers, Karl Steene, Bob Baughman, Allan Heard, and Alternate Ron Shuffield. Multinational representatives include Michael Fernandez of American Express; Hans Koltus of Kloster Cruise Lines; Jacobus C. Kruten of Nedlloyd Lines; Donald O'Hare of American Airlines; Robert L. Ross of LAAD; Alexander Tar of Amed International; Ray Atkinson of Ralston Purina; Joseph Becerra of E & G, Inc.; C. Robert Black of Texaco; Ernesto Ramon of Dow Chemical-Latin America; Michael Chen of JDC America; and Alternates Enrique Martinez of Rohm & Haas Co.; and Debbie Phillips of Pan American Airways.

The economic development board and the committee of 21 should be commended for the excellent job they have performed in helping make Coral Gables and the Miami area a major gateway between Latin America and the United States.

JOHN TOWER

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, in the May 3, 1991, editions of the Washington Post, Gary Hart paid tribute to his former Senate colleague, John Tower. Senator Hart is to be commended for this literary endeavor which pictured Senator Tower as few Americans could have known him. I request that the Washington Post article be reprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[From the Washington Post, May 3, 1991]

JOHN TOWER, RIP

(BY GARY HART)

John Tower did not speak to me for six years. At least I have no recollection of it. Those were my first six years in the Senate, not an overpopulated institution, and his disdain (or so it seemed at the time) was even more remarkable for the fact that we were both members of one of the more fraternal of the Senate committees, the Armed Services Committee.

Occasionally, pained by his calculated frostiness, I dismissed it as his disregard for younger, newer members who were Democrats and who had worked for George McGovern. Since I was guilty of all those shortcomings, it made some sense. Besides, even then, John Tower was notable for a reserve and aloofness bordering on unpleasantness.

But, in this, as in much about John Tower, I was wrong. I came to believe he was an extremely shy man. This is heresy to a capital and a nation which still harbor a cartoon stereotype for successful politicians, all polyester, gall, cigars and teeth. But there he was for 24 years, a short, professional, Republican man in English suits with a gold cigarette case representing, in the Senate of the United States, a big state full of big Democratic men in cowboy boots.

Of all the sins he may or may not have committed, this was, I suspect, the greatest; he simply didn't fit the category he was supported to fit. Before coming to the Senate, I

had heard and accepted the truism that success in Texas politics was intimately connected with corrupt relations with the "oil industry," and particularly so in John's case. But then there was the matter of the car. He drove an early '70s awful faded green Dodge. It was ugly and too big for him, but hardly the vehicle of a man on the take. (Unless, of course, all those oily-palmed payoffs went into English suits and fancy cigarette cases.)

John Tower, in the last great contest of his life, was not well served by the institutions of government of the country he served and loved. One must finally believe that a new president starting at the peak of his powers could have served notice on the barons even of the opposition party that this was the secretary of defense he wanted and the secretary of defense he would have. Additional political capital might have been required to be spent, but sadly it was not.

As to the Senate, I served there long enough and still cherish it enough to believe that each senator finally casts controversial votes on the basis of conscience. But conscience does not split along partisan lines. Why was John's purported personal behavior more shocking to Democrats than to Republicans? For myself, I would have voted for him. (I write this with full awareness of all its ironies and equally full expectation of the pathetic puns it will give rise to.) He would have been an excellent Republican secretary of defense. I worked with John Tower for 12 years, and I traveled with him on a number of official trips. I never saw him treat any woman in his presence with anything but respect and courtesy, and even old-fashioned courtliness.

The one occasion that does return to mind with frequency occurred in Geneva in 1985. I had gone there to try to find out if there was even a faint prospect for progress in the stagnant, desultory START talks. John was, by then, one of our principal negotiators. One evening I was dining alone in a small restaurant across from the Hotel de Ville in the old city of Geneva, and John and two of his daughters (including Marian who tragically perished with her father) passed by on their way to a table upstairs. Presently one of the daughters came down with an insistent invitation that I join them.

I declined on the ground that the young ladies had only a few days to spend with their father, but did join them afterward for coffee. They were, together, much different from what I had expected—the daughters vivacious and engaging, their father warm, affectionate and very human. It was a familiar but arresting scene for a father with a daughter much their age.

Based on my conversations with John Tower in Geneva, I have a personal theory that he was a political man managing, late in his career, as complex a transition as one can make, from fierce ideological partisan to patriot and internationalist. I like to believe, in spite of his unfair handling by a highly partisan system, he finally made it.

I'm told his memorial service in Washington was attended by only one, or possibly two Senate Democrats. I deeply regret I was not there.

CONGRESS SHOULD OPPOSE FAST TRACK, PROTECT U.S. HEALTH AND SAFETY LAWS

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, the following is a speech made by Joan Claybrook, president of Public Citizen, on the organization's opposition to extension of the administration's fast-track negotiating authority. Ms. Claybrook has been a leader on consumer, environmental, and food safety issues for many years, and in her remarks cautions Congress about agreeing to a take it or leave it process which severely limits congressional and citizen input and review. I urge my colleagues to read her thoughtful and insightful remarks.

STATEMENT OF JOAN CLAYBROOK, PRESIDENT, PUBLIC CITIZEN

For the broad coalition of grassroots and national citizens' groups opposing fast track—consumer, environmental, religious, farm, labor, educational, human rights—stopping fast track extension is a top priority.

It must be our priority because fast track means cutting citizens' concerns and citizen input out of trade policy-making. By keeping Congress out of the early stages of trade agreements and then forcing Congress into a take it or leave it situation at the end—fast track means very little Congressional impact over the contents of trade agreements.

And as we are all too aware, trade agreements are not just about tariffs anymore. Trade agreements, under the concept of non-tariff barriers, are about all of our domestic laws—health, safety, environment, agriculture. Basically any government regulation or fiscal involvement from tax credits to funding for tree planting that could have an economic impact is at stake—basically all of domestic laws.

At Public Citizen, we are particularly concerned about fast tracked trade agreements effects on health and safety law. We have seen with past fast tracked agreements and with the draft of GATT, how the Administration is using fast track—existing environmental and consumer laws are undermined and any further initiatives stifled.

And the upcoming vote on fast track is of broad importance. It is not just about the proposed agreement with Mexico, it is about fast track extension generally for two more years—fast track for GATT and any other agreement that the Administration negotiates within that period.

For a group like Public Citizen—which works on consumer and environmental issues, what is really at stake then is giving total control and authority over trade policy to an administration that has had as its agenda getting rid of the laws and programs that ensure the citizens of this country have safe food, a clean environment, and health and safety protections guaranteed by its government.

As you will hear at this forum today, the Canadian agreement rushed through Congress on a fast track in 1988 has already seriously undermined environmental and consumer protections on both sides of the border. It has resulted in massive job losses in Canada, whose wage and labor standards are higher than those in the U.S.

The GATT draft—and you should each get a copy of the selected portions of it with an analysis memo attached available here today—was negotiated under previous fast track authority.

It is difficult to believe what the Administration negotiators did with that fast track authority. It is difficult to imagine extension of that authority considering the evidence contained in this GATT draft of how it has been used. And by the way, major aspects of the directives for GATT that Congress passed with the 1988 Trade Act that last extended fast track were not followed. Although that is certainly not news to anyone, it seems timely to mention it considering Mr. Gephardt's announcement yesterday that despite his recognition that the GATT objectives were not followed and that the Mexican agreement raises many environmental and labor concerns he thinks everything will be OK as long as Congress passes a sense of Congress resolution with negotiating directives.

But back to GATT—in the GATT draft, national sovereignty to set and enforce health and safety standards is undermined. Under an expansive definition of "technical barrier to trade," and in a special section of the agricultural text on food safety, U.S. laws will be exposed to challenge as trade barriers if U.S. laws are higher than generally lower international standards. Even if no standards exist, the U.S. can be challenged to prove why its laws are not trade barriers. Unlike the GATT now in effect, which is being used by Mexico to challenge the U.S. Marine Mammal Protection Act as a trade barrier, this draft GATT puts the burden of proof on the country with the challenged standards—not on the challenger.

Citizen access and influence on standard setting and adjudication is removed from our current open process, which allows full citizen participation and shipped overseas and behind closed doors. For instance, challenges are decided in secret by a panel of other GATT members. Food safety standards are set by Codex Alimentarius in Rome by a roomful of Commerce Department and other bureaucrats from across the world.

Further, the whole GATT mechanism extends to state and local law—a colleague of ours has just returned from GATT where he found that negotiators have just completed the language missing from the current draft that will require signatory countries to force state and local compliance with GATT terms.

No matter what issues particularly concern you: American businesses getting fair access to other markets, jobs shifting to countries to take advantage of the effective subsidy that low environmental and labor standards create, the ability to promote demand for American products through "Buy America" or state procurement laws . . . whatever it is, GATT specifically and today's trade agreements generally will effect it. By cutting you out of trade agreements, fast track takes away your ability to ensure that issue is treated in the way that is best for Americans.

Fast track is an outrage! The fact of the matter is that trade agreements under fast track were meant to be the new secret weapon for the Administration to get done what Congress had either already rejected or would be expected to reject.

Because fast track eliminates the potential for congressional checks or balances through amendments, Administration negotiators know they can link domestic deregulatory proposals to legitimate trade propos-

als and then ram the whole package through Congress.

Fast track allows the Administration to achieve in Geneva what it couldn't accomplish in Congress. And because foreign countries are actually doing the dirty work, by challenging our laws or forcing compliance with damaging terms of trade agreements, the Administration can keep its fingerprints away from the scene of the crime.

This limitation on congressional debate and review is efficiency in the grand tradition of a monarchy—but we elected George Bush, we did not inherit King George.

The Administration portrays regular congressional review as 'too messy.' Yet in the 16 years since fast track was initiated by President Richard Nixon, Congress has approved 89 multilateral agreements on complex and controversial topics, including arms control, taxes, trade, and the environment—without any fast track procedure. In fact, only three agreements have ever been approved by Congress under fast track.

Over 250 consumer, environmental, and other citizens groups have joined together to fight fast track. Please also be certain to pick up a copy of the letter all of the groups have signed onto in support of the Dorgan and Hollings resolution. By letting the citizens of this country know what is at stake, these groups have energized the grassroots. Citizens across this country—through the calls and mailings of the coalition of groups—know what the fast track vote is about. That voting to stop fast track is Congress' only opportunity to do something about the environmental, consumer and employment havoc that fast tracked trade agreements will do to the people of this country.

Do not get me wrong, we want trade agreements—but we want agreements that are good for the people of this country—not just good for big business, or good just for multinational corporations, or just good to whom-ever also has the ear of the Administration.

If the Administration negotiates trade agreements that can only get Congressional approval when shoved down Congress' throat on fast track—those are not going to be good trade agreements. If the Administration does a good job consulting with Congress and negotiates accordingly, it won't need a fast track and those will be agreements which will be good for America and Americans.

THE VICTIMS JUSTICE ACT OF 1991

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced the Victims Justice Act of 1991, a comprehensive bill aimed at helping the forgotten element in the criminal justice system—the victim. We spend most of our time attempting to deal with the criminal, but far too little on the victim. This legislation attempts to change that.

The Victims Justice Act of 1991 would ensure a steady increase, above inflation, of the amount of Federal funds available for both victims compensation and assistance programs for the future. These funds, I must point out, come from the criminals, not from taxpayers. The Crime Victims Fund, administered by the Justice Department's Office for Victims of

Crime, is collected from convicted criminals, and thus rightfully belongs to the victims.

The act includes a number of provisions that will provide more money to victims:

First, the bill removes the current \$150 million cap from the Crime Victims Fund.

Second, it eliminates the sunset provisions that would have ended the fund in three years.

Third, it provides for a steady 10 percent minimum increase per year in the funds to be spent on compensation and assistance programs.

Fourth, it streamlines the fund so that the funded programs will always receive the same percentage of what is available.

Fifth, it creates a pocket of reserve funds for years where collections are below the previous year.

Sixth, it speeds up the distribution of assistance funds so those programs don't have to wait until halfway through the year.

I would like to note my appreciation for those groups and individuals who worked with my staff to craft this important legislation. They include: Dr. Jane Burnley, director of the Office for Victims of Crime; Marlene Young and John Stein of the National Organization for Victims of Crime; Lucy Friedman, director of the Victims Services Center in New York; Dan Eddy of the National Association of Crime Victims Compensation Boards; and, numerous other experts and advocates, including the National Victim Center.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to explain why this bill is so important and what it would mean. Currently, according to the Justice Department, only one in nine crime victims receives outside help from assistance programs. The bill would provide additional resources to expand assistance programs including rape crisis centers, shelters for abused spouses, and other emergency services. It would provide more assistance to historically underserved victims such as families in crime-ridden urban areas and those on Indian reservations. It would help create more important partnerships between private nonprofit programs and prosecutors and police departments. And it will increase compensation for victims including medical costs, counseling expenses, and lost wages.

I am also including here a section-by-section analysis. I urge my colleagues to support the Victims Justice Act of 1991.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF THE "VICTIMS JUSTICE ACT OF 1991" WITH COMMENTARY

SECTION 1. Short Title. Provides that the short titles of the bill is the "Victims Justice Act of 1991."

SECTION 2. Crime Victims Fund.

§2(a) repeals §1402(c) of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (hereinafter referred to as the "1984 Act").

Commentary: §1402(c) provided a ceiling limit of \$150,000,000 for the Fund for fiscal years 1990 through 1994, with the first \$2,200,000 above that ceiling used for administrative costs of the judicial branch and the remaining excess being deposited in the general fund of the treasury. The subsection also included a sunset provision of fiscal year 1994 for deposits made in the Fund. Proposed §2(a) therefore effectively removes the Fund's ceiling and sunset provision (judicial branch administrative costs are provided for in §2(b)(1) below).

§2(b)(1) amends §1402(d)(2) of the 1984 Act, which provides for allocations from the Fund, by implementing a distribution formula as follows:

§2(b)(2)(A)(i) provides that seven percent of the total funds deposited in a fiscal year shall be available for grants under §1404A, which are provided through the Secretary of Health and Human Services under §4(d) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act;

§2(b)(2)(A)(ii) provides that four percent shall be available for grants under §1404(c)(1), which are for training and technical services to victim assistance programs and for financial support of services to victims of Federal crime by victim assistance programs; and,

§2(b)(2)(A)(iii) provides that the remainder, 89 percent, shall be available in equal amounts for grants under §1403, which are for crime victim compensation programs, and under §1404(a), which are for crime victim assistance programs.

Commentary: §1402(d)(2) of the 1984 Act provides a complex formula for distribution of the funds depending on the amount deposited in the Fund. For example, the first \$100,000,000 is divided into a four-way percentage formula, the next \$5,500,000 is set aside for a child abuse prevention and treatment program, the sums above \$105,500,000 but not in excess of \$110,000,000 are set aside for particular assistance programs, and the sums above \$110,000,000 are further divided into a three-way percentage formula.

Proposed §2(b)(1) provides a simplified percentage formula that retains at all levels the effective relative allocated percentages of the 1984 Act when the Fund is in excess of \$110,000,000.

§2(b)(1), at (2)(B), also allows the Director to retain any amount in excess of 110 percent of the total deposited in the previous fiscal year as a reserve for those years in which there is a shortfall in the Fund, provided that the reserve not exceed \$20,000,000.

It also provides, at (2)(C), that the first \$6,200,000 above \$150,000,000 deposited in the Fund through fiscal year 1995, and for the first \$3,000,000 for each fiscal year thereafter, be available to the judicial branch for administrative costs.

Commentary: Proposed §2(b)(1) authorizes the Director of the Office for Victims of Crime to keep in reserve funds above 110 percent of the total deposits of the previous year. The intent of the reserve is to ensure that in years in which there is a shortfall in deposits from the previous year, additional funds would still be available to maintain the previous allocation levels. By requiring that the reserves be collected only from deposits above 110 percent, the intent is to provide a steady annual growth in the size of the Fund accounting for inflation before excess funds can be held in reserve. Proposed §2(b)(1) also limits the reserve to \$20,000,000.

In addition, proposed §2(b)(1) provides that in fiscal years 1992 through 1995, the first \$6,200,000 deposited in the Fund above \$150,000,000 be available for administrative costs of the judicial branch for collecting fines. After fiscal year 1995, the amount available for this purpose decreases to \$3,000,000 per year. These allocations are intended to fund operations and computers for the U.S. Courts Fine Center in Raleigh, North Carolina, and other pilot districts. Increased funds are provided for the first four fiscal years for one-time purchases of computer and data processing equipment. The Fine Center will increase the judicial branch's ability to assess and collect fines from defendants.

§2(b)(2) provides conforming cross-reference changes.

SECTION 3. Percentage Change in Crime Victim Compensation Formula. Amends §1403(a)(1) of the 1984 Act to increase the Federal share of victim compensation programs from 40 percent to 45 percent of the amounts awarded by each program during the preceding fiscal year.

Commentary: Proposed §3 provides an allowed increase from 40 percent to 45 percent of the victims compensation programs that can be funded by the Fund. This five percent increase reflects the five percent allowable administrative costs provided for in proposed §4, and is intended to ensure that compensation program payouts do not decrease as a result of §4.

SECTION 4. Administrative Costs For Crime Victim Compensation. Amends §1403(a) of the 1984 Act by allowing up to five percent of a victim compensation program grant to be used for administrative costs.

Commentary: Proposed §4 is intended to provide limited sums from the Fund for administrative costs incurred by state compensation programs.

SECTION 5. Relationship of Crime Victim Compensation To Certain Federal Programs. Amends §1403 of the 1984 Act by adding a new subsection (e) to provide that victim compensation not be considered as funds that a Federal or federally financed state or local program would otherwise pay.

Commentary: Proposed §5 is intended to ensure that compensation programs are available as the funds of last resort, and thus cannot be required to supplant Medicaid, Veterans' Administration, CHAMPUS, or other similarly available funds.

SECTION 6. Use of Unspent §1402(d)(2) Money. Amends §1404(a)(1) of the 1984 Act by allowing the Director to use unspent compensation funds for assistance programs in either the year such funds are not spent or in the following year.

Commentary: The intent of proposed §6 is to allow the Director to make payments to assistance programs using unspent compensation funds from the previous year. Under the current scheme, such payments can only be made in the current fiscal year after compensation funds are paid. Thus, assistance funds may not become available until midway or later through the fiscal year. By allowing the Director to use previous year unspent compensation funds, assistance payments can commence at the beginning of the fiscal year.

SECTION 7. Underserved Victims. Amends §1404(a) of the 1984 Act by adding a new paragraph (6) requiring crime victim assistance administrators to give particular attention to children who are victims of violent street crime.

Commentary: Proposed §7 is intended to ensure that state assistance program administrators give particular attention to children who are victims of violent street crime.

SECTION 8. Grants for Demonstration Projects. Amends §1404(c)(1)(A) of the 1984 Act to include demonstration projects.

Commentary: Proposed §8 is intended to explicitly allow the Director to make grants for demonstration projects as well as for training and technical assistance.

SECTION 9. Administrative Costs For Crime Victim Assistance. Amends §1404(b) of the 1984 Act by allowing up to five percent of a victim assistance program grant to be used by a state administrator for administrative costs.

Commentary: Proposed §9 is intended to provide limited sums from the Fund for ad-

ministrative costs incurred by state assistance programs.

SECTION 10. Change of Due Date For Required Report. Amends §1407(g) of the 1984 Act to make biannual reports due on May 31.

Commentary: Under the 1984 Act, the reports from the Office of Victims of Crime are due Congress on December 31. However, states typically do not provide that Office the required information until several months into the calendar year. Proposed §10 would postpone the due date until midway through the year to conform with the states' schedules.

SECTION 11. Maintenance of Effort. Amends §1405 of the 1984 Act by adding a new subsection (h) to require grantees to certify that no grant funds will be used to supplant available State and local funds, but rather would supplement those otherwise available funds.

Commentary: Proposed §10 is intended to ensure that state administrators do not use allocations from the Fund to supplant otherwise state or local assistance or compensation funds.

ZIMMER PRAISES MORRIS COUNTY BUSINESS LEADER

HON. DICK ZIMMER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. ZIMMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of New Jersey's leading citizens, Morris County Chamber of Commerce Small Business Person of the Year Award winner, Robert W. Landmesser.

As the owner, president, and CEO of Advanced Environmental Technology Corporation in Flanders, NJ, Mr. Landmesser embodies the entrepreneurial vision and spirit that are the foundation of American business.

Mr. Landmesser's personal drive and his ability to gain expertise in a rapidly developing field have enabled him to build one of the Nation's largest and most respected environmental management firms in just 15 years.

Beginning with a modest initial investment and a used pickup truck, Mr. Landmesser has taken AETC from a two-man enterprise that operated out of a garage to nationwide business with nearly 400 employees.

A dedicated environmentalist, Mr. Landmesser owes his success to his commitment to customer service and his boundless energy. While becoming the leader of a multi-million dollar corporation, Mr. Landmesser has maintained the highest level of professional integrity and has been an active and dependable member of his community.

Morris County and New Jersey are proud to have such a remarkable citizen. I applaud the Chamber of Commerce for honoring someone who truly exemplifies the American Dream.

A TRIBUTE TO THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CUBAN AMERICAN WOMEN

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, the National Association of Cuban-American Women [NACAW] was established in 1977 to provide direct services to Cuban-American and other Hispanic women. Founded by Dr. Ana Maria Perera, NACAW's philosophy is that Hispanic women in the United States can achieve their absolute potential by joining forces and taking advantage of available resources.

On May 20, 1991, the National Association of Cuban-American Women will host its eighth annual dinner honoring five women whose lifetime accomplishments have contributed to the advancement of Hispanics in the United States. This year, NACAW is recognizing Dr. Antonia Novello, Surgeon General of the United States; Sara Barcelo Castany, editor-in-chief of Vanidades and Harper's Bazaar in Spanish; Rita Esquivel, director of the Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs at the Department of Education; Judith Gascue Mouton, director of International Finance, Planning and Control of Marriott Corporations; and Iris Martinez Arroyo, director of Bilingual Education Programs in the State of New Jersey. The key note speaker will be Michael G. Kozak, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs.

NACAW strives to increase awareness among its constituents of numerous opportunities provided by local, State, and Federal agencies and by private sector. NACAW's extends its membership to Hispanic women all over the United States.

I am pleased to recognize the board members of NACAW: Josefina A. Lago, president; Julieta N. Valls, vice president; Julieta Noyes, secretary; and Sarah Dan, treasurer. I congratulate the five recipients of this prestigious award and commend the National Association of Cuban American Women, and especially its founder, Dr. Ana Maria Perera, for their tremendous work.

A SALUTE TO FAIRMONT PRIVATE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

HON. WILLIAM E. DANNEMEYER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, for the past 9 years the Department of Education has selected approximately 2,000 outstanding elementary and secondary schools to be blue ribbon schools. This year the Department selected 222 nationwide. One of these schools happens to be Fairmont Private Junior High School under the able leadership of Principal David R. Jackson.

The 222 schools comprising the Blue Ribbon Schools Program were selected from a total of 490 schools nominated to the national program last December. The Council for

American Private Education nominated the Fairmont school. A representative will be privileged to come to Washington in the fall to receive official recognition from the President.

Mr. Speaker, all of these schools deserve our praise, especially Fairmont Private Junior High School of Anaheim, CA.

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE DAVID N. EDELSTEIN

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. GREEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my constituent and a lifetime New Yorker, Judge David N. Edelstein, who is being honored by his alma mater, Fordham University, on May 22, 1991 in New York City. Fordham's reception will mark Judge Edelstein's 40th year of service on the U.S. district court.

In addition to serving for the past four decades on the U.S. district court, the judge has a long list of lifetime achievements. Judge Edelstein is a former elected member of the Judicial Conference of the United States; and chairman of the Committee on Optimal Utilization, Metropolitan Chief Judges of Federal Courts. Judge Edelstein is also a member of the Federal Bar Association, Maritime Law Association of the United States, American Bar Association, American Trial Lawyers Association; and an honorary member of the Lawyers Association of the Textile Industry.

I join my colleagues in offering thanks and appreciation to Judge David Edelstein for his sincere commitment to public service. I should also like to wish Fordham University all the best for a successful reception.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF JOE DIMAGGIO'S STREAK

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, it is a great pleasure for me to add my words of commendation to the "Yankee Clipper," Joe Dimaggio, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his historic 56-game hitting streak. I congratulate California's native son and stand on record as believing that the feat will never be matched.

But wait, the voice of our late beloved colleague and legendary Red Sox fan, Sil Conte, echoes in my ear. "Tell them about Ted, GLENN, tell them about Ted!" and Silvio is, as always, right. For 1941 was the year that Ted Williams, himself an admirer of Joe Dimaggio, made his own historic achievement by being the last man to hit over .400, actually hitting .406 for that memorable season. So let's salute Joe Dimaggio with a kind eye for Ted Williams as well. As Dom Dimaggio, Joe's great competitive brother, commented in a recent book, "1941 was the year that there should have been two MVP awards, one for my

brother and one for the 'Splendid Splinter,' Ted Williams." I, and Sil Conte, choose not to argue with Dom Dimaggio.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. EDWARD. L. COCHRAN

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise and pay tribute to Dr. Edward L. Cochran, chairman of Howard Community College's board of trustees, who is retiring from the board in June. He will be honored on Thursday, May 23, at the community college's commencement exercise for his many years of service.

An HCC trustee since 1985, Dr. Cochran has served with distinction as chairman of the HCC board since 1989, and served as vice chairman from July 1, 1988, until January 30, 1989. During the early days of the college, he served on the board of trustees from 1966 to 1968 and was chairman from 1967 to 1968.

As an active member in civic and education endeavors, he has envisioned the significant role that a community college could play in the economic development of the country. He enhanced the educational opportunities that the college could provide to county residents, and helped lay the foundation for one of the finest community colleges in Maryland.

Dr. Cochran has been a leading advocate of excellence in teaching, and has led the way in ensuring that HCC's faculty has the resources to support a high-quality educational setting. Among his many successes, the Clarksville resident served as Howard County Executive on the Howard County Council and on the Howard County Board of Education. As county executive, he created the citizens' service bureau, designed to provide services for seniors.

As an HCC trustee, he has played an active role in the Maryland Association of Community College Trustees, represented the interest of the college before the State legislature and at Association of Community College Trustees' conventions, and worked tirelessly to win support for the college's budget before the Howard County Council.

Dr. Cochran's dedication to his work is extraordinary. He will be missed by his colleagues, but we are all grateful to know that he will continue to be a strong advocate for developing educational resources, and he will continue to have a strong presence in the politics of Howard County.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF LA RAZA
TO BREAK IMPORTANT GROUND
AT ANNUAL CONFERENCE

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, the National Council of La Raza [NCLR] is planning its annual conference in Houston, TX, on July 13 through July 17. The NCLR is a national

organization which works to increase the prominence of Hispanic leadership and civic involvement across America. This year's conference features a wide range of seminars including: civil rights, trade, poverty, race relations, education, crime and drugs, aging, and community development.

The Hispanic community as a whole is sure to benefit from the new thinking promised by the dialog with prominent Hispanic leaders. The conference will break new ground in helping this community grapple with important social, political, and economic issues.

Of particular interest are the workshops dealing with civil rights and race relations. The opening assembly is entitled, "The Hispanic Quest for Equality: Past, Present, and Future," and will be a panorama of the Hispanic civil rights movement. The Honorable Tony Gallegos, the Commissioner of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has been invited to speak on helping Hispanics to more fully benefit from antidiscrimination statutes.

Seminars will also deal with the timely subject of the Mexican-American free trade pact negotiations. Proponents and opponents of the proposed free trade agreement between the United States and Mexico will discuss the potential benefits and dangers of a free trade agreement. Emphasis will be placed on understanding how a trade agreement would affect Mexico, the United States overall, the Mexican-American border region and Hispanic Americans. Panelists for these important discussions will include representatives from the Mexican and United States trade delegations.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the efforts of the National Association of La Raza to organize such a comprehensive and relevant conference to deal with issues important to the Hispanic community. I recognize the leadership of La Raza President Raul Yzaguirra and the Conference Director Eileen Torres for their vision to invigorate this community with fresh thinking. Both the Hispanic community and the Nation as a whole will be the better for their efforts.

THE 455TH POINT OF LIGHT

HON. WILLIAM E. DANNEMEYER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, President Bush yesterday named the volunteers of Advanced Resources for Foster Kids [ARK], of Orange, CA, as the 455th Daily Point of Light. These volunteers support foster parents, helping them better serve the emotional, physical, and psychological needs of foster children.

Founded in 1984, in response to a large number of foster children who move from home to home, ARK provides support to foster families, helping them create the best possible environment for the children. More than 80 volunteers supplement foster families in a variety of ways.

Some volunteers serve as "compeers," acting as both a companion and peer to a foster child. Volunteers are matched with a child to ensure that he or she feels stable and secure.

Other volunteers serve as family friends, helping a specified family care for the foster child. They provide transportation and help coordinate special events such as birthday parties. The START [Short Term Assistance Response Team] team is available for crisis intervention, helping foster families deal with emergency situations. Some volunteers also facilitate visits between children and their birth family, ensuring that the meetings are free of stress and fear. And yet other volunteers serve as center volunteers, leading recreational activities for foster children at the ARK center 3 days a week.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people of the 39th District, I salute the volunteers of Advanced Resources for Foster Kids as the 455th Daily Point of Light.

TRIBUTE TO DR. ALVIN I. SCHIFF
AND THE BOARD OF JEWISH
EDUCATION OF GREATER NEW
YORK

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. GREEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in commending both the Board of Jewish Education of Greater New York [BJE] and its retiring executive director and my constituent, Dr. Alvin I. Schiff, for their efforts to promote Jewish education.

The Board of Jewish Education, the world's largest central agency for Jewish education, is a longstanding foundation which teaches and reinforces ideology to the Jewish youth of New York. BJE offers educational, nutritional, and financial services to teachers, principals, administrators, parents, and students of all ages in Jewish schools.

As chief executive officer of the BJE since 1970, past president of the Council for Jewish Education, honorary president of the Educators Council of America, and past chair of the Conference of Jewish Educator Organizations, the name Dr. Alvin I. Schiff has become synonymous with Jewish education. He is currently chairman of the professional advisory committee for the Hornstein Program at Brandeis University, and serves on the Governor's advisory committee on education. Dr. Schiff has received honors from the City University of New York, Hebrew University, Yeshiva University, the Conference of Jewish Communal Service, and the Jewish Academy of Arts and Sciences.

On May 22, 1991, the BJE will celebrate its 80th anniversary with a gala dinner in New York City. This event will give members of the board, along with Dr. Schiff's friends and colleagues the opportunity to recognize Dr. Schiff, as the quintessential Jewish educator.

At this time, I should like to offer my best regards to Dr. Alvin Schiff upon his retirement, and to thank him and all those associated with the board for their efforts to promote Jewish education. I am certain that the BJE will have difficulty replacing such a valuable and dedicated individual as Dr. Schiff.

THE HEALTH CARE DEBATE

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to discuss our country's need for health care reform. While the disadvantages of our health care system have received increased scrutiny, its advantages have not received adequate exposure. The quality of American health care is the finest in the world. The American health care consumer has thousands of medications available to him, and our medical equipment, hospitals, and personnel are the finest in the world. Our medical practitioners and specialists receive the best training possible. Unfortunately, our health care system is available only to those who can pay for it.

According to the Congressional Budget Office [CBO], in 1989 the United States spent \$666 billion, or 12.2 percent of our gross national product [GNP] on health care, more than any other nation. The United States also had the highest health care expenditures in 1988, spending \$600 billion, 11 percent of our GNP. These costs are escalating at 12 percent each year, more than twice the rate of inflation. Clearly, our expenditures are not only rising absolutely, but as a percentage of GNP. This explosive growth has even the wealthiest corporations demanding reform, not to mention the small businessman. In several cases, health care costs are breaking the fiscal backs of local and State governments.

Despite these expenditures, 33 million Americans are without health insurance coverage. These statistics have sparked a national debate over the health of our health care system. The central issue in this debate is how the United States can control health care costs and expand access to the uninsured, while at the same time preserving the quality of our health care system.

Within this debate there have been proposals to overhaul our system and adopt a national health insurance plan similar to the Canadian system. This would provide universal health care access to all Americans regardless of their income level. Proponents of universal health insurance point to the fact that Canada spends less money, and a smaller percentage of their GNP, than the United States does on health care costs, yet all Canadians have access to health care. Thus, a similar system in the United States, it is claimed, could simultaneously solve the problem of our 33 million uninsured and reduce health care costs.

However, the Canadian system has drawbacks which, in my mind, overwhelm its initial attraction. First, universal access would result in long lines for treatment and delays for surgery, problems found in Canada today. This would result in the Government rationing health care. Rationed health care would require a fundamental change in the American health care consumer who expects immediate access to medical treatment and technology. The question would no longer revolve around the expense of an operation, but the wait required before it could be conducted.

Furthermore, since the emphasis in this system would be on comprehensive care and

cost control measures, less money would be available for research and development of new drugs and procedures to fight disease. Also, universal access would limit choices in health care coverage. An individual would not be able to receive improved health care services through increased payments. This would be contrary to our free market system, which allows the consumer to decide the quality of care he receives.

My major concern with this proposal, though, is the increased expenditures that it would require. The Pepper Commission, which examined the feasibility of universal health care coverage, estimated that the Federal cost of such a system would be \$69.6 billion. In the age of Government cost overruns, I think it is fair to assume that the bill will be substantially higher. With today's gigantic budget deficit, this kind of spending is simply not possible without a substantial increase in taxes. Raising taxes to begin a new program without reducing the budget deficits does not seem either politically or economically feasible at this time. We cannot afford to spend ourselves out of this problem, but rather, we must seek inventive methods to improve on our present system.

Another proposal toward universal care is to require businesses to provide health insurance to their workers. Essentially, in the absence of Government's ability to pay, we will force the costs upon employers. However, many small businesses would be driven to their mandated bankruptcy, not mandated coverage, by the increased premiums they would be forced to pay. In fact, the United States Department of Labor and the Partnership on Health Care and Employment have estimated that mandated employer-provided health care insurance would cost businesses an additional \$42 billion a year. An estimated 3.5 million jobs would be lost due to these increased premium payments. This would only further depress the economy and overburden the owners of small businesses, not to mention driving more Americans into the streets where there is no health coverage.

Instead of completely overhauling the current system, we should attempt to maintain the quality of our system while attempting to extend access to more Americans. To accomplish this goal, health care costs will have to be reduced. Many methods have been used, some more successfully than others, in an effort to reduce health care expenditures. One method has been to require increased cost-sharing by consumers. However, this does not truly reduce health care costs, but rather shifts them from the provider to the consumer. There has also been an increased call to use managed care. An example of managed health care is Health Maintenance Organizations [HMO's]. These organizations attempt to contain health care costs by limiting the freedom of health care providers and consumers. By reviewing specialist care and medical operations, these organizations eliminate unnecessary procedures, thus reducing expenses.

Another health care cost that needs to be controlled is the cost of unnecessary bureaucracy. The New England Journal of Medicine reported that administrative and billing costs account for 24 cents out of every U.S. dollar spent on health care. Conversely, Canada

spends only 11 cents out of every dollar on these same costs. If the United States could reduce its paperwork burden to the Canadian level, we would save more than \$100 billion a year, enough to provide health care insurance for our entire uninsured population. Liberating our doctors, nurses, and hospital clerks from needlessly filing forms in triplicate will allow them to concentrate on the health care of their patients while also reducing our Nation's health care expenditures.

Price controls have also been used to encourage health care providers to reduce their costs. By reimbursing providers on a fixed scale and not guaranteeing them full reimbursement of medical expenditures, it is hoped that the provider will be encouraged to make his procedures more cost effective. Additionally, medical malpractice reform has been suggested. Currently, extra tests and procedures are conducted to protect medical providers from legal redress. These procedures are costly and often unnecessary to the patient's well-being. We should be concentrating on preventive care that can reduce illness and preserve the health of our citizens rather than conducting unnecessary procedures as a safety precaution.

Reducing health care costs, though, is only part of the equation. Access to the health care system must also be improved. This can be achieved through reform in our current system. For example, a large portion of the uninsured are individuals who are self-employed. These individuals, while reporting income above the Federal poverty level, remain uninsured because they can only deduct 25 percent of their health care insurance. Corporations, on the other hand, may deduct 100 percent of their insurance costs. Thus, the self-employed are less likely to purchase health coverage for themselves and their employees.

Another large group of the uninsured are those people whose income falls below the Federal poverty level. Medicaid only covers 40 percent of these people. Expanding the Medicaid Program to cover a higher percentage of these individuals, or allowing them to buy Medicaid coverage, would increase their access to health insurance. While improving health care access to these groups, among others, would cause additional expenditures, it would be less expensive than universal health care access.

While our health care system has its advantages, it is in need of reform to reduce costs and to make it accessible to all Americans. Universal access is certainly a laudable goal; it may prove too costly for the taxpayers, small businesses, and the Government. Instead, reform to our current system is a more realistic goal. By reducing costs and enacting measures to improve access to the uninsured, our quality system can become more efficient and accessible to all citizens of this Nation.

JERRY BENVENUTO OF COLUMBIA COUNTY: "A VETERAN'S VETERAN"

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, about Jerry Benvenuto it can truly be said that he is a "veteran's veteran." And since I've never hidden the fact that veterans are very special to me, I take great pleasure in rising today to talk about a very special person.

His full name is Genesio Benvenuto, but everyone knows him as Jerry. He is the Columbia County Legionnaire of the Year. Nominated by American Legion Post 42 in Chatham, he went on to represent the county in New York's third district. A State winner will be selected this summer at the annual convention in Rochester.

Mr. Speaker, it's typical of the man that he would enlist in the early years of World War II. "Obligation to community, State, and Nation," words in the preamble of the American Legion, is more than just a slogan for Jerry Benvenuto. His friends will tell you that it is the creed by which he lives. And to that creed he has devoted his time, his talents, and his deep interest in his fellow veterans.

Mr. Benvenuto is a veteran of the Burma-China-India theater, where he was involved in operations to haul supplies over the vitally important Burma Road. He was awarded the Bronze Star, among other decorations, while serving with both the Quartermaster Corps and Army Air Corps.

A life member of the American Legion, he has held practically every office with Chatham's Post 42, including commander from 1982-1983. Last year he was third district commander, the first Chatham legionnaire to hold that title since 1922.

He is also a post commander of the Italian-American War Veterans and has also been active in Veterans of Foreign Wars and Disabled American Veterans. He is a frequent volunteer at the Veterans Affairs Medical Center in Albany and often helps as a driver of the county's veterans van.

Mr. Speaker, this is the kind of person I wanted to represent when I sought to join the Veterans Affairs Committee when I first entered Congress, when I advanced to ranking Republican on that committee, and when I saw President Reagan sign into law my bill making the Veterans Administration a full, cabinet-level Department.

But Jerry Benvenuto's contribution goes far beyond his involvement in veterans affairs. He has served as Ghent highway superintendent, a Columbia County sheriff's deputy, a part-time Chatham patrolman, and a Ghent constable. He is also active in Moose, Elks, Sons of Italy, the Ghent Fire Company, Ghent Rod and Gun Club, and St. James Church.

Area youth are especially fond of Jerry Benvenuto, and it's easy to see why. He has been a bus driver with Chatham Central Schools. He has worked with Babe Ruth baseball and the Boy Scouts, and he has been the town's youth commissioner. He is famous for his spaghetti dinner fund-raisers, in which he

serves as cook and organizer, and which have gone to pay for baseball uniforms as well as other worthy causes. The Chatham Class of 1968 devoted its yearbook to Jerry Benvenuto, an honor he prizes above all others.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask you and other Members to join me today in a salute to Jerry Benvenuto, the best friend veterans ever had and a great, patriotic American.

DUNE PLANTING ON VIRGINIA KEY BEACH

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, the Youth Advisory Council to the Friends of Virginia Key are holding a dune planting on May 18. The council is made up of a multiethnic group of students from Lorah Park Elementary School, Richmond Heights, Shenandoah, and Southwood Middle Schools who have turned their concern for the environment into action. This activity is being planned in cooperation with the city of Miami, metro Dade County, and the Friends of Virginia Key.

This effort has been initiated to maintain and protect the ecosystem of the dunes on Virginia Key Beach from erosion and overuse. The initial planting is being sponsored by 4-H community pride grants awarded to the 4-H Marine Ecology Club. It is the hope of the Youth Advisory Council that this dune planting will be the start of an ongoing ecology project to preserve and restore Virginia Key. If successful, it would also provide hands-on, community service projects and environmental education to Dade County residents.

I commend the leadership of: Meri Cummings and Kris Ferguson of 4-H; Roberta Fellabom, president of the Friends of Virginia Key; Sabrina Baker Bouie of the city of Miami Development Office; and Seema Satchman of the Youth Advisory Council, for initiating this important project. Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that the efforts of these south Florida citizens to protect the Virginia Key will be an inspiration for others to put their environmental concerns into action.

A TRIBUTE TO GEORGE DELAHANTY

HON. WILLIAM E. DANNEMEYER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I was saddened to hear of the loss of George Delahanty. My hometown of Fullerton will miss his kindness and service. Our best goes to his wife Dorothy and the family. Mr. Speaker, I commend the following news article concerning the death of George Delahanty to all of our colleagues.

[From the Los Angeles Times, May 3, 1991]
COUNTY GOP LEADER DELAHANTY DIES AT 75
(By Anita M. Cal)

FULLERTON.—George E. Delahanty, a former chairman of the Orange County Re-

publican Party, whose participation in the party spanned decades, died Wednesday at his home here after a lengthy bout with cancer. He was 75.

"George was a very, very nice man," said Lois Lundberg, a friend and colleague of Delahanty who worked with him when he was local GOP chief in 1972-74. "He didn't have too long a leadership in the party because it was during stormy times . . . but he always remained a very loyal Republican."

Lundberg, who is herself a former county GOP chairwoman, praised Delahanty for contributing hundreds of volunteer hours to the party, along with his wife, Dorothy.

"He was a very dedicated family man and Republican," she said. "We were in Miami in 1972 for the Nixon convention. He deeply respected the party as an important part of his life. . . . We are really saddened by the loss."

Born Feb. 3, 1916, in San Francisco, Delahanty served three years in the Army (1943-46) and moved to Orange County shortly after the end of World War II, quickly establishing himself as an effective leader with a kind heart, friends and family said.

In 1951 he founded Transcontinental Credit Service Inc. in Fullerton.

Dorothy Delahanty described her husband as a caring companion who embraced both work and family fervently.

He was ambitious and successful, she said, in spite of having only a high school diploma.

"He was a very, very active man," she said. "He was president of everything in Fullerton. Whatever he got interested in, he had to be at the top."

Delahanty was president of the Fullerton Chamber of Commerce in 1956-57; director of the Orange County Chamber of Commerce in 1958-60; a member of the county's GOP Central Committee; an appointee of Gov. Ronald Reagan to the California Collection Agency Advisory Board, and president of the Orange County Marine Institute in 1975-77.

Delahanty is survived by a son, Richard George Delahanty; a daughter, Kathleen Dorothy Henry; two sisters; eight grandchildren, and one great-granddaughter.

THE RETIREMENT OF MR. LOUIS G. HEINRICH

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to rise today to bring to my colleagues' attention the impressive career of a Sacramento area educator, Mr. Louis G. Heinrich.

Since 1941, Mr. Heinrich has been an influential member of the educational community. More specifically he has been able to influence a great many of his American River Junior College biology students to continue on in their educational pursuits and excel in a variety of careers.

Not only have his students been successful, but he himself has pioneered many innovative programs in science education including state-of-the-art laboratory demonstrations, extensive field trips and field work projects, and a series of science television programs during the 1950's.

On top of these many achievements and longevity, his personal energy and encouraging attitude have helped improve the biology

department of American River College and brightened many of the student's lives along the way. He has tirelessly worked to promote the college, and is recognized as a community leader.

Even in his retirement he continues on as a part-time instructor. His presence is still physically there, but it is his spirit that will last well into future generations of instructors and students.

Mr. Speaker, I know that my colleagues join me now in congratulating Mr. Louis G. Heinrich for his exemplary career and wishing him all the best in his retirement. His contributions to improving our educational system will not be forgotten.

CONGRESSIONAL CALL TO CONSCIENCE ON BEHALF OF SOVIET JEWS

HON. WILLIAM J. JEFFERSON

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. JEFFERSON. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to participate in this Congressional Call to Conscience on behalf of Soviet Jews. I wish to speak today not only of the case of one individual, Yan Satanovsky, but of the increasingly grave situation faced by Jews in the Soviet Union.

Yan and his family first applied for permission to emigrate to Israel in 1979. Soviet authorities refused permission, citing Yan's access to state information when he worked in the Ministry of Machine Building. Yan left the Ministry in 1974. With this refusal, Yan and his family joined the ranks of thousands of refuseniks arbitrarily denied permission to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

Yan last applied for permission to emigrate in 1990. Soviet authorities informed him that his application would not even be considered until 1993—almost 20 years after his alleged exposure to state secrets.

With his application pending, Yan could simply bide his time and avoid taking actions that could jeopardize his chances for a visa. Instead, Yan has become actively involved in the refusenik movement, working on behalf of thousands of others like him who want to leave, but cannot.

Their efforts to emigrate have become even more urgent in recent months, as reports indicate a rise in anti-Jewish intimidation and violence in the Soviet Union. The escalating internal strife and deteriorating socioeconomic conditions in the U.S.S.R. have fueled particularly virulent forms of anti-Semitism. Racist Russian nationalist groups such as Pamyat have found an increasingly receptive audience to their claims that Jews are to blame for the growing disorder and hardships. Anti-Semitic propaganda is appearing in the mass media as well as official journals. The Soviet Ministry of Defense recently published the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion," an infamous anti-Semitic canard, in its official journal.

At this time, it is critical that Congress redouble its efforts to press for emigration liberalization in the Soviet Union. While record numbers of Jews were allowed to emigrate

last year, thousands of refuseniks remain. The emigration bill under consideration in the Supreme Soviet would partially liberalize emigration statutes, but it would not guarantee full freedom of emigration, nor would it bring the Soviet Union into compliance with international standards of freedom of movement. Mr. Speaker, let us continue our assiduous efforts on behalf of Soviet Jews and other Soviet citizens seeking to emigrate until the unabridged right to emigrate is codified into Soviet law.

PROPER TAX TREATMENT FOR CAPITAL GAINS DERIVED FROM FARMER COOPERATIVE ASSET SALES

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, today Mr. GRANDY and 71 House Members join me in introducing legislation to clarify the tax treatment of assets sales by farmer cooperatives around the country. Specifically, this legislation allows nonexempt farmer cooperatives to elect patronage-sourced tax treatment for certain gains and losses derived from the sale of a capital asset.

In recent years, there have been an increasing number of disputes between some farmer cooperatives and the Internal Revenue Service over the proper Federal income tax treatment of gain or loss resulting from the sale of assets used by cooperatives in their patronage operations. The issue in controversy is whether gains or losses arising from such dispositions should be considered to be derived from patronage or nonpatronage sources. This distinction is important because gain from patronage sources is eligible to be distributed to patrons as a patronage dividend which is deductible to a cooperative and taxable to the patron.

Over the years, agricultural cooperatives have taken different approaches toward the classification of the gain or loss derived from the sale of assets used in patronage operations. Some cooperatives, relying on a general standard adopted by the IRS and the courts, have treated this gain or loss as patronage sourced on the grounds that the assets sold actually facilitated the marketing, purchasing or service activities of the cooperatives. Other cooperatives have treated the gain or loss from the sale of assets used in patronage operations as nonpatronage sourced in reliance of an example found in Treasury regulation section 1.1382-3(c)(2) and the IRS's current administrative position that capital gains are automatically treated as nonpatronage sourced.

Cooperatives that have treated the gain or loss as patronage sourced on the basis that such assets actually facilitated marketing, purchasing, or service activities of the cooperatives have faced repeated challenges from the IRS, notwithstanding that the courts have consistently applied the "actually facilitates" test to distinguish patronage versus nonpatronage income.

This legislation is intended to provide cooperatives with a mechanism for avoiding the

uncertainties that exist in this area. In general, cooperatives would be permitted to elect ordinary patronage-sourced treatment for its gain or loss realized upon the disposition of any asset, provided that the asset was used by the organization to facilitate the conduct of business with or for its patrons.

I urge you to join us as a cosponsor of this bill to asset our rural cooperatives.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 1388 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(k) TREATMENT OF GAINS OR LOSSES ON THE DISPOSITION OF CERTAIN ASSETS.—For purposes of this title, in the case of any organization to which part I of this subchapter applies—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—An organization may elect to treat gain or loss from the sale or other disposition of any asset (including stock or any other ownership or financial interest in another entity) as ordinary income or loss and to include such gain or loss in net earnings of the organization from business done with or for patrons, if such asset was used by the organization to facilitate the conduct of business done with or for patrons.

"(2) ALLOCATION.—An election under paragraph (1) shall not apply to gain or loss on the sale or other disposition of any asset to the extent that such asset was used for purposes other than to facilitate the conduct of business done with or for patrons. For purposes of this paragraph, the extent of such use may be determined on the basis of any reasonable method for making allocations of income or expense between patronage and nonpatronage operations.

"(3) PERIOD OF ELECTION.—An election under paragraph (1) shall apply to the taxable year for which made and all subsequent taxable years unless revoked by the organization. Any such revocation shall be effective for taxable years beginning after the date on which notice of the revocation is filed with the Secretary.

"(4) ELECTION AFTER REVOCATION.—If an organization has made an election under paragraph (1) and such election has been revoked under paragraph (2), such organization shall not be eligible to make an election under paragraph (1) for any taxable year before its 3rd taxable year which begins after the 1st taxable year for which such revocation is effective, unless the Secretary consents to such election.

"(5) NO INFERENCE.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to infer that a change in the law is intended for organizations not having in effect an election under paragraph (1). Any gain or loss from the sale or other disposition of any asset by such organization shall be treated as if this subsection had not been enacted."

(b)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1990.

(2) If the organization makes an election under section 1388(k)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as added by subsection (a)) with its return for a taxable year beginning before January 1, 1992, and such election provides that such organization elects to take the benefits of this paragraph, the amendment made by subsection (a) shall also apply to all taxable years beginning before January 1, 1992, and the election under such sec-

tion 1388(k)(1) shall also be effective for all such taxable years.

A SALUTE TO JAE K. KANG

HON. WILLIAM E. DANNEMEYER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, Jae Kang, a senior at Sunny Hills High School in Fullerton, CA, has been selected to be one of only 141 Presidential scholars nationwide. The Presidential Scholars Program was created in 1964 and is guided by 30 eminent private citizens appointed by the President. This White House commission is tasked with identifying the Nation's most outstanding high school seniors.

In January of this year approximately 1,500 high school seniors were identified by a computer search as Presidential scholars semifinalists on the basis of their high scores on either the SAT or ACT tests. By March, the choices were whittled down to 500 candidates. The 141 students selected were notified on April 30.

Jae Kang and his fellow winners will each be presented with a gift of \$1,000 from the Geraldine R. Dodge Foundation. They will also come to Washington for a White House ceremony and various receptions.

Mr. Speaker, I salute this fine young man, Jae Kang.

SAFE SEX

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, one of the most disturbing trends in recent years has been the alarming high number of teenagers having sex, getting pregnant, and becoming infected by sexually transmitted diseases. Unfortunately, the solution that is being proposed is to give them all condoms. Whatever happened to abstinence or lifetime sexual partners? All too often this "so be it" attitude severely affects a generation of Americans for the rest of their lives. Not only are they being infected with the deadly AIDS virus, many face a life of infertility when they are ready to start a family because of their younger promiscuous lifestyles. In addition, statistics show that women who have their first child as teenagers earn lower hourly wages, acquire less work experience and have lower annual incomes than women who delay childbirth.

Because of these alarming facts, I urge my colleagues to read the following article entitled "There Is No Safe Sex" by Mr. Robert C. Noble which appeared in the April 1, 1991, edition of Newsweek.

THERE IS NO SAFE SEX

(By Robert C. Noble)

The other night on the evening news, there was a piece about condoms. Someone wanted to provide free condoms to high-school students. A perky, fresh-faced teenage girl

interviewed said everyone her age was having sex, so what was the big deal about giving out condoms? Her principal replied that giving out condoms set a bad example. Then two experts commented. One was a lady who sat very straight in her chair, white hair in a tight perm, and, in a prudish voice, declared that condoms didn't work very well; teenagers shouldn't be having sex anyway. The other expert, a young, attractive woman, said that since teenagers were sexually active, they shouldn't be denied the protection that condoms afforded. I found myself agreeing with the prude.

What do I know about all this? I'm an infectious-diseases physician and an AIDS doctor to the poor. Passing out condoms to teenagers is like issuing them squirt guns for a four-alarm blaze. Condoms just don't hack it. We should stop kidding ourselves.

I'm taking care of a 21-year-old boy with AIDS. He could have been the model for Donatello's David, androgynous, deep blue eyes, long blond hair, as sweet and gentle as he can be. His mom's in shock. He called her the other day and gave her two messages. I'm gay. I've got AIDS. His lover looks like a fellow you'd see in Sunday school; he works in a bank. He's had sex with only one person, my patient (his second partner), and they've been together for more than a year. These fellows aren't dummies. They read newspapers. You think condoms would have saved them?

Smart people don't wear condoms. I read a study about the sexual habits of college women. In 1975, 12 percent of college women used condoms when they had sexual intercourse. In 1989, the percentage had risen to only 41 percent. Why don't college women and their partners use condoms? They know about herpes. They know about genital warts and cervical cancer. All the public-health messages of the past 15 years have been sent, and only 41 percent of the college women use condoms. Maybe your brain has to be working to use one. In the heat of passion, the brain shuts down. You have to use a condom every time. Every time. That's hard to do.

I can't say I'm comforted reading a government pamphlet called "Condoms and Sexually Transmitted Diseases Especially AIDS." "Condoms are not 100 percent safe," it says, "but if used properly will reduce the risk of sexually transmitted diseases, including AIDS." Reduce the risk of a disease that is 100 percent fatal! That's all that's available between us and death? How much do condoms reduce the risk? They don't say. So much for Safe Sex. Safe Sex was a dumb idea anyway. I've noticed that the catchword now is "Safer Sex." So much for truth in advertising. Other nuggets of advice: "If you know your partner is infected, the best rule is to avoid intercourse (including oral sex). If you do decide to have sex with an infected partner, you should always be sure a condom is used from start to finish, every time." Seems reasonable, but is it really helpful? Most folks don't know when their partner is infected. It's not as if their nose is purple. Lots of men and women with herpes and wart-virus infections are having sex right now lying their heads off to their sexual partners—that is, to those who ask. At our place we are taking care of a guy with AIDS who is back visiting the bars and having sex. "Well, did your partner use a condom?" I ask. "Did you tell him that you're infected with the virus?" "Oh, no, Dr. Noble," he replies, "It would have broken the mood." You bet it would have broken the mood. It's not only the mood that gets broken. "Condoms may be more likely to break during anal

intercourse than during other types of sex . . ." Condoms also break in heterosexual sex; one study shows a 4 percent breakage rate. "Government testing can not guarantee that condoms will always prevent the spread of sexually transmitted diseases." That's what the pamphlet says. Condoms are all we've got.

Nobody these days lobbies for abstinence, virginity or single lifetime sexual partners. That would be boring. *Abstinence and sexual intercourse with one mutually faithful uninfected partner are the only totally effective prevention strategies.* That's from another recently published government report.

MEDIA MESSAGES: What am I going to tell my daughters? I'm going to tell them that condoms give a false sense of security and that having sex is dangerous. Reducing the risk is not the same as eliminating the risk. My message will fly in the face of all other media messages they receive. In the movie "The Tall Guy," a nurse goes to bed with the "Guy" character on their first date, boasting that she likes to get the sex thing out of the way at the beginning of the relationship. His roommate is a nymphomaniac who is always in bed with one or more men. This was supposed to be cute. "Pretty Woman" says you can find happiness with a prostitute. Who are the people that write this stuff? Have the '80s passed and everyone forgotten sexually transmitted diseases? Syphilis is on the rise. Gonorrhea is harder to treat and increasing among black teenagers and adults. Ectopic pregnancies and infertility from sexually transmitted diseases are mounting every year. Giving condoms to high-school kids isn't going to reverse all this.

That prim little old lady on TV had it right. Unmarried people shouldn't be having sex. Few people have the courage to say this publicly. In the context of our culture, they sound like cranks. Doctors can't fix most of the things you can catch out there. There's no cure for AIDS. There's no cure for herpes or genital warts. Gonorrhea and chlamydial infection can ruin your chances of ever getting pregnant and can harm your baby if you do. That afternoon in the motel may leave you with an infection that you'll have to explain to your spouse. Your doctor can't cover up for you. Your spouse's lawyer may sue him if he tries. There is no safe sex. Condoms aren't going to make a dent in the sexual epidemics that we are facing. If the condom breaks, you may die.

WALLACE McCALL SELECTED AS DADE PUBLIC SCHOOLS' OUTSTANDING CITIZEN VOLUNTEER

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Wallace E. McCall has been chosen as the Dade County Public Schools' Outstanding Parent/Citizen Volunteer for 1991. Mr. McCall is a longtime advocate of urban elementary schools in the northwest district of Dade County schools. Both through his volunteer work and leadership, he has brought attention to the institutional needs of inner city schools, as well as the special needs of the children themselves.

Mr. McCall serves on the board of the Magnet School Program in Dade County, a pro-

gram which has brought academic excellence and diversity to Miami area schools. He also holds a weekly luncheon to highlight accomplishments of area elementary schools. This weekly luncheon has become a forum where elementary students can perform in music and drama. Mr. McCall has done fundraising for various needs and projects, and on a personal level, he donates his time to read to the children.

Mr. Speaker, I am gratified to see that Mr. McCall is receiving much deserved praise for his devotion and commitment to the inner city schools of south Florida. It is men and women like Mr. Wallace McCall who bring compassion and character to our communities. His efforts are testimony that volunteer action really does make a difference.

NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS MEMORIAL DAY

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, this week is National Police Week—A time to recognize and honor the 500,000 sworn Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers in this country who serve on the front lines of the war on crime. We all owe a tremendous debt of gratitude to these brave men and women of law enforcement. Accordingly, thousands of police officers and their families from all over the country have gathered here in Washington to commemorate the week.

Today, May 15, is the 10th Annual National Peace Officers Memorial Day. Every year approximately 150 law enforcement officers are killed in the line of duty and last year, in which 146 officers gave their lives, was no exception. A ceremony will be held at the Washington Monument today honoring these men and women who have made the ultimate sacrifice.

This is the last year that this service will be held at a location like the Washington Monument. Next year it will be held at the Law Enforcement Officers Memorial which is under construction here in Washington, DC, at Judiciary Square. This national memorial will contain the names of 12,504 law enforcement officers who were slain in the line of duty. I am pleased to say that work is proceeding on this memorial and it is expected to be completed in time for its scheduled October 15 opening ceremony. A candlelight vigil was held at the memorial site on Sunday evening to inaugurate National Police Week.

Mr. Speaker, regrettably, we do not pause often enough to say "thank you" to law enforcement. Today, and all this week, is an opportunity for all of us to pay tribute to these fine men and women.

A TRIBUTE TO JOHN PLEVYAK

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to John Plevyak. Mount Saint Joseph and John Plevyak have become synonymous, and Mount Saint Joe couldn't be more honored by the comparison.

In the fall of 1941, a young man, fresh from his college studies at Bloomsburg State, joined the staff at the Mount and began a career that has touched the lives of countless individuals whom he has taught and with whom he has worked. Because of his tireless dedication to the task at hand, whether it be in the classroom, in the gym, on the playing field, or in his athletic director's office, he has always given more than can be expected.

John Plevyak's early years at Mount Saint Joseph saw him devoting every waking moment to the school. He is looked up to by those that teach with him at Mount Saint Joseph mostly because of his selflessness, his contribution, his endless patience with students, and his professionalism, which calls all of us back to examine what it is we do and why.

No one has done more to put Mount Saint Joseph on the map. Few can claim the many championships he has claimed in soccer and baseball, nor can anyone realize the wonderful reputation he enjoys among coaches, athletes and fellow athletic directors.

Fifty years is a long time to work in one profession. We celebrate his longevity and dedication.

TRIBUTE TO MILLICENT HAMMOND FENWICK

HON. DICK ZIMMER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. ZIMMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of New Jersey's most respected residents and one of this body's most outstanding former members, Millicent Hammond Fenwick.

I have had the pleasure of knowing Millicent for many years and have always looked up to her as the embodiment of good government and human decency. Millicent's unparalleled integrity and commitment to her ideals make her a role model for anyone considering a career in public service.

Beginning her public career on the Bernardville Board of Education in 1938, Millicent Fenwick was elected by her neighbors to serve on the Bernardville Borough Council and then to the New Jersey State Assembly, from where she was appointed to be the director of New Jersey's Division of Consumer Affairs. In 1974, she won election to the House of Representatives, where she served for 8 years. She later served as the Ambassador to the United Nations Agencies for Food and Agriculture.

As a legislator, Millicent Fenwick drew upon her own experiences to distinguish herself as

a leader on civil rights and women's issues and emerged as a champion of working mothers.

Millicent was a persuasive advocate because of her profound knowledge of the issues and her spirited style. I have discovered that there is hardly a Member of this House who served with her who does not have an abiding love and respect for Millicent and who cannot recount a vividly remembered Millicent anecdote.

Recently, Millicent Fenwick was honored in a critically acclaimed television documentary on WNET/Thirteen that chronicles her remarkable career and cites her as a symbol of women's rise in public life.

I would like to join the New Jersey Legislature in thanking Millicent Fenwick for her tireless efforts on behalf of the State and the country and I wish her continued happiness and success.

RAYMOND "BUMMER" WHITE: ELK OF THE YEAR

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, there are many "quiet heroes" in villages, towns, and cities all over America.

They are law-abiding men and women who work hard, pay their taxes, serve their country, and help their neighbors.

One such hero in my eyes is Raymond "Bummer" White of my hometown of Glens Falls, NY.

Mr. White has been named "Elk of the Year" for 1991-92. It was a truly fitting award.

Raymond White was born across the river in South Glens Falls, the son of the late Edward and Hermine White. He attended South Glens Falls schools, and graduated from the Commercial Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Engineering School of the Carrier Corporation in Syracuse. Mr. White also completed courses in lighting for power distribution sequel through Niagara Mohawk at Adirondack Community College in Queensbury, and a course in a boiler maintenance and operation at Cleaver Brookes Boiler Company in Lebanon, PA.

In 1985, Mr. White retired after 23 years as a building maintenance mechanic with the Glens Falls School District.

During World War II, Mr. White enlisted in the Navy and served as a boatswain's mate. He saw duty on the light cruiser U.S.S. Denver in the Asian-Pacific theater.

He has been married to Marilyn Tupper White since October 27, 1946.

Since then he has been active in veterans affairs as a member of American Legion Mohican Post 553 in South Glens Falls. When the Navy League was active in the 1960s, Mr. White served as a lieutenant commander of their youth program, the Sea Cadet Corps.

His hobbies include bowling, golf, woodworking, and spending time with his nieces and nephews.

He picked up his rather unusual nickname when he was 5 years old. The nickname stuck, and that's quite all right with him. He

has gotten used to being addressed by his many friends as either Ray or Bummer.

Mr. Speaker, most of all, I am proud to be one of those friends. He has already been honored by Elks, but let us pay our own tribute today to Raymond "Bummer" White, a man any of us would be proud to represent in Congress.

BARBARA A. DERRYBERRY

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Barbara A. Derryberry, chancellor of the Ventura County Community College District, a post from which she will retire on June 30, 1991. Mrs. Derryberry was named interim chancellor in July 1988, and became permanent chancellor beginning in December of that year. She previously served as vice chancellor, personnel/affirmative action and administrative adviser for 5 years. Prior to that, she served as assistant superintendent, personnel/administrative adviser.

Chancellor Derryberry is currently a member of the board of directors for United Way of Ventura County where she recently served on the allocations committee. She is also a member of the Association of California Community College Administrators, and the California State Bar Association. Formerly, she was a member of the California Community College Chancellor's Statewide Advisory Committee on Affirmative Action, the ACCCA Personnel Commission, and is a past president of the Southern California "30" Association of Personnel Officers.

The chancellor has received numerous awards and recognition for her professional achievements. Most recently, the California State Legislature presented her with a resolution as "Woman of the Year" during the 1990 Oxnard Women's Day at Oxnard College. She is a past recipient of the Salute to Women award for "Outstanding Achievement in Education" presented by the Ventura County Commission for Women and was named "Business Woman of the Year" in 1983 by the Ventura Business and Professional Women's Club, as well as receiving the "Business Educator" award for Ventura County in 1973.

Prior professional posts for Chancellor Derryberry have included associate dean of instruction/occupational education at Oxnard College and coordinator for the special projects division at Ventura College. Mrs. Derryberry joined the district in 1970 as an instructor of multiclerical classes at Ventura College. Prior to that, she taught in the school of business at California State University, Northridge.

Chancellor Derryberry received her bachelor's and master's degrees in business administration from California State University, Northridge. An attorney at law, she attended the Ventura College of Law and was admitted to the State Bar of California in June 1974. She has also attended Fullerton College, Santa Ana College, and California State University, Fullerton.

In Ventura County, Mrs. Derryberry is a patron of the Ventura County Commission for Women, and a member of the Ventura County Dog Fanciers Association. She has been married to Owen, a retired Ventura insurance broker, for 38 years. They have three children: Robert, Nancy, and Thomas, and four grandchildren.

In short, Mr. Speaker, Barbara Derryberry is one of those rare individuals who come along once in a great while, and she will be sorely missed by all. On behalf of the U.S. House of Representatives, I would like to commend Barbara on a job well done and to wish her and Owen the very best with the construction of their new home in Centerville, TN, and in all their future endeavors.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF CHERNOBYL

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, on April 26, as the national media focused our attention on the fifth anniversary of the accident at the Soviet Union's Chernobyl nuclear energy plant, we in America could look to the more than 30 years of safe operation in United States commercial nuclear energy programs of the United States and the Soviet Union and increase the understanding that a Chernobyl-type accident cannot happen in the United States.

First, the plant design employed at Chernobyl cannot be compared with nuclear energy plants anywhere else in the world—nor could it be licensed outside the Soviet Union.

U.S. commercial nuclear energy plants are designed specifically for generating electricity. They employ an engineering principle known as safety-in-depth, which means that they use a series of physical barriers to contain radioactive material. These safety barriers include the nuclear fuel itself, the rods which encase it, the large steel pressure vessel with 8-inch walls and the massive steel-reinforced concrete structure—called the containment—with walls about 4 feet thick.

In contrast, the Chernobyl plant had its origins in the Soviet defense establishment and lacks many of these critical safety features.

The design employed at Chernobyl was also difficult to control, particularly at low power. In U.S.-type nuclear energy plants, power automatically decreases if coolant water levels drop, preventing the nuclear chain reaction from going out of control. But the design used at Chernobyl is susceptible to an uncontrollable power surge because power output actually increases when cooling water is lost.

There are other major differences between the Chernobyl unit and Western-designed reactors. While U.S. plants are designed to shut down quickly and safely, the slow-acting control rods of the Chernobyl plant made it vulnerable to an uncontrollable power surge.

In addition, U.S. nuclear energy plants have automatic safety systems which cannot be disengaged without shutting down the plant. Chernobyl's operators could, and did, turn off

the unauthorized actions during the equipment test that caused the accident.

Finally, the Chernobyl plant had no containment structure to prevent radioactive material from escaping to the environment.

Shortly after the accident, the Soviets took immediate safety measures and by 1987 had begun making long-term changes to Chernobyl-style plants to permit faster shut-downs and to make the design less vulnerable to power surges.

Chernobyl was indeed, as characterized in a headline in the April 26 Washington Post, a "Symbol of Soviet Failure." As Time magazine reported in its April 29th edition, American plants rely on far superior technology and safeguards that are designed to preclude such an event.

In the United States, nuclear energy plants have operated with remarkable safety for more than 3 decades, accumulating more than 1,500 reactor-years of operation. The U.S. experience is not the result of luck, but of the determination of our engineers to put safety first. It is a significant comment on the safety philosophy of America's nuclear energy industry that the Soviet Union and other Eastern European nations have turned to the United States for assistance and expertise to help improve the safety of their nuclear energy plants.

As we mark the fifth anniversary of Chernobyl, the differences between United States and Soviet nuclear energy plants—and America's unparalleled record of nuclear safety—are lessons that should not be forgotten.

The April 29 edition of Time also reported that more Americans—40 percent—believe the Nation should rely more on nuclear energy, for its increased energy needs over the next 10 years, than either oil—25 percent, or coal—22 percent. That article, which demonstrates increasing public acceptance of nuclear energy and its abundant benefits, should be recommended reading for all my colleagues at a time when we're looking for environmentally clean energy alternatives to over-dependence on risky foreign oil, particularly oil from the Middle East, nuclear energy is an alternative we can no longer afford to ignore.

BLACK AMERICANS

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, the black community currently faces a social crisis caused by rampant drug addiction, family breakdown, and criminality in the American black community. Grim demographic statistics persistently show a rising black illegitimate birthrate and a disproportionate number of black felons who populate the prisons across the land. Sadly, too many black children are growing up with no pretense of family cohesion.

I am not an advocate of Federal Government involvement to solve this crisis. If we are to begin to solve this problem, black families must work together toward a solution which would include a willingness to work for the common good of family and community alike. I recommend that my colleagues read the fol-

lowing article entitled "To Save the Black Family, the Young Must Abstain" that appeared in the March 28, 1991, Wall Street Journal by Virginia Governor Wilder—the first elected black Governor in the United States. [From the Wall Street Journal, Mar. 28, 1991]

TO SAVE THE BLACK FAMILY, THE YOUNG MUST ABSTAIN

(By L. Douglas Wilder)

Each and every day, we in Richmond, Va., are burning the proverbial "midnight oil" to ensure that the youth and families of this state are not burned beyond recognition as we enter the 21st century. But we know that gubernatorial speeches and legislation are no safety net for the free-falling American family. If we are to be brutally honest the families of this state and nation are going to have to do more themselves if the family unit is to have any hope of remaining intact.

Recent surveys paint an extraordinarily bleak picture of today, and of what tomorrow may hold for many black families across this nation. We need only look at one statistic: approximately 1 in 4 young black males in America is behind bars, on parole or on probation. Twenty-three percent of black men 20 to 29 are under the watchful eye of the criminal justice system, while only 1 in 16 white, and 1 in 10 Hispanic, males of the same age group have a similar, disturbing familiarity with the law.

And although an alarming number of young males are having extreme difficulty staying clear of the law and making a future for themselves through honest work, all too many are having no problem whatsoever making babies. But contrary to what many of today's young people may believe, making babies is no act of manhood. Rats and rabbits are more virile than the most virile male in this country.

More than ever, our young people must come to understand that making mature decisions; making life-long commitments; making structured and loving families—rather than merely making babies; and making the most of the opportunities that do exist in every aspect of life; these are the actions that constitute the beginning of a passage into manhood.

How are this and future generations of children to re-dig the wells of their forefathers, when so many do not—and will not—know their own fathers; when they have no male role model to which they can look? Of course—given some of the lifestyles of many young fathers in this nation—it's actually a blessing that these fathers (and I use that term only in the biological sense) are not spending time with their children lest the child suffer a fate worse than having no role model; looking to, and learning from, the wrong kind of role model.

And yet, tragically, the only male role models that many of our children ever see are those not working real jobs, but pushing and helping to push self-destruction in our neighborhoods. They have the jewelry; the cars; the girls. Some say that they have no future. But we know that they do—a future in jail; a future in an early grave.

As unfair as it may be, in light of absentee fathers, the responsibilities of being a parent in many instances fall to the financially and emotionally deserted, single mothers. Nationally, 55.3% of black families with children under 18 are maintained by the mother, many of them living in inner cities, most of them single, rather than divorced.

Worse yet, in many of the houses and apartments across this country headed by single, black females, we are witnessing a

disturbing double-standard between what is expected of male and female children growing up under the same roof; with the latter often having household chores assigned to them, curfews imposed upon them, and greater expectations for academic success placed upon them; and the former having little discipline, even less responsibility, and much later, if any, curfews imposed upon them. Not surprisingly, while many young females are being encouraged to develop at least some of the skills needed to rise to the challenges of the classroom, adulthood and eventual parenthood, many of their male counterparts have learned nothing more than the ways of the street, and the first names of all too many guards at city lock-up.

Perhaps because of the total lack of discipline and responsibility throughout their formative years, black men in inner-city neighborhoods are less likely to reach the age of 65 than men in Bangladesh, one of the poorest nations in the world. In 1990, violence was the leading cause of death for blacks between the ages of 15 and 25. Given these statistics, it's no surprise that in many communities—especially in the inner cities—the black family is teetering near the abyss of self-destruction.

But—as common sense tells us—there are precautions to be taken by the young and by the unmarried, especially for those who know that they are not remotely close to being ready for the unending responsibilities of parenthood. If they want to have a future, it is imperative that our young—male and female alike—embrace the ultimate precaution—abstinence. For as others have noted, "The essence of chastity is the total orientation of one's life toward a goal," and—in this instance—that goal must be a life of self-discipline, self-improvement and an abiding spirit of selflessness—a willingness to work for the common good of family and community alike; to take full advantage of all opportunities which do exist, and to make full use of the freedoms that are rightfully theirs.

TRIBUTE TO MARSHALL WRIGHT

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to take this opportunity to pay tribute to an outstanding resident of my State of Ohio.

Mr. Marshall Wright, who is retiring as vice president of corporate affairs for the Eaton Corp., has made contributions in both the private and public sector that are worthy of our admiration here in the House. As Marshall Wright steps down at Eaton, he can look back with pride on a career filled with achievement, integrity, and dedication.

To call Marshall Wright's accomplishments impressive is a great understatement. Before joining Eaton, he had been an Assistant Secretary of State, a member of the National Security Council staff, a foreign service officer, a State Department spokesman, and the list goes on. All these positions have one thing in common—in each, Marshall Wright's intelligence and ability earned him the respect and admiration of his associates.

Mr. Speaker, one of the best examples we can create for our young people is that of citizens who use their energies and talents not only for personal gain, but also for society's gain. Marshall Wright is just such an example. A businessman, a writer, a first-class thinker, a public servant, and I might add, a friend of mine, Marshall Wright is a great American success story.

As he leaves Eaton's headquarters in Cleveland, I wish Marshall Wright and his family the very best.

**FRED CHAMPAGNE RETIRES
AFTER 37 YEARS AS LOCAL
LEADER IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION**

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, one of the reasons why Glens Falls, NY, has been called "Hometown U.S.A." by national magazines is its community spirit.

That community spirit is exemplified by Mr. Fred Champagne.

Fred Champagne has given 37 years of his adult life to education, 25 of them to the Board of Cooperative Educational Services of Washington, Warren, Hamilton, and Essex Counties, known locally as BOCES.

Mr. Speaker, BOCES is nothing less than one of the finest vocational training schools in the country. This is another example of an institution that has prospered, among other reasons, because of the vision and dedication of one person. That is why I'd like to tell you about Fred Champagne the person, the education official, and the community leader.

A graduate of Ballston Spa High School, Fred Champagne went on to earn a B.S. degree in industrial arts from State University of New York at Oswego and an M.S. in guidance from Albany State. He was certified in the areas of driver education, technology, adult education, guidance, and school administration.

After 11 years as an industrial arts teacher and guidance counselor in the Queensbury School District, he began his long, productive career with BOCES. He advanced from guidance coordinator to assistant director and then director of the vocational-technical education division. Under his leadership, the division became the best of its kind in the State.

During that period he worked tirelessly to promote funding, programs, and services for students and adults. He was a driving force behind State and national legislation for the Association of Vocational Education Administrators.

Again, under this leadership, area businesses and industries got involved in educational partnerships in planning and evaluating vocational programs.

And in general, Mr. Speaker, Fred Champagne was instrumental in advocating the value of vocational education as an alternative, as an asset to local and regional economies, and as a necessity in a competitive world.

For these efforts he was named the Outstanding Occupational Education Administrator in New York by the executive committee of the Association of Vocational Education Administrators and awarded the group's Medallion of Honor Award.

He served that association as State legislative chairman, and chairman of zone III. He has served both the State and Federal Governments as a consultant on guidance counseling and career education, and either developed or edited manuals in those areas.

But even this, Mr. Speaker, does not tell the whole story. Fred Champagne helped organize the first recreation department in the town of Queensbury, eventually serving as department chairman for many years. For 8 years he served as a committeeman on the Queensbury Town Republican Committee.

Fred Champagne is also a member of the Glens Falls Kiwanis Club, treasurer of the Saratoga-Warren-Washington Private Industry Council, past member of the executive board of the Community Workshop, Inc., and past president and member of the Queensbury Economic Development Corporation.

And finally, Mr. Speaker, Fred Champagne is my friend, and I could hardly ask for a better one. My respect and affection for him has no limits, and when I say that, I speak for everyone who knows him.

And now, Fred Champagne is retiring from BOCES. He will be missed. A retirement party will be held in his honor on May 31. But let us pay him our own tribute today.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and every Member of this House to join me in saluting Fred Champagne of Glens Falls, NY, a great educator, a great friend, and a great American.

JOINT RESOLUTION TO CONTROL CONVENTIONAL ARMS TRANS- FERS TO THIRD WORLD COUN- TRIES

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today a joint resolution to control conventional arms transfers to Third World countries. My bill suggests that the United States take five initial steps to promote international cooperation in controlling arms transfers.

Specifically, I believe the United States should: First, reinstitute the self-restraint policies of the mid-late 1970's and encourage other sellers to do the same; second, encourage the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council to begin arms transfer controls by establishing acceptable guidelines; third, begin talks with selling and purchasing countries to form a cooperative effort to curb conventional arms transfers; fourth, help establish a regime for controlling and restricting certain arms transfers based on certain criteria; and fifth, promote trade as a tool for cooperation in limiting conventional arms transfers.

My goal in introducing this bill is to stress that controlling conventional arms transfers is essential to lasting peace in any region. Fur-

ther, in the poorest of the poor countries, controlling arms sales can mean an immunization program over a stockpile of weapons. Security needs must be met. However, human needs must also be met. An international regime for controlling conventional arms would allow for a qualitative and quantitative review of which arms are needed where and for what.

Regardless of a military operation's success, it is evident that war causes enormous human suffering mostly at the expense of the innocent. We need to curb arms sales and hence curb arms use.

Mr. Speaker, I recognize that this cannot be successfully accomplished without the cooperation of the international community. Members of the United Nations Security Council, NATO, the Committee on Disarmament in Geneva and other international arms control organizations must agree that controlling the flow of conventional arms is a good thing, and that economic assistance and humanitarian aid are better tools for establishing lasting relationship with developing countries.

A network of agreements and attempted agreements exist for controlling nuclear arms production and proliferation, and to limit production and use of chemical and biological weapons. But it is conventional arms that are used to fight the wars of the world, and conventional arms that claim the lives of innocent civilians caught in the crossfire.

Limiting the flow of arms is the first step toward lasting peace. I urge my colleagues to join me in limiting the flow of conventional arms to the Third World in an effort to achieve this peace.

I would like to share with my colleagues the text of my conventional arms control resolution.

H.J. RES. —

Whereas developing countries allocated \$167,300,000,000 in 1988 for military spending;

Whereas during calendar years 1986 through 1989 conventional arms transfer agreements between developing countries and arms supplying countries totaled \$142,845,000,000, with agreements by free world countries totaling \$58,825,000,000 and agreements by Communist countries totaling \$84,020,000,000;

Whereas during this 4-year period, conventional arms transfer agreements with developing countries by free world countries other than the United States totaled \$32,890,000,000, agreements by the Soviet Union totaled \$63,280,000,000, agreements by the United States totaled \$25,935,000,000, and agreements by China totaled \$9,880,000,000;

Whereas several developing countries have established their own armaments industries producing and exporting major equipment such as missiles, tanks, aircraft, helicopters, and naval ships;

Whereas conventional arms transfers contribute to regional instability and facilitate the use of force over other means to resolve conflicts such as in Iraq, which purchased nearly \$43,000,000,000 in arms during calendar years 1982 through 1989, thereby destabilizing the Middle East;

Whereas sophisticated and highly destructive weapons are among the arms being transferred to developing countries, encouraging regional arms races and upsetting balances of power;

Whereas sophisticated and highly destructive weapons have threatened the United States and allied forces operating in Third

World theaters such as the Falkland Islands and the Middle East and increase the possibility that nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons might be used;

Whereas conventional arms sales have been an arena for competition in the developing world between free world and Communist countries;

Whereas there is hope that the United States and the Soviet Union can cooperate to curb competitive arms sales in the Third World;

Whereas the cooperation among NATO countries during the Middle East crisis should set the precedent for further cooperative international efforts to curb conflicts throughout the world, including efforts to control conventional arms transfers;

Whereas the countries of the world should resist the temptation to sell to Third World countries, and particularly the poorest of the poor countries, newly produced weapons and weapons that become surplus as a result of agreements reached to reduce conventional forces in Europe; and

Whereas expenditures for conventional arms by the developing world should be redirected toward economic development and the fulfillment of human needs: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a)—

(1) the United States should confirm a commitment to self-restraint with respect to conventional arms transfers to developing countries and to establish clear quantitative and qualitative guidelines for conventional arms transfers which reflect this commitment;

(2) the 5 permanent members of the United Nations Security Council should immediately begin negotiations to control conventional arms transfers by establishing clear quantitative and qualitative guidelines for such transfers;

(3) the United States should immediately, through the Committee on Disarmament in Geneva or another appropriate international forum, begin conventional arms transfer discussions among countries selling conventional weapons and countries purchasing such weapons, for the purpose of limiting transfers of conventional arms;

(4) the United States should, in the course of such discussions—

(A) seek to establish a regime to monitor arms transfers that makes arms transfers transparent and includes the means to verify such transfers and enforce any controls on such transfers; and

(B) encourage selling countries to consider the following factors before making conventional arms sales: the security needs of the purchasing countries, the level of defense expenditures by the purchasing countries, and the level of indigenous defense production of the purchasing countries; and

(5) the United States should promote positive and negative trade incentives, economic cooperation, and science and technology cooperation to encourage countries to cooperate with controls on arms transfers.

(b) The President shall report to the Congress every 6 months on the actions taken by the United States in accordance with this resolution and the progress being made toward achievement of the objectives set forth in this resolution.

THE BRADY BILL

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, May 15, 1991 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE BRADY BILL

America is plagued by gun-related violence. Between 1979 and 1987, handguns were used to kill an average of 9,200 people and wound another 15,000 each year. Although current law prohibits convicted felons from owning firearms, the federal government has no method for enforcing this law. Individuals who purchase guns from a licensed firearms dealer are required to sign a statement declaring that they are not prohibited by federal law from buying a handgun. However, dealers are not required to forward the statement to law enforcement for verification. Recently, the House of Representatives considered two proposals to close this loophole.

Proposals: One proposal is the Brady bill, which would require a seven-day waiting period before anyone buying a handgun would be permitted to take possession of it. The Brady bill would require the dealer to send the buyer's statement to the police or sheriff's department where the buyer resides. The bill allows, but does not require, local law enforcement officials to perform a background check on the buyer. The sale can be stopped only if the officials inform the dealer within seven days that it would violate the law.

The waiting period would not apply if (1) the state already requires a seven-day waiting period for background checks; (2) the buyer needs a handgun because of a threat to his life; or (3) he already holds a handgun permit. The seven-day waiting period is permanently eliminated when a national felon identification system is established. Indiana law requires a seven-day waiting period with background checks before the purchase of a handgun, and consequently Indiana is one of 20 states exempt from the Brady bill.

The second proposal is the Staggers amendment, which would require the Justice Department to establish, within six months, a toll-free hotline which firearms dealers must call in order to learn whether the prospective buyer is a convicted felon. The dealer would not be required to place the call if the buyer has a gun permit.

On May 8, the House voted 239 to 186 in favor of the Brady bill. The vote margin reflects the strong support for the bill by many Americans, including several former Presidents and virtually every major law enforcement organization in the country. The bill must now be considered by the Senate. President Bush has stated that he will veto the bill unless it is part of a comprehensive crime control package.

Assessment: Both the Brady bill and the Staggers amendment recognize the need to keep handguns out of the hands of criminals. The question, then, is which proposal is more effective.

One major difference between the proposals is the time required to implement them. The Brady bill could be implemented immediately, and at a low cost. The Staggers amendment would require the creation of a master database to record all state and federal felony convictions. The Attorney Gen-

eral has stated that while the needed technology is available, compiling the criminal records for the database will take a few years and tens of millions of dollars. Currently, only 10 states have fully computerized criminal records; 21 states, including Indiana, have less than half of their records computerized; and three states have no records computerized. A non-partisan congressional research agency estimates that creating a national database will take 5 to 10 years.

The high-tech system for rapid background checks proposed in the Staggers amendment makes a lot of sense, and it should be implemented as quickly as possible. In 1988, I voted for a similar amendment which requires the Attorney General to do this. Since then, he has awarded grants to states to help them automate their criminal records. But the instant-check proposal, for all of its merits, is not feasible at this time. The real question presented by the Brady bill is what we can do until instant checks are possible. I have come to the conclusion the Brady bill can be a modest, immediate step toward reducing handgun violence, and that we should enact the Brady bill until a national database is put together.

Critics of the Brady bill make several arguments. First, they assert that it gives law enforcement authorities too much power to determine who can or cannot purchase a handgun. The Brady bill gives them no new authority to prohibit gun sales, and allows them no more than seven days to review these sales. The bill simply provides a method for enforcing laws that have been in effect for over twenty years. The bill does not disarm law-abiding gun owners. Second, critics argue that law-abiding citizens who are wrongly denied purchase of a gun would not be able to appeal this decision. Current federal law includes an appeal process, although its applicability in these circumstances has never been tested. Those who are denied a purchase on the basis of state law may use the appeal process contained in state law. Third, opponents argue that the Brady bill will make law enforcement authorities liable anytime a felon obtains a handgun through a licensed dealer. It is unlikely that law enforcement authorities would be liable because the background checks would not be mandatory. Fourth, opponents also argue that the Brady bill inconveniences gun buyers. It probably does, but convenience should not be valued above public safety.

Conclusion: Supporters of the Brady bill should not overstate its effectiveness. It will not stop all violent crime, nor will it keep guns out of the hands of all criminals. It will allow law enforcement authorities to more effectively enforce the laws we already have. The causes of crime are numerous, and keeping guns out of the hands of criminals is only a small part of the solution. No type of pre-purchase check will prevent felons from obtaining handguns on the black market. Nonetheless, convicted criminals buy an estimated 50,000 firearms a year from gun dealers. The Brady bill can prevent some of these purchases.

A vote in favor of the Brady bill is not a vote against the establishment of an instant-check system. I believe the approaches of the two proposals should be combined, imposing the waiting period immediately and developing a national criminal record database as quickly as possible.

A TRIBUTE TO OUR POLICE OFFICERS ON THE OCCASION OF NATIONAL POLICE MEMORIAL DAY

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, every day, law enforcement officials across this country put their lives on the line in an effort to keep our communities safe and secure. That is why Congress has set aside one day a year to honor those police officers who have died in the line of duty. Today, May 15, is "National Police Memorial Day," and I would like to take this opportunity to recognize our slain officers, and to express my deep appreciation for the work that the police do every day.

I have spent time with police officers in our Nation's cities, and I have seen firsthand the problems of crime and violence that our officers must face on a daily basis. Believe me, it is a tough job. Last year, 127 police officers were killed in the line of duty. On average, one police officer is killed every 57 hours. In my home State of Connecticut, 29 police officers have died in the line of duty in the last 30 years. As these statistics make clear, our law enforcement officials face great personal danger as they work to keep our communities safe. Unfortunately, they rarely receive the recognition that they deserve.

Here in Congress we make the laws, but without effective law enforcement those laws would be meaningless. It is the police who keep America safe. The police protect our lives and our families; they are true national heroes. Our police officers are responsible for keeping the peace in this country, and my respect and admiration for their service knows no bounds.

Mr. Speaker, we all owe an immense debt of gratitude to the men and women who keep us safe. The police officers who have died in the line of duty have made the highest sacrifice for their fellow Americans. They cannot, and will not, be forgotten.

HARVEY McCAGG, RESPECTED NEWSMAN, IS LONG-TIME ADVOCATE OF VETERANS' INTERESTS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, it's no surprise to anyone in this body that veterans are special people to me. And without a doubt, one of the most special veterans in my district is Harvey J. McCagg of Claverack, NY.

When nearby Chatham holds its Memorial Day ceremonies soon, Harvey McCagg will be directing the American Legion Parade. That's altogether fitting because Harvey McCagg exemplifies everything the American Legion stands for.

Not too many years ago, Mr. McCagg was appointed a counselor at the New York State Division of Veterans Affairs. Using his extensive journalism background, he also took on

the duties of New York State Public Information Officer for Veterans Affairs.

After earning an associate's degree in business administration from Hudson Valley Community College, Mr. McCagg served 2 years in the U.S. Army. In 1968, he served in Vietnam with the 173d Airborne Brigade, one of the most decorated units in that conflict. While there, he received the Army Commendation Medal, the Air Medal, and the Good Conduct Medal.

He began his career in journalism as a general assignment reporter with the Hudson Register-Star in 1969, following his honorable discharge from the Army. He worked there for 9 years, acquiring impressive skills in reporting, photography, and page layout.

He then spent nearly 4 years as a legislative assistant for three good friends of mine, New York State Assemblyman Clarence D. Lane and State Senators Joseph Bruno and Jay Rolison.

From 1982 to 1986, he was managing editor of the Chatham Courier, one of the leading weeklies in the district. And since 1986, he has been a contributing editor to the Independent in Hillsdale, another leading district weekly newspaper.

Twice his peers in the New York Press Association have recognized his excellence with two Better Newspaper Contest awards, a third place in the best feature photography category in 1983, and a first place in the best humorous writing category in 1985.

From the beginning, Mr. McCagg has found time to be active in veterans affairs. He has been a member of American Legion Post 42 in Chatham, its adjutant-treasurer for 6 years, and its first Vietnam-era commander. He is a charter member and former judge advocate of Columbia County Chapter 194, Disabled American Veterans. And he has been a member of Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 5933 in Ghent since 1970.

In addition to his involvement in veterans affairs, Mr. McCagg has served on the Claverack Park Commission and cochaired the 1986 Columbia County Bicentenary Parade.

Mr. McCagg and his wife, the former Sheila Simmons, have a son, Michael, who is following his father's footsteps by being a honor student in journalism at Morrisville State College.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I ask this House to join me in a special salute to Harvey J. McCagg, a newsman's newsman, a veterans' veteran, and a great American.

BOONE PICKENS WARNS ABOUT JAPANESE CARTELS

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, recently that noted American industrialist T. Boone Pickens warned about the adverse effect that would befall the American economy if the United States Government allows the Japanese keiretsu—cartel—system to operate in this country. His article suggested that maybe the

United States should be more forceful in its use of the antitrust laws against such cartels.

For the benefit of my colleagues, the article follows:

[From the Washington Post National Weekly, May 6-12, 1991]

JAPAN'S CARTELS HOLD A LOT OF HOSTAGES (By T. Boone Pickens)

Okay Toyota, okay Koito, I give up. After more than two years as the largest shareholder in Koito Manufacturing, it has become clear to me that you will never grant my request for representation on Koito's board. And I'm not interested in being a 26-percent owner in a company in which I have no influence.

As an oil man I've drilled my share of dry holes, but I've always prided myself in knowing when to plug them. I have decided to sell Boone Co.'s stake in Koito back to its former owner. Koito is known as one of the world's premier auto-lighting manufacturers and I had hoped to make it still more profitable.

But now I realize that I can't fight Japan's cartel system that keeps Koito—and many others like it—captive.

I won't realize a profit on the deal, but I have learned an important lesson. It is this: As good as it is, Japan's industry is not necessarily smarter, more agile and more efficient than ours—it is simply based on business practices that America spurned almost a century ago when we outlawed trusts, monopolies and cartels. We never said those practices didn't work—the question was, work for whom and at what cost?

Sure, I know why the Japanese prize their system of corporate cartels. Cartels give executives more control over everything from suppliers to the market. In Japan cartels go by the special name of *keiretsu*—interlocking webs of share ownership and corporate board memberships that give a handful of Japanese corporations virtually feudal control over vast networks of suppliers and workers.

Cartels may be good for business, but ultimately they limit consumer choices and increase prices. Unfortunately, since the competitors have to be squeezed out first—and while the squeezing is going on, prices often fall sharply—the consumers are the last to recognize what is happening.

Anyone who reads the business section of a newspaper should recognize that this process is already underway in important sectors of U.S. industry, including, as I discovered, the auto parts industry.

I didn't go looking for a deal in Japan. It came looking for me.

In early 1989 a Japanese entrepreneur, Kitaro Watanabe, traveled to Texas, offering to sell me a large share of Koito. He acquired the shares from the Koito family, reportedly frustrated as their family business fell under Toyota's control.

It isn't clear if Watanabe offered to sell his stock to Toyota, as it alleged. What is clear is that he realized Toyota was too big for him to fight alone. Because Japan's system offers few avenues for dissent, opposition often comes from abroad.

So Watanabe found his way to Texas and I soon found my way to Tokyo.

Boone Co.'s interests were like other shareholders': We wanted the company to prosper so we could profit. We hoped to expand Koito overseas and to review the company's pricing policies whereby Toyota, as Koito's keiretsu boss, enforced preferential pricing for itself. In the days of American's trusts this was called a "cram-down." Put-

ting an end to Toyota's cram-down pricing would have made Koito's profit soar.

My first trip to Japan (likened by the Japanese press to the arrival of Commodore Matthew Perry's "Black Ships" more than a century ago) differed from those that followed in only one way—it started out friendly. Takao Matsuura, Koito's president and former Toyota manager for 28 years, assured me he would give our request for representation on Koito's board full consideration. In our only substantive agreement that day, he asked that in talking to the media I portray our meeting as strictly introductory. He pledged to do the same, as he assured me was Japanese custom.

But Matsuura promptly held a press conference announcing that Koito rejected Boone Co.'s request for board representation. That introduction to the "polite" Japanese business culture was the last time Matsuura agreed to meet his company's largest shareholder.

We've fought in Tokyo courts for two years just to review documents that Japanese law says any shareholder of more than 10 percent has a right to see. But our most telling experience was last summer's annual shareholders' meeting where 40 other Americans and I were heckled by Japanese shareholders with anti-American taunts. When a female member of our group, former Reagan administration official Michele Laxalt, rose to ask a question she was met by a full four minutes of jeers including, "What's your real job? You are a stripper, aren't you?"

Matsuura allowed the meeting to get so out of control we couldn't present our proposals; we left in disgust. The Japanese, quick to call any American criticism Japan-bashing, offered no apology.

We'd requested meetings with Koito's major shareholders and other prominent business and government leaders to present our case. Tokyo's airport must have been busy that day, because every one of them claimed to be out of town.

The few Japanese businessmen who met with us led us through narrow alleys to basement pubs of the Rappongi district where they shared their experiences fighting keiretsu from within Japan.

One brave Japanese businessman, who wrote to me supporting Boone Co.'s efforts, later testified before the U.S. House Judiciary Committee. Positioned behind a screen to protect his identity, he told how his auto parts business started out making parts for a number of companies. One company gradually became his largest customer and offered to "improve" his supply process, sending quality control officers, then auditors, then board directors. Eventually his company was held captive—its profit margins set by the keiretsu along with every other facet of the business.

Asked why he didn't break away, he explained, "No one else would buy from me. All my family wealth is in my company. It would be economic suicide."

Even more alarming for our own economy is that his story is similar to one told to me by a Chicago manufacturer. His company, having previously sold parts in Japan with some success, approached a large Japanese auto "transplant" company in the Midwest in hopes of securing a contract. The Japanese company required the American to enter into a joint venture with one of its Japanese suppliers. Quickly the plant was overloaded with four times the expected orders from the transplant.

This may appear at first blush to be a high-class problem, but the Japanese com-

pany had put him right where they wanted him. He either had to put in new capital or go bankrupt. Now that he had been sucked in, the cram-down could be enforced and his profit margin shrank to a pittance.

"Get out," a Japanese friend told him. "This is how they work. In the end they control you, because you can't get out without suffering economic disaster."

The story related by the Chicago manufacturer is told by hundreds of small businessmen in Japan, and an increasing number of Americans. In a report due for release in May, the Mid-America Project, a group of unions based in Ohio and Kentucky, identifies 61 companies in Toyota's American keiretsu and 60 companies in Nissan's.

It's not a story with a happy ending if you're prone to cheering for the little guy.

The success of keiretsu is its ability to lock Americans out of Japanese markets while eliminating competitors in the United States.

According to Undersecretary of Commerce for International Trade Michael Farren, Japan exported more than \$11 billion in auto parts to the United States during the past two years while allowing only \$640 million worth of U.S. parts into Japan.

Some may say keiretsu has won again as I leave Japan. But I hope that my experience with Toyota and Koito will payoff by heightening the already growing interest in how Japan's cartels are operating. I've recently submitted testimony to the U.S. Federal Trade Commission, which is investigating whether Japan is violating our antitrust laws by exporting its keiretsu system to the United States.

Boone Co. has also led the call for Japan's government to pressure corporate Japan to increase dividends paid to small shareholders and has encouraged other shareholder rights.

Congress is also getting more interested in pursuing Internal Revenue Service reports that Japan is dodging up to \$34 billion in U.S. taxes each year by under-reporting the earnings of keiretsu-member companies.

And U.S. trade negotiators have succeeded in getting a pledge from Japan to make keiretsu "more transparent" by requiring disclosure of company ties. Now U.S. negotiators must make them honor their pledge.

More broadly, the United States should resolve that our antitrust laws are essential to our free enterprise system and that they will be enforced wherever American commerce is at work.

Maybe we should sit down with the Japanese, show them a copy of the free trade agreement with Canada and tell them we need to negotiate something similar. Investment reciprocity requirements would be the first place to start.

But most importantly, the moral to my story is that we should stop blaming ourselves, see Japan's keiretsus for the unfair cartels that they are, and then threaten their very existence before it's too late.

APOLLO NAVAL JUNIOR ROTC BATTALION IS NO. 1 IN THE NATION

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Navy and the Navy League of the United States have selected the Apollo Naval Junior ROTC

Battalion as the "Outstanding NJROTC Unit in the United States." This unit is comprised of students from Apollo, Glendale, and Independence High Schools in Arizona. They have been the top unit in their area for the past 5 years, and were chosen to receive this first national trophy from among 230 NJROTC units.

The award program was established by the Navy League in recognition of the importance of the NJROTC Program as a source of superbly trained, highly motivated enlistees and officer candidates. Naval Junior ROTC serves to help provide an incentive to attain excellence on the part of cadets in their school work and nautical training, and help make American youth aware of the Navy and its vital role in national defense through sea power. Units and cadets are judged on academic excellence, the degree to which cadets participate in scheduled training cruises aboard Navy ships and shore activities, their appearance at personnel inspections and military drill, and the degree to which the unit is accomplishing its mission and attaining its goals in the education and training of American youth.

While the entire unit deserves great credit for their accomplishments, a few individuals should be given particular recognition. The top three cadet officers are Cadet Comdr. Rebekah Berdine, battalion commander; Cadet Lt. Comdr. Corina Munoz, Apollo company commander; and Cadet Lt. Comdr. Becky Hansen, Glendale company commander. The instructors involved with this outstanding unit are Lt. Comdr. Terry Tassin and master chief petty officers Jessie Wilson, William Anders, and Ronald Maul. All the cadets and instructors in the program have worked long and hard to win this most prestigious award.

Mr. Speaker, I believe our Junior ROTC programs have a tremendously positive influence upon high school students throughout our Nation. Arizonans can be justifiably proud of the Apollo Naval Junior ROTC Battalion for winning this first-ever national award.

JAPANESE AMERICAN HISTORIC LANDMARKS

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. Miller of California. Mr. Speaker, there are some events in history, such as slavery and the Holocaust, we should never forget. Today, I am introducing legislation to remind us of another such period in American history when Japanese-Americans were denied personal justice.

On February 19, 1942, President Roosevelt issued Executive Order No. 9066 which gave the Secretary of War permission to exclude any person from designated areas in order to secure national defense objectives against sabotage and espionage. The order was used to remove persons of Japanese ancestry, including American citizens and resident aliens, from the west coast. Within a few months more than 100,000 people were ordered to give up their homes, farms, and businesses,

and forced to more to relocation centers and temporary detention camps in the Western United States.

The relocation camps were Tule Lake and Manzanar in California; Rohwer and Jerome, AR; Gila River and Poston, AZ; Heart Mountain, WY; Granada, CO; Minidoka, ID; and Topaz, UT. The assembly centers were located in Washington, Oregon, California, and Arizona. Not only were American citizens forced to move, but they also were treated in an inhumane manner. For example, Japanese-Americans held at the Tanforan assembly center in the San Francisco Bay area lived in stalls formerly used by horses at the Tanforan Park Racetrack.

The legislation I am introducing would direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a national historic landmark theme study of the key sites that illustrate this unfortunate period in American history. The legislation asks the Secretary to recommend locations to be designated national historic landmarks. One relocation camp, Manzanar, already is a national historic landmark in California.

Aside from the relocation and assembly camps, the study would examine other sites such as Camp Savage, MN, where Japanese language instruction was given to Japanese-Americans, enabling them to translate Japanese war plans into English. In addition, the Secretary is asked to study Camp Shelby, MS, the training ground for the 442d Infantry Regimented Combat Team, one of the most decorated teams in U.S. military history.

Interior Secretary Harold Ickes' remarks shortly after the internment period on September 23, 1946, described the situation well. He said:

As a member of President Roosevelt's administration I saw the United States give way to mass hysteria over the Japanese . . . It lost its self control and, egged on by public clamor, some of it from greedy Americans who sought an opportunity to possess themselves of Japanese rights and property, it began to round up indiscriminately the Japanese who had been born in Japan, as well as those born here. Crowded into cars like cattle, these hapless people were hurried away to hastily constructed and thoroughly inadequate concentration camps, with soldiers with nervous muskets on guard, in the great American desert. We gave the fancy name of 'relocation centers' to these dust bowls, but they were concentration camps.

By passing the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, the Congress apologized for the internment of Japanese-Americans. By designating the most significant sites as national historic landmarks, the Congress will further recognize the mistakes we made, and reinforce our commitment to civil liberties and the Constitution. The study called for in the legislation I am introducing is the first step in helping us remember this unfortunate period in our history so that similar events may never occur.

I encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

[A copy of the bill follows:]

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act is titled the "Japanese American National Historic Landmark Theme Study Act".

SEC. 2. THEME STUDY.

(a) The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized and directed to prepare and transmit to the Congress no later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act a National Historic Landmark Theme Study on Japanese American history (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Theme Study"). The purpose of the Theme Study shall be to identify the key sites in Japanese American History that illustrate the period in American history when personal justice was denied Japanese Americans. The Theme Study shall identify, evaluate and nominate as national historic landmarks those sites, buildings, and structures, that best illustrate or commemorate the period in American history from 1941-1946 when Japanese Americans were ordered to be detained, relocated and/or excluded pursuant to Executive Order 9066, and other actions. The study shall examine the following sites:

(1) internment and/or concentration and temporary detention camps where Japanese Americans were relocated, detained and excluded pursuant to Executive Order No. 9066, issued on February 19, 1942. The internment camps include: Tule Lake, CA; Rohwer, Arkansas; Gila River, Arizona; Poston, Arizona; Granada, Colorado; Jerome, Arkansas; Heart Mountain, Wyoming; Minidoka, Idaho; and, Topaz, Utah. The temporary detention camps include Pomona, California; Santa Anita, California; Fresno, California; Pinedale, California; Tanforan in San Bruno, California; Sacramento, California; Marysville, California; Mayer, Arizona; Salinas, California; Turlock, California; Merced, California; Stockton, California; Tulare, California; Puyallup, Washington; and, Portland, Oregon.

(2) Angel Island, California, the port of entry for many Japanese Issei.

(3) Camp Shelby, Mississippi, the training ground for the 442nd Infantry Regimental Combat Team.

(4) Camp Savage and Fort Snelling, Minnesota, locations for the Military Intelligence Service Language School where Japanese Americans received Japanese language instruction, enabling the Japanese Americans to translate Japanese war plans into English.

(5) Camp McCoy, Wisconsin where the 100th Infantry Battalion was trained.

(6) Terminal Island, California the first location where Japanese Americans were forced to evacuate.

(7) Bainbridge Island, Washington where Japanese Americans were evacuated pursuant to exclusion Order No. 1.

(8) Immigration and Naturalization Service internment camps at Crystal City, Kennedy and Seagoville, Texas, Missoula, Montana, and Bismarck, North Dakota.

(b) On the basis of the Theme Study, the Secretary shall identify possible new National Historic Landmarks appropriate to this theme and prepare a list in order of importance or merit of the most appropriate sites for National Historic Landmark designation.

SEC. 3. CONSULTATION.

In carrying out the study, the Secretary shall consult with Japanese American citizens groups, and scholars of Japanese American history, and historic preservationists. The Secretary shall receive permission from

Indian tribes to obtain access to Indian lands.

SEC. 4. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.

The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with one or more Japanese American citizens organizations knowledgeable of Japanese American history, especially the relocation and internment period during World War II, to prepare the Theme Study and ensure that the Theme Study meets current scholarly standards.

SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

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

TRIBUTE TO SGT. PHIL ANDERSON**HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the distinguished bravery and patriotism of Sgt. Phil Anderson. Sergeant Anderson spent 4½ months serving in Saudi Arabia as a member of the 743d Combat Support Company, which is a Florida National Guard unit based in my congressional district. Sergeant Anderson was able to return home in March but not before losing part of this left leg to a landmine just after the cease-fire was called.

When this country was faced with the crisis in the gulf, Sergeant Anderson, and the rest of the 743d Combat Support Company, joined the many reservists whose careers were disrupted as they answered their country's call to duty. For Sergeant Anderson, his commitment to the security and stability of the Persian Gulf resulted in a resounding victory for our Nation at great personal sacrifice. On Saturday, May 18, Sergeant Anderson, and the entire 743d Combat Support Company, will be serving as honorary grand marshalls in Fort Lauderdale's American Hero's Day. These soldiers are, indeed, deserving of this praise.

Sergeant Anderson we thank you. We are proud of you and grateful that you have served our country.

TRIBUTE TO THE EASTER SEAL SOCIETY OF BUTLER, PA**HON. JOE KOLTER**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. KOLTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before the House of Representatives to designate and bestow a special tribute and honor to the Easter Seal Society of Butler, PA, as it breaks ground on the society's new program center in my Fourth Congressional District.

Since its national founding in 1907 by Edgar F. Allen, the Easter Seal Society has been dedicated to helping the disabled lead productive and rewarding lives.

When Mr. Allen launched the society, he devoted himself to collecting donations to open a hospital that would provide services for disabled children. In this mission, he enlisted the

aid of Rotary Clubs throughout the country. In similar fashion in 1923, the Butler Rotarians began helping the disabled of Butler County, assisting local polio-stricken children by providing transportation to a clinic in Pittsburgh. At that time, the Butler society's first office was located in the basement of the former West End School, the present site of Cunningham Shanor, Inc.

The growth of the Easter Seal Society in Butler has been continuous and immense throughout the past 68 years of operation, with eight programs and services now offered. This growth has included yet another increase in the number of clients who received assistance in 1990.

Community support for the Easter Seals has also continued to grow. For the past 31 years, the Butler Rotarians have sponsored a pancake festival on election day; area restaurants have participated in Buck-A-Cup and many community members have selflessly volunteered their services and expertise.

Under the direction of Dr. Gary Miller, a capital raising campaign, "Build the Spirit," was established in 1988 to raise funds to construct a central program center. Because of his long involvement with the Butler Rotary and the society, John Chiprean, owner of Miller Shoe Stores, was chosen as the honorary campaign chairman. Thomas Crumrine, Nationwide Insurance, accepted the general chairmanship of the campaign.

These gentlemen joined forces with 123 other business and community leaders to help raise over \$750,000 to build the new facility. But building costs were higher than expected, so the committee then assumed the added responsibility of raising more than \$1 million to cover the additional and unexpected building expenses. This was achieved with a more than generous donation of \$50,000 from the Armco Foundation, as well as monetary donations and gifts-in-kind from many others.

The completion of the new Butler program facility will enable the 37 Easter Seal Programs to be located in one central facility, and the additional space will also allow for continued growth in programs and services.

Nationally, the Easter Seal Society has come a long way since its inception in 1907 by Edgar F. Allen. Locally, the growth has been truly phenomenal and the accomplishments truly impressive. The dream of helping others in Butler County is now a full-fledged reality and improving significantly every day, and that is why, Mr. Speaker, I rise before the Congress today to recount and note the unselfish, responsible, and dedicated efforts and service of the Easter Seal Society of Butler, PA, as it prepares for the new program center.

VIDOR GAMES CONTAIN VICIOUS OVERTONES**HON. RAYMOND J. McGRATH**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Speaker, there has been a rash of computer games containing vicious anti-Semitic overtones flooding Germany and Austria. The U.S. Congress must be on record

as strongly opposing these vile attempts at home entertainment.

One game, "KZ Manager," puts the player in the role of a Nazi concentration camp manager earning points for gassing prisoners and selling gold fillings. It also features graphics of Hitler, swastikas, and tortured prisoners. Another game, titled "Aryan Test," designates Auschwitz, Treblinka, and Maidanek as glorious places in the history of the German empire.

The scope of anti-Semitism and neo-Nazi activities throughout the globe has reached repulsive proportions. These games are nothing but a feeble attempt to glorify the Holocaust and present a sickening image to Europe's youth. Propaganda of this type cannot be tolerated.

Today, I am introducing a concurrent resolution urging the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria to take the highest motion possible to halt the distribution of "KZ Manager," "Aryan Test," and other similar video games and prosecute anyone found in possession of these materials to the full extent of the law. I am encouraging all Members to join me in cosponsoring this legislation and send the message that we will not stand for this example of perverted behavior.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY, NEWARK

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, it is with great hometown pride that I ask my colleagues to join me in extending best wishes to the city of Newark as the third oldest metropolis in the Nation celebrates its 325th birthday this month.

The history of Newark parallels the development of our Nation, from its 17th century Puritan origins through its present day renaissance as an urban center. In the 18th and 19th centuries, Newark became a thriving industrial and commercial empire. Our city has seen periods of great prosperity as well as two world wars, the Great Depression, and the struggle in the 1960's as the civil rights movement swept the country.

Exciting changes are taking place in Newark today as the result of a concerted effort by local residents, corporations, small businesses, educators, volunteer groups, and elected officials.

The face of the city has changed with the construction of the Gateway Center; the Legal and Communications Center; the PSE&G Building; the Newark Center, which includes Seton Hall Law School; and the new home of Blue Cross. A number of older buildings have been renovated, including St. Joseph's Plaza, the old Two Guys Building and the Gibraltar Building. Newark is rich in cultural attractions such as the Newark Museum, Newark Symphony Hall, the Newark Public Library, and the New Jersey Historical Society.

I am pleased that last year Congress appropriated funds for the New Jersey Center for the Performing Arts in Newark, which prom-

ises to be one of the most prominent arts centers in the United States.

We are also very proud of our outstanding educational institutions, including the Rutgers campus at Newark, New Jersey Institute of Technology, Essex County College, the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, and Seton Hall Law School.

In addition, we have many dedicated health professionals who practice at Newark hospitals: St. Michael's, St. James, Beth Israel, University, United and Columbus Hospitals. Our transportation system is impressive, with the Newark International Airport, a seaport, a subway and a planned rail link to improve access to the airport. We are making progress on our housing needs, with construction of middle and moderate units throughout the city and at University Heights.

Newark has truly become a Renaissance City, looking to the future with great confidence and community spirit.

This weekend, Founders Weekend, a series of activities are planned to launch Newark's 325th anniversary. We are looking forward to a special dedication ceremony at Newark's Landing Place Park, a site which has been designated as the official landing place of Robert Treat and the Puritans in May 1666. There will be a reenactment of the original landing by Treat performed by students from the theater departments of local schools.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in offering best wishes for continued success and prosperity to a great American city and my hometown—Newark, NJ.

BORN FREE, SOLD DEAR

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD an article from the May 6, 1991, issue of Newsweek magazine, which bears on one of the most important issues of the day for wildlife conservation: the Federal Government's loss of one of its oldest and most productive National Wildlife Refuges—Kodiak. Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge has been a great success story for conservation; we have seen the population of brown bears increase to roughly 3,000 individuals presently. But the Alaska Natives acquired title to roughly 470,000 acres of the refuge. Among the most deprived people in the country, the Natives are threatened by Federal regulation of use of their private property—their only economic base.

The House of Representatives twice passed bills in the early 1980's authorizing acquisition of these refuge inholdings. I support a provision of H.R. 1320 that would provide revenues from leasing the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to acquire them.

BORN FREE, SOLD DEAR

(By David A. Kaplan)

Chugging past the glacial peaks, buzzing the rich green meadows below, our Cessna 206 five-seater approaches Karluk Lake. Alders and cottonwoods blanket the perimeter, except for gravel patches at water's

edge. Everywhere, the sockeye are jumping. Here in the heart of Alaska's Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, a canoe provides the only evidence of civilization. "The visibility is holding," says Tony Chatto, our biologist-pilot with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. "We'll set down on the lake. It's a good day to find some bears."

While Chatto remains with the floatplane at shoreline, we walk toward O'Malley Creek, which flows into Karluk. Jay Bellinger leads. A gentle, burly man of the Alaskan wild, Bellinger has been manager of the bear refuge, the largest in the world, for seven years. He speaks softly and carries a .458 Winchester just in case. The bears can't be far away. Beside us, there are moist 14-inch footprints that seem like craters. Both sides of the stream are littered with salmon leftovers; bears apparently don't like liver any more than people do. We follow a few turns in the creek—a few steps behind Bellinger, thank you—until we are spotted. Twenty yards ahead, in the tall brush, there is a rustle, then a flurry.

The bear is a mere 800 pounds, but Bellinger has not expected such a close introduction. He cocks his rifle and checks his aim. Then he tells the bear, "We're turning around." And, we do. In five long minutes, we're back at the lake and watch as the bear emerges from the creek bed—with two cubs bobbing in her wake. They ignore us, content to continue fishing. "Never forget whose land this really is," says Bellinger. "This is the land of the bears."

It has been since the Pleistocene, but it may not be forever. The 1.9 million-acre bear refuge, home of the largest land carnivores on earth, faces development that would destroy it. And since environmental groups have concentrated so hard on keeping the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge closed to oil exploration, Kodiak's plight has received little notice. Because of an unusual congressional action 20 years ago, native groups own most of the prime habitat within the Kodiak refuge. Now they say they must exploit it—or become destitute. Even though native leaders know the risks to the bears, as well as the possibility of government lawsuits, they continue to discuss such projects as commercial canneries, logging mills, airstrips, fishing camps and hunting lodges (for the six-month season). Choice parcels would be sold to the highest bidder, which probably means the Japanese, who already do extensive business in Alaska. It is a sad paradox: for a people who spiritually understand the worth of wilderness, the very means of economic self-sufficiency imperil it. "We have no money," says Ralph Eluska, president of Akhiok-Kaguyak Inc., a native corporation that owns 138,000 acres of the refuge. "What choice do we have?"

Even the federal government, which so far has refused to buy back the land, has long recognized the glory of Kodiak. On storm-swept Kodiak Island in the Gulf of Alaska, the refuge was set aside 50 years ago by President Franklin Roosevelt. Today 2,500 to 3,000 bears roam the preserve, an incredible density of one per square mile; biologists say they make up 10 percent of the entire brown-bear population of the state. In the refuge there are also 200 pairs of bald eagles, 200,000 waterfowl and 2 million winter sea birds. Kodiaks can weigh up to 1,600 pounds and stand 12 feet tall, dwarfing their inland cousins, the grizzlies. There's no secret to what makes these giants grow. Glaciers pulverize rock, nutrients wash down to the sea, plankton bloom, salmon thrive. The result: fat bears, which fill themselves to the gills.

But even with 800 miles of serpentine coastline, in such forsaken places and Deadman Bay and Dog Salmon Flats, minimal development in the refuge is a threat. Humans frighten bears and displace them onto unfamiliar land, forcing territorial fights among animals. More human visitors also leads to more bears being shot in the name of self-defense; that's already happened in recent years. "People and bears can't share the same space," Bellinger says. "The bear always loses."

SQUANDERED ASSETS

Like other wilderness disputes in Alaska, the Kodiak question arises from contradictory federal policies. In 1971, under pressure to open the 49th state to oil drilling, Congress passed the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Resolving all ancestral Indian and Eskimo claims, ANCSA was the most radical native treaty in U.S. history. Rather than establishing reservations, the legislation gave the natives \$967 million in cash and 44 million acres to be selected later from village sites. Regional and village corporations were created to manage the wealth on behalf of individual natives. Some built booming empires. Others squandered their money, leaving land as the only community asset. That, for example, is the predicament of corporations on Kodiak.

Since two-thirds of the island consists of the bear refuge, the corporations have no choice but to select land within it. Yet Congress sought in Section 22(g) of ANCSA to protect refuge "in-holdings" (and other similar property in the state) by limiting natives to hunting and fishing. Said Rep. Sam Steiger of Arizona: "Here we come again, speaking to the Alaskan native with a forked tongue." But the native corporations read the law differently. Notwithstanding 22(g), they maintain that the overriding purpose of ANCSA still gives them full use of the land.

Optimists argued that because ANCSA prohibited natives from selling any land until 1991—later amended to 1988—Congress would eventually reclaim the best in-holdings. It almost happened. Several years ago, the U.S. Interior Department proposed that Kodiak natives swap their refuge land for oil and gas royalties in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge on the North Slope. The natives found themselves in an odd alliance with oil companies, even accepting hundreds of thousands of dollars to pay for lobbying and other efforts to get ANWR developed. But that deal sank after the Exxon Valdez oil spill ended the political chances of opening the Arctic, a vast sanctuary for caribou herds; ANWR is again before Congress now. Any chance of the federal government actually paying cash for the Kodiak refuge, valued by the natives at about \$190 million, seems remote. Last year in Congress, the final budget conference committee eliminated \$1 million in preliminary acquisition funds.

That leaves the 4,000 Kodiak natives with no alternative other than to invade the wilderness. In villages like Akhiok and Old Harbor, the land is not unappreciated—far from it—but the people want to live better. Poverty is the only economic concept most have ever known. Unemployment runs to 40 percent in the winter. An eight-ounce can of condensed milk costs \$2, heating oil for a small house as much as \$360 a month. In contrast to their magnificent settings, the towns themselves are emaciated shells. The roads are muddy, the runway an adventure. Scattered around graceful, onion-domed Russian Orthodox churches are small, simple HUD homes. TV is the chief luxury.

Ralph Eluska knows that he and the other native leaders have an image problem. The bears of Kodiak are a powerful and sentimental symbol of the wild, and the specter of them being overrun by condos is haunting. "We don't want to ruin this land, we don't want court battles," Eluska says. "We just want what's been promised to us. We want to survive."

EXTENDING DEFENSE ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT/CONVERSION INTO A MULTI-YEAR PROGRAM

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today a bill to extend the Defense Economic Adjustment/Conversion Program enacted last year into a multiyear program. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be appropriately referred and that it be reprinted following my remarks.

REASONS FOR THE BILL

In the Department of Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1991, Congress culminated more than 20 years of effort by crafting and passing a realistic program to cushion the consequences of the major military build-down that will follow the successful conclusion of both the cold war and the hot war in the Persian Gulf (Division D, Public Law 101-510).

Sections 4103 and 4203 of that act authorize funds to be appropriated for fiscal year 1991 and to remain available until expended. The appropriations Act that fully funded this program, at \$200 million, specified that the funds were to be expended before the end of fiscal year 1993 (H. Rept. 101-938, Amendment 22).

Since there is every indication that the Defense build-down will take place over a 5 or 6-year period, we believe that it makes sense to match the economic adjustment program to the build-down. Accordingly, this bill would remove the language limiting authorization of appropriations to fiscal year 1991, so that appropriations can be made in future years so as to produce a cost-effective long-term program. It is my hope that enactment of this bill will manifest congressional intent to manage economic adjustment/conversion in a sensible and sustained manner, so that the Appropriations actions can follow suit and the executive branch can utilize this new authority as a basis for a productive program of Defense adjustment and conversion.

NEED FOR THE BASIC PROGRAM

The U.S. economy has been in a recession for almost a year—11 months. According to The President's Council of Economic Advisors, since June of 1990, unemployment has increased by 1.7 million to more than 8 million—8.6 percent. Long-term unemployment of more than 15 weeks reached 2.2 million in the month of April, 1991. Exhaustion of unemployment compensation is becoming a serious problem across the country.

Some economists believe that this recession will be as difficult as the 1982-83 recession, which was very serious indeed. In my own city

of Cleveland, unemployment has lingered around 9 percent for the past year.

On top of this recession-level unemployment will be piled the results of Defense budget reductions envisioned at about 25 percent of the current \$300 billion in Defense expenditures. Already announced have been the following:

On April 13, Secretary of Defense Cheney proposed the closure of 43 military bases, which would eliminate 154,000 jobs.

Secretary Cheney predicted that a half-million military personnel would be demobilized by 1995.

A study by the Defense budget project has tabulated \$87 billion in Defense contract terminations and curtailments to occur between 1991 and 1997.

The Washington Post reported that these actions constituted "the deepest military retrenchment since World War II."

PAST ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT MEASURES SUCCESSFUL

Congress has provided a blueprint for dealing with these massive and historic Defense cut-backs. It is based on proven programs of the past. For example, the Defense Department reported that after 100 of its facilities were converted to civilian use over a recent 25-year period, employment at these locations was 48 percent higher than while used as military bases ("25 years of civilian reuse (1961 to 1986)," U.S. Department of Defense).

Likewise, the skills conversion projects in the 1970's had an excellent record in reorienting scientific and engineering professionals to civilian fields and jobs.

The Economic Adjustment/Conversion Program enacted in 1990 uses existing departments and agencies that have accumulated decades of expertise in assisting communities, businesses, and workers to adapt to changing economic circumstances.

So we know from past experience that it is a cost-effective process to help transition people and properties from one productive situation to another.

NEED FOR SPEEDY IMPLEMENTATION

The Defense Economic Adjustment/Conversion Program is an effort to engender an intelligent, long-term approach to assisting the adjustments communities, business, professionals and workers must make in transitioning to a more peace-oriented economy.

Under the current economic circumstances especially, speedy implementation of this program is needed. It is thus difficult to understand why, more than 6 months after the authorization and appropriation for Defense economic adjustment became law, until now the administration has not released a single dollar of these funds for the intended purposes of the program.

Support for rational management of the consequences of Defense budget cutbacks is widespread and growing. Unions support it; businesses and professional organizations support it; non-profit organizations concerned with human needs support it. On March 23, one of the Nation's two major political organizations, the National Democratic Party, passed a resolution in support of a multiyear Defense Economic Adjustment/Conversion Program that is geared to match the term of the Defense build-down and is adequately funded to do so.

ACTION RECOMMENDED FOR THE FUTURE

In summary, I would hope that the following steps can be taken at this time:

First, the administration should release the \$200 million appropriated last year to the Departments of Labor and Commerce, as envisioned in the legislation.

Second, the proponents of Defense economic adjustment should agree upon a combined monitoring system that will encourage the administration to fully implement the program and offer to render what assistance would be helpful on Capitol Hill.

Third, the President should be invited to join in the efforts to enact the proposal for an additional \$100 million for the economic adjustment program for 1992 that is contained in the current budget mark, and to authorize and construct a multiyear structure for these efforts.

Fourth, the Congress should proceed to enact these initiatives for 1992 and the years ahead.

I pledge my continuing efforts and cooperation with all concerned to achieving these goals in behalf of the communities, businesses and workers impacted by Defense budget reductions now and in the future.

INTRODUCTION OF "KOREAN WAR VETERANS REMEMBRANCE WEEK"

HON. GEORGE E. SANGMEISTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. SANGMEISTER. Mr. Speaker, July 27, 1991, marks a very important anniversary in our Nation's history. Thirty-eight years ago on that day, a cease-fire agreement was reached and the conflict known as the Korean war came to an end. I rise today to introduce legislation to recognize and remember the brave individuals who fought this battle for freedom by designating the week beginning July 21, 1991, as "Korean War Veterans Remembrance Week." I encourage all of my colleagues to join me in this effort.

As 1 of 35 Members of the House who served in the Armed Forces during that period, I find it especially tragic that many refer to the Korean war as America's "forgotten war." For too long, the courageous men and women who fought in that war have been overlooked. These men and women, and their families, have not forgotten the sacrifices they made to ensure the freedom of the South Korean people. Likewise, our Nation should never forget their efforts.

Mr. Speaker, we must remember that the efforts of these brave men and women were not in vain. The Korean war left an enormous legacy that has changed the very course of the world. It encouraged the United States to draw lines against Communist subversion—saving the southern half of the Korean peninsula from Communist despotism and putting it on the road toward prosperity and democracy. In many ways, it set the stage for the dramatic changes we see in the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe today.

So, it is with great pride that I rise today to introduce legislation designating the week be-

ginning July 21, 1991, as "Korean War Veterans Remembrance Week." This resolution recognizes and remembers the efforts of those who fought and died in defense of freedom and democracy. It authorizes and encourages the President to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe this week and urges the executive department and agencies, interested organizations, groups, and individuals to fly the flag of the United States at half-staff on July 27, 1991, in honor of those Americans who died as a result of their service in Korea.

This resolution reaffirms our country's gratitude to the men and women who had the courage and determination to fight on foreign soil for the ideals of freedom and democracy. These ideals have stood the test of time—with the passage of this resolution, so will the legacy of the soldiers of the Korean war. I encourage all of my colleagues to join me in this effort. The soldiers of the Korean war should never be forgotten.

NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS MEMORIAL DAY

HON. BUD CRAMER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, on this occasion of National Peace Officers Memorial Day, 1991, we honor those brave men and women who gave their lives during 1990 enforcing the laws of this great Nation. The peace officers of this country help ensure that we all are able to live securely and peacefully in our communities. They have the thankless task of patrolling our towns, cities, and countryside to protect people and property. We should all take a few minutes to reflect on the outstanding job performed by these public servants.

During my 10 years of service as district attorney in Madison County, AL, I had the privilege of working very closely with the police and sheriff's departments of my district. I was continuously impressed with the dedication and professionalism of all of those men and women who serve the public as peace officers. The role played by them in our judicial process is indispensable to the fair and equal application of our Federal, State, and local laws.

I am pleased to be able to take a few moments to honor the law enforcement officers who made the supreme sacrifice during 1990. They deserve our recognition and gratitude for a job well done.

THE IDEA ACT

HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, along with the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. GEJDENSON] and 14 of our colleagues, I introduced H.R. 2336, the Income-Dependent Education Assistance Act of 1991, or IDEA Act for

short. This legislation will help students from all economic backgrounds afford higher education, while potentially saving the Treasury billions of dollars per year. The IDEA Act establishes a Supplementary Direct Student Loan Program, in which repayment is based on the postschool income of the borrower and collected as individual income tax by the IRS.

In general, there ought to be at least four main sources of efficiency in IDEA as follows:

First, defaults practically eliminated: There is no reason to default because repayment is capped in any year at a manageable percentage of income. There is also no opportunity to default because IDEA payments are defined and collected as individual income taxes.

Second, capital costs substantially reduced: Current guaranteed loan programs use private capital at politically negotiated rates. IDEA is a direct loan program with a cost of capital equivalent to the interest paid on Government bonds of comparable maturity, which will be much lower.

Third, more efficient subsidies: Going to all those who need them, only to those who need them, and to the extent of their need—balanced by premium interest from high-income graduates. The current Stafford loan program's subsidies, in contrast, go mostly to longer term students who wind up with the highest postschool incomes.

Fourth, much simpler administration: At both ends, loan origination and collection. Loan origination is simplified by the elimination of needs analysis—which is not necessary and, in fact, detrimental to this type of program—as well as the ability of students to apply directly through their schools, eliminating the need for central processors and the like. Collection is a simple addition to income-tax collection. No additional tax returns are generated, as those who fall under the filing threshold, and therefore owe no regular income taxes, owe no additional IDEA payments either.

Most IDEA borrowing should substitute for borrowing under current programs. The rest of it will be new borrowing that would not otherwise occur. In particular, representatives of health professions schools tell me they think IDEA would largely drive the HEAL Program out of business. IDEA should also substitute for Stafford loans for most shorter term—1 to 2 years—students, for whom it provides a much better deal. It should be preferred to Stafford by many students in 4-year programs, for whom it offers an equivalent deal, simpler application with no needs analysis, and advantages of flexibility and low-income protection during repayment. IDEA should also be preferred by students who anticipate—rightly or wrongly—low-future incomes. Presumably, most of the additional loans would go to students from higher income families who do not qualify for Stafford, but census data tell us that such students are far more likely than others to have high postschool incomes themselves—because of better preparation, higher expectations, absorption into family businesses, connections, inheritances, or whatever reasons—and are therefore more likely to make premium interest payments.

I have been very encouraged that there seems to be a good deal of openmindedness on both sides of the aisle concerning reauthorization of the Higher Education Act. Clearly

the time has come to fix the problems inherent in the current law, rather than continuing to tinker around. The IDEA Act provides an innovative and cost-effective way to ensure access to higher education for all students, and I encourage my colleagues to support this initiative.

I am submitting descriptive materials and the IDEA Act itself in the RECORD at this point:

IDEA ACT—SYNOPSIS

The IDEA Act creates a new supplementary student loan program in which repayments are determined by post-school income of the borrower and are collected by the IRS as part of the individual income tax. The program avoids taxpayer subsidies but does contain an internal cross-subsidy from those with very high incomes to those with very low incomes. Essential features follow:

Students may borrow up to \$70,000 total (\$6,500 for each of the first two years undergraduate, \$8,000 for third and later years, \$11,000 per year graduate), but any amounts borrowed under other federal programs are subtracted from these limits. The \$70,000 limit is phased out between age 35 and 55 so that borrowers do not assume obligations disproportionate to their remaining earning years. There are higher limits for certain medical professions.

Borrowers' accounts are charged interest each year at the average 91 day T-bill rate for the year plus 2%, but in no case more than 10%. There are no up-front fees (i.e. for "loan origination" or insurance).

For a given account balance, the annual repayment amount for a given year varies according to income. Progressivity is derived from the income tax rates applicable to single and married taxpayers before tax reform.

Most borrowers will pay off IDEA loans at the T-bill plus 2% rate in 12 to 18 years. However, borrowers with high post-graduation incomes who finish repayment within 12

years can pay up to 2½ points more than the interest originally charged to their accounts, while low income borrowers will have any unpaid portions of their loans forgiven after 25 years.

No borrower will owe payments for any year in which his income is below the tax return filing threshold (\$10,900 for joint returns and \$6,050 for single returns in 1993). Any borrower's total payments are capped by a percentage of his income that rises gradually as income rises (generally below 15% at a moderate income level). Along with the progressivity in the normal repayment schedules, this assures borrowers that their payments will be manageable, regardless of job changes, unemployment, retraining, home-making, etc.

No means tests restrict IDEA borrowing. They would not reduce government costs and would prevent participation by future high income earners.

All those needing "deferments" to enter low-paying public service jobs automatically receive them. No need for complex deferment schemes.

Borrowers may voluntarily convert any Stafford and HEAL debt to IDEA loans of the same origination date. New Stafford and HEAL loans that go into default will be converted automatically to IDEA loans.

IDEA repayment obligations may not be discharged in a bankruptcy proceeding.

Borrowing limits and repayment schedules are indexed for inflation.

IDEA ACT—BASIC ELEMENTS

LOAN LIMITS

\$6,500 for first two years undergrad, \$8,000 for third and later years, and \$11,000 per year for graduate students, less amounts borrowed under other federal programs; cumulative limit of \$70,000; higher limits for certain medical professions schools.

INTEREST

Interest charged to borrowers' accounts each year at lesser of 10% or 2% over the average 91-day T-bill rate for that year; no extra origination fees or insurance premiums.

No in-school interest subsidy or in-school interest payments; interest accrued while in school is added to principal for later payment.

REPAYMENT

After leaving school, each year borrowers find repayment amounts from simple tables with income on one axis, maximum account balances on the other axis; total payments are capped at 20% of the difference of income minus the relevant income tax filing threshold (\$10,900 joint or \$6,050 single in 1993).

For given account balance, standard payment (made by singles between \$31,380 and \$37,740 and couples between \$39,060 and \$48,600) would pay off account balance in 12 years if T-bill + 2% rates average 8%.

For given account balance, payment at lowest incomes is a bit less than one-half the standard payment, payment at highest incomes is twice the standard payment; most people repay loans in 12 to 18 years.

Progressivity of tables derived from pre-1986 income tax rate schedules.

Stafford or HEAL loans may be converted to IDEA; cap on total annual payments applies to converted loans.

Repayment ends whenever account balance is paid off at actual T-bill plus 2% variable rates charged to account, or upon death or disability, except:

Any unpaid balance is forgiven after 25 years of repayment, and

Borrowers must make payments for at least 12 years, except:

Borrower is finished paying in less than 12 years when cumulative payments pay off account at effective variable interest rate (called "buyout rate") of T-bill plus 4½%.

INCOME DEPENDENT EDUCATION ASSISTANCE (IDEA): REPAYMENT BY TAXPAYERS FILING JOINT RETURNS

Income:	\$10,900	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$25,000	\$30,000	\$35,000	\$40,000	\$50,000	\$75,000	\$100,000	\$160,000	\$240,000
(1) Progressivity factor	0.485	0.546	0.618	0.734	0.843	0.932	1.000	1.014	1.210	1.311	1.477	2.000
(2) Annual payment for \$10,000 maximum account balance (MAB)	0	\$725	\$820	\$974	\$1,119	\$1,237	\$1,327	\$1,346	\$1,606	\$1,740	\$1,960	\$2,654
(3)(a) Maximum annual payment	0	\$820	\$1,820	\$2,820	\$3,820	\$4,820	\$5,820	\$7,820	\$12,820	\$17,820	\$29,820	\$45,820
(3)(b) Amount in (3)(a) as percent of income	0	5.5	9.1	11.3	12.7	13.8	14.6	15.6	17.1	17.8	18.6	19.1
(3)(c) MAB at which (3)(a) is reached	NA	\$11,310	\$22,195	\$28,953	\$34,138	\$38,965	\$43,858	\$58,098	\$79,826	\$102,414	\$152,143	\$172,645
(4) Years required to pay back loan at indicated interest rates:												
6 percent		30	22.5	16	13	11.5	10+	10	8	7+	6+	4.5
8 percent				22.5	16+	13.5	12	12-	9	8	7-	4.5
10 percent					24	17+	14.5	14+	10+	9	7.5	5
12 percent									12+	10+	8+	5+

Note:

- (1) Based upon income level of borrower; derived from pre 1986 income tax rate structure and specified in the IDEA Act.
- (2) This figure = line (1) x \$1327; MAB is highest amount of unpaid principal and accrued interest during the history of a borrower's IDEA account.
- (3)(a) Line (3)(a) = 20% of (MAGI minus \$10,900). \$10,900 is the tax filing threshold for joint returns in 1993.
- (3)(b) Line (3)(b) = ((3)(a) divided by line (2)) x \$10,000.
- (4) Numbers higher than 25 are illustrative only, since borrowers are excused from any remaining obligations after 25 years; since the standard interest charges are capped at 10%, the 12% line is of interest only with respect to potential high income premiums.

INCOME DEPENDENT EDUCATION ASSISTANCE (IDEA): REPAYMENT BY UNMARRIED TAXPAYERS

Income:	\$6,050	\$10,000	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$25,000	\$30,000	\$35,000	\$40,000	\$50,000	\$75,000	\$100,000	\$168,000
(1) Progressivity factor	0.467	0.513	0.600	0.769	0.867	0.971	1.000	1.035	1.161	1.359	1.539	2.000
(2) Annual payment per \$10,000 maximum account balance (MAB)	0	\$681	\$796	\$1,020	\$1,151	\$1,289	\$1,327	\$1,373	\$1,541	\$1,803	\$2,042	\$2,654
(3)(a) Maximum annual payment	0	\$790	\$1,790	\$2,790	\$3,790	\$4,790	\$5,790	\$6,790	\$8,790	\$13,790	\$18,790	\$32,390
(3)(b) Amount in (3)(a) as percent of income	0	7.9	11.9	14.0	15.2	16.0	16.5	17.0	17.6	18.4	18.8	19.3
(3)(c) MAB at which (3)(a) is reached	NA	\$11,601	\$2,487	\$27,353	\$32,928	\$37,161	\$43,632	\$49,454	\$57,041	\$76,484	\$92,018	\$122,042
(4) Years required to pay back loan at indicated interest rates:												
6 percent		36	24	15	12.5	11-	10+	10-	8.5	7-	6	4.5
8 percent			50+	20	15+	13-	12	11+	9.5	8-	7-	5-
10 percent				41	21	16+	15-	13.5	11	8.5	7	5
12 percent									13+	10-	8-	5.5

Note:

- (1) Based upon income level of borrower; derived from pre 1986 income tax rate structure and specified in the IDEA Act.
- (2) Line (2) = line (1) x \$1327; MAB is highest amount of unpaid principal and accrued interest during the history of a borrower's IDEA account.
- (3)(a) Line (3)(a) = 20% of (MAGI minus \$6,050). \$6,050 is the tax filing threshold for joint returns in 1993.
- (3)(b) Line (3)(b) = ((3)(a) divided by line (2)) x \$10,000.
- (4) Numbers higher than 25 are illustrative only, since borrowers are excused from any remaining obligation after 25 years; since the standard interest charges are capped at 10%, the 12% line is of interest only with respect to potential high income premiums.

IDEA COMPARED TO STAFFORD LOANS

Assume: Stafford borrowers pay up-front fees of 8%; therefore they need to borrow \$108.70 to get \$100 to use (.92 × \$108.70 = \$100); IDEA interest charged (from day one) is 8% (i.e. bill rates = 6%); Four-year student borrows to spend \$14,000 as follows: \$2,000 in year 1, \$3,000 in year 2, \$4,000 in year 3, and \$5,000 in year 4.

IN-SCHOOL ACCOUNT HISTORIES

Date	Stafford		IDEA		Notes
	Added to Account	Total owed	Added to Account	Total owed	
Sept. 1, 1991	\$1,087		\$1,000		Semester 1, yr. 1 loan.
Dec. 31, 1991			26.40		Interest: 4 mo., 8%.
Feb. 1, 1992	1,087		1,000		Loan: Semester 2, yr. 1.
Sept. 1, 1992	1,631		1,500		Loan: Semester 1, yr. 2.
Dec. 31, 1992			82.11		12 mo. interest on \$1,026.40.
Do			73.33		Interest: 11 mo./\$1,000.
Do			39.60		Interest: 4 mo./\$1,500
		\$3,805		\$3,721.44	
Feb. 1, 1993	1,630		1,500		Loan.
Sept. 1, 1993	2,174		2,000		Loan.
Dec. 31, 1993			297.72		Interest: 12 mo./\$3,721.44.
Do			110.00		Interest: 11 mo./1,500.
Do			52.80		Interest: 4 mo./2,000.
		7,609		7,681.96	
Feb. 1, 1994	2,174		2,000		Loan.
Sept. 1, 1994	2,718		2,500		Loan.
Dec. 31, 1994			614.56		Interest: 12 mo./\$7,681.96.
Do			146.66		Interest: 11 mo./2,000.
Do			66.00		Interest: 4 mo./2,500.
		12,501		13,009.18	
Feb. 1, 1995	2,717		2,500		Loan: Semester 2, yr. 4.
June 1, 1995			433.64		Interest: 5 mo./\$13,009.18.
Do			66.00		Interest: 4 mo./2,500.
		15,218		16,008.82	

Note.—Stafford final total=8.7% more than \$14,000; IDEA total=14.3% more.

But, the Stafford borrower repays his loan at a higher effective interest rate, averaging about 8%, versus 8% for most borrowers under IDEA. The Stafford monthly payment of \$189.74 would actually repay \$15,638 worth of loans at 8%. So the cumulative IDEA loans are only \$370.82 (plus repayment period interest) more expensive than the Stafford loans. But the IDEA borrower receives complete repayment flexibility, low income protection, and ease of application (with no needs analysis and no need to go to a bank).

Clearly, IDEA should be the loan of choice for many 4-year students. It is actually less expensive for virtually all those in shorter programs, and it is still attractive for many graduate students, especially those with borrowing concentrated in the graduate years.

IDEA COMPARED TO HEAL

An 8% insurance premium is deducted from HEAL loans up front. Therefore, you must borrow \$108.70 to get \$100 to use for education.

HEAL loans are charged variable interest from day one at the average 91 day T-bill rate plus 3% (rounded up to the nearest ¼%, which the following analysis ignores). Interest payment is deferred and capitalized while the student is in school and for up to 4 years of residency.

But, that interest is charged on the whole \$108.70.

The effective interest rate paid based on the \$100 actually used varies with the number of years the loan is outstanding before repayment begins. Assuming 6% T-bill rates and a 10 year repayment period, these effective rates are as follows:

Premium over T-bills

Years:	Percent
1	4%—
2	About 4%
3	4¼—
4	4+
5	4—
6	About 3¾
7	3¾+
8	3¾—

IDEA borrowers pay no up-front fees, are charged standard interest of 2% over the T-bill rate, and face the possibility of paying premium interest of up to a maximum of

4.5% over the T-bill rate (if their incomes are especially high in the first 12 years after school), or paying subsidized interest at rates all the way down to zero or below if their incomes are low over a 25 year period after school.

Therefore, the standard cost of a HEAL loan is only slightly less than the most you can pay under IDEA (and note that the longer your residency, the fewer high earning years you have in which to pay premium interest during your first 12 post-school years under IDEA).

And, IDEA offers other advantages, including:

Complete flexibility (payments always limited as % of income).

Low income protection.

High interest protection (interest can never go over 12.5%, no matter what happens to T-bills in any year; HEAL has no upper limit on interest).

In sum, IDEA should be the loan of choice for virtually all well-advised medical professions students.

Yet IDEA still should save taxpayers money due primarily to a lower cost of capital and the virtual elimination of defaults.

H.R. 2336

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 "Income-Dependent Education Assistance Act of 1991".

TITLE I—SYSTEM FOR MAKING INCOME-DEPENDENT EDUCATION ASSISTANCE LOANS

SEC. 101. PROGRAM AUTHORITY.

The Secretary of the Treasury shall, in accordance with the provisions of this title—

(1) make loans to eligible students in accordance with this title, and

(2) establish an account for each borrower of such a loan, and collect repayments on such loans, in accordance with section 6306 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

SEC. 102. AGREEMENTS BY ELIGIBLE INSTITUTIONS.

(a) TERMS OF AGREEMENT.—In order to qualify its students for loans under this title, an eligible institution shall enter into

an agreement with the Secretary of Education which—

(1) provides that the institution will collect applications for loans under this title from its students that are in such form and contain or are accompanied by such information as the Secretary of the Treasury may require by regulation;

(2) contains assurances that the institution will, on the basis of such applications, provide to the Secretary of the Treasury the information required by section 104 and will certify to the Secretary of the Treasury—

(A) the cost of attendance determination for each student; and

(B) the amount of any outstanding loans to such student under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 or title VII of the Public Health Service Act;

(3) provides that the institution will provide to each student applying for a loan under this title a notice provided by the Secretary of Education of the student's obligations and responsibilities under the loan;

(4) provides that, if a student withdraws after receiving a loan under this title and is owed a refund—

(A) the institution will pay to the Secretary of the Treasury a portion of such refund, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury to ensure receipt of an amount which bears the same ratio to such refund as such loan bore to the cost of attendance of such student; and (B) the Secretary of the Treasury will credit the amount of such refund to the student's account; and

(5) contains such additional terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury or Secretary of Education prescribes by regulation to protect the fiscal interest of the United States and to ensure effective administration of the program under this Act.

(b) ENFORCEMENT OF AGREEMENT.—The Secretary of Education may, after notice and opportunity for a hearing to the institution concerned, suspend or revoke, in whole or in part, the agreement of any eligible institution if the Secretary of Education finds that such institution has failed to comply with this title or any regulation prescribed under this title or has failed to comply with any term or condition of its agreement under

subsection (a). No funds shall be loaned under this title to any student at any institution while its agreement is suspended or revoked, and the Secretary of Education may institute proceedings to recover any funds held by such an institution. The Secretary of Education shall have the same authority with respect to his functions under this Act as the Secretary of Education has with respect to his functions under part B of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

(c) **NOTICE TO SECRETARY.**—The Secretary of Education shall annually submit to the Secretary of the Treasury a list of the eligible institutions having effective agreements under this section, and shall promptly notify the Secretary of the Treasury of any action taken under subsection (b) to suspend, revoke, or reinstate any such agreement.

SEC. 103. AMOUNT AND TERMS OF LOANS.

(a) ELIGIBLE AMOUNTS.—

(1) **ANNUAL LIMITS.**—Any individual who is determined by an eligible institution to be an eligible student for any academic year shall be eligible to receive an IDEA loan for such academic year in an amount which is not less than \$500 or more than the cost of attendance at such institution, determined in accordance with section 484 of the Higher Education Act of 1965. The amount of such loan shall not exceed—

(A) \$6,500 in the case of any student who has not completed his or her second year of undergraduate study;

(B) \$8,000 in the case of any student who has completed such second year but who has not completed his or her course of undergraduate study;

(C) \$30,000 in the case of any student who is enrolled in a graduate degree program in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, podiatry, optometry, or osteopathic medicine; or

(D) \$22,500 in the case of any student who is enrolled in a graduate degree program in pharmacy, chiropractic, public health, health administration, clinical psychology, or allied health fields, or in an undergraduate degree program in pharmacy; or

(E) \$11,000 in the case of any other student.

(2) **LIMITATION ON BORROWING CAPACITY.**—No individual may receive any amount in an additional IDEA loan if the sum of the original principal amounts of all IDEA loans to such individual (including the pending additional loan) would equal or exceed—

(A) \$70,000, minus

(B) the product of (i) the number of years by which the borrower's age (as of the close of the preceding calendar year) exceeds 35, and (ii) one-twentieth of the amount specified in subparagraph (A), as adjusted pursuant to paragraph (3).

(3) **EXCEPTIONS TO BORROWING CAPACITY LIMITS FOR CERTAIN GRADUATE STUDENTS.**—For a student who is—

(A) a student described in paragraph (1)(C), paragraph (2) shall be applied by substituting "\$143,370" for "\$70,000"; or

(B) a student described in paragraph (1)(D), paragraph (2) shall be applied by substituting "\$115,770" for "\$70,000".

(4) **ADJUSTMENT OF LIMITS FOR INFLATION.**—Each of the dollar amounts specified in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) shall be adjusted for any academic year after calendar year 1994 by the cost-of-living adjustment for the calendar year preceding such academic year determined under section 6306(h)(3)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, rounded to the nearest multiple of \$100 (or, if such adjustment is a multiple of \$50 and not a multiple of \$100, such adjustment shall be increased to the next higher multiple of \$100).

(5) **COMPUTATION OF OUTSTANDING LOAN OBLIGATIONS.**—For the purposes of this subsection, any loan obligations of an individual under student loan programs under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 or title VII of the Public Health Service Act shall be counted toward IDEA annual and aggregate borrowing capacity limits. For purposes of annual and aggregate loan limits under any such student loan program, IDEA loans shall be counted as loans under such program.

(6) **ADJUSTMENTS OF ANNUAL LIMITS FOR LESS THAN FULL-TIME STUDENTS.**—For any student who is enrolled on a less than full-time basis, loan amounts for which such student shall be eligible for any academic year under this subsection shall be reduced in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Education.

(b) **DURATION OF ELIGIBILITY.**—An eligible student shall not be eligible to receive a loan under this title for more than a total of the full-time equivalent of 9 academic years, of which not more than the full-time equivalent of 5 academic years shall be as an undergraduate student and not more than the full-time equivalent of 5 academic years shall be as a graduate student.

(c) **TERMS OF LOANS.**—Each eligible student applying for a loan under this title shall sign a written agreement which—

(1) is made without security and without endorsement, except that if the borrower is a minor and such note or other written agreement executed by him would not, under the applicable law, create a binding obligation, endorsement may be required,

(2) provides that such student will repay the principal amount of the loan and any interest or additional charges thereon in accordance with section 6306 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954;

(3) provides that the interest on the loan will accrue in accordance with section 105;

(4) certifies that the student has received and read the notice required by section 102(a)(3); and

(5) contains such additional terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe by regulation.

(d) **DISBURSEMENT OF PROCEEDS OF LOANS.**—The Secretary of the Treasury shall, by regulation, provide for the distribution of loans to eligible students and for the appropriate notification of eligible institutions of the amounts of loans which are approved for any eligible student, and for the allocation of the proceeds of such loan by semester or other portion of an academic year. The Secretary of the Treasury shall distribute the proceeds of loans under this title by disbursing to the institution a check or other instrument that is payable to and requires the endorsement or other certification by the student. Such proceeds shall be credited to any obligations of the eligible student to the institution related to the cost of attendance at such institution, with any excess being paid to the student. The first installment of the proceeds of any loan under this title that is made to a student borrower who is entering the first year of a program of undergraduate education, and who has not previously obtained a loan under this title, shall not be presented by the institution to the student for endorsement until 30 days after the borrower begins a course of study, but may be delivered to the eligible institution prior to the end of that 30-day period.

SEC. 104. INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS FOR LOAN PROGRAM.

(a) **RESPONSIBILITIES OF ELIGIBLE INSTITUTIONS.**—Each eligible institution which receives funds under this title shall—

(1) submit to the Secretary of the Treasury, at such time and in such form as the Secretary may require by regulation, a machine-readable list of applicants and the amounts for which they are qualified under section 103;

(2) promptly notify the Secretary of the Treasury, on request, of any change in enrollment status of any recipient of a loan under this title; and

(3) submit to the Secretary of the Treasury, at such time and in such forms as the Secretary of the Treasury may require by regulation for use in determining the repayment status of borrowers, a machine-readable list of eligible students who have previously received loans under this title but who are not included as current applicants in the list required by such paragraph.

(b) **RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.**—The Secretary of the Treasury shall, on the basis of the lists received under subsection (a)(2), establish an obligation account, by name and taxpayer identification number, with respect to each recipient of a loan under this title. The Secretary of the Treasury shall provide for the increase in the total amount stated for each such account by any amounts subsequently loaned to that recipient under this title and by the amount of any interest charges imposed pursuant to section 105. The Secretary of the Treasury shall, with the notice required by section 6306(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, transmit to each recipient of a loan under this title a statement of the total amount of the obligation of such recipient as of the close of the preceding calendar year.

SEC. 105. INTEREST CHARGES.

Interest charges on loans made under this title shall be added to the recipient's obligation account at the end of each calendar year. Such interest charges shall be based upon an interest rate equal to the lesser of—

(1) the sum of the average bond equivalent rates of 91-day Treasury bills auctioned during that calendar year, plus 2 percentage points, rounded to the next higher one-eighth of 1 percent; or

(2) 10 percent.

SEC. 106. CONVERSION AND CONSOLIDATION OF OTHER LOANS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of the Treasury may, upon request of a borrower who has received a federally insured or guaranteed loan or loans under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 or under title VII of the Public Health Service Act, make a new loan to such borrower in an amount equal to the sum of the unpaid principal on the title IV or title VII loans. The proceeds of the new loan shall be used to discharge the liability on such title IV or title VII loans. Except as provided in subsection (b), any loan made under this subsection shall be made on the same terms and conditions as any other loan under this Act and shall be considered a new IDEA loan for purposes of this title and section 6306 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(b) **CONVERSION REGULATIONS.**—The Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe regulations concerning the methods and calculations required for conversion to IDEA loans under subsection (a). Such regulations shall provide appropriate adjustments in the determination of the principal and interest owed on the IDEA loan in order to—

(1) secure payments to the Government commensurate with the amounts the Government would have received had the original loans been IDEA loans;

(2) fairly credit the borrower for principal and interest payments made on such original

loans and for origination fees deducted from such original loans; and

(3) prevent borrowers from evading their obligations or otherwise taking unfair advantage of the conversion option provided under this section.

(c) MANDATORY CONVERSION OF DEFAULTED LOANS.—

(1) CONVERSION IN ACCORDANCE WITH REGULATIONS.—Any loan which is—

(A) made, insured, or guaranteed under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 or title VII of the Public Health Service Act after the date of enactment of this Act, and

(B) assigned to the Secretary of Education or Health and Human Services for collection after a default by the borrower in repayment of such loan,

shall, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretaries of Education and Health and Human Services, be treated for purposes of collection, under section 6306 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as if such loan had been converted to an IDEA loan under subsections (a) and (b) of this section.

(2) NOTICES.—The Secretaries of Education and Health and Human Services shall notify—

(A) the Secretary of the Treasury of the need to establish or adjust an account balance of any borrower by reason of the provisions of this subsection; and

(B) the borrower of the conversion of the defaulted loans to an IDEA loan and of the procedures for collection under section 6306 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

SEC. 107. TERMINATION OF OTHER STUDENT LOAN PROGRAMS.

The authority to make additional loans under section 428A and part D of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1078-1) is terminated for any academic year beginning after the date that regulations are prescribed by the Secretaries of the Treasury and Education to carry out this title. This section shall not affect the administration of such section and part with respect to loans made prior to that date.

SEC. 108. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) LOAN FUNDS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to make distributions of loan funds under section 102 such sums as may be necessary.

(b) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to administer and carry out this title.

SEC. 109. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this title—

(1) the term "eligible institution" has the meaning given it by section 435(a) (1) or (2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965;

(2) the term "eligible student" means a student who is eligible for assistance under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 as required by section 484 of such Act (relating to eligibility for student assistance) and who is carrying at least one-half the normal full-time academic workload (as determined by the institution); and

(3) the term "IDEA loan" means a loan made under this title.

TITLE II—COLLECTION OF INCOME-DEPENDENT EDUCATION ASSISTANCE LOANS

SEC. 201. REPAYMENTS USING INCOME TAX COLLECTION SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter A of chapter 64 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to collection) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 6306. COLLECTION OF INCOME-DEPENDENT EDUCATION ASSISTANCE LOANS.

"(a) NOTICE TO BORROWER.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—During January of each calendar year, the Secretary shall furnish to each borrower of an IDEA loan notice as to—

"(A) whether the records of the Secretary indicate that such borrower is in repayment status,

"(B) the maximum account balance of such borrower,

"(C) the current account balance of such borrower as of the close of the preceding calendar year, and

"(D) the procedure for computing the amount of repayment owing for the taxable year beginning in the preceding calendar year.

"(2) FORM, ETC.—The notice under paragraph (1) shall be in such form as the Secretary may by regulations prescribe and shall be sent by mail to the individual's last known address or shall be left at the dwelling or usual place of business of such individual.

"(b) COMPUTATION OF ANNUAL REPAYMENT AMOUNT.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The annual amount payable under this section by the taxpayer for any taxable year shall be the lesser of—

"(A) the product of—

"(i) the base amortization amount, and

"(ii) the progressivity factor for the taxpayer for such taxable year, or

"(B) 20 percent of the excess of—

"(i) the modified adjusted gross income of the taxpayer for such taxable year, over

"(ii) (I) in the case of a joint return, the sum of the standard deduction applicable to such return and twice the exemption amount for the taxable year, and

"(II) in any other case, the sum of the standard deduction applicable to such individual and the exemption amount for the taxable year.

For purposes of subparagraph (B)(ii), the term 'standard deduction' has the meaning given such term by section 63(c), and the term 'exemption amount' has the meaning given such term by section 151(d).

"(2) BASE AMORTIZATION AMOUNT.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section, the term 'base amortization amount' means the amount which, if paid at the close of each year for a period of 12 consecutive years, would fully repay (with interest) at the close of such period the maximum account balance of the borrower. For purposes of the preceding sentence, an 8-percent annual rate of interest shall be assumed.

"(B) JOINT RETURNS.—In the case of a joint return where each spouse has an account balance and is in repayment status, the amount determined under subparagraph (A) shall be the sum of the base amortization amounts of each spouse.

"(3) PROGRESSIVITY FACTOR.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section, the term 'progressivity factor' means the number determined under tables prescribed by the Secretary which is based on the following tables for the circumstances specified:

"(i) JOINT RETURNS; SURVIVING SPOUSES.—In the case of a taxpayer to whom section 1(a) applies—

"If the taxpayer's modified adjusted gross income is:	The progressivity factor is:
Not over \$7,860	0.429
11,700	0.500
16,740	0.571
21,720	0.643
26,880	0.786
32,700	0.893
39,060	1.000
48,600	1.000
63,480	1.152

87,360	1.272
117,000	1.364
163,080	1.485
240,000 and over	2.000

"(ii) HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS.—In the case of a taxpayer to whom section 1(b) applies—

"If the taxpayer's modified adjusted gross income is:	The progressivity factor is:
Not over \$6,540	0.429
10,320	0.500
12,300	0.607
16,080	0.643
19,920	0.714
25,020	0.857
31,380	1.000
37,740	1.000
47,280	1.094
63,180	1.313
85,440	1.406
114,060	1.500
204,000 and over	2.000

"(iii) UNMARRIED INDIVIDUALS, ETC.—In the case of a taxpayer to whom section 1(c) applies—

"If the taxpayer's modified adjusted gross income is:	The progressivity factor is:
Not over \$6,540	0.467
9,000	0.500
11,580	0.533
14,220	0.600
16,740	0.667
19,920	0.767
25,020	0.867
31,380	1.000
37,740	1.000
45,360	1.118
58,080	1.235
82,260	1.412
94,320	1.500
168,000 and over	2.000

"(iv) MARRIED INDIVIDUALS FILING SEPARATE RETURNS.—In the case of a taxpayer to whom section 1(d) applies—

"If the taxpayer's modified adjusted gross income is:	The progressivity factor is:
Not over \$3,930	0.483
5,850	0.552
8,370	0.655
10,860	0.759
13,440	0.862
16,350	1.000
19,530	1.000
24,300	1.182
31,740	1.333
43,680	1.485
84,000 and over	2.000

"(B) RATABLE CHANGES.—The tables prescribed by the Secretary under subparagraph (A) shall provide for ratable increases (rounded to the nearest 1/1,000) in the progressivity factors between the amounts of modified adjusted gross income contained in the tables.

"(C) INFLATION ADJUSTMENT OF MODIFIED AGI AMOUNTS.—For inflation adjustment of amounts of modified adjusted gross income, see subsection (h)(3).

"(4) MODIFIED ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'modified adjusted gross income' means adjusted gross income for the taxable year—

"(A) determined without regard to section 62(b) and without regard to the deductions from gross income allowable under section 62(a) by reason of—

"(i) paragraph (6) thereof (relating to profit-sharing, annuities, and bond-purchase plans of self-employed individuals),

"(ii) paragraph (7) thereof (relating to retirement savings), and

"(iii) paragraph (11) thereof (relating to reforestation expenses), and

"(B) increased by—

"(i) interest exempt from the tax imposed by chapter 1, and

"(ii) the items of tax preference described in section 57 (other than subsection (a)(5) thereof).

"(c) TERMINATION OF BORROWER'S REPAYMENT OBLIGATION.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The repayment obligation of a borrower of an IDEA loan shall terminate only if there is repaid with respect to such loan an amount equal to—

"(A) in the case of any repayment during the first 12 years for which the borrower is in repayment status with respect to any loan, the sum of—

"(i) the principal amount of the loan, plus

"(ii) interest computed for each year the loan is outstanding at an annual rate equal to the annual rate otherwise applicable to such loan for such year, plus 2.5 percent, and

"(B) in the case of any repayment during any subsequent year, the principal amount of the loan plus interest computed at the rates applicable to the loan.

"(2) NO REPAYMENT REQUIRED AFTER 25 YEARS IN REPAYMENT STATUS.—No amount shall be required to be repaid under this section with respect to any loan for any taxable year after the 25th year for which the borrower is in repayment status with respect to such loan.

"(3) EXCEPTION FOR DE MINIMUS LOANS REPAID DURING FIRST 12 YEARS IN REPAYMENT STATUS.—In any case where the maximum account balance of any borrower is \$3,000 or less, subparagraph (B), and not subparagraph (A), of paragraph (1) shall apply to repayment of such loan.

"(4) DETERMINATION OF YEARS IN REPAYMENT STATUS.—For purposes of paragraphs (1)(A) and (2), the number of years in which a borrower is in repayment status with respect to any IDEA loan shall be determined without regard to any year before the most recent year in which the borrower received an IDEA loan.

"(5) EXTENSION OF REPAYMENT YEARS FOR MEDICAL INTERNS.—The number of years specified in paragraphs (1)(A) and (2) shall be increased by 1 year for each calendar year during any 5 months of which the individual is an intern in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, or osteopathic medicine.

"(d) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

"(1) MAXIMUM ACCOUNT BALANCE.—The term 'maximum account balance' means the highest amount (as of the close of any calendar year) of unpaid principal and unpaid accrued interest on all IDEA loan obligations of a borrower.

"(2) CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE.—The term 'current account balance' means the amount (as of the close of a calendar year) of unpaid principal and unpaid accrued interest on all IDEA loans of a borrower.

"(3) REPAYMENT STATUS.—A borrower is in repayment status for any taxable year unless—

"(A) such borrower was, during at least 7 months of such year, an eligible student, as that term is defined in section 109(3) of the Income-Dependent Education Assistance Act of 1991; or

"(B) such taxable year was the first year in which the borrower was such an eligible student and the borrower was such an eligible student during the last 3 months of such taxable year.

"(4) IDEA LOAN.—The term 'IDEA loan' means any loan made under title I of the Income-Dependent Education Assistance Act of 1991.

"(e) PAYMENT OF AMOUNT OWING.—Any amount to be collected from an individual under this section shall be paid—

"(1) not later than the last date (determined without regard to extensions) prescribed for filing his return of tax imposed by chapter 1 for the taxable year ending before the date the notice under subsection (a) is sent, and

"(2)(A) if such return is filed not later than such date, with such return, or

"(B) in any case not described in subparagraph (A), in such manner as the Secretary may by regulations prescribe.

"(f) FAILURE TO PAY AMOUNT OWING.—If an individual fails to pay the full amount required to be paid on or before the last date described in subsection (e)(1), the Secretary shall assess and collect the unpaid amount in the same manner, with the same powers, and subject to the same limitations applicable to a tax imposed by subtitle C the collection of which would be jeopardized by delay.

"(g) LOANS OF DECEASED AND PERMANENTLY DISABLED BORROWERS; DISCHARGE BY SECRETARY.—

"(1) DISCHARGE IN THE EVENT OF DEATH.—If a borrower of an IDEA loan dies or becomes permanently and totally disabled (as determined in accordance with regulations of the Secretary), then the Secretary shall discharge the borrower's liability on the loan.

"(2) LIMITATION ON DISCHARGE.—The discharge of the liability of an individual under this subsection shall not discharge the liability of any spouse with respect to any IDEA loan made to such spouse.

"(h) CREDITING OF COLLECTIONS; SPECIAL RULES.—

"(1) CREDITING OF AMOUNTS PAID ON A JOINT RETURN.—Amounts collected under this section on a joint return from a husband and wife both of whom are in repayment status shall be credited to the accounts of such spouses in the following order:

"(A) first, to repayment of interest added to each account at the end of the preceding calendar year in proportion to the interest so added to the respective accounts of the spouses, and

"(B) then, to repayment of unpaid principal, and unpaid interest accrued before such preceding calendar year, in proportion to the respective maximum account balances of the spouses.

"(2) COMPUTATION OF ALTERNATIVE ANNUAL PAYMENT FOR INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE ATTAINED AGE 55.—In the case of an individual who attains age 55 before the close of the calendar year ending in the taxable year, or of an individual filing a joint return whose spouse attains age 55 before the close of such calendar year, the progressivity factor applicable to the base amortization amount of such individual for such taxable year shall not be less than 1.0.

"(3) INFLATION ADJUSTMENT IN COMPUTATION OF PROGRESSIVITY FACTOR.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than December 15 of 1996 and of each 3d calendar year thereafter, the Secretary shall prescribe tables which shall apply in lieu of the tables contained in subsection (b)(3)(A) with respect to the succeeding 3 calendar years.

"(B) METHOD OF PRESCRIBING TABLES.—The table which under subparagraph (A) is to apply in lieu of the table contained in clause (i), (ii), (iii), or (iv) of subsection (b)(3)(A), as the case may be, shall be prescribed—

"(i) by increasing each amount of modified adjusted gross income in such table by the cost-of-living adjustment for the calendar year, and

"(ii) by not changing the progressivity factor applicable to the modified adjusted gross income as adjusted under clause (i).

If any increase under the preceding sentence is not a multiple of \$10, such increase shall be rounded to the nearest multiple of \$10 (or, if such increase is a multiple of \$5 and is not a multiple of \$10, such increase shall be increased to the next highest multiple of \$10).

"(C) COST-OF-LIVING ADJUSTMENT.—For purposes of this paragraph, the cost-of-living adjustment for any calendar year is the percentage (if any) by which—

"(i) the CPI for the preceding calendar year, exceeds

"(ii) the CPI for the calendar year 1995.

"(D) CPI FOR ANY CALENDAR YEAR.—For purposes of subparagraph (C), the CPI for any calendar year is the average of the Consumer Price Index as of the close of the 12-month period ending on September 30 of such calendar year.

"(E) CONSUMER PRICE INDEX.—For purposes of subparagraph (D), the term 'Consumer Price Index' means the last Consumer Price Index for all-urban consumers published by the Department of Labor.

"(5) RULES RELATING TO BANKRUPTCY.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—An IDEA loan shall not be dischargeable in a case under title 11 of the United States Code.

"(B) CERTAIN AMOUNTS MAY BE POSTPONED.—If any individual receives a discharge in a case under title 11 of the United States Code, the Secretary may postpone any amount of the portion of the liability of such individual on any IDEA loan which is attributable to amounts required to be paid on such loan for periods preceding the date of such discharge.

"(6) FINALITY OF ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION.—The first sentence of subsection (b) of section 6305 shall apply to assessments and collections under subsection (f) of this section."

(b) APPLICATION OF ESTIMATED TAX.—Subsection (f) of section 6654 of such Code (relating to failure by individual to pay estimated income tax) is amended by striking "minus" at the end of paragraph (2) and inserting "plus", by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4), and by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph:

"(3) the amount required to be repaid under section 6306 (relating to collection of income-dependent education assistance loans), minus."

(c) FILING REQUIREMENT.—Subsection (a) of section 6012 of such Code (relating to persons required to make returns of income) is amended by inserting after paragraph (9) the following new paragraph:

"(10) Every individual required to make a payment for the taxable year under section 6306 (relating to collection of income-dependent education assistance loans)."

(d) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for subchapter A of chapter 64 of such Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new item:

"Sec. 6306. Collection of income-dependent education assistance loans."

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, on May 20 Ambassador Harry Schwarz, South Africa's Ambassador to the United States, will serve as the keynote speaker at the St. Frances Academy annual fundraiser.

Recognized as a historical landmark by the city of Baltimore, St. Frances Academy is the oldest black Catholic inner city high school in the United States. The academy is run by a religious order of black nuns, the Oblate Sisters of the Providence and has records dating back to 1828 when it was operated by nuns who were former slaves. At that time, it was a boarding school, orphanage and home for widows and their children primarily supported by prominent families.

The recent fundraising effort of the academy is an attempt to keep the quality of a private education in reach of the less affluent. The renovation of St. Frances Academy is a community effort. Since the school is not parish related, the school does not have a scholarship fund nor does it receive any support from the archdiocese.

At this year's fundraiser, the keynote speaker will be the South African Ambassador to the United States, Harry Heinz Schwarz. Ambassador Schwarz brings with him the unique distinction of being the first serving politician from opposition anti-apartheid ranks to be appointed to a senior Ambassadorial post in South African history. His own personal history makes him keenly aware of prejudice as he emigrated to South Africa with his parents as Jewish refugees from Nazi Germany.

In addition to Ambassador Schwarz, the St. Frances fundraiser will honor two highly regarded community leaders, former Mayor Clarence "Du" Burns and Alleck Resnick. The first black mayor in Baltimore history, Clarence "Du" Burns brought a sense of unity and cooperation to the city of Baltimore and Alleck Resnick is well known as a community activist and internationally as a human rights activist.

In addition, the academy has been fortunate to have Allen Quille behind the school's fundraising efforts. Recognized for his diversified work from the NAACP to the Zionist Organization of America, from the Better Business Bureau to the Advisory Board of the Department of Economic and Community Development, Allen Quille has gained the reputation throughout the world as a vigorous and legendary fundraiser for charitable causes.

Mr. Speaker, May 20 will indeed be a momentous day for the St. Frances Academy. I welcome Ambassador Schwarz to Baltimore and wish St. Frances Academy many more productive and successful years ahead. St. Frances Academy is more than just a school, it is an important and vibrant part of the community and a molding and shaping force in the life of its students.

HON. LAMAR SMITH

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to recognize the service of a dedicated U.S. Postal Service professional, the late Carl O. Hyde, of Midland, TX. This bill, which will rename the Midland General Mail Facility the Carl O. Hyde General Mail Facility, seeks to honor and remember Mr. Hyde's contributions as a 46-year employee of the U.S. Postal Service.

It is with the broad support of Mr. Hyde's coworkers, many friends, and fellow citizens of the Midland Community that I take this action today. A man who enjoyed the reputation for seeking efficiency and excellence in the postal system, Carl Hyde was fondly known as "Mr. Zip" by those who worked with him. In 1979, he was voted the Federal Employee of the Year by the Permian Basin Executive Association. He worked tirelessly to bring about many improvements in the Postal Service in Midland. At the time of his death, he had over 4,100 hours in Postal Service accumulated sick leave.

Mr. Hyde worked well beyond the accepted age for retirement out of love and devotion to his chosen profession. Throughout, he always maintained a positive outlook and is remembered by those he worked with as a caring man who always had time for others. It is this man of exemplary service and dedication that I wish to recognize and hold up as a model for us all.

During World War II, Carl Hyde served with the U.S. Army in the Philippines. When he returned, he settled in Midland, where he became a respected and active member of the community. He served as president of the downtown Midland Lions Club, and was active in numerous civic and church programs. Among the distinguished recognitions he received were three Lion's Presidential Awards and the Ambassador of Goodwill Award. In 1987, he was inducted into the Texas Lion's Hall of Fame.

As a senior postal operations specialist, Mr. Hyde oversaw the facility construction and maintenance requirements for the 63 post offices in the El Paso Sectional Center. The construction of the new Midland General Mail Facility was one of the last projects to which Mr. Hyde devoted his considerable energy, enthusiasm and expertise. Currently, over 300,000 pieces of west Texas mail are sorted and processed daily at this site.

It is Mr. Hyde who is credited with initiating the concept of the facility, and who was actively involved in the development and planning over the years. Thus, it is most fitting and appropriate to redesignate this facility in his name.

HON. MIKE SYNAR

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. SYNAR. Mr. Speaker, today, Congressman HOWARD WOLPE and I, along with 20 of our distinguished colleagues, are reintroducing the Waste Export Control Act, which will place strict controls on the export of U.S. hazardous and solid waste to foreign nations.

Our Nation's current program to regulate waste exports is inadequate. Existing controls over hazardous waste exports are limited and do not guard against unsound disposal practices. Moreover, there are no controls over the export of so-called "nonhazardous" solid waste, even though such wastes often require special handling to protect human health and the environment. This has led to environmentally unsound disposal practices and internationally embarrassing incidents in which U.S. garbage barges in search of a disposal site have been turned away from one foreign port after another. Unquestionably, these types of situations can and have resulted in ill-will toward the United States and have damaged our international reputation as a responsible trading partner and as a Nation concerned about the state of the world's environment.

The bill we are introducing today, which is almost identical to the measure we introduced during the 101st Congress, contains three basic requirements to ensure that waste exported from the United States is handled properly:

First, international agreements between the United States and importing countries which provide for prior consent by the importing country, an exchange of detailed information on how the waste will be managed at the receiving facility, and access to foreign disposal facilities by U.S. inspectors to ensure that the facilities properly manage the waste generated in and shipped from the U.S.;

Second, an EPA administered permit program designed to ensure that generators of exported waste have first taken steps to reduce or eliminate waste generation, and that exports are treated and disposed of in a manner which is protective of human health and which is no less strict than required in the United States; and

Third, user fees to be paid by exporters to defray the full cost of administering the waste export program.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to note that this problem is not diminishing. Since we introduced our bill in 1989, approximately 590 million pounds of hazardous waste has left our borders for disposal abroad. And it's very likely that even more nonhazardous solid waste has been exported—but, under the current system, we simply don't have the information necessary to even measure how much solid waste has been exported. We have no idea whether all of that waste was treated in a safe manner. The Waste Export Council Act will change this situation by requiring reporting on exports of all U.S. waste.

Passage of this legislation will also ensure that U.S. waste is handled in a safe and protective manner, no matter where it is disposed of. We must ensure that any facility that accepts our waste conforms to the standards we have determined minimally necessary for the health and safety of our own citizens. We cannot justify a dual set of standards which afford less protection to citizens of other nations than we demand for ourselves.

In addition, the bill encourages the best forms of waste management, namely source reduction and recycling, by requiring generators of exported waste to report on their efforts to minimize such waste.

Finally, the Waste Export Control Act will satisfy our international obligations as a signatory to the Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes, which requires countries that export hazardous waste to assume greater responsibility for the disposal of the waste they generate. This legislation is necessary for the United States to be able to adequately abide by our obligations under the Basel Convention.

In summary, Mr. Speaker, the bill closes important loopholes which currently exist in our Nation's waste export program, without banning exports in cases where it may make the most sense environmentally. I believe the Waste Export Control Act establishes a workable framework for addressing international exports of hazardous and solid waste.

PROSPERITY AND FREEDOM TO MAINLAND CHINA

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, President Lee Teng-hui of the Republic of China on Taiwan will be celebrating the first anniversary of his first term in office on May 20, 1991, and I wish to join my congressional colleagues in wishing President Lee and his vice president, Dr. Li Yuan-zu, the best of luck in the coming months and years.

The Republic of China is a major economic power and a model of political progress. Much of Taiwan's economic and political successes must be attributed to the leadership of President Lee Teng-hui and his top advisers. For instance, Taiwan's vice president, Dr. Li Yuan-zu, is a distinguished jurist, who was instrumental in shaping and giving direction to Taiwan's new constitutional reform plan. Taiwan's premier, Hau Pei-ts'un, is a law-and-order man, who has provided Taiwan's populace confidence and faith in Taiwan's future, and Taiwan's foreign minister, Dr. Frederick Chien, is a Yale Americanist, who has always strategized Taiwan's foreign relations on maintaining a strong ongoing cooperative relationship with the United States and reaching out to all the free countries in the world.

In the months and years ahead, I see vigorous and dynamic Taiwan stepping up its international roles and taking economic prosperity and political freedom to mainland China's 1.1 billion people. With the May 1 enactment of

the new constitutional reform plan, Taiwan no longer views the Chinese Communists as adversaries but potential converts to the Taiwan experience which offers prosperity and freedom to everyone who tries to better his life. Taiwan is pursuing a worthy cause and we should support President Lee all the way.

THE 10TH ANNUAL NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS' MEMORIAL DAY SERVICE AT THE WASH- INGTON MONUMENT

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, today at the Sylvan Theater on the south slope of the Washington Monument grounds, The Grand Lodge Auxiliary of the Fraternal Order of Police and FOP Lodges Nationwide held its 10th Annual National Peace Officers' Memorial Day Service in honor of law enforcement officers who made the supreme sacrifice in 1990 to their communities and to our Nation.

Among those remembered were two from Hawaii, Ronald Shigeru Jitchaku and Roy Eugene Thurman.

It was my privilege to be present at the ceremony and to hear two of the guest speakers remind us of the sacrifices that families of police officers make every day that they serve us, and of the pain and suffering experienced by families who lose a loved one in the line of duty.

Present today in the reserve seating section of the ceremony were the son of officer Jitchaku and his family, who traveled all the way from Hawaii to represent the Jitchaku family. I would like to welcome Mr. Jay K. Jitchaku, Mrs. Fredaann Jitchaku, Jeremy, and Jaylynn to Washington.

For all the people of the State of Hawaii, and in particular for the people of the big island of Hawaii, we take this time today to express our gratitude for the service given so unselfishly by officer Ronald Shigeru Jitchaku, and we join with his family in remembering how he lived and for the cause for which he gave his life.

SALUTING LARRY FOSTER FOR HIS CONTRIBUTIONS TO SOUTH- ERN ILLINOIS

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise before my colleagues in the House of Representatives to pay tribute to Mr. Larry Foster, one of the leaders of southern Illinois, the area I am privileged to represent.

To borrow a sporting term, Larry Foster is a "go-to" guy, the person that when the game is on the line, and you need a clutch performance, always comes through.

When they invented the phrase "If you want something done, give it to a busy person," they must have had Larry in mind.

Larry Foster is the executive vice president of the Rend Lake Conservancy District, a position he has held since 1972. In that capacity he directs the activities of a distribution system that serves dozens of communities with a reliable, clean, and affordable source of drinking water. This is a regional asset which benefits the people who live in these communities, and also serves as an anchor to our economic development efforts in southern Illinois.

The conservancy district also operates what is no doubt the finest public golf course in mid-America. Although a little long for my game, the course is a first-class facility that serves the public and provides an outstanding public recreation resource. The district helps a number of charitable groups sponsor events on the course as a further example of its commitment to serve the public.

Finding time to do all of this would challenge any individual, but Larry doesn't stop there. You can find him actively involved with the Benton First Baptist Church, serving on the Rend Lake College Foundation Board to help provide needed scholarship money, and leading the efforts of the Rend Lake Economic Development Commission to attract new businesses to the area.

I am not the first to recognize Larry's talents and contributions. He was recognized as Benton citizen of the year in 1984, and the board of trustees of the conservancy district honored him previously in 1986. I am only the latest in a long list of people who have said thanks to Larry Foster for what he has done.

And exciting things continue to happen, with the opening of a new Rest-Information Center at Rend Lake, which Larry helped provide, and is bringing in new visitors to our area daily. There is the Southern Illinois Arts and Crafts Center at Route 154 which Larry helped open and will play an important role in letting people know about the good things of southern Illinois.

In short, I really don't know what to expect next from Larry, but you can bet that whatever it is, he's doing it to improve the quality of life for the people who live in the best place on Earth to call home, southern Illinois.

THE AUSTRALIAN BASEBALL LEAGUE

HON. TIMOTHY J. ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about an unusual means of developing international relations.

In a world where trade agreements and international business deals define the relationship between nations, where ambassadors and heads of state decide the fate of their citizens, baseball stands out as a unifying factor that spans the globe.

We have witnessed this uniquely American sport become a part of cultures in Korea, Japan, the Dominican Republic, our neighbors to the North and those to the South. Our national pastime has become a pastime for people worldwide.

And now, baseball is becoming a part of the land down under. Australia now has eight teams in its 2-year-old Australian Baseball League. While it hasn't yet taken the place of cricket or rugby, the potential is certainly there. Much like soccer is sprouting in our country, baseball is growing in Australia. More and more Australians are learning about the game as their friends and neighbors spread the word about baseball. Although it's clear that this helps create another Australia-United States bond, it's also affecting cultural relations for Australia with other countries that enjoy baseball. In January of this year, a Japanese team played the Brisbane Bandits in Australia, showing the potential of this great sport.

People like Vince Askey and Tom Nicholson working with the Brisbane Bandits are making this culturally unifying process happen. He and other Australian baseball fans continually make the sport grow as they take their friends to the ball park. For Americans, this is cause for celebration as well as a little envy. The reason for celebration is obvious—Major League teams across America are looking south to Australia for new talent in their rosters. My team, the Chicago Cubs, have taken an interest in the Sydney baseball team known as the Wave. Currently there are nine major league teams that have taken a serious interest in Australian baseball. And the talent is definitely there, as seen in players like Craig Shipley who has been in the major leagues for several years, as well as Cameron Cairncross of the Brisbane Bandits who recently signed with the San Diego Padres.

A reason to envy Australian baseball is that they are enjoying the sport while it is still in its purest stages, free from the salary holdouts, the contract renegotiations and the free-agency spats that fill the sports sections of our newspapers. Australians can watch as they acquire their own major league, seeing the future Cy Youngs and Nolan Ryans that will fill their Hall of Fame.

In time, Vince Askey and his counterparts in Australia who are working hard to establish the game will find that they have helped create a cultural bridge to the United States and other countries, one that will be traveled both ways.

TRIBUTE TO BRIAN SHIMER

HON. PORTER J. GOSS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, when people think of southwest Florida, they generally think of fun and Sun. But those of us who live and work in the Sunshine State know it offers much more. I rise today to pay tribute to one young man who embodies Florida's—as well as our Nation's—diversity and character.

Brian Shimer, a 28-year-old resident of Naples, FL has been invited to compete in the 1992 Winter Olympics in Paris as a member of the U.S. bobsled team. This is a tribute to Brian, his family, and all of Florida.

Many people might expect Floridians to excel at sports typical of the State's geog-

raphy and climate, like swimming, sailing, or fishing. But who would expect one of us to represent the United States as a bobsledder—a sport where men and women slice down chutes of packed ice at breathtaking speeds?

Leave it to Brian to dispel this myth; he's been a man of enormous achievement throughout his 28 years.

At 5 feet, 11 inches tall, this 190 pound athlete was Florida's State wrestling champion in 1979. After studying and playing football at Morehead State, was named athlete of the year for bobsledding three times by the U.S. Olympic Committee. Eight months ago he helped set a track record when his four-man team won the International Push Championships in Konigssee, Germany.

And now he will represent his Nation in the 1992 Olympics. What better candidate could we ask to represent the United States of America? His achievements in the past speak volumes about what America stands for—that success comes from hard work and painstaking preparation, intertwined with a desire to succeed.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of southwest Florida, I would like to thank Brian for his success to date, and wish him luck in Paris at the 1992 Albertville Winter Olympics. The Sunshine State is proud of his achievements.

THE INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO DEDICATE HIGHWAY TRUST FUND USER FEES TO COMPLETE THE APPALACHIAN HIGHWAY SYSTEM

HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, the Federal-aid highway and mass transit reauthorization process is presently in full swing. Members of Congress have begun to concern themselves with myriad details of a complex act which is about to be changed dramatically, allowing the United States to greet the 21st century fully prepared as a nation to compete in a global economy.

Transportation, after all, is the means by which we move people and commerce. We are going to have to make absolutely certain that commerce moves smoothly and efficiently over the now-completed Interstate Highway System. We can accomplish this through the creation of successor highways of national significance. But what about critical linkages from local feeder routes to that Interstate System and those highways of significance?

There are 397 counties within these United States where people have been trapped in a time-war for 25 years, with no roads leading out. No linkage for them to the rest of the States they live in, much less to the rest of the world.

There are 13 States comprised of 397 counties that have an incomplete system of highways located in what is known as the Appalachian region. A better definition of Appalachia is "the poverty pocket of the United States." Appalachia is made up of West Virginia, Ohio, Virginia, New York, Alabama,

Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, and Maryland.

The Appalachian Development Highway System was begun 25 years ago. At today's appropriation level, funds to complete it will not be totally available until the year 2065. The year 2065 is another 75 years away. When have you ever heard of or seen a road project that took 100 years to complete? A road project that, when complete, will total a mere 3,304 miles of connector roads to the mainstream of American life and economic opportunity? Who do you know today, serving in this Congress, who wouldn't have you hauled away to the funny farm if you even suggested a 100-year highway project?

That is what happened to the Appalachian Development Highway located in the most poverty-stricken areas of 13 States and 397 counties, where real people live in hope, with the same American dream the rest of the country already enjoys: Having a job, a home, children who are going to be educated, and who are not going to have to leave their respective States in order to find that dream.

If any Member of Congress wishes to see infrastructure needs at their primitive worst—roads, bridges, public transit—let me take you on a tour of Appalachia, where there are no jobs because there is no commerce because there are no roads out. They can't move. They are not mobile. They have no transportation—not even to neighboring towns where there might be jobs—jobs that pay enough for a decent house, and decent food, and decent educations for their children. Even access to health care facilities and professionals. And if you think intrastate transportation is missing, you can be sure that interstate transportation is unheard of. Not from Appalachia.

An Atlanta Journal article recently described the incomplete Appalachian Highway System as "roads from nowhere to nowhere." That's not true. The roads begin somewhere, in the heart of the United States where real, live, breathing human beings struggle for survival. That they go nowhere is proof of the betrayal of them by their Government who promised them, 25 years ago, a link to the outside. If John F. Kennedy had lived, the President who went to Appalachia and wept over what he found, this wouldn't be so. But he didn't live. But for President Kennedy's brief life, he did not think the people of Appalachia lived nowhere and had nowhere to go. President Kennedy saw them as living somewhere, waiting to go somewhere, to fulfill the American dream for themselves and their children.

That same Atlanta Journal article stated that since its inception 25 years ago, \$6 billion has been sunk in Appalachia. We pay more than that for a couple of B-2 bombers that we are not absolutely certain can even fly—and no one turns a hair. But you start talking about building roads through mountains of granite in Appalachia to set a people free, and it gets to be real money.

The highway trust fund was established through user fees paid in gasoline taxes by highway users, with that trust fund dedicated as a continual source of financing for continuing highway needs. When people drive up to a gas pump, no one asks them whether they intend to drive on the Federal interstates, or

on partially completed Appalachian highways, or indeed on the backroads of rural America. They just pay their 14 cents in user fees that go into the highway trust fund.

People who drive in Appalachia pay the same gasoline tax into the highway trust fund as those who live in areas with booming economies with good roads, access to the interstates, and who are in the mainstream of American life. Why shouldn't the trust fund give back the user fees collected from Appalachians to Appalachia so they can complete their highway system before the year 2065?

Today, I am calling upon Congress to put Appalachia back on their maps, by using that highway trust fund for completion of the Appalachian Development Highway before the year 2065—before 100 years have passed since its inception—to do it in my lifetime. To achieve this goal, my bill calls for using \$2.36 billion in highway trust funds by fiscal year 1993 solely for the completion of the Appalachian Development Highway. Make no mistake about it, it's an idea whose time has clearly come.

No longer will my people, and those imprisoned in 12 other States, be condemned to remain barely in the 20th century while the rest of this Nation—the richest in the world—rides smartly into the 21st on completed interstates and nationally significant highway systems. West Virginians and the people of 12 other States should not be asked to wait another 75 years to join Mainstream America.

Representatives of those other 12 States—Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and New York—have a moral responsibility to join me in this effort to fund economic development, job creation, access to health care, and education for 20 million people who reside in that region known as America's Pocket of Poverty. It has been 25 years. Without immediate funding, it will take another 75 years. We don't have 75 years.

I say: No more waiting.

Thirteen Appalachian States pay billions of dollars into the highway trust fund. Last year, we stood mute while one-half of a 5 cent gasoline tax, historically dedicated to the highway trust fund was sent, instead, to reduce the deficit. The leadership is talking about another nickel for America. Well, Appalachia is in America, too. Let us join together now to dedicate part of the trust to Appalachia.

If you are as tired as I am of the heavy heart, and the helpless feeling of anger every time you read an article like the one in the Atlanta Journal, where the spending of \$6 billion over a quarter of a century is made to appear to have been wasted on worthless people and projects, and especially if you represent one of those Appalachian States or counties, then join me by cosponsoring the bill I am introducing today.

If you desire to cosponsor my bill which will spend \$2.36 billion of the highway trust fund's dedicated user fees to set a people free, call me or Ms. Kyle of my staff at X53452.

TRIBUTE TO JOE DIMAGGIO

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the exploits of one of the truly great baseball players of all time, Joe DiMaggio. As many of you may know, 1991 marks the 50th anniversary of his extraordinary 56-game hitting streak. This streak has yet to be surpassed and to this day stands as the longest in baseball history.

While the "Yankee Clipper" was perhaps the best all around player in baseball history, he stands in sharp contrast to the multimillion dollar players of today. Off the field, Joe was a true gentleman. During his time with the Yankees, he earned the respect of fans and teammates alike through his humility and hard work.

Mr. Speaker, I salute the achievements of this extraordinary Italian-American who did so much for the game of baseball, on and off the field.

WEST LAFAYETTE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS EXTEND THE HAND OF FRIENDSHIP TO GERMANY

HON. JOHN T. MYERS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, as we witness the miraculous changes in Europe, especially the unification of Germany, I am reminded of a situation in my congressional district which I would like to share with you. It involves the efforts of a small group of my constituents who are doing their part to establish friendships with this great German nation.

The students of West Lafayette High School in West Lafayette, IN recently initiated reciprocal visits with those of Eichsfeld Gymnasium in Duderstadt, Germany, a school that has students from both the former East and West Germanys. The two schools have declared an enduring friendship that will be cultivated through the years ahead.

I am impressed with the efforts taken by these students to build understanding and friendship between our two countries. With the growing interdependence among our European neighbors and ourselves, it behooves us also to follow this youthful example. My commendations to West Lafayette High School and Eichsfeld Gymnasium.

RECOGNITION OF GENE HOWE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

HON. BILL SARPALIUS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. SARPALIUS. Mr. Speaker, during the time that I have served in this distinguished body, I have many times asked my colleagues

to join me in recognizing some of the fine people of 13th district of Texas but never with more pride than today.

Today, Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the faculty, administration, parents, and students of Gene Howe Elementary School. At a time in our history that America is fighting the war on drugs, Gene Howe Elementary School could be considered a patriot missile.

Gene Howe has been selected by the Department of Education for the National Drug Free School Recognition Award, one of only 56 such awards in the Nation. Needless to say, the people of the 13th district are very proud.

I hope that all of my colleagues will join me in congratulating Gene Howe for receiving this very special honor and encourage them to keep up their good work.

THE WASTE EXPORT CONTROL ACT

HON. HOWARD WOLPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to join with my colleague, Mr. SYNAR and 20 other members, in again introducing the Waste Export Control Act. This bill, which we first introduced in 1989 along with Congressmen PORTER and CONYERS, would provide the critically needed restrictions on the export of U.S. wastes—both hazardous and nonhazardous. Simply, the Waste Export Control Act would prohibit the export of waste to foreign countries that do not have as stringent environmental controls as we have in the United States.

The system we have in place isn't working. The EPA informed us that, since our bill was first introduced, the United States has shipped over 295,000 tons of hazardous waste out of the country. However, the EPA cannot tell us how this waste was handled or whether, in fact, this hazardous waste was handled in an environmentally safe manner.

The Waste Export Control Act would change this by requiring exporters to report on all U.S. waste shipments.

The need for tougher controls may best be illustrated by the odyssey of the *Khian Sea* freighter which left Philadelphia in 1986 carrying 14,000 tons of toxic incinerator ash. After dumping the ash on a Haitian beach in late 1987, the freighter was ordered by the Haitian Government to remove it.

However, when the *Khian Sea* left Haiti, it left behind 3,000 tons of Philadelphia's toxic ash on the beach. The epic journey continued for 27 months as the ship sailed to five continents in search of a place to dump its waste. And to this day, it is unclear just where or how the *Khian Sea* disposed of its remaining toxic cargo.

What is clear is that thousands of tons of ash still remain on Haiti's shores and the Haitian Government hasn't forgotten about it.

Just last week, the mayor of the capital city of Port-au-Prince came to Washington to tell Federal officials that the new government of Haiti wants restitution, citing that the ash has

hurt marine life, killed livestock and may be responsible for the ill health of citizens living near the dump site.

Mr. Speaker, while this is an egregious example, it is far from the only one. There are documented cases from around the globe: mercury waste contaminating the water supplies of the Zulu people in South Africa and waste dumped in empty fields of less industrialized nations from Eastern Europe to South America.

There is no better way to undermine ourselves internationally than with the cavalier exportation of waste. The Haitian example is just one of many incidents where irresponsible dumping has had dangerous consequences. We have a responsibility to handle from cradle-to-grave the waste we create. That responsibility does not end at our borders. It is our hope that Congress will meet this obligation by enacting the Waste Export Control Act.

**HARRISENA COMMUNITY CHURCH:
HISTORIC CHURCH AND LABOR
OF LOVE**

HON. GERALD B. H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, The 24th District of New York is rich in history. Much of that history is written in the stories of individual historic churches which are monuments to the congregations that filled them.

One such church is the Harriena Community church in Queensbury, built in the 1860's by John J. Harris in honor of his wife.

Last Sunday, my hometown newspaper, the Glens Falls Post-Star, wrote another chapter in that history with a feature story on the church, which I proudly place in today's RECORD.

[From the Glens Falls Post-Star]

HARRISENA COMMUNITY CHURCH WAS DREAM COME TRUE

(BY TOM CALARCO)

The Harriena Community Church in Queensbury was built as an act of love.

In the 1860s, John J. Harris built it for his beloved wife, Louisa, in the valley owned by his family since 1784 and in which he was born.

The Harrises lived in a brick house in the Harriena Valley, a strip of green fields and woodlands between mushrooming foothills that lead north to Lake George. The closest church to Harriena was in Glens Falls, seven miles away, and Mrs. Harris was a devout Christian.

She dreamed of a church of their own, and taught Sunday school in the school house that formerly stood on Pickles Hill Road.

A lumberman by trade, Harris was quite wealthy and could afford to build a church. During a trip to Ottawa, he was inspired after seeing a Gothic-style stone church.

He dedicated his church in 1866 and brought in the Canadian church's architect, an A. Henderson. Limestone was also imported from Canada by barge to Fort Ann and hauled overland by oxen.

Shortly after the church's completion, Harris died. In fact, his funeral on March 14, 1869, was the first service held in the church. He was buried in the cemetery alongside the church he had built.

John J.'s grandfather, Moses Harris Jr., also rests now in the church cemetery. In 1784, Moses has purchased the land for \$2.50.

A surveyor by trade from Dutchess County, Moses was a double agent during the American Revolution.

While pretending to be a British Loyalist, he passed strategic information to the Revolutionary forces that helped win the Battle of Saratoga, which many historians believe was the turning point of the war.

About his grandfather, John J. Harris wrote: "He was the man that carried the package for Gen. Schuyler to Gen. Washington. It went, and without doubt was the instrument that brought Gen. Burgoyne's journey to an end."

The church, which remains essentially as it was when it was built, is a simple but handsome structure with lancet arches that grace the frame, the stained glass windows on the sides and behind the altar, and the doors.

Alongside the rear of the church is a square bell tower. Inside, the walls are plastered white and a small cloverleaf stained glass window depicting a dove is at the top of the wall above the vestibule. Seating capacity is about 120.

In 1869, through Harris' will, the church was offered as a gift to the Church of the Messiah in Glens Falls. A stipulation was made, however, that the church be kept in good condition and that at least six services be offered each year, though accounts of the latter provision differ.

Failure to comply would revert the title to the property to the Harris family.

The church was called St. Paul's Episcopal Church. In 1870-71, according to A.W. Holden's "History of Queensbury," services were held every other Sunday during the summer months by the Rev. Edwin Butler, pastor of the Church of the Messiah.

But in 1871, Butler resigned, and from 1871-73 the church saw only occasional services performed by visiting clergy. When the Rev. Russell Olin became pastor at the Church of the Messiah in 1873, regular summer services resumed. An 1875 report to the region's Episcopal Diocese stated "the parish is thriving."

But in following years the church again declined. Except for the summer months (there was no heat in the church), attendance was poor and the contribution to its upkeep was insufficient.

An 1896 newspaper article reported:

"The building shows evidences of long disuse. The glass in the lancet windows is broken and from the road one may look through the empty panes of the vestibule to the sky and foliage which fill the stone tracery of the chancel windows above the altar."

In 1903, the Church of the Messiah relinquished its custodial responsibilities to entrepreneur Henry Crandall, who had been a close associate of John J. Harris. When Crandall died, this duty was taken over by his estate, the Crandall Trust.

It was not until 1918 that the wife of the church's caretaker, Rule Mattison Alston, organized an effort to re-open the church. After a thorough cleaning and refurbishing, non-denominational services led by Bay Road Presbyterian pastor the Rev. George Webster were held. Called "A Pleasant Sunday Afternoon," they consisted of hymn-singing, Bible readings and a sermon. But in 1921, the church was again abandoned.

In 1930, thanks to the support of Mrs. Louis Hyde of Glens Falls, who supplied funds for electrical wiring and refurbishing, the church re-opened once more. In this reincar-

nation it was brought under the umbrella of the Larger Parish of Glens Falls Presbyterian Churches. This arrangement allowed for five outlying churches to be served by one minister.

The family night supper also originated about this time. Before supper, the women would tear off sheets and roll bandages and compresses for use by missions and hospitals while the men played games.

The church experienced continued growth thereafter. Under the leadership of the Rev. Charles Chamberlain, the congregation voted to incorporate as the Harriena Community Church in 1947. At this time a furnace was installed and clergy house was purchased jointly by the churches of the Larger Parish.

The church was as yet far from prosperous, however, for it had to borrow \$125 from the congregation to fulfill the \$250 contribution on the down payment for the clergy house.

In 1952, the church withdrew from the Larger Parish, and in 1955 it enlisted the services of the Rev. Lester Vier, associate minister of the First Baptist Church of Glens Falls.

This was a favorable arrangement because the Glens Falls church paid for two-thirds of the community church's budget. During 1956-58, running water and rest rooms were added, and a new kitchen was built in the church's basement.

By 1958, the church had 98 members, and felt secure enough to hire its first full-time minister, the Rev. Gilbert Hellwig. As a non-denominational church, it has experienced continued growth ever since.

Its burgeoning educational program led in 1962 to the construction of an education building, to which additions have since been made. And in 1965, under the leadership of the church's second pastor, the Rev. Calvin Wilson, a parsonage was built on the church grounds.

Since 1969, the Rev. Lamont D. Robinson has been pastor. During his tenure, the Crandall Trust relinquished its title to the church's deed and contributed an endowment fund of \$14,000.

Today the area's growth has swelled church membership to more than 400, and Sunday services are so crowded that the overflow must participate in the church basement via closed circuit TV.

Plans are in the works for a 125-year memorial celebration in the fall. Former pastors will be invited and special events will be held.

It will be a reaffirmation of the congregation's covenant "to walk together in Christian love," and a memorial to their founder, whose last act was to promote such love.

**THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF ST.
JOHN'S QUEENS HOSPITAL**

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, this year St. John's Queens Hospital celebrates its 100th anniversary of dedicated health care service to the people of Queens, NY.

When the hospital was founded on May 23, 1891, by the Sisters of St. Joseph and Bishop John Loughlin of Brooklyn, it was known as St. John's Long Island City Hospital. Under the able and tireless leadership of the Sisters of St. Joseph, the hospital grew and pros-

pered. In 1961, it was moved to a new and larger building at its current location in Elmhurst, NY and renamed the St. John's Queens Hospital. The Sisters of St. Joseph continue to successfully operate the hospital today under the guidance of the current executive director, Sister Helen Faulds.

Mr. Speaker, St. John's Queens Hospital continues to play an invaluable role in New York's overburdened health care system. As we mark the centennial of St. John's Queens Hospital, we must remember the Sisters of St. Joseph's 100 years of important contributions to health care. This service and dedication is exemplified in their motto, "The hospital for the patient, not the patient for the hospital." The Sisters of St. Joseph exercise this motto in their daily efforts to provide health care to all those in need. Mr. Speaker, I commend Sister Helen Faulds and the Sisters of St. Joseph in their invaluable services to society.

LET'S MAKE THE LINE-ITEM VETO AN INSTANT REALITY

HON. TOM CAMPBELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. CAMPBELL of California. Mr. Speaker, imagine the controller of a company handing the company's chief executive officer a year-long budget proposal full of hundreds of diverse and expensive projects. The controller tosses it on the CEO's desk and announces, "Here's our budget. Take it or leave it." It is a ludicrous scenario and one that CEOs—and controllers—would decry as a prescription for bankruptcy.

But when that company is the U.S. Government, the scenario becomes real. Unless the President asserts that he has the power of a line-item veto, he implicitly grants Congress the right to force him into such an all-or-nothing decision. And the U.S. Government is facing bankruptcy.

Today, Senator ROBERT SMITH and I are introducing a resolution urging President Bush to test whether the Constitution grants the President this line-item veto authority. The line-item veto could be a valuable tool for attacking the tremendous waste in our Federal Government, and the President could present a strong argument that he already has the authority to use it. The line-item veto could become an instant reality.

The intent of the Constitution is clear: Congress passes bills; the President looks at each one; he approves some and vetoes others; Congress gets to override any veto by a two-thirds vote.

But suppose Congress combined all bills for an entire session into one huge bill. Suppose Congress lumped defense spending, school lunch funds, Medicaid, and environmental clean-up money all together in one take-it-or-leave-it proposition. No President responsible to his oath of office could veto such a bill; it would be a veto of the entire Government. Such a ploy by Congress would effectively take away the veto power. Clearly, this is a distortion of the intended constitutional process.

Interestingly, nothing explicit in the Constitution forbids this practice. All that stands in the way is common sense—the notion that the intended plan of the Constitution should not be thwarted. Or, put otherwise, what stands in the way is the principle that implicit in the constitutional veto power is the assumption that the President should be able to exercise it meaningfully.

That principle is at the core of the argument for the constitutionality of the line-item veto.

If we grant that Congress may not lump all bills from an entire session together, it is reasonable then to say Congress should not tie together any number of distinct bills. When Congress has separately debated and considered items, it should not combine them at the end of the entire legislative process for a single up-or-down, veto-or-sign decision by the President.

Yet this practice happens all too frequently. Continuing resolutions are comprised of scores of separate appropriations for each agency of Government—stitched together into one resolution to tide Government over at the end of the fiscal year. Many of the items covered are clearly unrelated to each other; separate hearings in separate committees have been held on each. But all are lumped together for the purposes of the continuing resolution.

Conference reports—produced when the Senate and House versions of a bill differ—are another instance. The end product often will contain items not previously considered by one of the Houses—and sometimes not previously considered by either House—but each House votes the whole conference product up or down.

Items not common to the bills originally passed in each House should, therefore, also be subject to separate veto; they were treated as separate by at least one House of Congress, and so should they be by the President.

Congress should not send such bills to the President. They can be tools of financial blackmail. Often, they allow individual projects of dubious worth to become law because the alternative would be for the President to veto unrelated, essential provisions contained in the same huge bills. But Congress is not likely to correct this abuse itself.

Nor, for all the hard work of opponents of wasteful spending, is the 102d Congress likely to pass a statute or constitutional amendment specifically authorizing a line-item veto. Presidential assertion of inherent authority is the best hope for the foreseeable future.

I'm pleased to announce that 48 of my House colleagues and three Senators, including the distinguished minority leader, Mr. DOLE, have joined as original cosponsors. The resolution is supported by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Citizens Against Government Waste, Citizens for a Sound Economy, and the National Taxpayers Union.

It would be a bold step by the President to put the line-item veto to a constitutional test. But in the face of \$300 billion deficits, we need to take a few bold steps.

POLICE OFFICERS' MEMORIAL DAY

HON. RAYMOND J. McGRATH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Speaker, every May 15 since 1962 our Nation has paused in remembrance of police officers who have fallen in the line of duty. We recall their commitment to the protection of individual lives and property as well as their dedication and pride in our communities' well being and safety. Those who gave their lives in service to the community have made the supreme sacrifice so that we may enjoy a safe, secure neighborhood.

A police officer's job is often thankless or taken for granted and seldom publicly commended. People are easily critical of officers who write a parking ticket or enforce lesser violations of the law, no matter what people are guilty of these offenses. You should be out catching the real criminals is a phrase many an officer has heard while handing over a speeding ticket. We forget, however, that these are the same officers who find our lost children, recover stolen property and take violent criminal offenders off our streets, usually at great personal risk to themselves.

Sadly, each year, police officers are killed in the performance of their duty. Yet despite the risks, our police continue to face the daily dangers of the job with the same determination and vigilance. We can be proud of these public servants who have given much of themselves for the benefit of our communities. Throughout the week of May 15, towns, cities and communities around the Nation will honor police officers. In the memory of officers who have died and those who continue to risk their lives each day, we offer our appreciation.

ARSENAL TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL BRINGS GREAT HONOR TO INDIANA

HON. ANDY JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 15, 1991

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, students at Arsenal Technical High School in Indianapolis have brought great honor to Indiana.

As the following articles indicate, the Tech High School team fielded for the National Bicentennial Competition on the Constitution and Bill of Rights, has been ranked among the top 10 in the Nation.

Thus, the accomplishment of these young scholars is of significance to all who love liberty and exalt the concept of individual freedom, which our country has nobly advanced.

The articles follow:

[From the Indianapolis Star, Apr. 25, 1991]

TECH SCHOLARS GOING FOR GOLD THIS
WEEKEND

(By Tim Lucas)

They're Indiana's best and brightest, a group of gifted teen-agers who probably know more about the U.S. Constitution than some congressmen.

They quote Jefferson and Hamilton with ease, and argue the theories of Locke, Hobbes and Thoreau over lunch.

For the past two years, they've taken top honors in the prestigious statewide Constitution Team competition. This weekend, they'll represent Indiana at the national finals in Washington, D.C.

And, oh yes, these future legal eagles and statesmen go to Arsenal Technical High School.

That's right, Tech—a near-Eastside school that has, in recent years, received more attention for shootings on its campus than for scholarship in its classrooms.

OVERCOMING PRECONCEPTIONS

"It really gets me, the reaction we get when people hear the name Tech," says senior Simeon Peebler, 18, shaking his head.

"We show up at a competition, and people from the other schools look at us like, 'God, I hope they didn't bring their guns.'"

Judging from the results of this year's state finals, though, Peebler and his teammates don't need firearms to blow opponents away. They won the title handily, taking first place in three of six categories of the competition and finishing 50 points ahead of runner-up Perry Meridian.

At the competitions, which take place on district, state and national levels, teams deliver a series of six oral presentations on the Constitution and the workings of government.

Presentation topics at this year's state finals included the historical development of American political parties, and majority rule versus minority rights.

A panel of experts, usually made up of judges, lawyers and law professors, then grill the teams with follow-up questions.

"It's a little intimidating at first because you don't know which topics you'll be asked to present," explains senior Yolana Wakefield, 17, one of the team's stars. "At districts this year, I got so nervous I cried before our presentation."

Preparation for the competitions begins each year in September, when the class's 30-or-so members—who are recommended for the class by other teachers—start an intensive study of the U.S. Constitution and government.

They meet five days a week, for nearly an hour each day, under the supervision of history teacher Karl E. Schneider.

Most of the class members also put in several hours each week at home, reading and researching related materials.

"It's a very demanding class, one I suspect most kids this age couldn't handle. Honestly, I'm not sure I could have handled it at that age," says Schneider, who is understandably proud of his students.

If they keep their cool—and don't allow themselves to be intimidated by the competition, as his class did last year—Schneider feels they have what it takes to win the national finals and bring home one of the nation's most coveted academic trophies.

But even if they don't, he adds, they've already won the school something very important: Respect.

"At the beginning of the year, we decided one of our goals was to win the competitions to demonstrate that students at this school, and in IPS in general, can compete with anybody else," Schneider says with a grin.

"And I think we've done that."

[From the Indianapolis News, May 6, 1991]

ANOTHER TECH HONOR

Tech High School is getting a well-earned national reputation—but not for football or basketball feats.

The IPS school keeps scoring high in the National Bicentennial Competition on the Constitution and Bill of Rights. The Tech team ranked in the top 10 in the national competition this year, after winning a second consecutive state championship.

The team deserves congratulations for this honor. So does the coach, history teacher Karl E. Schneider. He has helped build enthusiasm for a competitive "sport" that will benefit the participants throughout their lives.

These students are not only learning important facts that all citizens need to know. They also are learning to think and develop analytical skills that will be useful in all walks of life.

This success also helps provide another side of the story of what is happening at Tech. "It demonstrates to the city and the state and to whoever wants to listen that there are good things that happen at Tech," Schneider said. "We have students that can compete and do well on a national level."

Congratulations to Tech for another championship, as well as national recognition for excellence in a subject of lasting importance.

[From the Indianapolis Star, Apr. 30, 1991]

TECH HIGH SCHOOL GETS HONORS IN COMPETITION ON CONSTITUTION (By Doug McDaniel)

WASHINGTON.—Brandy McKinney and Jocelyn Fenton wanted to make one thing very clear Monday: Everything that happens at Arsenal Technical High School is not bad.

Schools from 33 states already knew that was true. And on Monday, Brandy, Jocelyn and 26 of their classmates made sure nine other schools learned the same lesson.

The team from the Near-Eastside Indianapolis high school was one of 10 finalists in a national competition on the U.S. Constitution.

Tech advanced to the finals over the weekend by beating 33 schools in the preliminary rounds of the National Bicentennial Competition on the Constitution and Bill of Rights in Washington, D.C.

In results announced at an awards dinner Monday night, Tech received an honorable mention. The top three teams came from Oregon, Colorado, and Illinois.

Tech had advanced to the national championship by winning a statewide competition for the second year in a row.

Even though it didn't win, place, or show in the national competition, the Tech team was still pleased with its standing.

History teacher Karl E. Schneider, who guided the team through the state and national competitions, said the Top 10 finish should help dispel notions that Tech is no more than a big-city high school with its share of big-city problems.

"It demonstrates to the city and the state and to whomever wants to listen that there are good things that happen at Tech," Schneider said. "We have students that can compete and do well on a national level."

For Brandy and Jocelyn, Tech's appearance in the final round was reason enough to burst with pride.

The two seniors constantly reminded everyone that it was Tech, and not another Indianapolis school, representing Indiana in the national competition.

Another team member, senior Gregory Nowling, said that while Tech did not con-

quer the remaining nine teams, the Indianapolis students had "conquered knowledge."

The Tech students, he said, benefited not only from learning about the Constitution, but from the challenge of thinking through questions about historical and constitutional issues.

"When I see problems now, I know what to do and how to go about solving them," Gregory said.

During the final session, trios of judges asked six panels of Tech students questions about history and principles of the Constitution.

The issues ranged from the root of the Founding Fathers' distrust of a strong national government to whether judicial review conflicts with the democratic basis of the U.S. political system.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, May 16, 1991, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 17

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and independent agencies.

SD-138

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1066, to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for military functions of the Department of Defense and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal years 1992 and 1993, focusing on the Office of Technology Assessment's report on the Department of Energy environmental clean-up program and issues of concern to Department of Energy clean-up contractors.

SR-232A

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine consumer protection issues in mortgage escrow

accounts, focusing on violations of escrow account limits and loopholes in State requirements for payment of interest on escrow accounts.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings on the nominations of Shelia C. Bair, of Kansas, and Joseph B. Dial, of Texas, each to be a Commissioner of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

SR-332

Armed Services

Projection Forces and Regional Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for national defense programs, focusing on the current U.S. Marine Corps capabilities, including their capability to respond to potential conflicts in the Third World.

SR-222

Environment and Public Works

Superfund, Ocean and Water Protection Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on implementation of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

SD-406

Foreign Relations

East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1992 for foreign assistance, focusing on Asia.

SD-419

Labor and Human Resources

Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Higher Education Act.

SD-430

1:00 p.m.

Labor and Human Resources

To hold oversight hearings to review the activities of the Office of Civil Rights, Department of Education.

SD-430

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Veterans Affairs, Department of Housing and Urban Development, and independent agencies.

SD-138

MAY 21

9:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Agricultural Credit Subcommittee

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Government Operations Subcommittee on Government Information, Justice, and Agriculture on the Farmers Home Administration National Appeal Staff.

SR-332

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Defense.

SD-192

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Judiciary

Antitrust, Monopolies and

Business Rights Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the AT&T consent decree.

SD-226

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for activities of the Secretary of Energy.

S-128, Capitol

Environment and Public Works

Environmental Protection Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to revise and authorize funds for programs of the Clean Water Act.

SD-406

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for energy and water development programs, focusing on the Office of Energy Research, solar and renewables research and development, and nuclear energy research and development of the Department of Energy.

SD-192

Armed Services

To hold a briefing on the conduct of the air campaign during Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm.

SR-222

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings in conjunction with the National Ocean Policy Study on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1992 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 52 and H.R. 1143, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to prepare a national historic landmark theme study on American labor history, S. 550, to designate the Nez Perce National Historical Park in the State of Idaho, S. 638 and H.R. 749, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept a donation of land for addition to the Ocumulgee National Monument in the State of Georgia, S. 639 and H.R. 904, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to prepare a national historic landmark theme study on African American history, S. 663, to allow the city of Pocatello, Idaho to use certain lands for a correctional facility for women, S. 749, to rename and expand the boundaries of the Mound City Group National monument in Ohio, and other pending legislation.

SD-366

2:30 p.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings on proposed legislation on government sponsored enterprises (GSEs) and their implications for the Farm Credit Administration, the Farm Credit System and the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation.

SR-332

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings on the nominations of Mike Hayden, of Kansas, to be Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife, Department of the Interior, and Ivan

Selin, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

SD-406

MAY 22

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Environment and Public Works

Business meeting, to markup S. 965, to authorize funds for fiscal years 1992-1996 for the improvement of highways to further international competitiveness of the United States, and to consider other pending calendar business.

SD-406

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine Department of Defense sub-contract management.

SD-342

10:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings on proposed legislation relating to cattle culling.

SR-332

Judiciary

Juvenile Justice Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the risks presented to children who are status offenders.

SD-562

2:00 p.m.

Armed Services

Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for national defense programs, focusing on Department of Energy environmental restoration and waste management programs.

SR-222

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Communications Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1992 for the Federal Communications Commission.

SR-253

Joint Economic

To hold hearings on democracy developments in Albania.

SH-216

MAY 23

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for defense programs.

SD-192

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 290, to authorize funds for certain programs of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986.

SR-485

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Mineral Resources Development and Production Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 433, to provide for the disposition of certain minerals on Federal lands.

SD-366

Governmental Affairs

Business meeting, to markup S. 260, to provide for the efficient and cost effective acquisition of nondevelopmental items for Federal agencies, and S. 533,

to establish the Department of the Environment, provide for a Bureau of Environmental Statistics and a Presidential Commission on Improving Environmental Protection.

SD-342

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on proposals to improve educational assistance benefits for members of the Selected Reserve of the Armed Forces who served on active duty during the Persian Gulf War, including S. 868, and on H.R. 153, to repeal certain provisions of the Veterans Judicial Review Act relating to veterans benefits.

SR-418

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for foreign assistance programs.

SD-138

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the General Accounting Office.

SD-138

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings in conjunction with the National Ocean Policy Study on proposals relating to the modernization of the National Weather Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, including S. 98 and S. 916.

SR-253

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Foreign Commerce and Tourism Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the consolidation of U.S. export promotion functions.

SR-236

Judiciary

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-226

10:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 20, to require the Office of Management and Budget to establish and evaluate overall performance standards and goals for expenditures in the Federal budget.

SD-342

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for energy and water development programs, focusing on the Department of Energy.

SD-192

Armed Services

Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence Subcommittee

To hold closed hearings on S. 1066, to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for military functions of the Department of Defense and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal years 1992 and 1993, focusing on command, control, and communications issues.

SR-222

Environment and Public Works

Nuclear Regulation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on sections 511 and 512 of S. 570, to revise the Nuclear Waste Policy Act with respect to procedures

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

for the characterization of Yucca Mountain, Nevada, and the construction of a monitored retrievable storage facility for spent nuclear fuel.

SD-406

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on Indian libraries, archives and information services.

SR-485

JUNE 5

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for activities of the Secretary of the Interior, and Members of Congress.

S-128, Capitol

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 667, to provide support for and assist the development of tribal judicial systems.

SR-485

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SD-138

Energy and Natural Resources

Water and Power Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 106, to revise the Federal Power Act to prohibit the granting of a Federal license for a hydroelectric project unless the applicant complies with all substantive and procedural requirements of the affected State in which the project is located with respect to water acquisition and use.

SD-366

JUNE 6

9:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up pending legislation.

SR-418

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings on enforcement and administration of the Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA).

SD-342

JUNE 12

9:00 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 962, and S. 963, bills to confirm the jurisdictional authority of tribal governments in Indian country.

SR-485

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 775 and S. 23, to increase the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of certain disabled veterans, and sections 111 through 113 of S. 127, and related proposals with regard to radiation compensation.

SR-418

JUNE 13

10:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Foreign Commerce and Tourism Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine national tourism policy.

SR-253

JUNE 18

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

To resume hearings to examine efforts to combat fraud and abuse in the insurance industry.

SD-342

JUNE 19

9:00 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on the National Native American Advisory Commission.

SR-485

JUNE 20

9:00 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on the Navajo-Hopi relocation program.

SR-485

JUNE 26

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

To resume hearings to examine efforts to combat fraud and abuse in the insurance industry.

SD-342

Veterans' Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up pending calendar business.

SR-418

2:00 p.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 362, to provide Federal recognition of the Mowa Band of Choctaw Indians of Alabama.

SR-485

JULY 16

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Surface Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for rail safety programs.

SR-253

CANCELLATIONS

MAY 16

10:00 a.m.

Rules and Administration

Business meeting, to receive a report from the Architect of the Capitol on current projects, and to consider other pending administrative business.

SR-301

POSTPONEMENTS

MAY 21

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs
Oversight of Government Management
Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on enforcement of antidumping and countervailing duties.

SD-342