

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

DOBROSLAV PARAGA: PARAGON OF VIRTUE IN THE NEW CROATIA?

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, on October 16, during my special order on "Dobroslav Paraga" the following articles were omitted. For the benefit of my colleagues, I wish to submit them now:

[From the Chicago Tribune, Oct. 7, 1991]
CROATIAN EXTREMIST SPOILING FOR WIDER WAR

(By Ray Moseley)

ZAGREB, YUGOSLAVIA.—There is more than one war being fought in Croatia. In addition to the official one, Dobroslav Paraga and his armed followers are waging their own private struggle.

Paraga, 30, who heads the extremist Croatian Party of Rights, says he has 2,000 fighters at the war front and another 10,000 armed and ready to go. They include party members, ethnic Croatians who have come from the United States and other countries to join the struggle, and some mercenaries.

Paraga's goal is no less than the creation of a "Greater Croatia," restoring the republic to borders it had until early in this century.

To achieve that, he would have to conquer sizable areas of Serbia up to the outskirts of Belgrade, and parts of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Montenegro. In short, he would have to plunge all of Yugoslavia into war.

Western diplomats and the Croatian government view his activities with distaste. Diplomats said his army, which he calls the Croatian Defense Forces, sabotaged a ceasefire more than a week ago by capturing an army barracks at Bjelovar. That prompted the army to renew its offensive against Croatia.

The Defense Forces sometimes fight alongside the Croatian National Guard, Paraga said. But diplomats said they also pursue objectives contrary to government policy.

Paraga says President Franjo Tudjman is guilty of "high treason" for having agreed to cease-fires. He says there can be no truce until all of Croatia is liberated.

Despite such statements, the government tolerates his activities. It would appear to have little choice, because any attempt to bring the Defense Forces under government control probably would touch off a war among Croats.

Paraga is a former journalist and human-rights campaigner who was jailed under the former Communist regime. He operates from a downtown office building that bristles with military activity.

Men armed with ancient-looking machine guns guard the entrance. A woman rushes in and pleads for troops to be sent to her village to save it from the army. A young man hastily picks up two grenades, drops one on a stone floor, then retrieves it and dashes out the door with her.

Two weeks ago Ante Paradzik, the Party of Rights' vice president and commander of

the Defense Forces, was fatally shot by Croatian police when, according to police, his car ignored a roadblock.

Paraga said it was a government assassination. "Our vice president had accused people in the government of embezzling state funds that were supposed to be used for buying weapons," he said. "We were informed by two unofficial sources that an assassination was planned, but we didn't know who it would be or when."

Paraga says his forces include a former U.S. Army colonel, a man of Croatian origin who retired a month ago from a U.S. base in Italy. He refused to give his name. Outside his office, reporters encountered a man in uniform who said he was from Houston, but did not identify himself.

The bespectacled, bookish-looking party leader said ethnic Croatians from the U.S. to Australia help finance his army and have equipped it with sophisticated weaponry. The arms, he said, include U.S. Stinger and Soviet Strela anti-aircraft missiles as well as East German-made Armbrust anti-tank rockets.

Paraga said his forces also have tanks captured from the army. "We are better armed than the Croatian regular forces," he said.

The Party of Rights claims its history of 130 years. But critics say the original party of that name, which favored Croatian independence from the Austro-Hungarian Empire, was a liberal party and Paraga has simply appropriated its name. The party was banned in 1929. Paraga founded his party in 1990.

He said there are party branches in several U.S. cities, including Chicago, and in Canada and Australia. In Croatia itself, he said, the party has more than 100,000 members.

Critics say the party is descended from the fascist Ustashi movement that governed Croatia as a Nazi puppet state in World War II. The party's last prewar secretary, Ante Pavelic, founded the Ustashi and served as Croatian president during the war.

Paraga denies that the Ustashi were fascists or ever under the control of Nazi Germany. He does admit that the Ustashi espoused racial policies and sent many Jews to their deaths, but says his party does not share such racial views, nor does it consider itself as a successor movement.

"We are a democratic party, and dictatorships are unacceptable for us," he said.

Paraga claimed that, in the present war, Croatian forces were on the verge of forcing the surrender of blockaded army bases when Tudjman recently accepted a ceasefire.

Paraga said "many of our people will have to die" before Croatia is liberated.

[From Reuters, Oct. 10, 1991]

CROATIAN NATIONALIST ONCE FOUGHT COMMUNISTS—NOW SERBS

(By Andrej Gustincio)

ZAGREB, YUGOSLAVIA.—Dobroslav Paraga was once a mild-mannered dissident who endured imprisonment in formerly communist-ruled Yugoslavia. Now he leads Croatian ultra-nationalists branded as neo-fascist by Serbs.

While communists were in power in the 1980s, he became an international cause celebre as one of the few Yugoslav dissidents un-

concerned with nationalism and dedicated to human rights regardless of nation or faith.

Now he heads the ultra-nationalist Croatian Party of Rights (HSP) and its paramilitary wing, the Croatian Defense Force (HOS).

"I haven't changed," he told Reuters in an interview in his office in a huge baroque building in central Zagreb.

"I am still a pacifist. I care about the rights of individuals, the rights of my people."

He was speaking as HOS fighters, armed to the teeth and wearing camouflage gear, bustled through the building's cavernous halls and wide marble stairwells.

The soldiers, mostly unemployed youths or from families of blue-collar workers, carry submachineguns and search visitors before allowing them into Paraga's office.

Even fellow Croats and those who once championed Paraga's cause now consider him either a lunatic or a potential threat to Croatian President Franjo Tudjman.

Croatian police shot dead Paraga's number two, Ante Pradzik, last month.

Paraga says the HOS has 10,000 men, all volunteers, who joined the force because they felt Tudjman and his ruling Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) were incapable of protecting Croats.

More than 1,000 people have been killed in Croatia since it declared independence in June and Paraga's men have been in the forefront of some of the bloodiest fighting.

"The authorities were afraid of me when I was a dissident and they are even more afraid of me now," said the tall, moon-faced Paraga, who was jailed for four years under communism.

He was imprisoned in 1980 for alleged links with hostile emigre groups and for petitioning for the release of political prisoners in Yugoslavia.

His accounts of the murder of political prisoners and systematic brutality towards them in Yugoslavia caused shock at home and abroad.

Serbs, who oppose Croatia's independence moves and make up a sizeable minority in the republic, have branded Paraga a neo-fascist.

He dismisses the charges of extremism and neo-fascism.

"In some ways we are the most powerful party in Croatia," he said. "Many fighters in the Croatian armed forces are our boys, the members of this party."

His party wants an independent state of Croatia whose borders would include the neighboring republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Its borders coincide with those of a Nazi puppet state during World War II run by fanatical Croatian fascists called "ustashe," who killed hundreds of thousands of Serbs, Jews and gypsies.

"We recognize the validity of the wartime Croatian state but reject its regime," he said. "We are not ustashe. We do not have ustashe ideology and we don't sing ustashe songs."

But HOS uniforms bear the ustashe motto "Za Dom Spremni" ("Ready to Serve the Homeland") and some of the soldiers wear badges saying "ustashe renaissance."

• 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.

Paraga is dedicated to stopping the expansionism of Croatia's arch-rival, Serbia, and says that Serbs have enslaved non-Serbs in Yugoslavia.

"The message is clear: the Serbian advance must be stopped forever," he said.

[From Toronto Globe and Mail, Sept. 25, 1991]

CANADIAN DEFENDS SUPPORT FOR PRIVATE CROATIAN ARMY—DONATIONS USED FOR CLOTHES AND FOOD, NOT WEAPONS

(By Paul Koring)

ZAGREB, YUGOSLAVIA.—More than \$2-million raised in Canada has been funnelled to the Croatian Party of Rights, which runs its own, private, elite army and has been widely associated with extreme Croatian nationalism.

The party is at odds with the Croatian government and President Franjo Tudjman, whom it accuses of failing to adequately defend Croatia. It rejects the fragile ceasefire currently in place in Croatia and demands that the war continue until Serbia is reduced to its pre-First World War border.

The Party of Rights also accuses Mr. Tudjman's government of assassinating its vice-president, Ante Paradzik, three days ago. A prominent Croatian-Canadian businessman, Ivan Orsanic, was in the car, but was uninjured when a Croatian national militiaman fired more than a dozen bullets into Mr. Paradzik at a roadside checkpoint.

Mr. Orsanic had delivered \$2-million to the party, according to its president, Dobroslov Paraga, along with a shipment of humanitarian assistance.

Mr. Orsanic claims the president was mistaken. "It was \$2-million worth of clothes and food," he said.

However, he also said, "I wish I did, I wish I could [deliver money along with humanitarian aid]. You can't defend yourself with food and clothes."

He said the money was raised in the Canadian-Croatian community, which he said numbers 250,000. A spokesman for the Croatian Committee for Human Rights in Mississauga, Ont., put the community at 150,000.

Mr. Orsanic denies any knowledge of arms purchases. "I don't know how they do it," he said, but Mr. Paraga said funds from abroad are used "for buying instruments of defence for Croatia."

Although the Party of Rights rejects allegations that it is a reincarnation of the Nazi-backed Croatian nationalist movement known as Ustasha, at least some of its red-bellied members—festooned with grenades and wielding sub-machine guns outside the party's headquarters—freely, and with apparent pride, claim to be Ustasha.

They also wear, and the party has as its emblem, a version of the red-and-white checkerboard crest used by the Ustasha, which killed thousands of Jews and Serbs during the Second World War.

"The white field first [in the upper-left-hand corner of the crest] signifies independence and the red field first [as is used by the government of the breakaway republic] signifies loss of independence," Mr. Paraga said yesterday in an interview.

"We are against the persecution of Jews or any people," he said. However, he acknowledged that a former general secretary of his party had founded the fascist Ustasha in Italy.

"We are not the same movement, not the same party," he said. But he also added, "Who are Ustasha? If someone who defends Croatia is Ustasha, then we are Ustasha."

The word, he said, simply means "to rise up against."

Mr. Paraga, 30, has an international reputation as an outspoken dissident and was jailed several times by the Communist regime. He is regarded as the first person to document human-rights abuses by the Communist government in Belgrade, and was cited in a 1989 U.S. congressional resolution condemning human-rights abuses in Yugoslavia. Twice he was named a prisoner of conscience by Amnesty International.

Mr. Paraga's party appears to be gaining support as Croatia struggles to avoid further loss of territory in a bitter civil war against Serbian irregulars backed by Yugoslav federal forces. Both parliamentarians and members of the Croatian government's militia were arriving yesterday at the party's heavily fortified headquarters to sign up.

Mr. Paraga also said his party's uncompromising stance and fierce Croatian nationalism were winning adherents both inside Croatia and without. He said it had received arms from Albania and Bulgaria and support from expatriate communities in Australia, Europe and the United States. "We have over 100 branches, [including ones in] Toronto, Thunder Bay, Windsor, Vancouver and Edmonton," he said.

One of Mr. Paraga's chief advisers is Milan Vokovic, another Canadian who lived in Toronto from the age of six, studied at the conservatory of music in Toronto and the University of Toronto.

He accused Mr. Tudjman of "an act of treason" for neglecting to sufficiently arm the republic. He also said the party's private army—a force he says exceeds 10,000—was "continuing to conduct offensive operations, against Serbian and Yugoslav federal army positions in defiance of the ceasefire agreed to by Mr. Tudjman and Yugoslavia's defence minister, Veljko Kadijevic, on Sunday."

Yesterday, the military commander of Croatia's embattled eastern region of Slavonia, Branko Glavas, called on Mr. Paraga—although why he was not reporting to the Croatian defence ministry was not clear.

The party regards Mr. Tudjman as a "traitor" for agreeing to the ceasefire. The party's policy, according to Mr. Paraga, is that Serbia must be reduced to the remnant state that it was before 1914.

"Croatia must occupy its ethnic and historical areas," Mr. Paraga said, an expanse of land that would include not just the current boundaries of the republic but also large swaths of Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

"Tudjman must go now, he is not a good leader of the Croatian people," Mr. Paraga said.

The real strength of the Party of Rights may become apparent today at the funeral of Mr. Paradzik. Mr. Paraga said he expected the government, which has tried to ban party demonstrations, to try to disrupt the funeral.

The party has clearly become a thorn in the government's side. Last weekend, defence minister Gojko Susak, another Croatian Canadian, said the private army run by the Party of Rights would be brought under control and that it had fewer than 1,000 fighters under its command.

A few hours later, the party's vice-president was gunned down at a Croatian checkpoint on his return to Zagreb from a political rally.

"I was talking to Mr. Paradzik [at the time]," Mr. Orsanic, the Canadian businessman, said. "This guy backed up five steps and started to shoot . . . Chicago-style. It couldn't be an accident. This party has more

enemies than friends because it is the only party fighting for the independence of Croatia."

The party's president blames Mr. Tudjman for the killing. He claims that Mr. Tudjman's government includes high officials and cabinet members who were former members of the Communist secret police who persecuted him when he was a dissident. "President Tudjman is responsible [for the killing] because he invited them into the cabinet," Mr. Paraga said. "I know I am on the list for killing, too."

The government appears unable to force the Party of Rights to follow its official line, both regarding military operations and the agreement to a ceasefire. But Mr. Paraga makes no excuses for maintaining a private army whose loyalty oath is not to the government but to the party's aims.

"Only my party [has an army] because the others do not have enough courage," he said. He says an increasing number of Croats are fed up with the government and are turning to his party.

Of the red berets with their whitefirst shoulder crests, Mr. Paraga said they were "not illegal," but added: "Primarily, they are loyal to my party."

[From the Washington Post, Oct. 10, 1991]

CROATS FIELD MILITANT MILITIA—NATIONALIST PARTY FIGHTERS INVOKE IMAGES OF FASCIST PAST

(By Blaine Harden)

ZAGREB, YUGOSLAVIA.—Besides bayonets, gleaming black hand grenades and late-model submachine guns, militiamen of the ultra-nationalist Croatian Party of Rights outfit themselves with Roman Catholic rosary beads.

On the wooden stocks of their automatic weapons, some fighters in the militia have carved the U symbol of Croatia's notorious Ustashi government that, on 1941-45, collaborated with Adolf Hitler and forcibly converted Eastern Orthodox Serbs to Catholicism. Hundreds of thousands of Serbs not converted were expelled from the fascist state or murdered in death camps.

Television here has been preparing Croats for an all-out war against an enemy that it depicts as evil incarnate. In addition to message about how to treat war wounds at home, Croatian television broadcasts video montages of resolute-looking Croatian militiamen, sinister-looking Serbian generals and bomb-damaged Croatian churches. These slickly produced videos are scored to classical music, including Beethoven's Ninth Symphony.

As the war intensified, the initials of the wartime Ustashi regime were scrawled on more and more buildings across Zagreb.

At a posh hotel wedding reception here on Saturday night, at about the time Croatia's president was ordering a mobilization of all Croats to fight "the Serbo-Communist hordes," two young men stood at a large table and raised their stiff right arms in the "Sieg Heil" salute of Nazi Germany.

A member of the wedding party later explained the salutes, which were popular here during World War II, as a byproduct of the pressures placed on Croats by the advancing Serbs.

"You have to realize how people feel. For some, the Ustashi were fighting for a free Croatia," said the woman, who did not want to be identified by name. The Catholic Church in Croatia has neither endorsed nor dissociated itself from the militia.

Against echoes of the fascist past, the independently armed and independently

commanded militia of the Party of Rights has been able to set up a Beirut-style military headquarters in the heart of old-town Zagreb.

The new office in a baroque 18th-century townhouse is equipped with sandbags and hundreds of boxes of ammunition. A six-foot-high soviet-made antiaircraft missile was shown off to visiting reporters. Militiamen with grenades and rosaries guard the front door.

With no authorization from the elected government, the militia has gone into action here in Zagreb, where it helps other Croatian forces blockade barracks of the Serb-dominated Yugoslav federal army. The militia has participated in fighting across the republic, particularly in the besieged eastern cities of Vukovar and Vinkovci.

"We are the front line of defense. Together with the Croatian National Guard and the police, we make this war," said a Party of Rights militiaman, who would give his name only as Zelko.

The elected Croatian government has been at pains to dissociate itself from the genocidal excesses of the Ustashi era and has shown itself to be uncomfortable with the Party of Rights. The government is concerned that the party's highly visible militia will give the republic of Serbia, as well as states outside Yugoslavia, an excuse to brand the leadership here as "fascist."

Croatia's defense minister has said any militia that is not part of his normal chain of command must be disbanded. Last month, as leaders of the Party of Rights addressed several thousand supporters at an evening rally in central Zagreb, the governments switched off all the lights in the main square.

The level of government discomfort with the Party of Rights, however, took an exponential leap last month with the shooting death of the party's chief military commander.

Ante Paradzik, 48, a lawyer, was vice president of the party and had frequently accused Croatia's elected leaders of corruption, incompetence and cowardice.

On the night of Sept. 21, a Croatian policeman shot Paradzik 13 times in the chest, stomach and back at a police roadblock on the outskirts of Zagreb.

The death was branded an assassination by the party's president, Dobroslov Paraga. He was scheduled to have been in the car in which his vice president was killed, and he charged that Paradzik was killed on order of the security apparatus of Croatian President Franjo Tudjman.

The Party of Rights, which claims to have 10,000 men in arms, had convened a press conference just 12 hours before the shooting. During the meeting, party leaders—including Paradzik—described Tudjman as a "traitor" for his reluctance to start an all-out war against the federal army.

Croatian authorities have denied any political motivation, saying Paradzik was killed by police after the car in which he was a passenger failed to stop at two consecutive roadblocks.

A surviving passenger in the car, however, said that a Croatian policeman started shooting after their car had come to a full stop at a roadblock.

"The particular guy who stopped us, instead of asking for our identity papers, he backed up five steps and started shooting. He shot 40 or 50 times. It was a mafia-like shooting, like in Chicago," said Ivica Orsanic, 52, a Croatian-born Canadian citizen from Toronto, who is a fund-raiser for the Party of Rights.

No shots were fired from our car," said Orsanic, although he did say the driver's submachine gun was in the vehicle. The driver of the car also was shot and severely injured. "As the shooting started, our driver said, 'Don't shoot, don't shoot, we are one of yours.'"

Paradzik, a passionate anti-Communist, was frequently imprisoned during the Communist era in Croatia. That era ended last year with the election of Tudjman. But Paradzik viewed Tudjman, a former general in the staunchly Communist Yugoslav army, as a Communist disguising himself as a Croatian patriot.

Tudjman's government, Paradzik said in a September interview with the Zagreb weekly *Globus*, is "formed entirely of former and current Bolsheviks."

Besides Tudjman, the head of Croatia's military crisis command center, Josip Manolic, was a colonel in counterintelligence for the Communist federal government.

In the convoluted politics of Yugoslavia, assassinations have played a pivotal role. That of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo in 1914 sparked World War I. Fourteen years later, in Belgrade, a popular Croat nationalist named Stjepan Radic was murdered on the floor of the legislature when he called members of the Serb-dominated cabinet "swine."

President Tudjman, who has a doctorate in Yugoslav history, has referred to that assassination in explaining his need for a large corps of bodyguards.

An eerily similar killing to that of Paradzik on Sept. 21 took place in Belgrade on Aug. 4.

There, the number-two man in a paramilitary group that is independent of the Serbian leadership was gunned down near his home. The top leader of that group immediately accused the hard-line Socialist (formerly Communist) government of President Slobodan Milosevic of complicity. The government denied it.

Charges that Croatia is a fascist state are common across Serbia. Many members of the 600,000-strong Serbian minority in this republic say they believe that an independent Croatia will repeat the anti-Serbian crimes of the Ustashi.

The federal minister of defense, Gen. Veljko Kadijevic, who is a Serb, has publicly characterized the Tudjman government as "fascistic." The symbols, rhetoric and territorial ambitions of the Party of Rights provide ample reason for Serbian concern.

CENTRO MATER, CARING FOR MANY LITTLE HAVANA CHILDREN

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, the Centro Mater Child Care Center provides much needed day care for children growing up in the Little Havana community in Miami. The center serves 460 children from ages 6 weeks to 14 years. The Miami Herald recently brought attention to the center's service to the community in an article by staff writer, Ms. Marilyn Garateix. That article follows:

The children of Centro Mater Child Care Center call Bertha Gonzalez, *abuela*, grandmother.

"I love being here with them," said Gonzalez, 67. For two years, she has volunteered four hours every weekday at Centro Mater, taking care of kids in the infant program.

Little Havana's largest nonprofit day-care center at 418 SW Fourth Ave. has operated as a family for 23 years, said Miriam Roman, Centro Mater director. "We establish very personal relationships," Roman said. "We try to maintain the family."

WAITING LIST AT 1,000

That's why you will find four or more children from the same family attending Centro Mater, which tries to keep brothers and sisters together. Centro Mater serves 460 children, ages 6 weeks to 14 years, and has a waiting list of almost 1,000.

Two weeks ago, President Bush praised Centro Mater for its work and named the center as one of his "daily points of light."

Six days a week, the president names a point of light—people working to solve social problems. Other Dade honorees have included Camillus House, Charles Drew Elementary School and Dade's Youth Crime Watch program.

Roman flew to Washington, D.C., to pick up the award. "It was a complete surprise," she said.

HIALEAH CENTER CONSIDERED

Centro Mater's board of directors has talked about opening another day-care center in Hialeah, but nothing has been decided, Roman said, except that the center will never abandon East Little Havana.

"We have always wanted to stay here," Roman said. "We are in the heart of the most needy area of Little Havana."

Centro Mater is the first stop for many of Little Havana's immigrant families. There are more than 20 nationalities represented at the school. The majority are Cubans and Nicaraguans, but there also are Haitians and Jamaicans, Roman said.

PAY WHAT YOU CAN

Fees are based on income and need. The average fee is \$15 a week per child, but 35 percent of the parents have income so low that they don't pay anything to leave their child at the center, Roman said. A staff of 50, including volunteers, runs the infant, pre-school and after-school program. The center is open from 7:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m.

"It's their home away from home," said Digna Estrada, whose two sons are in Centro Mater's after-school program.

HOW CENTRO MATER CAME TO BE

The day-care center was established in 1968 by Sister Margarita Miranda, a Cuban exile nun teaching at a Catholic university in St. Louis. She visited Little Havana and saw the need for child care among the Cuban exiles.

"She was a dynamic woman," said Carmelina Viadero, a board member.

With no funding, Miranda convinced the county to lend her three classrooms for an after-school program at the Ada Merritt Elementary School at Southwest Eighth Avenue and Fourth Street.

Miranda also recruited some of her former students who lived in Miami and had attended *Sagrado Corazon*, (Sacred Heart), a private school in Havana where Miranda taught.

"She started picking up kids from the streets and went knocking door to door looking for kids," Roman said.

A few months later, Centro Mater moved to a one-bedroom home on land that is now part of Jose Marti Park, 351 SW Fourth St. Two portable classrooms were added. The lunch room has picnic tables on a roofed

patio behind the house. There were 150 kids enrolled.

NOW RUN BY CHURCH

Miranda was reassigned by the church in 1974 and now does charity work in Peru. A year later, Catholic Community Services and the Archdiocese of Miami adopted Centro Mater. Roman became director in 1976.

In 1980, Centro Mater bought a two-story apartment building across the street at 418 SW Fourth Ave. and renovated it. Apartment five is now a computer room, apartment three, the office.

The lunch room is still picnic tables on a patio. "It's been like a puzzle," Viadero said, with one piece added at a time.

Centro is run by an 11-member board of directors. It gets money from several sources including the city of Miami, United Way, Head Start, the state and federal government, parent fees and private donations.

WORRIES ABOUT FUNDING

"Centro Mater has been blessed," Roman said. "It has gotten help from a lot of places." It hasn't always been easy, she admits. "There have been many nights that I've said 'There's no funding, we're going to have to close the programs' and it hurts because there are so many kids who need it."

Centro Mater has learned to make do repeatedly.

The Centro's playground: Jose Marti Park. Several classrooms are used for preschool in the morning and after-school in the afternoon. Books are handled gingerly to make them last 5 or 10 years and longer.

"Always we have managed to grow," Roman said. But the Centro could use more of everything. More books, more room, more toys, more food for the babies, she said.

But when one door closes, another always opens, Roman said.

HELP FROM UNEXPECTED SOURCES

"One winter a couple of years ago a woman showed up with \$1,000 and said she wanted to buy toys," Roman said. "We asked her instead if we could buy sweaters for the children. She said yes. And that year everybody had a sweater."

Irma Beltran, a single parent, is grateful for Centro Mater. It has allowed her to study to become a nursing assistant, she said. Beltran's four children, ages 3 to 14, go to the day-care center. "They've been raised there primarily," she said. "And they're not on the streets all the time."

Beltran's eldest son, now 14, started going to Centro Mater when he was 7. "I couldn't have done it without them," she said. "It's opened up paths for me."

'SPECIAL ATTACHMENTS'

Achille "Butch" Staiano has coached athletics for the after-school program at Centro Mater for 18 years.

"A lot of the things are very rewarding," said Staiano, who also coaches at Columbus High School. "At Columbus, I'm just another teacher. Here, I have something to offer the kids. Here, I feel special attachments."

Ofelia Medina, 23, was one of Staiano's students. She attended Centro Mater for 9 years. Now her son Giovanni, 4, goes to Centro Mater.

"I like the way they treat people here. The attention they give him is the attention they gave me," Medina said. "I wouldn't have my son anywhere else."

Mr. Speaker, I commend the efforts of the Centro Mater to meet the child care needs of many in the south Florida community. It is encouraging to see the leadership of Centro Mater director, Ms. Miriam Roman, as she ex-

tends the benefit of these services to all nationalities including: Cubans, Nicaraguans, Haitians, Jamaicans, and others. Also to be recognized are the board of directors, staff, and volunteers for their contribution to the good work of the Centro Mater Child Care Center.

ACCEPTING A SEAT ON THE HOUSE EDUCATION AND LABOR COMMITTEE

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I'm honored to accept a seat on the House Education and Labor Committee.

For me, this new duty is a heavy responsibility.

America's young people are our future. And the extent to which we invest our time, our ideas, and our resources in the education of our children will determine the course of our great Republic.

I welcome the opportunity and privilege to work with Chairman FORD, and especially with Ranking Member GOODLING, with whom I have cooperated on the Republican Research Committee Task Force on Education.

And I also look forward to working with President Bush, his Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander, and Secretary of Labor Lynn Martin.

To my colleagues who made this possible, particularly our distinguished minority leader ROBERT MICHEL and the members of the Committee on Committees, I thank you.

I hear the committee has a bill to mark up, so let us get to work.

TRIBUTE TO RUTH OWADES

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues, Ms. Ruth M. Owades. On Thursday, October 24, Ms. Owades will receive the "Women Who Make A Difference Award" from the International Women's Forum. This prestigious award is being given for her San Francisco-based, creative mail order business, Calyx and Corolla, as well as for her ongoing commitment to linking community service to business.

In her effort to combine a successful business with community service, she has consistently hired individuals who face difficulty finding employment. For example, she presently hires women from a home for unwed mothers in their trimester of pregnancy to handwrite the gift cards which accompany the Calyx and Corolla deliveries.

Ruth Owades has created two tremendously successful and pioneering mail order operations. In January of 1979, Ms. Owades started her first business, Gardener's Eden, a

catalog of upscale gardening accessories which she sold to Williams-Sonoma. The process of starting up Gardener's Eden is now a case study at her alma mater, Harvard Business School. More recently, she developed Calyx and Corolla, a distinctive, one-of-a-kind catalog offering fresh-cut flowers and plants all year round. Harvard Business School is giving thought to turning this second highly successful business startup into another case study.

But more than Ms. Owades' creative ideas and success in business is her everpresent caring for others. In addition to providing jobs for unwed mothers, Calyx and Corolla contracts out most of its packaging of nonfloral wares to the Jewish Family Services Program which provides important services for non-English speaking immigrants.

Ms. Owades has received numerous awards for her entrepreneurship and community service. Cleveland Mayor Michael White has designated October 9, 1991, "Ruth Owades Day." She was also honored as the "91st Woman of Achievement" by the Women's City Club of Cleveland for her leadership in the mail order business and for being a role model for other women. In addition, Ms. Owades has been named "Cataloger of the Year" by the Target Marketing magazine which will be presented to her at the United Nations in January of 1992.

I salute Ruth Owades for her tremendous creativity in the business world, and for her special dedication to helping people in difficult situations help themselves. Calyx and Corolla is a model of the partnership that can exist between a business and the community it helps support. San Francisco is fortunate to have the benefit of such a business.

TRIBUTE TO ST. MARK'S CHURCH

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise on this momentous occasion to pay tribute to St. Mark's Church in my 17th District in Ohio as it celebrates its mortgage burning on October 26 and 27.

This church pledged to educate its young people and to promote understanding of the Catholic faith in 1971. The progress St. Mark's has made in this endeavor is commendable.

This month marks the celebration of St. Mark's mortgage burning. Indeed, St. Mark's has traveled a long, but loving journey since the early days when Rev. Mark Campbell addressed the congregation. Today, St. Mark's, under the leadership of the learned Pastor Daniel Rohan, continues on its mission to serve its congregation with love and guidance.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise on this occasion to congratulate St. Mark's on its mortgage burning.

HONORING LEWIS H. GOLDSTEIN

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to pay tribute to Lewis H. Goldstein, my good friend and a dedicated community leader. This week in the Bronx, the United Jewish Appeal will be honoring Lewis in celebration of his many years of service. It is an honor that has been well earned.

Over the years, Lewis has been very active in Jewish causes, community projects and educational improvement. His list of accomplishments is long and impressive.

An educator since 1967, Lewis currently works with special education children and their families in the Bronx. His affiliations include membership on the board of trustees of the Community Center of Israel and a founding member of the Association of Jewish Professionals. He also serves as a member of the New York Democratic State Committee.

All of Lewis' activities have a common thread running through them; he is continually involved in projects that promote education and fight discrimination. He is a tireless champion for the people who often get lost in the process.

It is in this spirit of community that the United Jewish Appeal is honoring Lewis Goldstein. I join them in personally thanking Lewis for his many years of friendship and dedication.

A SALUTE TO ANDREA BUSER, THE MIAMI TEACHER OF THE YEAR

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, earlier today, I attended the Burger King Honors Excellence in Education luncheon and joined in honoring the 1991 teachers and principals of the year. I am proud to salute my constituent, Ms. Andrea Buser, the Miami area's 1991 "Teacher of the Year." On a daily basis, Ms. Buser and her colleagues in the education profession are building a better and more secure future for our Nation. So their recognition is timely and well deserved, but they also need help—that is, smaller classroom size, and community understanding and participation.

This morning, the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee conducted a hearing on the challenges facing U.S. schools. The solution to improving our education system must involve teachers, administrators, parents, and teachers into the decisionmaking process. I would like to share with our colleagues the testimony of one of America's outstanding teachers, Ms. Buser:

STATEMENT OF MS. ANDREA BUSER

As a teacher it is my deepest hope that by the year 2000 we will be able to eradicate the social injustice that so clearly besieges our communities and their schools. The conditions that many of our youngsters are forced

to endure is something that I am unable to accept; nor can I tolerate it from a nation that is as powerful as ours. It is clear to me, as I hope it is to others in the education profession, that academic excellence will continue to be realized by only a small percentage of this nation's population unless we are able to find solutions to the emotional, physical, and social unrests that affect large numbers of children in society today.

We live in a generation where divorce has become the norm, as opposed to the exception. Children are often left to take care of themselves after returning from school, as single parents work or are involved in outside activities. Many children are often found homeless, abused, or coming from dysfunctional surroundings. In very many instances there is little communication amongst family; guidance and involvement from parents is often a rarity.

How, then, is it possible to educate a generation of children who will be ready by the year 2000 to compete in this global economy of ours? It is clear that our schools and its leaders can no longer take the position that our only responsibility lies with the pursuit of encouraging academic success amongst its students.

As we approach the year 2000, schools must begin working collaboratively with outside agencies and businesses to find ways in which to better serve the emotional, physical, and psychological needs of our nation's youngsters. We must begin to provide early and rigorous home/school intervention programs where parent training practices are implemented as a means of providing care for all "at-risk" youngsters.

When a child's self concept is intact, it is possible for him or her to engage in higher order thinking skills necessary to the attainment of academic success. Healthy children are those who come from healthy environments. These are youngsters who most often grow up prospering while finding academic, economic, and personal achievement in their lifetime. Our children are not villains as many in today's society are portrayed. They are simply children who are looking for a way to belong. They should not feel compelled to experiment with drugs as a way of finding solace and acceptance. They should not have to turn to gangs for fulfilling family rituals and feelings of connectedness that are not present within their own home. They should not be forced to turn to violence as a means of finding their identity. It must become the schools' responsibility and part of this nation's commitment to help our children find themselves. In doing so, we might be able to break the cycle of mediocrity, apathy and disparity that is evident in many of our communities throughout this country today. The economic support that must be given to our state legislatures, in order to properly fund these community intervention and mentorship programs, will, no doubt, be costly. Even more costly will be the continuation of the antisocial behavior that exists among our youth and a nation doomed to accepting an education system that has failed them.

SALVADOR DIAZ-VERSON, JR.: TURNING HIS "CASTLES IN THE AIR" INTO REALITY

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize, who recently was featured in the Columbus (Ga.) Ledger-Enquirer after his resignation as president of one of America's fastest growing insurance companies, the American Family Corp., to begin his own global financial and investment firm. The article, "Diaz-Verson Is Following His Dreams" by Delane Chappell tells his story:

Salvador Diaz-Verson Jr. is following his dreams, turning his "castles in the air" into reality, much the way the late John Amos, his mentor and brother-in-law, did when he founded American Family Corp. in 1955.

"I've had those dreams up there—as John used to say, 'those castles in the air.' Now, I've got to put something together and go with it," he said.

That's one of the reasons Cuban-born Diaz-Verson gives for resigning his posts Aug. 16 as American Family Corp. president and first executive vice president of American Family Life Assurance Co.

Now his "castle" is to develop a global financial and investment firm of his own.

The resignation ended a 17-year career with Columbus-based American Family, a career that spanned a period of the company's most rapid growth, when invested assets rose from \$45 million to \$6.5 billion and the company became the first American insurance company granted a license to operate in the Japanese market since World War II.

Not a bad track record for a man who fled from the Fidel Castro regime in Cuba with his family in 1959, an eight-year-old with only the clothes on his back.

Despite his success at American Family, Diaz-Verson said it was time to move on, a decision he thinks John Amos would have approved. "John always told me, 'When you stop having fun, then it's time to leave,'" Diaz-Verson said. "I think he'd say, 'When you stop having fun, Sal, then go do something else.'"

The fun had ended for Diaz-Verson.

"My true loves are investments and politics. I was getting further and further away from investments and more and more involved in the administrative and political sides of the business," he said. "I don't think it was my decision. I think it just evolved. A problem comes in and you just handle it."

"Somebody said 'life is not a matter of chance, but choice.' I had a choice. I couldn't just sit here and wait forever. There are two things I really love and I couldn't do them while I still had the office (because of conflicts of interests)."

Diaz-Verson said rumors that a rift between him and American Family Chief Executive Officer Dan Amos contributed to his leaving are not true. "Dan and I have a very close relationship. We've had what I think was a good relationship all along—and we still do."

Dan Amos, nephew of John Amos and son of American Family Chairman Paul Amos, is godfather to Diaz-Verson's 4-year-old daughter, Elizabeth.

"I told Danny, 'There are very few people I really trust in this world. I'd like for you to be her godfather.'"

Dan Amos, who said the company will miss Diaz-Verson, describes the relationship as good. "If we weren't getting along, I don't think he'd still be across the hall. If it's a hostile environment, you don't stick around."

Diaz-Verson will remain on the board of directors of American Family Corp. and AFLAC, and has signed an agreement to be a consultant for American Family for three years.

American Family also offered him an office at the company as long as he needed it, Diaz-Verson said.

Both Diaz-Verson and Dan Amos say they are aware of a community perception that there has been rivalry and friction between them. Both deny it.

"Danny and I have always gotten along," Diaz-Verson said. "We both have our own fortes. We've got different styles of management. That's what's made it interesting through the years."

John Amos never wanted a wedge placed between the two men, Diaz-Verson said. "John always said 'Sal, you and Danny stay together and make sure nobody gets in between you. You can't allow anybody to do that.' That's a promise we made to each other and we've never let anybody come between us," Diaz-Verson said.

Another reason he wants to leave is that the company is not the same without John Amos, Diaz-Verson said. "It's really been a change without John. He kept the fun in it. You never knew what he was going to do or what kind of trick he was going to play on you. And you could sit down and talk to him about anything."

"I've grown up with him. I traveled with him. John took me on every business trip. Most of the politicians I know, I met through John. He'd tell them, 'If you can't find me, call Sal.' I really miss that," Diaz-Verson said.

While Amos may have considered Diaz-Verson his right-hand man, it was Dan Amos who was handpicked by John Amos before his death to run the company after he was gone. Diaz-Verson said he was not upset when he was not chosen. "We had discussed it. We had talked about the fact that you can't run the company as a committee. Even though Dan and I were both together at the same level, sooner or later somebody had to be the one that made the final decisions."

"John said I would be the financial person and I would be the chief financial officer of all non-insurance operations. I felt very comfortable with that in that I liked the financial side and I enjoyed the non-insurance side," he said.

Family responsibilities also helped him make the decision to leave American Family. "I've been here almost 18 years. I've gotten up every morning at 5:30 to be here before the London market opened. I've never gotten my kids off to school or taken them to school. I haven't been home on Father's Day for the last three years because I've been in Japan on business," he said.

The hardest part of his decision to leave American Family was deciding when to do it, he said.

"I think it's better to leave when you're on top—and we are. We've got one of the best portfolios in the industry and I've built it. It's the cleanest portfolio of any insurance company in the United States. The company is doing well. It was a good time."

As Diaz-Verson's reputation as a financial whiz has grown, other companies have tried to steal him away from American Family, but he wouldn't leave. "If I had to work for

anyone, I'd stay with American Family," he said, without hesitation.

But, the dream of his own investment firm prevailed, he said.

Already his attorneys are incorporating his new business, Diaz-Verson Capital Investments (DVC), and he's closing a deal for 3,000-square-feet of office space in Brookstone Centre in Columbus that is expected to open in two to three weeks.

The business will make international investments for individuals and institutions and will probably launch one or two investment funds of its own, he said.

After he gets DVC in gear, Diaz-Verson hopes to form an investment network with some associates in New York and Washington, D.C. He'll also continue as financial adviser to the John Amos estate.

Diaz-Verson admits that he's a little nervous about starting up a new company. But he said he's experienced in international investing. He's done it for the company.

"I think I'm good. I think I can do well in the investment field. It's something you've really got to have a feel for and I think I've been able to do it well. I'm very sure of myself and what I can do," he said.

"I think there will be tremendous growth in the next 10 years in the emerging markets, especially in . . . Spain, Portugal and Italy, and in the Americas. With my Hispanic roots I think I could do very well in the Americas," he said.

Diaz-Verson said he is looking for a re-emergence of the Americas as the world refocuses in 1992, and he's planning to be there to welcome them back, maybe with the development of an Americas Fund, he said.

So, fired by enthusiasm and the realization that he's recognized professionally as something of a financial genius, Diaz-Verson sets off at age 39 to put substance in his "castle in the air."

I am happy to pay tribute to Mr. Diaz-Verson by reprinting this article. Mr. Diaz-Verson's story is typical of the many successful immigrants who have helped make America what it is today.

TRIBUTE TO THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF HOLY NAME CHURCH

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise on this auspicious occasion to pay tribute to Holy Name Church of my 17th District in Ohio as it celebrates its 75th anniversary serving the spiritual and educational needs of its congregation.

In 1916, ground was broken for the construction of this great church and school. After 2 years of prayer and service in the basement of the church, the first mass was dedicated by Bishop John Farrelly. Since then, the Holy Name establishment has become a monument of dedication to its over 800 families.

The upcoming celebration features Bishop Benedict C. Franzetta who will offer Mass, as well as remembrances to its founders and current staff. These men include Msgr. Stephen Begalla, Father Michael Ronik, and Father Sebastian Fialko.

Recently, Holy Name has returned to traditional practices including Forty Hours Devotion

in October and sermons in Slovak. Such changes have increased its membership, says Father Ronik. Yet, the truth about Holy Name pervades the whole parish. It has made, in these 75 years, a momentous contribution to the Youngstown area as both religious guide and educational institution.

HONORING LAURA VALDES

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, this week in my district, the Co-op City Branch of the NAACP is honoring Laura Valdes, a committed leader within the association and in the community. I wish to add my voice to this tribute.

As a lawyer, Laura has used her extensive talents to help improve the community in which she lives and works. Her activities include serving as past president of both the Co-op City and Williamsbridge Branch of the NAACP, sitting on the local community planning and school boards, and participating in the work of the Bronx Bar Association and several other organizations.

It is people like Laura Valdes, who never lose sight of the needs and aspirations of their neighbors, who make our communities strong and resilient. In this spirit, I join the NAACP Co-op City Branch in thanking Laura for her tireless efforts.

VFW JOSE MARTI POST CELEBRATES 20TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, several weeks ago the VFW Jose Marti Post of Miami, FL, observed and celebrated its 20th anniversary. The post is composed primarily of Cuban refugees who volunteered to serve in the United States armed services.

More than 500 people attended the anniversary dinner and Capt. W.C. McCamy, Commander of the Guantanamo Naval Base in Cuba, was a special guest.

The main speaker of the evening was the Post's original founder, Dr. Manolo Reyes—formerly a leading Cuban broadcaster, both in Cuba and, subsequently, in south Florida, and now an administrator at Mercy Hospital in Miami. I commend to our colleagues Dr. Reyes' moving remarks.

REMARKS BY DR. MANOLO REYES

It is indeed a great privilege for me to address this gathering honoring the members of V.F.W. Jose Marti Post. This post is very close to my heart since I started to work on it's Foundation in mid 1970, 21 years ago. With a dream in my lips, I approached Joseph and Ann Grenesse who were already working in a VFW Post. With their support and help we began to make approaches and on May 16, 1971—20 years ago—this post was officially chartered.

I never dreamt that the Jose Marti V.F.W. Post was going to grow the way it has. You

have to realize that even though we have been in this country for three decades, we represent an early immigration starting in the sixties. At the time when we came, we believed we were going to be here only for 6 months, a year at the most, because a communist regime not going to be able to survive 90 miles away from the United States.

When we came at the beginning of the sixties, the U.S. had to face for the first time in U.S. history that it would be a nation of first asylum. In previous years, the U.S. had the Hungarian exodus, but the Hungarians went to a second country where they were screened by U.S. authorities and then came to America.

In the case of the Cubans, more than 200,000 of them came in waves up until mid 1962, and they were considered parolees. One way or the other, Cubans of all ages came at that time, and when the Vietnam war began they were recruited by the U.S. On record, we have more than 10,000 Cuban youngsters that went to the jungles of Vietnam to defend freedom and democracy against communism.

Some of those Cuban youngsters are here today. Would you please stand up and be recognized?

They follow the Cuban tradition of joining forces with the United States when our friend of the north had an international crisis.

There were Cuban volunteers in the U.S. Armed Forces in World War I, World War II, Korean War, Vietnam War and in the Middle East War. All of these started when American rough riders and Cuban freedom fighters under the direction of General Calixto Garcia, joined ranks to fight for the Cuban freedom in San Juan Hill, Oriente Province.

But in those initial wars and struggles we never had a VFW Post integrated by Cubans who went abroad to fight under the flag of the stars and stripes.

And now, we hope and pray that the next event of the VFW Post Jose Marti will be in a free Cuba. And you, Captain W.C. McCamy, as Commander of U.S. Guantanamo Naval Base, have a very special invitation for that occasion.

I've said many times that the best speeches are the shortest ones. To that effect, I am going to finish my speech making reference to the person who's name is carried by this post.

The V.F.W. Post carries the name of one of the most illustrious Cubans ever born: Jose Marti. Marti was not only recognized as a leader by the Cubans, but by all the nations he visited in his pilgrimage. And, I say pilgrimage because Jose Marti lived in exile more years than in his native country, Cuba. Just as we have done, Marti lived many years in the United States and his places of operation were New York, Tampa and Key West, Florida.

He was born in 1853 while his country was in slavery. He lived during slavery and died, in 1895 while Cuba was still in slavery. But, when his blood was spilled in the battle of Dos Rios in Oriente Province, he planted the seed of freedom in Cuba forever.

It has been said by scholars and intellectuals that history repeats itself.

In the last century, Cuba had two wars of Independence to be free from Spain. The first one lasted 10 years from 1868 to 1878, and the second from 1895 to 1898. In both wars Cuba had Cuban exiles representing the freedom fighter patriots who were in the island struggling for freedom.

On February 24, 1895, the second Cuban war of Independence was started in Oriente Prov-

ince with the cry of Baire. Several weeks later, the great Cuban leaders, General A. Maceo, General Maximo Gomez and Jose Marti met in a farm called "La Mejorana" near Playitas where they landed. All of this was happening in Oriente Province. In La Mejorana they formed the Cuban Government of the Republic of Cuba in arms.

If history repeats itself, I hope and pray that very soon the Cuban leaders in exile will land in Cuba, in Oriente Province, to join our Cuban brothers and sisters and establish a Cuban Government of the Republic of Cuba in arms at the Guantanamo Naval Base.

GUAM: EQUAL IN WAR BUT NOT IN PEACE

HON. BEN GARRIDO BLAZ

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. BLAZ. Mr. Speaker, on October 6, 1991, the New York Times ran an editorial entitled, "Free the Government's Plantation," in which it called for the granting of statehood to the District of Columbia. Its reasoning struck a sympathetic chord, for many of the grievances of the people of the District are shared by my constituents in the territory of Guam. These similarities led me to respond to the Times editorial, and the Times published it on October 19 under the headline: "Guam, Equal in War but Not in Peace." I am submitting this response, as it appeared in the Times, for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the information of my colleagues.

TO THE EDITOR: I applaud "Free the Government's Plantation" (editorial, Oct. 6), which called for statehood for the District of Columbia. In essence, your paper seems to argue that simple justice requires that the legitimate desires of the people of the District for self-determination be met. I agree wholeheartedly.

I had just finished writing a message for the veterans' organizations in my Congressional District (Guam) in which I referred to two young Guamanians who had lost their lives fighting for America during Operation Desert Storm. I mentioned further that Guam's tradition of service to the United States has seen it—in both the Korean Conflict and the Vietnam War—suffer more casualties on a per capita basis than any other American community.

Our casualties of war go far beyond those who have died in uniform. As the only American civilian population held by the enemy during World War II, the atrocities and daily humiliations of that time are burned forever into our psyches. Yet the loyalty and love my people feel for the United States remains unabated.

I can attest to this because first as a 13-year-old forced laborer during World War II and later serving in both the Korean Conflict and the Vietnam War during the course of a thirty year Marine career, I have seen the testimony of their faith in the United States written with their blood.

Yet the people of Guam—Americans all—remain second-class citizens. Like the people of the District of Columbia, they are denied the fundamental rights afforded their counterparts elsewhere. At least, the 23rd Amendment gave the people of the District the right to vote for President. We on Guam were not given that right.

Ironically, American expatriates enjoy more rights than their fellow citizens living in the District and in the Territories. Through the absentee ballot, they remain fully enfranchised while, with the exception of the Presidential vote, the people of the District share with their counterparts in the Territories the dubious status of being absentees in their native land.

The inequities of Guam's current status are perhaps best highlighted by this simple fact. An American citizen living on Guam is disenfranchised from voting in Federal elections. In that regard, he has no more rights than a Green Card holder. Should he, however, fly to California or Hawaii and establish residency, he miraculously gains all the rights of citizenship. He can be enfranchised by an airline ticket. And he can be disenfranchised by a ticket as well, should he return to his birthplace.

Currently, Guam is seeking to forge a closer union with the United States through the adoption of commonwealth status. When it does so, it will mark the first time in the almost one hundred years that Guam has been an American territory that the people will have determined for themselves what their relationship with the federal government should be.

Even when Guam achieves commonwealth status, the Federal Government will not give us the same constitutional rights enjoyed by our brothers and sisters in the States. We will still not have the Presidential vote; our delegate will still lack a vote on the House floor. Sadly, an old saying on Guam remains as true now as ever: We are equal in war, but not in peace.

BEN BLAZ,
Member of Congress, Guam.

RECOGNITION OF JOSEPH ABBONDONDELLO

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen who has been a member of the American Legion for 16 years and is a Vietnam veteran. Junior Post Commander Joseph (Jay) Abbondondello has not only served his country when needed, he continues year after year to serve his community, State, and Nation.

Mr. Abbondondello served as the Suffolk County commander for the legion year 1990/91. He is also a member of the Veterans Advisory Group that was very instrumental in helping to plan and erect the Long Island State Veterans Nursing Home, a 350-bed facility located in Stony Brook, Long Island.

A strong supporter of Suffolk County programs, Mr. Abbondondello has chaired the oratorical program for 6 years. As chairman, he has dedicated numerous hours to improve and educate American Legion members and school officials to participate in this program.

Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to rise today to recognize, along with American Legion Post No. 694, Joseph Abbondondello for his many years of dedication and service to the American Legion.

SALUTE TO HALLIE CRAWFORD STILLWELL

HON. ALBERT G. BUSTAMANTE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. BUSTAMANTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Hallie Crawford Stillwell, a remarkable and distinguished woman whose contributions have given us Texans great pride. On October 20, 1991 Hallie will celebrate her 94th birthday and the opening of Hallies Hall of Fame store, which will exhibit many of the great successes of Hallies wonderful life. This pioneering Texas ranchwoman is the incarnation of all the properties that make Texas and this country great. What endears a woman like Hallie to us is her amazing ability to overcome adversity and turn it into something positive. Hallie Crawford married Roy Stillwell on July 29, 1918, when she was 20 years old. Together they ran a cattle ranch and when Roy died in 1948, Hallies true character shined when she refused to give up on herself or her family. She took any job she could, from journalism jobs to serving as justice of the peace. Hallie was determined to succeed. And success has certainly found her. Hallie has built a wonderful life for her and her family and has carved out a niche for herself in the ranching industry that has been traditionally dominated by men. Mr. Speaker, today I take great pride in commemorating the 94th birthday of Hallie Stillwell, a woman whose life enriches the State of Texas and the United States.

TRIBUTE TO PAUL ASENTÉ

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Paul Asente of my 17th District in Ohio as he retires after 20 years service in the cable industry.

Mr. Asente served with Warner Cable for over 17 years in various positions. From 1971-76, he managed the New Hampshire Office System. On November 1, Mr. Asente leaves the top spot in Warner Cable's Youngstown office, which serves over 22,000 cable viewers.

Mr. Asente's dedication and expertise in the industry has not gone unnoticed. He received the "1990 Prize for Excellence in the Community" awarded by Warner. Not long after, Mr. Asente was awarded the Customer Service Award from the National Cable Television Association in 1991.

Aside from such grand achievements, this man has served Youngstown faithfully for a number of years. He volunteered his services to the city's school district as a tutor in the Literacy Program. In addition, Mr. Asente offered his services to the Muscular Dystrophy Association, the Youngstown Catholic Diocese, the Adopt-a-School Program and the Better Business Bureau.

Such dedication does not end, however. Currently, Mr. Asente serves on the board of directors of the Youngstown Kiwanis Club.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate and thank Mr. Paul Asente for his commitment and service to Youngstown. Furthermore, I wish him well as he retires on November 1, 1991.

HONORING THE WESTCHESTER-PUTNAM AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROGRAM

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Westchester-Putnam Affirmative Action Program on the occasion of its 19th anniversary.

More than ever before, it is important to take note of the accomplishments of organizations that promote equal opportunity and fairness in the workplace. These principles are under attack from people who fail to understand the value of a diverse society. They choose to deny the successes of affirmative action in a last-ditch effort to maintain the status quo.

But the status quo in America is changing, as the members of the Westchester-Putnam Affirmative Action Program are well aware. We must continue to work toward the day when there is equal access to opportunity and a true realization of the talents our Nation possesses. I congratulate all the officers and members of the Westchester-Putnam program for 19 years of dedication, and I pledge my commitment to furthering the principles of fairness and equal opportunity.

A TRIBUTE TO MAURICE ROSEN

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a leader in my community, Maurice Rosen. As chair of the Miami chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, he was dedicated to the protection of individual rights and liberties guaranteed by the Constitution. His work in behalf of others, usually less fortunate than he, improved both his community and the Nation.

He had many triumphs, but perhaps Mr. Rosen's most notable victory came with the release of Freddie Pitts and Wilbert Lee. Pitts and Lee served 12 years and 48 days on death row in Florida for a murder they did not commit. Rosen worked tirelessly for their release, which came some 6 years after another man admitted to the crime. In this historic and symbolic case, Rosen clearly illustrated that one person can reverse an unjust conviction that could have led to the execution of two innocent men.

In addition, he fought the city of Miami over its treatment of the homeless, the Dade County School Board so that three girls infected with the AIDS virus could go to school, and for the rights of Cuban artists to show their work in Miami. The causes he championed were

not always popular with the majority of the community, but the rights he was defending were intended for all, including those outside the majority.

His work enriched Dade County and his untimely passing leaves an enormous void in our community. I wish to commend to our colleague's attention Maurice Rosen's obituary which appeared in the Miami Herald.

Jeanne-Marie and I extend our sympathy to his wife and his two sons.

[From the Miami Herald, Oct. 9, 1991]

MAURICE ROSEN, CHAIR OF MIAMI ACLU CHAPTER

(By Lydia Martin)

Maurice Rosen, a Miami lawyer who dedicated his life to ensuring others got a fair shake, died Tuesday after suffering a heart attack aboard a jetliner taxiing at Miami International Airport for a flight to Tallahassee. He was 56.

Freddie Pitts, a man he helped free from Florida's death row in 1975, said he will always be grateful to Rosen.

"He was a very good attorney. Once he became involved, he didn't let his case go until the conclusion. But not only was he a good lawyer, he was a very good person," said Pitts, a truck driver.

Pitts and Wilbert Lee, now a counselor for inmates at Dade County Jail, spent 12 years and 48 days in prison for the murders of two gas station attendants in Port St. Joe—six of those years after another man, a white man, confessed to being the killer.

"He probably is the lawyer most responsible for the impetus that lead to the freeing of Pitts and Lee," said Irwin J. Block, who served as co-counsel with Mr. Rosen and Phillip Hubbard, now a judge for the Third District Court of Appeals.

Mr. Rosen, chair of the Miami chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, represented dozens of other defendants through the ACLU where fairness and justice were at issue.

Three years ago he sued the city of Miami for mistreating the homeless. It led to a relief effort for people living under the I-395 overpass.

There are talks of a settlement, said co-counsel Benjamin Waxman.

"The city was arresting and harassing the homeless," Waxman said. "Now it has changed its entire attitude and posture regarding the homeless. Maurice was the first to be optimistic that the city was coming around."

Mr. Rosen, a Miami native who attended undergraduate school and law school at the University of Florida, joined the Miami ACLU when it was founded 35 years ago.

He served as co-counsel in the Cuban Museum of Arts and Culture case to protect the rights of Cuban artists to show their work in Miami.

He defended the rights of three girls infected with the AIDS virus to attend Dade schools.

Colleagues say Mr. Rosen was a tireless fighter, giving up riches for fairness. The work he did for the ACLU was all pro bona.

Said Gene Miller, who reported on the Pitts-Lee case for The Miami Herald:

"It is a bit odd that Maurice Rosen, the personification of the 'nice guy,' died the day after Leo Durocher. For Rosen finished first, not last, in one race we too often ignore. The human one, the plight of the unfortunate. Rosen made a difference, an important difference."

Mr. Rosen's wife, Virginia, is a Dade public schools executive and former state legislator.

In addition to his wife of 32 years, Mr. Rosen is survived by sons, Alex and Lee; mother, Miriam; sister, Jacqueline Rosen; and aunt, Martha Russcol.

Services are scheduled for 3:30 p.m. Thursday at Riverside-Gordon Memorial Chapel, 1717 SW 37th Ave.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTIONS THREATENED BY GATT

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a resolution to express the sense of Congress that the President should encourage the GATT members to protect the world environment and should resist actions under GATT which discourage the protection of the environment and wildlife by the United States.

In August, a GATT panel determined that the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1990 which was passed to protect the unnecessary killing of dolphins is an illegal restriction on free trade. The Marine Mammal Protection Act requires that U.S. fishermen buy new equipment and take certain precautions to avoid the incidental taking of dolphin. Recognizing that the United States fishing industry would be at a disadvantage relative to foreign competitors if tuna caught by foreign competitors using cheaper methods could be imported, Congress imposed an import ban on tuna from countries such as Mexico that did not enact similar protections for dolphins.

Mexico objected to the import ban and the GATT panel ruled that our law to protect dolphins—which we apply at home and on imports—creates an impermissible trade barrier. The recommendation has not yet been approved by the 108 nation GATT. If approved, the United States would be required to rescind the mammal protection act or become an international trade outlaw. There has to be an other option.

We are part of an international economy sharing international resources. As our Nation and others work to protect our natural resources, we must be allowed to enact provisions which can be fairly applied to all parties.

The issue is much broader than the case at hand. We now have many environmental treaties and conventions which protect tropical forests, migratory and endangered species, ocean ecosystems, the ozone layer as well as control of toxic wastes and chemicals. We must be allowed to challenge our trading partners to deal with these issues as we impose environmental discipline here at home.

The text of my resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. —

Whereas the global environment and world wildlife is threatened by massive changes caused by world industrialization and energy use;

Whereas it is essential for future generations and for economic growth that all the nations do more to protect the environment; and

Whereas the United States and other nations will continue to try to restrict the importation of goods and services that they be-

lieve are produced in a manner harmful to the global environment and world wildlife: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the President should—

(1) encourage the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to support the global environment and world wildlife by discouraging trade in goods and services produced in a manner harmful to the global environment and world wildlife; and

(2) oppose any action under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade which impinges on the ability of the United States to protect the global environment and world wildlife through the nondiscriminatory applications of trade laws.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION THAT PROVIDES PROTECTION FOR RETIREE HEALTH BENEFITS IN BANKRUPTCY LIQUIDATION CASES

HON. BILL MCCOLLUM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce legislation that provides protection for retiree health benefits in bankruptcy liquidation cases. Although the imperative to help Eastern Airlines retirees is the original impetus for this legislative effort, I recognize that retirees of a number of companies will face severe hardships in the years ahead if our law fails to take proper account of the special equities of many individuals and families confronting health benefit terminations.

Three years ago Congress, in the aftermath of the LTV bankruptcy filing, established a mechanism for safeguarding retiree health and life insurance benefits in reorganization cases. The Retiree Benefits Bankruptcy Protection Act of 1988 accorded recognition to retiree needs in a context where discussion focused on viable companies on the road to successful reorganization. Public Law 100-334, however, did not contemplate the importance of Bankruptcy Code changes specifically designed for liquidating bankruptcies.

The consequences of losing health benefits can be disastrous for retirees, spouses, and dependents regardless of whether a company ultimately reorganizes successfully or faces liquidation. Medical care expenses can prove devastating for people lacking adequate insurance coverage. A single illness, as we all know, can wipe out a lifetime of saving. Those who lose their health insurance often cannot obtain replacement coverage because of pre-existing medical conditions. The expectations of retirees—who have earned health benefit coverage—must be effectuated if at all possible even in situations where businesses are forced to liquidate in bankruptcy.

My bill will amend chapter 7—the liquidation chapter—of the Bankruptcy Code to establish a new priority for retiree health benefits—limited to an aggregate amount of \$10,000 multiplied by the relevant number of former employees. The flexible formulation in this bill is designed to give a bankruptcy judge wide lati-

tude to approve insurance plans that allocate health benefits among recipients—including spouses and children—perhaps taking into account the special needs of retirees who are not yet eligible for Medicare. Equal payments to former employees for health benefits probably is inappropriate; medical needs vary greatly, and retirees may or may not have family members entitled to protection.

This legislation establishes a new priority for the payment of retiree benefits in chapter 11—the reorganization chapter—cases involving plans that provide for liquidation. The objective of adequately protecting retirees in liquidation cases requires addressing liquidating chapter 11 cases as well as chapter 7 cases.

The protection this bill extends to retirees in liquidating chapter 1 cases does not disrupt the balance Bankruptcy Code section 1114 strikes between retiree needs and the exigencies of successful reorganization. The legislation establishes a new priority for retiree health benefit claims where reorganization does not succeed—without limiting any priority treatment of such claims in successful or unsuccessful reorganizations under other provisions of law, including section 1114. Any retiree benefits in the Eastern Airlines bankruptcy case, for example, that may be entitled to administrative expense treatment under current law will continue to be entitled to administrative expense treatment if this bill is enacted.

The experience of Eastern Airlines—and broader concerns for the health care of retirees and their families—justify an initiative that goes beyond Public Law 100-334. I urge my colleagues in both bodies to join me in seeking passage of this legislation during the current session.

RECOGNITION OF THE POLISH SUBCOMMITTEE OF RHODE ISLAND HERITAGE COMMISSION

HON. RONALD K. MACHTELEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. MACHTELEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Polish Subcommittee of the Rhode Island Heritage Commission.

President Bush has proclaimed October as Polish Heritage Month. The Polish Subcommittee of the Rhode Island Heritage Commission was established to commemorate the history and culture and to preserve the traditions of Poland and Polish-Americans. In addition they study the economic, social, political, and religious aspects of Polonia and foster brotherhood and understanding among their citizens. The Polish Subcommittee of the Rhode Island Heritage Commission is celebrating Polish Heritage Month by sponsoring the first annual Polish-American heritage awards reception on October 25, 1991.

The Committee has chosen 10 citizens from the State of Rhode Island who have promoted Polish heritage in some way. One recipient in particular is Theodore Chmura, of Cumberland, RI, who passed away this summer. He will be receiving a posthumous award for his long-running Polish radio program that helped to promote the culture of Polonia.

Other recipients of the Polish-American Heritage Award will be given Genevieve Augun, of Pawtucket, Cheryl Babiec, of Pawtucket, Jean-Janina Babiec, of Pawtucket, Raymond Babiec, of West Warwick, Anne-Anya Blaszkow, of North Smithfield, Constance Lamansky, of Woonsocket, Wanda Moskwa, of Pawtucket, Dr. Dorothy Pieniadz, of Providence, and Frances C. Sobczyk, of Central Falls. In addition awards will also be given to two fifth graders who submitted essays on the topic, "Why I am Proud to be Polish." The winners will be Agata Kozminski, of Woonsocket, and Diane Azepecki, of Pawtucket.

It is with great pleasure that I extend my sincere congratulations to all the award winners, chairpersons of the event Walter and Edwina Piekarski, and to all the people involved in the first annual Polish-American heritage awards reception. I am pleased to join with the Polish Subcommittee of the Rhode Island Heritage Commission, and the whole Polish community in celebrating Polish Heritage Month.

PALL—BLEEDING ITS OPPONENTS DRY

HON. ROBERT J. MRAZEK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. MRAZEK. Mr. Speaker, this week, U.S. News & World Report published an article on five U.S. businesses that are outworking and outsmarting their foreign competition. I am proud to point out that one of these firms, the Pall Corp., is located within my own congressional district.

It has always been my sense that the future of our economy lies in not closing our doors to competition but rather beating our trade adversaries in the world arena. The Pall Corp. is a shining example of just how that can be done.

I would ask that this article be inserted in the RECORD.

PALL—BLEEDING ITS OPPONENTS DRY

Pall Corp. has vanquished two Japanese rivals in a fierce battle over next-generation filters that drain blood of potentially harmful white cells known as leukocytes. The \$657 million Long Island-based firm has traditionally commanded about 50 percent of the marketplace in overall blood filters, but when it recently confronted Asahi, a \$5 billion chemical conglomerate, and Terumo, an \$850 million medical products company, it was faced with one of the stiffest competitive challenges in its history.

Pall turned back the Japanese attack on its market position with superior technology. In the early 1980s, the company had created a filter that removed roughly 90 percent of all leukocytes. Not satisfied, the firm's researchers improved this product and released a filter that was even more effective than its predecessor. Terumo and Asahi, who were selling older-generation filters that represented only a tiny fraction of their product lines, hungered for a slice of the new market. But Pall's focus on filters allowed it to build a better product and beat its ambitious competitors to market. Says Asahi Senior Vice President Takeyuki Miyamura, "Pall is very tough."

Pall's engineering expertise has enabled revenues to easily filter down to its bottom line. By applying its technological know-how to products ranging from airplane-fuel engines to bottled beer, the company has been able to record 20 consecutive years of sales growth at an annual average rate of 18 percent. Earnings have been even more impressive, expanding by an annual average of 32.5 percent over the past two decades. Although it is headquartered in the United States, Pall is well on its way to becoming a truly global company. In fiscal 1991, for example, sales growth in Europe and Asia rocketed along at 18 percent and 31 percent respectively; in the United States, the figure was just 8 percent.

Pall's ability to expand and dominate in both the United States and Europe has been aided by duplicate manufacturing facilities on both sides of the Atlantic. This has allowed the company to save roughly 10 percent on shipping and duty costs on European orders and has helped safeguard the firm against protectionist fever on the Continent. Pall recently completed an accelerated, five-year capital expenditure program, with most of the outlay being poured into six British plants.

Because Pall has successfully spread its corporate tentacles around the world, analysts believe that the filter company is extremely well positioned for the future. By 1994, they say, Pall could easily be a \$1 billion enterprise with healthy profits, the lifeblood of any corporate body, surging through its veins.

OPEN LETTER TO THE CONGRESS

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I recently received an interesting letter from one of my dear friends who has expressed concern about what's going on here in the Congress of the United States.

Frank Cox is a very successful businessman as well as a sound thinker, and I believe his thoughts express the views of many who do not take the time to contact their Congressmen to express their views.

Because Mr. Cox's letter was so thoughtful and well written, I thought my colleagues might find it beneficial to read it as well. Therefore, I am submitting it to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for all Members perusal.

FRANK M. COX,

Roseville, CA, October 14, 1991.

OPEN LETTER TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Recent events have highlighted how bankrupt, unethical, immoral, and ineffective the institution, of which you are a member, really is. I refer to the economy, the banking and restaurant scandals, and the Clarence Thomas confirmation hearings (lynching). I am sick to death of hearing your performance excused by the phrase, "that's politics". Politics is about power, special interests, and votes. Politics gets you elected to a position where you are sworn to protect and defend the best interests of all of the people, not just those that elected you.

Congress is incapable of solving the problems this country faces for two reasons. First, its members cannot even agree on what the problems really are. Consequently,

rather than appear incompetent our money is thrown at the symptoms to demonstrate how sensitive, compassionate and responsive congressmen and senators are. More often than not, this makes the problem worse. It is like a doctor telling someone that is in pain because they have a broken leg to take a pain killer and go for a walk.

Secondly, Congress operates on the principle of "the squeaky wheel getting the grease". There can be no question that was in the hearts and minds of our founding fathers when they established the framework for our form of government. They were fleeing tyranny. The words in our Constitution we so hotly debate were meant to protect the majority (those governed) from the minority (those governing). Those who have been denied their rights under the Constitution have suffered because of politics not as the result of a structural weakness in our Constitution. The granting or withholding of privilege, rights, or powers based on age, sex, race, politics, economic status, sexual preference, etc., is tyranny. The prostitution of members of this body to special interests and minority groups whose interests are contrary to the Constitution or the majority of the electorate, is tyranny.

You are presiding over and legislating our economic, moral, and spiritual decline. Blaming a lack of leadership from the executive branch does not relieve you of the responsibility your authority entails. The solutions to our problems do not lie in fostering class envy or social polarization. Increasingly repressive, punitive, and economically crippling taxation is fiscally irresponsible. Redistributing wealth from those who earn it to those who do not is indefensible. Freedom is not advanced by institutionalizing economic dependency. These common characteristics of legislation may build a constituency, but they will not build and sustain a great nation.

Hopefully the politically motivated attempts to destroy Judge Thomas will so outrage, polarize and mobilize the silent majority in this country that you will no longer be able to rely on voter apathy to perpetuate your tenure.

Sincerely,

FRANK M. COX.

TRIBUTE TO ERNIE HARWELL

HON. CARL D. PURSELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. PURSELL. Mr. Speaker, a good friend of mine broadcasted his final game October 6, 1991. For 30 years, this very special person has been welcomed into millions of Michigan homes and he filled those homes with the excitement of American baseball at its best.

When Ernie Harwell walked through the doors of Tiger Stadium in 1960, it was evident that he was to become not only a Michigan baseball legend, but an American baseball legend. His unique style of baseball broadcasting has earned him the designation of one of the greatest in baseball's 70 year history. I will submit for the record an article from the New York Times which summarizes well this icon.

As an avid Detroit Tigers fan, I always looked forward to listening to Ernie's energetic play-by-play. I have had the good fortune to

meet and get to know Ernie. On many occasions we would discuss the pros and cons of new players, and the prospects of this year's Tigers. I am very lucky to have such a friend.

Through the many managers and players, the roads traveled and the changes in the game itself, there has been one constant in baseball, and that is Ernie Harwell. As we recognize his special role in the great American sport, we know we will miss him, but we know even more that he will always be with us.

SOUND OF THE TIGERS WILL LOSE PERFECT PITCH

(By Bruce Shlain)

After 32 years as the voice of the Detroit Tigers, Ernie Harwell will broadcast his final regular-season game for the team today in Baltimore. The historian Curt Smith, who wrote "Voices of the Game," rates him as "one of the three or four greatest announcers in the 70-year history of baseball broadcasting."

Most fans who identify Harwell with the Tigers don't realize he did play-by-play for the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1948, sharing the "catbird seat" with Red Barber, nor that he presided over one of baseball's—and New York's—most historic moments 40 years ago this week. As the New York Giants' announcer, Harwell broadcast Bobby Thomson's epic playoff-winning homer on Oct. 3, 1951 on the first coast-to-coast live television production. "Today nobody knows I was on the air that day," he said. "They made no tape of the game."

But Harwell's mastery in the booth is not as much about historic moments as it is about continuity.

Somehow he brings the proper pitch and phrasing to a whole season, with a rhythm and pacing that only a select few have ever commanded. In many ways a Harwell broadcast is profoundly musical, as befits a man who has published 55 songs with composers such as Johnny Mercer. The poet and baseball author Donald Hall confesses to warming himself in the winter by playing Harwell tapes: "It's not to re-enter a game but to hear the wonderful cadence in his voice, lulling and even hypnotic, but always compelling."

Many an announcer has aspired to sounding as if talking to a friend in his living room, but Harwell effortlessly establishes the same rapport on the air as he does in person. As the crime writer laureate Elmore Leonard put it: "He goes out of his way to make contact with people, to touch people. He's not the least bit aloof or taken with himself or his position."

Two generations of Tiger fans have grown up listening to Harwell while mowing the lawn, on picnics, at the beach, in their cars, or from their night stands. Any longtime announcer begins to fit like an old shoe, but Harwell has been accepted like a member of the family, everybody's Uncle Ernie.

Indeed, Harwell has become such a habit in Michigan and the Midwest that many associate him with the changing of the seasons, the signal that soon the weather will be warmer and the days longer. Each year, on the first broadcast from spring training, the devoutly religious Harwell has recited from the biblical Song of Solomon:

For the winter is past,
The rain is over and gone;
The flowers appear on the earth;
The time of the song of the birds has come,
And the voice of the turtle is heard in our land.

Some of his signature lines bear repeating. When a batter takes strike three, "He stood there like the house on the side of the road." When a neat double play is executed, it's "two for the price of one." His soft Georgia accent has inspired imitation from many a loyal listener who trumpets an impending rally with, "Here come the Tig-ahs * * *"

If you ever heard Harwell during a rain delay, you would know that nobody can spin better tales about the quirks and oddities of the game's personalities. Maybe it's a gift that evolved from the Southern upbringing he shares with Mel Allen and Red Barber, a culture where families and neighbors would sit on porches at twilight and regale each other with stories.

He has collected favorite anecdotes in his autobiography, "Tuned to Baseball," and in the recent "Diamond Gems," detailing some of his memorable meetings with baseball's remarkable men, from Ty Cobb up to today's stars. But during a broadcast he won't interweave stories through an at-bat, which Vin Scully has made into his specialty.

"I only give myself 10 or 15 seconds for a story because I don't want to slop over into the next pitch," Harwell said. "People tune in to hear a ball game, not the announcer. For the same reason, I don't like the emphasis today on statistics, because it doesn't allow the listener to breathe. I prefer not to clutter up the air with anything but the basic state."

For Harwell, the game's truly the thing, and this credo, more than mere lip service, is what allows him to describe a ball game with such remarkable clarity. He knows that his audience checks in and out during a game, so he always sets and resets the scene.

"I think what Ernie does literally better than anyone," said Jon Miller, the Orioles and ESPN announcer, "is to repeatedly give you the score, the inning, the base runners, the count, how many outs. To me, that's his genius."

Harwell heard his first baseball broadcast on a crystal set when he was 8 years old—the 1926 World Series when Grover Cleveland Alexander struck out Tony Lazzeri. "You had to hold a piece of wire—they called it a 'cat whisker'—in a small pool of mercury and you had to hold it just right for the station to come in," he recalled. "I sat there for two hours, not moving a muscle, listening to every pitch."

TREASURES COMIC MOMENTS

After a stint with the Orioles, he settled into the Tiger job in 1960. Further evidence to an undertone of energetic good humor that has always distinguished his style, Harwell treasures the comic moments just as fondly as the dramatic game-winning hits. There was the time, for instance, that Norm Cash brought a table leg to the plate in a failed attempt to distract Nolan Ryan from throwing a no-hitter in 1973.

Harwell was never a "homer." There's no artificial hype of a game or play, no show-biz theatricality. But how much more of a hometown announcer can you be than to say it's a beautiful day, there are seats available, and you should come on out to the park?

Now 73, Harwell doesn't think that he has lost a step. "If you tuned me in during the 50's," he said, "It would sound pretty much the same."

He admits that his Tiger finale will be a somewhat melancholy occasion. Harwell still doesn't know how the decision to dismiss him germinated in the Tiger organization. "My main reaction has been one of puzzlement," he said. "I've had so much support from people, and that's been very gratifying."

I can't allow myself to be bitter. We all have to move along."

In moving around the American League cities this season, Harwell has discouraged making his travels into any kind of farewell tour, since he won't decide until the season ends if he'll retire or continue working somewhere else. "I don't want to be one of those guys who says goodbye and then comes back next month," he said with perfect clarity and, perhaps, a trace of humor. "That's kind of embarrassing."

BLUE RIBBON SCHOOL AWARD FOR BISHOP O'DOWD HIGH SCHOOL IN OAKLAND

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate Bishop O'Dowd High School in Oakland, CA, for receiving the Blue Ribbon School Award. This award is given out annually by the Department of Education to elementary and secondary schools across the country which have achieved a level of excellence in education.

These exemplary schools are judged by a panel of experts on a number of criteria, including strong leadership, shared purpose, a climate conducive to effective teaching and teacher growth and recognition, a shared conviction that all students can learn, evidence of impressive academic performance and responsible behavior on the part of students, a high degree of involvement by parents and the broader community in school affairs, and a can-do approach to problem solving.

Since its inception, 40 years ago, Bishop O'Dowd has long been recognized for its outstanding achievement as an educational institution. A Catholic, coeducational high school administered by the Basilian Fathers for the Diocese of Oakland, Bishop O'Dowd has achieved impressive results in the area of college-preparatory education. Ninety-five percent of O'Dowd graduates go on to College and three times the number of O'Dowd graduates complete bachelor's degree programs as do so nationally. The school also has an impressive Advanced Placement Program which allows students to earn college credit while still in high school. O'Dowd also offers students the opportunity to participate in a wide range of sports and activities.

Besides striving for academic excellence, O'Dowd also focuses in its mission to develop the moral character of its students and to help them make a difference in their communities. The school has a variety of academic and extracurricular programs to help accomplish this goal. Each student at O'Dowd is treated as a unique individual with particular needs and interests.

By achieving impressive academic standards and creating a strong sense of community within its student body, Bishop O'Dowd is as deserving as any school in the country of a Blue Ribbon School Award.

**AMERICANS SHOULD THANK GOD
FOR THE DISINTEGRATION OF
COMMUNISM IN WHAT WAS THE
SOVIET UNION**

HON. C. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Speaker, every American should thank God for the disintegration of communism in what was the Soviet Union and the great expansion of democracy in recent years.

Ms. Paula Dobriansky, Associate Director for Programs for the U.S. Information Agency, recently offered some provocative insights into the times in which we live. Excerpts were reprinted in the Washington Post on October 16. I submit those excerpts for the consideration of my colleagues and the readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[From the Washington Post, Oct. 16, 1991]

FOR THE RECORD

(From an address last week in Washington by Paula Dobriansky, associate director for programs for the United States Information Agency:)

In addition to the most recent stunning geopolitical transformations, such as the promising prospects for nuclear and conventional arms reduction . . . the prospect of an end to the regional conflicts of the 1980s—in El Salvador, Angola, Afghanistan and even Cambodia—and the diminution of the threat of war in central Europe, we are confronted by . . . unparalleled prospects for the expansion of democracy on every continent.

Indeed, the universality of democracy . . . is demonstrated by the fact that democratic appeal transcends geographic, racial and cultural boundaries. In that respect, our Founding Fathers were right: All men are created with certain inalienable rights. To be sure, democracy has ebbed and flowed in the past. Respected political scientists, such as Samuel Huntington, have observed that following the collapse of the Napoleonic Empire in 1815 and in the aftermath of World War I, a number of countries seemed to embark on a path of democracy—yet, most of these democratic gains proved fragile. Recently, in some countries, like China, democratic revolutions have been stymied, and in other states, like Haiti, we seem to be witnessing a pendulum swinging between a positive move toward democracy and a return to the brutal past. I believe firmly, however, that the current round of democratic revolutions is unique—the advent of modern means of communications combined with an innate human aspiration for democracy means that all tyrants are living on borrowed time. These trends are reinforced by the fact that we and our allies have made the pursuit of democracy a key part of our foreign policy.

SHILOH PRESBYTERIAN CELEBRATES ITS 126TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, last week the Shiloh Presbyterian Church of Knoxville, TN

celebrated its 126th anniversary. Let me tell you just a bit of this church's history so you can understand what a remarkable occasion this is.

The members of Shiloh have long been active participants in the Knoxville community. A charter member of Shiloh, James Mason, was the city's first black taxpayer in 1866.

Shiloh's second pastor, the Rev. Job Child Lawrence, was a leader in the movement calling for appointments for blacks. On January 26, 1888, he was elected by the Knoxville Board of Education to fill a vacancy on that body.

The reason I want to pay tribute to this fine church is that I do not think our churches get the recognition they deserve. A church teaches its members some of the most important lessons we can ever learn such as compassion, honesty, integrity, morality, generosity, and tolerance.

Shiloh has been reinforcing these high standards for 126 years. That is a remarkable contribution to our society, and I am grateful that the members of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church are a part of the Knoxville community.

The following is from an article about Shiloh that appeared in the Knoxville Journal:

WHITE CHURCH BALCONIES TO SHILOH
PRESBYTERIAN

(By Robert Booker)

Shiloh Presbyterian Church, at 904 Biddle St., is celebrating its 126th anniversary this year. Founded in 1865, its congregation was composed of some of the most influential black people in Tennessee. Some of its pastors were quintessential leaders in fostering race relations, participating in government, and building racial pride.

In its existence, the church has survived a fire, relocation because of street widening, and uprooting by urban renewal. In its infancy, it met on a lawn and a back porch. It met in homes, a school, and even the old Gem Theatre, until it erected a building.

During the period of slavery, both free blacks and slaves were allowed to sit in the balcony of white churches on Sunday. Many were never comfortable and wanted their own churches. In May 1865, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church USA held a meeting to consider the desires of those who wanted to organize a church in Knoxville.

At the time, there were 12 blacks who regularly attended services at Second Presbyterian Church, and one who attended First Presbyterian Church. On Sept. 4, 1865, a meeting was held at Second Presbyterian, and Shiloh was organized.

The Rev. George Washington LeVere became its first pastor on Feb. 9, 1866. Born in Brooklyn, and educated in schools there, he had served as a chaplain in the 20th Regiment of the U.S. Colored Infantry. He had read theology under a Dr. Starrs, and served as a pastor and teacher in a day school under the auspices of the General Assembly for Freedmen.

It was during LeVere's ministry that a lot was purchased by Shiloh and a frame building was erected on it at the corner of Henley Street and Clinch Avenue at a cost of \$3,300. By 1875 the congregation had outgrown that building, and a new one was erected, with the corner laid on Aug. 28, 1875.

LeVere was one of the most active men in the state. In 1870, he was a charter member of the Meridian Lodge No. 4 of the Free and Accepted Masons where he served as grand

master. He served as the supervisor of the Shieldstown School on Linden Avenue. He helped form the Colored Mechanics of Knoxville, and served as an officer. He was pastor of the church from 1856 to 1884, and died in 1886.

An outstanding charter member of the church was James Mason. Born a slave in Knox County, he bought his freedom by doing odd jobs, and was saving money to buy his wife's freedom. In the meantime, slavery was abolished, so he bought a house with his savings and became the city's first black taxpayer in 1866.

In 1879, Mason established the first school for black deaf students in his home. He and his family trained them until the state acquired property for them on Dandridge Avenue in 1883. He became a city policeman in 1884 and served on the force for 18 years.

Shiloh's second pastor was the Rev. Job Child Lawrence, who came in 1884. He was a native of Tennessee who attended Maryville College and graduated from Howard University in 1879. He spent much of his early career establishing churches along the foothills of the Great Smoky Mountains and the Appalachian range.

In Knoxville, Lawrence became a political activist and was in the forefront of demanding political appointments for blacks. On Jan. 26, 1888, he was elected by the Knoxville Board of Education to fill a vacancy on that body. The vote was 5-3.

Because of the cries that Lawrence's election would eventually lead to the integration of schools, he was never allowed to take his seat. The state Supreme Court, on Oct. 19, 1889, ruled his election invalid because of a technicality.

With the widening of Henley Street, Shiloh built a new church at the corner of Church and Lithgoe in 1930. This edifice cost \$40,000. Because of an urban renewal project, the church moved to its present location on Biddle Street.

Through the years its dynamic pastors and solid members have played a great role in the development of Knoxville.

Robert Booker is executive director of Knoxville's Beck Cultural Center and a regular Knoxville Journal columnist.

RESULTS OF THE 1990 CENSUS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington report for Wednesday, October 23, 1991 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

RESULTS OF THE 1990 CENSUS

The Census Bureau has started releasing information from the 1990 census, and, while still preliminary, this information offers important insights into the changes that are taking place in this country. The census provides data on housing, employment, income, education and other matters used widely by the public and private sectors, and helps determine how Federal resources will be allocated. It will also help guide policy decisions in the years ahead.

Population Trends: The census shows that the national population has grown by 9.8 percent over the last 10 years to 250 million. The South and the West account for most of that growth. Southern States grew by 13.4 percent

and Western States by 22.3 percent. In contrast the Midwest grew by only 1.4 percent. Political power and Federal resources will follow these population trends from the Midwest and Northeast to the South and West.

Indiana has grown at a much slower rate than the rest of the country. The state's population has grown by 1 percent to 5,544,159. The 9th Congressional District gained 24,734 new inhabitants since 1980, a 3.6 percent increase. Because Indiana's population did not keep pace with the rest of the country, it stands to receive relatively less Federal funding than faster growing States. Indiana will still have ten Members in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Suburbanization: The census also shows that Americans continue to move from rural and urban areas to suburbs. After a renaissance in the 1970's, rural America was hard hit by the recession of the early 1980's. Rural areas are growing only half as fast as the country as a whole. Agriculture has continued to decline as a source of jobs, and many manufacturing plants that had moved to rural areas to find cheap labor in the 1960's and 1970's, moved offshore in the 1980's. Rural population has now slipped from 26 percent in 1980, to 23 percent in 1990.

Perhaps most striking, though, is the exodus from U.S. cities to suburbs. Over 48 percent of Americans now live in suburbs, while the urban population has declined to 30 percent. Urban areas bordering on the 9th District reflect this trend. Over the last ten years Cincinnati suffered a 5.5 percent population loss and Louisville shrank by 9.9 percent. The counties in Indiana outside these urban areas have grown, however. Hoosier counties near Cincinnati grew by 11.4 percent, while those close to Louisville grew by 2.7 percent. Brown and Monroe counties, which lie outside of Indianapolis, have grown by 13.8 percent and 10.3 percent, respectively.

As the population of rural and urban areas across the country continues to shrink, so will their political clout and their access to Federal funding. These trends will place strains on rural areas as they struggle to provide improved roads, schools and health care. Cities may have less resources in fighting drug abuse, crime, poverty, homelessness, and failing infrastructure. Suburbs are the new power base of American politics, but face challenges of their own, including inadequate public services and roads.

Diversity: The census indicates that the country is becoming more diverse. Roughly 1 in 4 Americans is now Hispanic or non-white. Blacks are 12 percent of the population. Hispanics 9 percent, Asian-Americans 3 percent, and Native Americans 1 percent. Immigration, mostly of Asians and Hispanics, accounted for more than a third of the overall population growth in the 1980's. Most immigrants settled in coastal cities, while States in the interior of the country, including Indiana, remain largely dominated by whites of European origin.

Ethnic and racial diversity is having a profound impact on our country. Immigrants and minorities will play a critical role in meeting future labor needs, but, in an economy that places a premium on skills and education, these Americans may be at a disadvantage in seeking higher-paying jobs. School systems, especially in New York and California, are educating more students whose first language is not English. States and communities are working to absorb immigrant groups into their economies and address their social and cultural needs. Immigrants are also seeking more representation in political institutions, and legislatures are

struggling to build consensus for a more diverse population.

Families: The census shows that the American family is under stress. The size of the family contracted from 3.33 persons in 1960 to 2.63 persons in 1990. Divorce is partially responsible for this trend, and the number of children living in single-parent homes continues to grow. Some households, however, have grown in recent years as more unmarried young adults are staying home and more aging baby boomers are now having children.

Families face increasing financial burdens, such as higher health care and housing costs. These costs are driving both spouses into the workplace. These problems are particularly acute for single-parent families, as divorce tends to lower living standards for mothers and children. The census also shows that, over the last ten years, the rich got richer, the poor got poorer, and the middle class shrank in size at twice the rate as in the 1970's.

Families are increasingly looking to government to help make ends meet. The federal government has responded by providing tax benefits to defray child care costs and expanding benefits for low-income Americans with children. Congress is considering tax relief and other proposals targeted to American families.

Aging Population: The census shows that America is aging. 12.6 percent of the population is now 65 years or older. In Indiana's 9th District the median age has risen over the last decade from 29.4 years in 1980 to 33.4 years, and will rise higher if young people continue to move away in search of jobs. The median age for the state is now 32.8 years.

The aging of America will create new financial burdens, especially when the baby boomers reach retirement age. Future workers will have to pay more for entitlement programs for the elderly. There are now 3.4 workers for every Social Security recipient. By 2030 there will be fewer than two. A smaller workforce may resent paying more payroll taxes for relatively better-off retirees.

Conclusion: The census tells us who we are as a people, and how we are changing as a country. It also affords us an opportunity to look into the future and prepare for it.

BOONE PICKENS ON JAPANESE KEIRETSU CARTEL SYSTEM

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, in an excellent opinion piece on October 21, noted American businessman T. Boone Pickens again warned the United States about the Japanese keiretsu system.

I recommend Mr. Pickens' article to anybody who is concerned about our trade policy.

[From the Washington Times, Oct. 21, 1991]

POPULAR MYTHS OF CORPORATE JAPAN

(By T. Boone Pickens)

OK, Toyota. OK, Koito, I give. After more than two years as the largest shareholder in Koito Manufacturing, it became clear to me that you will never grant my request for representation on Koito's board.

Yes, I was fed up with Toyota's stonewalling and moved on to other things. But I have moved on with a sense of accom-

plishment for exposing once and for all the link between Japan's closed corporate system and the "success" of Japan's economy.

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 decided to sell Boone Co.'s 26 percent stake in Koito back to its former owner. I did not realize a profit, but there is an eminently valuable moral to my story. One that if not heeded by all Americans, promises to profoundly alter the very foundation of our economic system.

I will continue to fight the battle on other fronts. But the fight for a two-way economic street with Japan will ultimately have to be waged and won by our policy-makers. That will only happen when we accept the fact that Japan's economic success is the result of a rigged system. Then we must negotiate with the Japanese accordingly.

What I have learned as the largest shareholder of Koito is that most of the popular wisdom about the source of Japan Inc.'s incredible success over the past few decades is pure myth. Japan Inc. is not smarter, more agile and more efficient than America—it is simply based on business principles that America spurned almost a century ago when we outlawed trusts, monopolies and cartels. We never said those principles did not work—the question was, work for whom and at a cost to whom?

Sure, I know why the Japanese prize their system of corporate cartels. Cartels are more efficient and give executives more control over everything from suppliers to the market. On the downside, though, cartels ultimately limit consumer choices and increase prices. Simply put, they are a beautiful way to get rich while squeezing out competitors and exploiting consumers. Unfortunately, since the competitors have to be squeezed out first, the consumers are the last to know, and by then it is too late. Anyone who reads the business section even once a week should know that is exactly what the Japanese are doing in America.

In Japan, these cartels even have a special name. They call them "keiretsu." Keiretsu are intricately interlocking webs of share-ownership and corporate board memberships that give a handful of Japanese corporations at the top of the pyramids virtual feudal control over vast networks of suppliers and workers.

It's clear Japan Inc. is not just transplanting factories in America but also its keiretsu system. It's just a matter of time before American consumers feel the keiretsu wrath just as the Japanese have.

In a report due to be released in May, the Mid-America Project identifies 61 companies in Toyota's American keiretsu and 60 companies in Nissan's American keiretsu. Data on more than 1,200 other Japanese companies operating in Mid-America continues to be collected and analyzed by researchers and evidence of other keiretsu activity is apparent.

The success of keiretsu is its ability to lock Americans out of Japanese markets while eliminating competitors in the United States. According to Commerce Undersecretary for International Trade Michael Farren, Japan has exported more than \$11 billion in auto parts to the United States during the past two years, while allowing only \$640 million worth of American parts into Japan. This figure alone accounts for 11 percent of our total trade deficit with Japan.

I'll remain an outspoken critic of Japan's keiretsu system. I've submitted testimony in the U.S. Federal Trade Commission investigation of whether Japan is violating our

antitrust laws by exporting its keiretsu system to the United States.

I've urged Congress to continue pursuing Internal Revenue Service reports that Japan is dodging up to \$34 billion in U.S. taxes each year by underreporting the earnings of keiretsu-member companies. Congress is also considering trade reciprocity legislation to close U.S. markets until Japan allows us access to its markets.

Boone Co. encouraged U.S. Structural Impediment Initiative negotiators to focus on keiretsu, resulting in Japan's pledge to make keiretsu "more transparent" by requiring disclosure of keiretsu ties. Now U.S. negotiators must make them honor their pledge.

We helped start the Mid-America Project that, with the support of unions representing 35,000 workers in a six-state region, is helping communities better understand the economic impact of keiretsu on Main Street.

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

Based on my experiences in Japan, American policy-makers first will have to acknowledge that the Japanese government may be powerless in the face of keiretsu. All government officials we approached said Toyota is a power unto itself.

The United States should resolve that our antitrust laws are not only essential to our free enterprise system, but that they will be enforced wherever American commerce is at work. That means stopping cartels from selling products in our markets and halting the keiretsu invasion of our economy.

From a trade negotiating standpoint, we should sit down with the Japanese, show them a copy of the free trade agreement with Canada, and tell them we have six months to negotiate something similar or we start erecting trade barriers to match theirs. Investment reciprocity restrictions would be the first place to start. They can't invest here until we can do the same there. That should get their attention. Renaming Japan as an unfair trader under Super 301 is another place we can start.

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

HARLAN E. MOYER RETIRES AS PRESIDENT AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF CH2M HILL, LTD.

HON. MIKE KOPETSKI

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. KOPETSKI. Mr. Speaker, I call to your attention and that of my colleagues the retirement of a giant in the Consulting Engineering Profession, Harlan E. Moyer of CH2M HILL, Ltd., who is being honored at a company dinner on October 30, 1991. In July of 1991 Moyer retired as president and chief executive officer of CH2M HILL, Ltd., the parent and holding company for the CH2M HILL family of companies. The largest of those subsidiaries is CH2M HILL, Inc., which has its roots in Corvallis, OR, in my district. Begun in 1946 by four Oregon partners with a vision, Holly Cornell, Jim Howland, Burke Hayes and the late

Fred Merryfield, it is now the country's leading environmental engineering firm.

During his tenure, Moyer helped to establish CH2M HILL, Ltd., and the subsidiary companies that extend a range of environmental and other services to Federal, State, municipal and private sector clients. CH2M HILL, Inc., the original environmental consulting engineering company, remains the largest and primary business in the family of corporations. Industrial Design Corp., Inc. [IDC] was established to provide development services such as clean room design to private industry. Operations Management International, Inc. [OMI] was formed to provide water and wastewater facility management services to public and private clients. Now contracted to manage treatment facilities in more than 40 communities in the United States and abroad, OMI has established an exemplary record for improving treatment plant performance and adherence to local and U.S. EPA pollutant discharge limits.

Under Moyer's direction in the past year, CH2M HILL, Ltd. has expanded its operations by forming a subsidiary company to conduct environmental engineering and consulting work overseas. The new subsidiary, CH2M HILL International [CHIL], has opened offices in Denver, London, Taipei, Alexandria, and Cairo, and is teaming with Gutteridge, Haskins and Davey, Pty., Ltd., of Sydney to jointly perform environmental projects in Australia.

In addition to serving as president and CEO of CH2M HILL, Ltd., Moyer held similar positions in CH2M HILL, Inc. He retired from those responsibilities for the engineering subsidiary in 1990 and was succeeded by Lyle G. Hassebrook. As President of CH2M HILL, Inc., Mr. Moyer guided the consulting engineering firm over 13 years into an enviable position of professional leadership in the environmental engineering community. During his tenure CH2M HILL, Inc., grew from a regional engineering firm of 1,300 employees to a nationwide one of more than 4,500 individuals that provide planning, design, operations and program management services concentrated in environmental protection and resource conservation. From a base of 21 offices, mostly located in the western United States, CH2M HILL has expanded to 60 offices across the continent and overseas during Moyer's presidency. CH2M HILL is involved in more than 4,000 active projects across North America. One of those is the \$1.7 billion Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewage District project.

Under Moyer's leadership CH2M HILL has broken new technical ground in the areas of water and wastewater treatment, hazardous and toxic waste management, water resource management and environmental planning. Over the past decade, CH2M HILL's work in these areas has earned more than 70 awards for engineering and environmental excellence. These honors have included national recognition from the American Consulting Engineers Council, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and Canada's top engineering honor—the Schreyer Award. In addition to these honors Moyer earned a Presidential citation for contributions to solving the Nation's pollution problems.

During the 1980's, Moyer guided CH2M HILL's entry into the field of hazardous and toxic waste management. In 1980 CH2M HILL

was selected to assist the U.S. EPA in identifying hazardous waste sites, and in 1982 the firm's role was expanded to manage the REM/FIT portion of the Superfund Program in 29 Western States and U.S. territories. In 1984 CH2M HILL was selected to manage Superfund's REM-IV Program, and in 1988 the EPA chose CH2M HILL to manage Alternative Remedial Contracting projects throughout the Nation. More recently, CH2M HILL has also been assisting the hazardous waste cleanup efforts of DOD, DOE, other Federal Departments and Agencies, State and local governments, and the private sector.

Moyer's personal contributions to the field of environmental engineering have included two landmark achievements in design for advanced wastewater treatment and clean water protection—the South Tahoe Public Utility District Water Reclamation Project in Lake Tahoe, CA; and the Regional Water Reclamation Plan for the Upper Occoquan Sewage Authority in northern Virginia. In each case, Moyer managed the engineering and design of tertiary wastewater treatment facilities that represented technical breakthroughs for their era.

Harlan Moyer will continue on special assignment to CH2M HILL.

IN HONOR OF GLENN AND PAT OLEA'S 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Glenn and Pat Olea on their 50th wedding anniversary, which they will celebrate on November 2, 1991. Glenn and Pat have been an inspiration and source of encouragement to those who know them because of their understanding and dedication to each other and the community.

Glenn Olea joined the Philippine Scouts in 1936 at Fort William McKinley, Philippines. Glenn and Pat were married in 1941. One month later they were faced with war as the Japanese invaded the Philippines. Glenn Olea fought at Bataan to prevent a Japanese takeover of Manila, while Pat Olea was evacuated with other families to the north side of the island. In June, 1945, upon liberation of the Philippines, Glenn was assigned to Japan with the 24th Infantry Division, and was joined in 1948 by Pat and their 3-year-old daughter, Judy. Soon after, Glenn received orders that would send him and his family to the United States, where they would be stationed at Fort Carson, CO. Glenn was wounded in the Korean war and upon returning from Korea to the United States, Glenn and his family were stationed at Fort Ord, CA. After 30 years of dedicated service, Glenn retired from active military duty.

Throughout this military career, Glenn Olea received a number of commendations for his service and bravery. His decorations include the Silver Star, the Bronze Star, the Purple Heart, the Combat Infantry Badge, the Good Conduct Medal, the Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, and the Korean Presidential Unit Citation.

Since 1957, Glenn and Pat have been extensively involved with the City of Seaside, and their commitment to that community has been an inspiration. They were instrumental in the formation of the Fil-American Community Club in 1957 and, while serving as president, Glenn chaired the Seaside "Project Mercy", a community project that raised enough funds to purchase an ambulance for the city of Seaside Fire Department. Pat chaired a committee that organized the entry of a beautifully decorated car for the Fourth of July celebration in Seaside which won first place in the competition. She has been active in providing for the needy in the community, especially during the holidays. At Thanksgiving time, Pat demonstrates the true meaning of giving thanks by sharing her time and energy with the people of the community, and she has been effective in organizing the wives of the members of the Fil-American Club to become involved in this worthy cause.

Glenn Olea was appointed to Parks and Recreation Commission and later served 4 years on the Planning Commission. He realized his ability to help the city of Seaside, and made the decision to run for the Seaside City Council. Glenn was elected to the city council for 3 consecutive terms, and served as the mayor of Seaside. Running for election and serving on the city council would have been more difficult without the unwavering support of his wife. Pat worked on his campaigns, often going door to door in the community, and remained a pillar of strength throughout. Pat Olea is still active as a member of the board of both the Philippine Scouts and the Fil-American Club and spends her time as a volunteer worker for the church.

The Olea' union has always been one of mutual respect for the abilities each brought to the marriage. Their life together is characterized by determination, hard work, and achievement. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me now in congratulating Glenn and Pat Olea on their 50th anniversary. Glenn and Pat are not only outstanding citizens, but also good friends. It is a great honor that I am given the chance to recognize the Olea's for their commitment to each other, as well as the community.

ALL SAINTS' EPISCOPAL CHURCH CELEBRATES 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate All Saints' Episcopal Church, Reisterstown Parish, upon the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the dedication of its church building.

The Reisterstown parish was organized formally in 1891 and worshipped in borrowed facilities until 1884 when its first chapel was constructed on the All Saints' cemetery grounds. However, the chapel had become overcrowded when the congregation quickly grew and by the fall of 1889, the vestry began soliciting donations toward its enlargement.

When Mr. William Keyser offered to build a church in memory of his mother, the vestry

welcomed his offer. Subsequently, the church was built and consecrated on October 29, 1891. Present for the evening was Bishop Paret and a host of clergy and laypeople. Later in 1893, a bell tower was completed. In the years to follow, thanks to the generosity of Mr. Keyser, two additional lots were bought and a beautiful stone entrance gate was constructed.

At the turn of the century, the congregation took on the job of building the rectory and parish house. Many years later, when the old parish house proved too small, an effort began to build a new parish hall. Due to the great generosity of Mr. William D. Groff and others, the funds became available to build a new, much larger hall known as Groff Hall.

However, the parish buildings have not existed for the sole benefit of the congregation but for the community as well. In addition, the focus of All Saints' Episcopal Church has not been upon its buildings but upon its diligent faith and worship. All Saints' Episcopal Church has sought to serve the community and its parishioners through serving God.

I have had the personal pleasure of being acquainted with the church as I have held town meetings at the church hall which give me the opportunity to meet with my constituents and discuss their needs and concerns. Such town meetings, or as they are also known, community outreaches, are very important to me as they always are productive and beneficial. Whenever I ask to hold such a meeting, the church always has been accommodating and eager to assist. For this, I am very grateful and appreciative.

As the proud author of House Joint Resolution 325, "Religious Freedom Week," I take a special pride in the religious freedoms we enjoy in this country. Likewise, I consider the role of the church in our community to be of utmost importance. We would indeed be a lesser Nation without the church.

Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues, I ask that you join me in congratulating All Saints' Episcopal Church in Reisterstown, MD upon its 100th anniversary of the church's dedication. It is with great respect and admiration that I commend the parishioners on this momentous occasion. Through their faith, charity, and reverence for God, they have not only made this a better community in which to live, but a better Nation as well.

INTRODUCTION OF AIRLINE COMPETITION ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 1991

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a revised Airline Competition Enhancement Act of 1991. This legislation addresses the decline in competition in the airline industry which threatens the low fares and consumer benefits of airline deregulation. I introduced legislation on this subject earlier this year, and the bill was extensively discussed in hearings held by the Aviation Subcommittee of the Committee on Public Works and Transpor-

tation. On the basis of these hearings, I have developed a new bill which will be marked up by the Subcommittee on Aviation in the near future.

The decline in airline competition began in the 1980's when the Reagan administration's Department of Transportation approved all the major air carrier mergers which were presented to it. In addition, the Department refused, and has continued to refuse, to deal with structural barriers to new entry and competition. These policies caused a great disparity in market power between stronger and weaker carriers, and left the weaker carriers unable to withstand the poor economic conditions of 1990-91, which included an economic recession, increases in fuel prices during the gulf war, and a decline in international travel caused by the war and terrorism. In the past year, one major carrier, Eastern, has ceased operations, and four others, Pan American, Continental, Midway, and America West are in Chapter 11 bankruptcy. With industry losses totalling \$4 billion in 1990, and estimated at \$1.5 billion for 1991, the survival of all but three or four major airlines is in question. If the industry is reduced to only a few airlines it is doubtful that these airlines would compete sufficiently to continue the low fares and other benefits of deregulation.

The hearings of the Aviation Subcommittee on competition legislation indicated that it would be premature and probably ineffective to give up on deregulation and try to re-regulate service and fares. However, there is a role for legislation at this time. Legislation can facilitate new entry and competition by ensuring that the limited facilities and rights which are essential for airline operations are allocated in a manner which will maximize competition.

My original bill proposed changes in Government policies on the allocation of international routes and major blocs of slots and gates, and changes in the regulations governing the operation of computer reservations systems. The administration and the largest airlines strongly opposed this legislation. In the interests of going forward promptly, I have developed a revised bill, which focuses on the most pressing problems facing the industry. However, I do not intend to abandon the other issues dealt with in my original bill and I will continue to pursue separate legislation on these issues.

COMPUTER RESERVATIONS SYSTEMS

The main provision in the new bill deals with problems created by the domination of the computer reservations systems [CRS's] used by travel agents by two of the largest airlines, American and United.

CRS's are an essential facility for airlines. The Department of Transportation has found that in a recent year, 95 percent of all U.S. travel agencies used CRS's and these systems were used to book 92 percent of the agents' domestic sales and 77 percent of their international sales. (Unless otherwise indicated, the source of statements attributed to DOT is the notice of proposed rule making on computer reservations systems issued on March 26, 1991). On the basis of this and other data, the Department concluded:

The [travel] agencies' importance, and their reliance on CRSs, mean that for almost

all airlines their ability to sell their services through CRSs has become essential for the successful marketing of their air transportation.

Moreover, the high profit margins received on marginal passengers means that an airline's ability to operate profitably often depends on its ability to add a few more passengers on each of its flights. As a result, each domestic airline must have its services displayed and saleable through each system in order to reach the agencies using that system (the only exception is Southwest, but its ability to survive without full CRS participation seems to stem from several special factors not characteristic of other airlines).

Investigations by the Departments of Justice and Transportation have concluded that American and United have monopoly powers in the CRS industry, and that they are using these powers to inhibit competition in the airline industry. American and United control more than 60 percent of the national CRS market and these airlines control even higher percentages of a number of regional markets. The Department of Justice has evaluated monopoly power in the CRS industry and its effects on airline competition and concluded that:

[Each CRS] has market power over airlines, which are dependent on the CRSs for the distribution of their tickets. The CRS vendors are able to use their market power to charge airlines supracompetitive booking fees. These booking fees, in turn, are passed on to consumers in higher air fares. The CRS vendors also use their market power to bias their systems in favor of their own airlines' flights. Both practices may impede entry and expansion by competing airlines in air transportation markets. In addition, the CRS vendors may be engaging in contracting practices that impede entry and expansion by competing CRS vendors into CRS markets where the contracting vendor is dominant. Since effective entry into airline markets dominated by a CRS vendor may be dependent upon simultaneous entry or expansion in CRS markets, these contracting practices also may impede entry and expansion in airline markets.

Many airline markets have a small number of actual competitors; the threat of entry and expansion by competing carriers can be critical in ensuring the competitive functioning of those markets. Thus, the ability of CRS vendors to deter entry and expansion by competing airlines may result in higher fares or poorer quality service in those markets.

I will not discuss anticompetitive CRS practices in greater detail:

High booking fees. As has been indicated, airlines have little choice but to participate in American's and United's CRS's and to pay the fees charged for bookings made on the CRS. American and United have used this market power to charge their competitors booking fees well in excess of the cost of providing service. DOT's 1988 CRS study concluded that the booking fee for American's CRS was 2.3 times the average cost of providing the service and on United's CRS the booking fee was 1.9 times the estimated average cost. DOT found that these fees produced returns on invested CRS capital of 50 percent for United and 75 to 90 percent for American—without even considering so-called incremental revenues, discussed below. These high booking fees drain the financial resources of American and United's competitors, and produce

substantial additional revenues for American and United to use in airline competition.

Incremental revenues. The 1988 DOT study showed that ownership of CRS's were giving American and United additional airline revenues of \$100 to \$200 million a year. The Department concluded that a primary source of the added revenues was "architectural bias." As stated in the NPRM:

The Vendors' incremental revenues result in large part from their design of their systems, that is, from architectural bias. Architectural bias refers to system features that make it easier and more reliable for an agent to obtain information and make a booking on the vendor than on any participating carrier. Because vendors have chosen not to make bookings on their competitors as easy and reliable as bookings on themselves, they obtain large amounts of additional airline bookings from their subscribers.

A major reason that it is easier for a travel agent to make bookings on the carrier owning the CRS system is that the owner or "host" of a CRS uses the same CRS computer for its internal reservations systems as is used for the CRS system. For other carriers, the CRS system and the internal system of the carrier are separate. This means that bookings on the host can be made more quickly and reliably because to book on the host airline there is not need for communication between computers. As DOT explained:

Because of [the] need for communications between computers, a CRS's information on a participating carrier's service may be outdated when a subscriber sees it on the display, while the information the vendor's display will never be outdated. Similarly, bookings made on participating carriers will be less reliable than those made on the vendor because of communications delays.

American and United have claimed that their CRS's now include "direct access" functions which permit agents to interact directly with other airlines' internal system. DOT has considered the availability of these systems and concluded that "direct access" does not produce functional equality between booking on the host and booking on other carriers.

While direct access has improved the timeliness and reliability of CRS information, it has not entirely solved the problems of unreliable bookings. . . . Many routine functions performed by subscribers are easier or quicker to carry out when bookings are made on its flights. For example, obtaining quick confirmation on the original booking, changing complex itineraries, changing the name of the passenger associated with the passenger name record, and issuing boarding passes are all slightly easier, quicker, or more reliable when the agent is working with bookings on the host's flights.

In short, the greater ease of obtaining information and making bookings on the host airline encourages agents to book on that airline. The added bookings on the host airline divert hundreds of millions of dollars to the host airline and make it very difficult for non-host airlines to compete effectively. As DOT explained:

The incremental revenues obtained by the vendors make it difficult for a carrier to compete with a vendor on an airline route when the vendor has a large share of the CRS market at one or both endpoints, since the vendor will gain significantly more traffic at

the agencies using its system and thus will be able to operate more efficiently on the route than any non-vendor carrier. Similarly the non-vendor must pay supracompetitive booking fees that will increase its costs and thus its fares. Since airlines normally operate on a low profit margin, these fees (and the revenue diversions) can spell the difference between profit and loss on many airline routes.

Anticompetitive provisions in CRS contracts.

An additional problem inhibiting competition has been clauses in the contracts between CRS owners and travel agents which make it difficult for the agent to change CRS systems. American and United have imposed restrictive provisions in their contracts with travel agents, including 5-year terms high liquidated damages if an agent terminates a contract, and provisions requiring minimum use of the CRS. These contractual provisions make it extremely difficult for competing CRS systems to displace American and United, no matter how high the quality of the competitor's CRS system.

After years of delay in dealing with CRS problems, the Department of Transportation recently issued a notice of proposed rulemaking on CRS. Although the notice of proposed rulemaking contains some strong findings on the competitive difficulties created by concentration in the CRS industry, DOT's proposals to deal with the problem fall short of what is needed. In addition, it is not clear how long it will take the Department to issue a final rule, and whether this rule will include all of the proposals in the NPRM. For this reason, the Competition Enhancement Act includes provisions to deal with three major CRS issues: architectural bias, contracts with travel agents, and high booking fees.

On architectural bias, the bill establishes two important requirements. First, effective 365 days after enactment, a CRS may not include capabilities which are more functional, timely, complete, accurate or efficient with respect to one airline participant than with respect to any other participant. This requirement of functional parity or equality will reduce architectural bias. However, we do not believe that these requirements will be enough. As concluded by the Department of Justice in its comments on the DOT NPRM:

It is unlikely, however, that functional parity rules will eliminate all architectural bias. CRSs will continue to interact with participating carriers via communications links that are unnecessary for the host carrier. Moreover, as CRS technology evolves, vendors are likely to develop new functions that become sufficiently important to travel agents to result in passengers being diverted to the host carrier, thereby increasing architectural bias. DOT would therefore be required to monitor CRS services in order to keep its functional parity rules up to date. The inherent differences in the way CRSs function with respect to host and participating airlines and the rapid changes in CRS technology may make evasion of functional parity rules difficult to detect and prevent. To the extent functional parity rules do not succeed in eliminating architectural bias, substantial potential benefits to competition will be foregone.

For this reason, the introduced bill adopts the recommendations of the Department of Justice and requires, 3 years after enactment,

that CRS systems be converted to "no-host" systems, that is that no airline may use a CRS system as its internal reservations system. This requirement, combined with equal functionality, should eliminate architectural bias.

The "no-host" requirement will impose one-time costs upon American and United estimated at \$50-\$230 million. However, the costs of converting to no-host are a fraction of the incremental revenues which American and United have earned from architectural bias. Moreover, as pointed out by the Justice Department, the no-host approach will save carriers the costs associated with the continuing regulatory disputes which would be likely to arise if we relied solely on a functional equality rule. In addition, the costs and disruption of "no-host" are much less than those which would be associated with requirements that airlines divest themselves of CRS divisions, an approach which has been suggested in other legislative proposals.

The purpose of the no-host and functional equality requirements provisions is to ensure that travel agents and their customers will be able to select and book the flight and fare which best meets the customer's need; not the one which is receiving the most advantageous display or is easiest for the travel agent to book. The original CRS rules adopted by the Civil Aeronautics Board in 1984 prohibited CRSs from discriminating among airlines in the way schedules were displayed on CRS screens. This rule has basically been effective in regard to CRS displays. But CRS vendors quickly discovered they could replace the effects of the outlawed display bias in other ways, such as making their flights easier to book or re-book, as has been described above. The purpose of the provisions in my bill is to prevent these newer forms of bias in the same way the CAB dealt with display bias 7 years ago: we would be prohibiting discrimination in functionality, just as the CAB earlier prohibited discrimination in display. If the consumer's interest is to be properly served, competition among airlines must be on the basis of airline fares and service, not on the basis of bias and hidden advantages build into a computer reservations systems of which few customers are aware.

We want to achieve, as fully as we can, a level CRS playing field on which airlines will compete fairly and vigorously as airlines. No airline which believes in its ability to provide competitive airline service and fares should object to these provisions.

On the issue of the high booking fees charged to airlines participating in a CRS, the revised bill permits any airline which objects to an increase in a participant fee to demand that such fee be reviewed by an arbitrator. Procedures for arbitration are established. Other participants affected by the disputed fee are entitled to participate in the arbitration. Under the bill, the arbitrator shall render a decision as to whether the disputed participant fee exceeds that which would be fair and reasonable in light of the revenues and costs attributable to the computer reservation system. In reaching this determination the arbitrator shall consider all revenues of the vendor including air transportation revenues attributable to computer reservation system.

To deal with contractual provisions which restrict the ability of competing CRS vendors to gain access to a travel agent, the reported bill limits contracts between CRS owners and agents to 2 years, limits liquidated damages for terminating a CRS contract to amounts actually owed to the CRS owner, the damages incurred from removing the CRS equipment and the unamortized costs of initially installing the equipment. The bill also makes specific a requirement already in DOT's CRS regulations, that a contract may not directly or indirectly require minimum use of a CRS. These prohibitions should facilitate the ability of other CRS's to compete with American and United.

SLOTS

A second major issue dealt with my revised bill is slots at high density airports. There are four airports—LaGuardia, Kennedy, National, and O'Hare—at which the Federal Government imposes hourly limitations on the rights of airlines to take off and land. Slots at the four high density airports were given free of charge to the airlines using the slots in 1986 and since that time, the airlines have been free to sell their slots. There have been frequent complaints from new entrants and smaller airlines that the large incumbent carriers have been unwilling to sell them slots at reasonable prices.

I have always been disturbed by the original decision of the Reagan administration to adopt a so-called market solution giving incumbent airlines a windfall of operating rights worth millions of dollars when incumbents had received these rights free from the public. However, the "buy-sell" system has now been in effect for several years and some airlines have paid substantial sums to obtain slots. An outright termination of the right of airlines to sell slots would be unfair to these carriers.

Accordingly, instead of a complete ban, my revised bill includes a relatively modest provision allowing new entrant and small incumbent airlines—which includes airlines operating fewer than 12 slots at an airport—to provide large aircraft service with slots which are now reserved for commuter airline service.

This provision will furnish some added opportunities for new entrant airlines to obtain slots from commuter airlines. I am not convinced that in the long run this will free up sufficient slots to facilitate the level of competition we need, but I think it is worth trying this modest approach before going to more sweeping measures.

Several features of this approach should be clearly understood. First, it will not result in any increase in total slots at an airport. It will only permit a small number of commuter slots to be used for large aircraft service. Second, under this approach no slots will be taken away from any airlines. A new entrant will be able to obtain a commuter slot only by buying it from a commuter airline or obtaining it under other procedures for allocating slots developed by the Department of Transportation, such as the awarding of unused slots. Finally, any commuter slot eligible for large aircraft use under the bill will not be permanently converted into a large aircraft slot. A commuter slot can be used for large aircraft service only by an airline operating fewer than 12 large aircraft slots at the airport. If the slot is sold to an airline operating more than 12 large aircraft

slots, the slot can be used only as a commuter slot.

ESSENTIAL AIR SERVICE

Finally, my revised bill includes the basic provisions of H.R. 2268, legislation designed to ensure adequate air service between small communities and high density, slot limited airports. The bill is explained in detail in my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 9, 1991 [E1711]. It will ensure that adequate slots are available for service to small communities which are entitled to service under Section 419 of the Federal Aviation Act. As I explained in my earlier statement, the legislation is necessary to overcome policies of the Department of Transportation which has refused to exercise its authority under existing law to provide slots needed for essential air service, particularly in the case of certain communities that lost their service during fiscal year 1990. Only a limited number of additional slots should be required for this provision, and the provision should be administered so that there will not be a significant impact on any community now receiving service to a slot-controlled airport.

Mr. Speaker, the legislation I am introducing today can play a significant role in the development of airline competition. I look forward to having this legislation considered by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation and then by the whole House.

TRIBUTE TO AURORA GONZALEZ

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, Toledoans lost a very respected and dedicated member of our community with the tragic death of Aurora L. Gonzalez earlier this month. Aurora gave so much to all the citizens of our area; her efforts on behalf of northwest Ohio's Mexican-American community will be especially missed.

Aurora Gonzalez was a long-time resident of Toledo. In 1928, Aurora and her family, which grew to include 16 brothers and sisters, arrived in Toledo as one of the first Mexican-American families to move to the area. Aurora graduated from Toledo's Central Catholic High School, attended the University of Toledo and worked for 31 years as an executive secretary at Libbey-Owens-Ford until her retirement in 1979.

Perhaps Aurora's most enduring accomplishments were her contributions to Toledo's Hispanic Community. In the mid-1970's, Aurora formed La Voz del Barrio, a community organization designed to encourage cultural understanding and promote voter registration and economic development. In 1979, Aurora was instrumental in establishing Centro Unico, a recreation center in south Toledo that is still enjoyed by Toledoans of all ages. As a result of all her efforts, Aurora Gonzalez was the first Hispanic inducted into the Ohio Women's Hall of Fame in 1985.

I know I speak for all of those who knew Aurora Gonzalez in expressing my most heartfelt sympathy to her brothers, Anthony and Frank and Peter Gonzalez; sisters Maria Sue

Compos, Ursuline Sister Maria Jose, Mrs. Ruth Garcia, Mrs. Salud Cortez, and Mrs. Remedios Patlan; and many nieces and nephews.

Mr. Speaker, Aurora Gonzalez was a valued friend, a source of inspiration and guidance for all who knew her. We all, and I for one, will deeply miss her.

TRIBUTE TO DR. HENRY S. WILLIAMS OF THE CHARLES R. DREW UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND SCIENCE COLLEGE OF ALLIED HEALTH

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Dr. Henry S. Williams for his outstanding contribution to the Charles R. Drew University of Medicine and Science.

From December 1989 through September of 1991, Dr. Williams served as interim president of the university. Prior to assuming that position, Dr. Williams held several other posts including the distinction of being the first chairman of the board from 1966 to 1973.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Williams has not only been an outstanding physician for 35 years, he has also been a positive influence in our community.

We are truly fortunate to have Dr. Harry S. Williams as a member of the Los Angeles community, students and staff of the Charles R. Drew University of Medicine and Science are equally blessed to have Dr. Williams as a teacher and guide.

STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF THE SKELTON AMENDMENT THE OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL ACT OF 1991

HON. JOE BARTON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to my colleagues attention the Skelton amendment which was included in the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1991 which was passed by this body yesterday. I strongly support the measure in this amendment which authorizes the establishment of rural drug enforcement task forces. I was unavoidably detained while this amendment was being considered and was unable to rise in support.

My congressional district offices work very closely with rural drug task forces through my staff antidrug program coordinator and the successes in the rural areas in Texas have been phenomenal. There are six such task forces in my district. The original intent of the rural antidrug task force strategy to combat illegal drugs was to supplement the small, untrained, and ill equipped sheriff's forces with proficient, well equipped, mainly undercover forces to combat the distribution, sale and manufacture of illegal drugs. Clandestine drug

labs were locating in the rural areas because no one bothered them and they could supply the metropolitan areas without detection.

Through the work of the task forces in Texas, almost 1 billion dollars' worth of illegal drugs have been seized since January of 1988 with drug-related assets seized of over \$15 million. The arrests of drug traffickers number over 10,000 and clandestine drug labs seized number over 300.

I am pleased to be able to support the gentleman from Missouri's amendment that will both enhance the rural drug task forces in my district and will encourage and support similar programs in other rural areas of the United States. I am confident that they will experience the same successes that the people in my district have enjoyed.

The continued efforts of metropolitan leaders to gain control of the task force funding puts the rural antidrug programs in jeopardy. We must do all we can to prevent this. Mr. Speaker, this measure goes a long way toward the accomplishment of this task.

THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN MAGICIANS

HON. JOHN W. OLVER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Speaker, the Society of American Magicians Assembly No. 17 have asked me to recognize October 25-31 as National Magic Week. The following explanation of the founding of National Magic Week is provided by the National Chapter of the Society of American Magicians:

Before there was a National Magic Week there was a National Magic Day. It all started with a "Houdini Day" in the summer of 1927, less than 1 year from his death. A trophy in honor of Houdini was presented by Mrs. Harry Houdini, to the winner of the underwater contest at the Miramar Pool in New York City.

There were many other "Houdini Days" following, but it was not until 1938 that Les Sholly, a member of the Society of American Magicians, in Chicago sought official sanction for "Houdini Day."

A friend of Houdini's requested and obtained permission from Mrs. Houdini to proclaim October 31 as National Magic Day in honor of Harry Houdini. The plan was formulated at that time to have free performances for shut-ins and handicapped people.

Harry Houdini served as the president of the Society of American Magicians for 9 years until his death on October 31, 1926.

Many newspapers carried the story about National Magic Day and various magical societies kept the idea alive. The first radio broadcast about National Magic Day occurred over radio station KQW on July 20, 1938. Mrs. Harry Houdini participated in that broadcast.

It was not long when National Magic Day became National Magic Week. The Society of American Magicians adopted the idea as a way of promoting the art of magic and at the same time performing shows at orphanages, hospitals and nursing homes for those who would have difficulty getting to a theatre to see

a live performance. The members of the Society of American Magicians that participate in those shows find it a rewarding and worthwhile activity.

Each year Governors, mayors and other governing bodies throughout the country are requested to issue proclamations declaring the last week in October National Magic Week and encouraging magicians throughout the country to participate in the activities. Many people enjoy magic shows during this week that otherwise would not be able to do so.

For many years the Society of American Magicians has been encouraging the U.S. Postal Service to issue a stamp honoring the memory of Houdini. He is a person with an international reputation and his name is almost synonymous with magic. Magic displays can be found at libraries, stores and malls throughout the country during National Magic Week. When Magic Week is over each local assembly of the Society of Magicians is encouraged to compile their Magic Week activities in a book and submit them to the National Convention of the Society of American Magicians where they are judged and awards are given at the national convention held each year, usually the following July.

National Magic Week is the magical fraternity's way of sharing with others a great art form that is deeply loved by those that participate in it.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like you and my distinguished colleagues to join me in recognizing October 25 through 31 as National Magic Week. I would also like to recognize the efforts of the Society of American Magicians Assembly No. 17 in their efforts to have October 25-31 declared National Magic Week.

TRIBUTE TO REPRESENTATIVE CHARLES THOMAS

HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend a Georgia legislator, Representative Charles Thomas of Temple, for his efforts on behalf of his hometown high school.

One of the controversies going on in education, both locally and nationally, is whether or not bigger schools are better schools. While the jury is still out on this issue, Representative Thomas is leading his own district as well as the Georgia General Assembly to a better understanding of the pros and cons of consolidation.

As featured in the Atlanta Journal-Constitution, the following article describes the Carroll County situation and Representative Thomas' role.

[From the Atlanta Journal/Atlanta Constitution, Oct. 14, 1991]

STATE MAY STOP THINKING BIG ON SCHOOLS—CONSOLIDATION RULE SEEN AS COSTLY GOOF

(By Betsy White)

In the past five years, Georgia has spent hundreds of millions of dollars consolidating schools, believing that bigger was better.

Now some state officials are concluding that bigger is simply bigger.

And, pressed by a Carroll County legislator whose son attends the same small high school he did, policymakers are cautiously weighing whether to embrace small schools again.

"It seems like nationally, the trend seems to be going in that direction," said Rep. Charles Thomas (D-Temple). "It just doesn't seem like we should be spending state money to build big schools in communities that don't want them."

To the theorists who argue that small schools cheat students out of a well-rounded education, he offers a simple rebuttal: His son Chris is taking Spanish, advanced math and two science courses this year at Temple High School—which is so small the graduating class typically numbers about 60.

In addition to a substantial range of college-prep and vocational courses, the school has some human characteristics that are missing at many bigger schools:

An award-winning marching band in which one-third of the student body participates.

A principal who knows every student by name.

A teacher who can credibly claim to have helped ensure that every black Temple High graduate in the past six years has gone to college.

When the blue-ribbon Education Review Commission drafted Georgia's Quality Basic Education school reform law, they included generous incentives to propel districts to close small schools like Temple High and build big new ones.

But Mr. Thomas isn't the only one criticizing that decision. The commission's lead researcher, Larry Gess, now says: "The main reasons we did it are no longer valid."

A GOOD INCENTIVE: MONEY

Mr. Gess' position marks a major turnaround from the commission's pro-consolidation stance.

Convinced that bigger schools were the only way to provide Georgia pupils with a well-rounded education at an affordable price, the group made it clear to local school boards that creating large schools was more important than high test scores, low dropout rates or innovative instruction.

The panel didn't explicitly say so, but it didn't have to. It offered school districts that agreed to build bigger schools something that good test scores or great teaching couldn't bring them: money.

And it worked. Scores of school systems, closed small schools, expanded existing ones and constructed even larger ones. School boards across the state signed on, from Fulton County to Burke County to Coffee County.

Between 1986 and 1991, the state paid more than \$280 million for the effort, which featured guidelines that all but screamed, "Think big."

Elementary schools were to have at least 450 pupils, so teachers could teach high-, medium- or low-ability children, not all three, and to generate enough demand for full-time music, art and physical education teachers.

Middle schools were to have 640 pupils so teachers in each grade could work in interdisciplinary teams.

High schools were to have 970 students so there would be enough demand for full-fledged vocational, general and college-prep course offerings.

THE DOWNSIDE TO UPSIZING

But the pro-consolidation rules were barely in place before the tide began to turn against big, factorylike schools. Researchers began to report that the broad offerings and

efficiencies of scale that were supposed to distinguish large schools didn't offer the clear payoffs that planners had anticipated.

Instead, research began to point to some clear costs: anonymity, apathy, withering parental involvement and a predilection for consigning students to rigid tracks.

Small schools, experts began to say, are the ones where greater innovation and excellence are possible. Educators in many parts of the country began to opt for small schools or to create more intimate "schools within a school" to achieve the same effect.

But Georgia proceeded with its bigger-is-better plan.

Now that the funding-incentive program is largely completed, however, a legislative study committee is poised to rewrite the plan. Not only is the panel weighing whether to discontinue the hard-to-refuse incentives to build bigger schools, it may turn the law on its head entirely and set maximum enrollment levels.

CARROLL PUTS ON THE BRAKES

The frank re-examination of state incentives for school consolidation was prompted mainly by the battle rending Carroll County and Mr. Thomas's efforts to keep the community schools intact.

With five high schools—all but one of them smaller than the state's recommended minimum—Carroll is, from a planner's point of view, perhaps the most obvious remaining candidate for school consolidation.

The local school board voted 4-2 in November 1989 to do just that. Temple and Villa Rica high schools would be merged into a new East Carroll High School. Bowden and Mount Zion high schools would become West Carroll Middle-High School. Elementary schools also would be consolidated, and altogether the state would pitch in more than \$20 million.

The plan was rolling full steam ahead, and that struck Mr. Thomas as ironic because Carroll Countians seemed staunchly against it.

Less than two years ago, Carroll voters rejected a school bond referendum to consolidate schools. The measure did not pass in a single Carroll precinct.

Yet the state was prepared to pay millions to proceed with the plan in Carroll County.

But Mr. Thomas quietly inserted a provision into the funding law that blocked Carroll from getting the money. The law is being challenged as having an illegal retroactive effect, but for now it has kept Carroll from getting the consolidation funds.

Meanwhile, Mr. Thomas also got a study committee established and has begun collecting—and preaching about—the latest research debunking the glories of large, comprehensive high schools.

His fellow legislators seem to be taking him seriously.

Says Carroll Superintendent Tony Cook, "I think people are beginning to feel that there is a genuine educational value to a community school that may not be accounted for in the formulas of QBE."

HONORING DORTHEA LOMBARDO

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to pay tribute to Dortha Lombardo upon her retirement from the teaching profession after 48 years of dedicated service.

For nearly five decades, the halls of Evander Childs High School have been graced by the presence of Dortha Lombardo. As a former student, I can personally attest to her love of knowledge and commitment to her pupils, and there are thousands of other former students who could join me in those sentiments.

To her colleagues, Dortha has also been a supportive friend and trusted adviser. As the head of the science department at Evander Childs, she helped formulate programs that equally challenge the educators and the students. As a coordinator of the alumni association, she has maintained the sense of community that is unique to Evander Childs.

As both a former student and a representative of the people of the Bronx, I extend thanks and best wishes to Dortha Lombardo on this special occasion.

TRIBUTE TO FLUSHING HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Flushing Hospital Medical Center in Queens County, NY, on the occasion of its second century ball, to be held on Saturday, October 26, 1991.

Great changes are taking place today in medicine and in the health care delivery system. Flushing Hospital Medical Center continues to meet the challenge of adapting to these changes by implementing new programs, strengthening its commitment to the community and responding to the dynamic demands of innovation and technology.

What began with 1 bed and a single staff nurse back in 1884 is currently a 461-bed integrated health care complex. The medical center is a voluntary not-for-profit institution governed by a 23-member board of trustees, each of whom functions without compensation as a public service.

Annually, the center serves 150,000 patients through its various services, which include a Maternal Fetal Medicine Program as well as high-risk obstetrics and neonatal care facilities, an extensive health maintenance service for the elderly, endoscopy suite, community medicine, infant apnea program, peripheral vascular lab, cardiac lab, dental clinic, and complete range of out-patient services. The medical center continues to reach out to the community, expanding and upgrading its services.

October 26 truly is an important occasion for Flushing Hospital Medical Center. I have had the pleasure of being acquainted with the medical center for a number of years and sincerely appreciate the work of all those involved. An important and established part of the community, Flushing Hospital Medical Center is a place of solace for a great many people in the community.

Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues, I wish to commend the physicians and staff of the medical center for their years of hard work and generosity. I ask all my colleagues to join me now in wishing the medical center, its presi-

dent and chief executive officer, Michael Kaminsky, and all those involved the best of luck on the occasion of their second century ball.

**THE UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION
IN AMERICA IS WORSE THAN
STATISTICS INDICATE**

HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, the unemployment situation in America is worse than statistics indicate. Charles Osgood of CBS News Radio summed up the status of the American worker this morning on the "Osgood File." The following is copyrighted by CBS, Inc., all rights reserved:

There are certain things you don't want to see made: cheese, sausage, and Government indexes to name a few. But if you don't know what goes into an index, you can't possibly understand what it means. A lot of people think that the official jobless rate—the unemployment statistics—measure how many people in this country are out of work. No, that's not it at all. Things are not as bad as the figures suggest. They're worse.

The official Government statistics are not political in the sense that they're controlled by politicians. They are true and objective as far as they go, but they don't go anywhere near as far as most people think they do. If you just look at the monthly unemployment figures put out by the labor department, you'd see that they haven't changed much in a while. So you might think that while the employment picture isn't getting a whole lot better, it hasn't gotten a whole lot worse either, but that is not necessarily true. Associated Press analyst John Cuniff says the reality is that things are much worse than the official jobless rate, which stands at 6.7 percent; 8,400,000 people are officially out of work. But that doesn't take into account the 1,100,000 people out of work who have given up, stopped looking for jobs. They don't count in the statistics. Neither do the people who've taken part time jobs because they can't find full time work. There are 6,400,000 of them. Last month alone, 500,000 workers entered the part time worker category. That number won't show up in the unemployment figures.

Also not included are the special structural problems of blue collar workers being permanently laid off, of white collar jobs being eliminated, of teenage unemployment, which is now 18 percent, and especially Black teenage unemployment which is now 38 percent. All these are hidden from view, Cuniff says, by an overconcentration on the jobless rate, which doesn't mean what people think it means. But out there in the real world, people who are out of work look at thin want ad sections and wonder where the jobs went. Retailers look at their sales figures and wonder where the customers went. Customers are holding on to their money—if they have any money—because they're worried about their jobs—if they have jobs.

The point is that the official unemployment rate doesn't count everybody. But even the people who aren't counted, count.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

**HOFFMAN-LAROCHE TO PROVIDE
VITAMIN A TO UNICEF CHILDREN**

HON. ROBIN TALLON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. TALLON. Mr. Speaker, Third World childhood malnourishment is a tragedy for us all. No one knows this better than the large pharmaceutical company Hoffman-LaRoche which has just announced a venture in providing vitamin A to children served worldwide by UNICEF.

Heeding the call of the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, Roche is supplying enough dosage sufficient to provide vitamin A through immunization to 115 million children in 37 countries for a period of 3 years.

It is estimated that this donation could prevent at least 5,000 deaths per day worldwide.

I applaud Roche for their concern for the global community. This effort is not just an example of corporate charity, it is an example of how effective the business community can be in addressing childhood hunger and malnourishment.

I encourage other businesses to follow their lead.

**TRIBUTE TO YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN
ASSOCIATION OF GREATER
SACRAMENTO**

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Young Men's Christian Association of Greater Sacramento on the occasion of their 125th anniversary. On October 25, 1991, elected officials, community leaders, and friends will gather to recognize and celebrate 125 years of dedicated service to the Sacramento community.

In 1866, a small group of Civil War veterans and Protestant pastors formed the Young Men's Christian Association. From a modest structure with a small gymnasium at fifth and J Street that was built in 1899, the YMCA of Greater Sacramento has grown into a modern facility at 21st and W Streets. The YMCA seeks to serve all persons enabling them to achieve their highest potential through the development of spirit, mind, and body.

A listing of some of the many fine services provided by the YMCA will make clear the valuable contribution this outstanding organization makes to the community. They include aquatic and physical fitness programs for all ages including aerobics and weight training, fitness testing for improved health, youth sports leagues, day camps, resident camps and caravan camps, child care for infants up through sixth graders, youth in government, teen conferences on topics of current interest to further develop leadership skills, and father-child programs to enhance the relationship between fathers and their children. Financial assistance is offered for all of its programs to ensure their diversity.

I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the YMCA of Greater Sacramento, board president, Jack Walker, and his board and staff, on the occasion of their 125th anniversary of service to the Sacramento community.

H.R. 3566: JUST WHAT OHIO NEEDS

HON. DAVID L. HOBSON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. HOBSON. Mr. Speaker, for the information of my fellow colleagues, I would like to enter into the RECORD a letter which I received from Ohio Gov. George V. Voinovich regarding H.R. 3566:

Passage of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Infrastructure Act of 1991 is critically important to Ohio. This legislation achieves the No. 1 Federal legislative priority of the Voinovich-DeWine administration, and a goal which I know each of you have long worked toward as well: an equitable, long-term reauthorization of Federal-aid surface transportation programs.

In addition to providing more than \$4 billion to Ohio over 6 years, the Ohio Department of Transportation cites these positive provisions of the bill:

Program restructuring for increased flexibility;

Workable Federal-State matching requirements;

Emphasis on multimodal transportation for cleaner air and fuel conservation; and

Better coordination of state and local planning efforts.

I am certain there is no governor who has enjoyed better delegation cooperation in the effort to win a more equitable distribution of highway funding than I. Our Delegation's unity on this critical matter has helped make today's opportunity possible. Also, the bill would not be in its present form without Ohio's three Public Works Members—Doug Applegate, Dave Hobson, and Jim Traficant—who worked directly with Chairman Roe to end the unfair burden on Ohio taxpayers and state transportation planners.

H.R. 3566, the product of sustained, effective Ohio Delegation involvement, makes sense for Ohio. It is a blueprint for economic development which I hope you will support.

RAPHAEL SANCHEZ

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, affordable housing and innovative tenant programs have been a priority of the Hialeah Housing Authority since 1983, when Raphael Sanchez was appointed the executive director of the agency.

Since then, Raphael Sanchez has made the Hialeah Housing Authority a vital part of our community and local government. In addition to starting community development programs such as affordable children's day care for public housing tenants, Executive Director Sanchez's extensive experience in administra-

tive management has helped him to revitalize the agency. He has increased the public housing stock by 30 percent and the number of certificates and vouchers by 42 percent. The Hialeah Housing Authority, under Sanchez's steadfast direction, has received the Recognized Performer Award 3 years in a row.

In addition to these accomplishments, Mr. Sanchez has been responsible for creating avenues of expansion for present projects. These projects include an affordable housing program which plans to make available 500 additional housing units to low-income families. Sanchez also expanded the children's day care center to include care for the elderly as well as provide care for more children. These projects are currently underway.

Mr. Speaker, not only has Raphael Sanchez devoted his professional career to public service, but he has spent his personal life serving our community as well. Mr. Sanchez is a past president of the Flamingo Kiwanis of Hialeah, vice president of the American Heart Association, vice president of the community development sector of the FAHRO, as well as a member in the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials and Public Housing Authorities Director's Association. Mr. Sanchez is also a past president of the Hialeah Community Baseball Association.

Raphael Sanchez was also the first Cuban-American to be elected as an at-large board member of the Florida Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials [FAHRO].

Strong, committed leaders are the pride of our community. Hialeah is fortunate to have Raphael Sanchez as one of them.

JOE TALBOT—A TRUE MASTER

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an icon in the country music industry, someone who commands respect in the business, political and civic community throughout middle Tennessee, a friend and a good man—Mr. Joe Talbot.

Tonight the Nashville Entertainment Association [NEA] will honor this music industry veteran, whose contributions go well beyond the field of country music, as the recipient of their 1991 Master Award. This coveted honor is given to the individual or group who has made a significant contribution to the "Nashville Sound."

A true jack-of-all trades, Joe Talbot was born and raised in Nashville, TN. Joe graduated from Vanderbilt University School of Law in 1952 and successfully practiced law for many years. For most, this accomplishment alone would be the highlight of a successful career. For Joe Talbot it is a lone chapter in a lifetime full of achievement.

During and after the time Joe attended Vanderbilt, he played steel guitar. And Mr. Speaker, I mean he played the steel guitar. Joe recorded with the legendary Hank Snow on RCA Records from 1950 through 1954, appearing on the Grand Old Opry with Snow from 1951–52.

Audiophiles and country music historians note that Joe Talbot was one of the best steel guitar players of his era. Not only did he play country music, he lived country music. His years on the road traveling the country music circuit, and his understanding of the sacrifices required of a working musician and every aspiring country star, contributed to his ability to become a leader in this country music industry years later.

Throughout his 40 years in the country music business, Joe Talbot has been involved in every aspect of the industry. He managed a music store in downtown Nashville—the Hank Snow Music Center, worked as a traveling guitar salesman and sold time for a country radio station before becoming a successful music publisher.

Joe Talbot's initial involvement in the publishing business was from 1965–67, when he was a partner in the publishing company Harbot Music, a business which he owns today.

From 1967–71 Joe was manager of the SESAC performing rights organization's Nashville office.

Today Joe owns several successful music-related businesses including United Record Pressing, Inc., Peer-Talbot Music Group and Nashville Record Productions. He is also the owner of a commercial office building on Nashville's music row and other commercial real estate. He has also recently, for the first time, become involved in artist management.

Joe Talbot is a past chairman of the board, past president and one of a few people to be accorded the honor of being named a lifetime member of the Country Music Association.

Joe is a trustee and past chairman of the board of the Country Music Foundation. He is a member of the board of directors of Third National Bank in Nashville. He has served on the boards of the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences, the Gospel Music Association and the Nashville Better Business Bureau.

These memberships and positions indicate a lifetime of achievement. But the greatest testimonial to Joe Talbot is the respect and esteem he commands among his peers, friends and throughout our community. If asked to describe this individual in one sentence, anyone who knows him would simply say, "Joe is a great man—one of the best people I know."

Joe Talbot's word is truly his bond—it is as good as gold. Through the years some of the most respected people in the music industry have sought his advice and counsel. They value what he has to say. He is a quiet, easy-going man who relies on a lifetime of experience and observation. Joe Talbot is one of those rare individuals whose advice rings with wisdom, wit, insight and common sense.

William Shakespeare once said, "Some men are born great, some achieve greatness and some have greatness thrust upon them." Joe Talbot personifies all three.

Mr. Speaker, today I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Mr. Joe Talbot. I regret that I will be unable to participate in the ceremonies honoring Joe tonight in Nashville, but I am honored to share these words of tribute with my colleagues today. Most of all, I am honored to call this great man my friend.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO AID THE SUCCESS OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN OUR COUNTRY

HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to make permanent both the research and experimentation tax credit and the research and experimentation allocation rules.

Our colleagues, Representative JENKINS and Representative ANTHONY, have previously introduced bills that would, individually, accomplish what my bill seeks to accomplish.

However, because I believe that these two provisions of the Tax Code are so important to the success of research and development in our country, I have combined both provisions into one bill. It is important that the research and development community in the United States understand that the House supports the permanent extension of both of these important incentives.

The need for this legislation is clear. For our country to compete in the international marketplace we must encourage investment in research and development. This investment adds to American competitiveness and productivity, enabling us to reach our full economic potential.

In a global marketplace, companies in the United States must have an equal opportunity to compete with companies overseas. Reinvesting money in their businesses will result in improvements to established technology. That will lead to economic growth and jobs creation.

Since the research and experimentation tax credit was first enacted in 1984, Congress has been renewing it on a short-term basis. Piecemeal renewals are shortsighted. By making this credit permanent, my bill encourages long-term thinking. That is the only way companies can effectively plan for the future.

The extension of the allocation rules is important to keeping future domestic R&D expenditures here in the United States. If we do not extend the allocation rules, the unintended effect will be that companies will be encouraged to perform research and development overseas, where they receive more favorable tax treatment. Our Tax Code should not encourage the flight of research and development dollars.

Mr. Speaker, we need to enact these permanent extensions before the year is out, so that those doing research and development can be certain of the environment in which they will be planning and working.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this legislation and send a clear message that Congress supports the expansion of American competitiveness through research and development. The passage of my bill will allow American business to move forward with confidence into the future, keeping us on the cutting edge of new technologies and global competitiveness.

CROSSROADS OF CIVILIZATION

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to my colleagues, attention a significant event that took place this Sunday on the other side of the world—the democratic election of a government in the Republic of Turkey.

Now, it would appear there should be nothing special about such an election, but with governments all over Europe and Asia struggling with fashioning representative systems, it should be noticed that Turkey already has one—and has had it for decades.

And, astounding as it seems, the voter turnout was 90 percent. More than 26 million of the 29 million eligible voters went to the polls. We ought to study how they did that.

It was my pleasure and privilege to visit Turkey this summer. I met with Government leaders and business leaders and learned much about the culture and history of Turkey, which is truly a crossroads of civilization.

I can tell you that democracy and free enterprise are in evidence in that nation.

Here are some important facts about Sunday's election:

First, the election chose 450 members to the Grand National Assembly.

Second, there are 18 political parties in the country and its constitution places no restrictions on them other than that their platforms may not conflict with the state's national sovereignty and territorial integrity, human rights, or the principles of democracy and secularism.

Third, women have had the right to vote since 1927. Democracy is not an easy system to constrict. Turkey is making it work. Other countries who are trying to devise such a system would do well to observe Turkey.

CELEBRATING THE ANNIVERSARY OF NOTRE DAME SCHOOLS

HON. BILL SARPALIUS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. SARPALIUS. Mr. Speaker, on October 26, a quality group of schools in Wichita Falls, TX, will celebrate an important anniversary. Notre Dame schools will honor the 25th anniversary of the dedication of their middle and high school building.

Catholic schools in the Wichita Falls area have a long and distinguished history. The first one was the Academy of Mary Immaculate, founded by the Sisters of Saint Mary. In 1964, the Brothers of the Holy Cross began a secondary education program for young men. In 1966, the Sisters of Saint Mary and the Brothers of the Holy Cross jointly opened Notre Dame High School, with Sister Genevieve Kirkpatrick, S.S.M.N., and Brother Harold Young, C.S.C., as principals. Brother Richard Daly, C.S.C., the second principal of the boys' division, is now director of the Texas Catholic Conference in Austin, TX.

Today, Notre Dame is a diocesan school of the Diocese of Fort Worth with Ronald M.

Staley as principal. It is composed of an elementary school, middle school, and a high school. Notre Dame has maintained the strong traditions of Catholics in the North Texas area, and it has a reputation for high academic standards and achievement for the youth of its region. I am proud to salute Notre Dame schools on the 25th anniversary of the dedication of their middle and high school buildings.

TRIBUTE TO ROLLIN KAPP

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and recognize an outstanding citation in my district, Mr. Rollin Kapp, who has been named Citizen of the Year by the Greater Odenton Improvement Association.

Mr. Kapp has been a resident of Odenton for 30 years, having moved here in 1961 after retiring from the Army with the rank of major. After moving to Odenton, Mr. Kapp immediately involved himself with volunteer work by joining the newly revived Odenton Improvement Association.

As an active member of the Association, Mr. Kapp has been instrumental in helping the community adapt to its changing needs. One of his first projects was the formation of Odenton's clean-up campaign in the early 1960's. Area residents formed cleanup crews to keep the community clean. Recently, Mr. Kapp has been involved in Anne Arundel County's rezoning effort, serving on the association's Comprehensive Rezoning Task Force.

For the past 20 years, Mr. Kapp has been actively involved with programs at Arundel High School. Since 1975, Mr. Kapp has been involved with the high school wrestling team, acting as a coach and as an adviser to the students. Mr. Kapp also has been a member of the Arundel High School Citizens Advisory Committee for 20 years, which advises the board of education.

Thank you, Rollin, from myself and the citizens of Odenton for all you have done on behalf of our community. We are all grateful to you for your exemplary service and your involvement with the community, which is a glowing example of all of the wonderful things that can be accomplished through active citizen involvement.

TRIBUTE TO THE JUNIOR WOMEN'S CLUB OF SALEM, NH

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, the National Greater Federation of Women's Clubs [GFWC] has designated October as Junior Women's Club month. A few weeks ago, the GFWC New Hampshire Junior Women's Clubs were the recipients of the 1991 Governor's Award for Outstanding Volunteer Organization.

In light of this award, it is most fitting that special recognition be given to the oldest active Junior Women's Club in my home State. Chartered on January 1, 1935, and admitted to the GFWC on January 1, 1936, the Salem Junior Women's Club has had a proud history of community service for over 55 years.

This dedicated service includes sponsorship of the Special Olympics, Big Brothers/Sisters, Dollars for Scholars, and many other programs. Their care, concern, and efforts on behalf of children, the elderly, and people in need exemplify the true meaning of voluntarism.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me in congratulating this worthy organization. The GFWC Salem Junior Women's Club's contributions to the quality of life in Salem, NH, is truly dedicated community spirit in action.

CITY RESCUE MISSION 80TH ANNIVERSARY, NOVEMBER 2, 1991

HON. JOE KOLTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. KOLTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to the New Castle City Rescue Mission which has served the hungry, homeless, and needy people in the New Castle, PA, area for the past 80 years. Started in November 1911, under the direction of Rev. E.J. Berquist, followed by Rev. Benny Watkins, A.W. Gibson, D.R. Wert, Cyril Smith, and the present Executive Director F. Dickson Marshall, this institution has performed services to this community which deserve special recognition here today.

For the past 42 years, Rev. F. Dickson Marshall has successfully directed this mission which reaches out and assists others less fortunate than ourselves in nine areas of ministry. Services are provided through their men's department, family welfare services, a crisis pregnancy center, family shelter, youth program, camping facilities, radio broadcasts, industrial center, and an elderly folks Bible study. Each segment of this mission serves a very necessary and vital role in the lives of the people who seek help through this very worthy service.

Men and women in all walks of life participate through contributions of time, energy, and finances to assure that this invaluable contribution to the humanitarian efforts throughout the Lawrence County area are provided for those who seek help through this organization.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in applauding this organization and its very dedicated leader who spends countless hours assuring the success and continued growth of a community service which literally saves lives of those for whom their services are rendered. May this most beneficial service be continued and may Reverend Marshall, his staff, the volunteers, and all supporters of this ministry be blessed on this their 80th anniversary and each and every day hereafter.

H.R. 2950—REAUTHORIZATION OF
SURFACE TRANSPORTATION

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower after World War II recognized the necessity for developing a National Highway System for defense purposes. The wartime road system was inadequate for transporting military equipment and personnel to the Nation's east and west coasts for departure to the European and Pacific war fronts.

To remedy this deficiency, President Eisenhower initiated the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways in 1956. The Nation was to benefit from a unified network of roadways and Wisconsin became one of the first States to complete construction of its portion of the Interstate System.

September 30, 1991, marked the official completion of the Interstate System. During the construction of the Interstate System, drivers of Wisconsin and 19 other States have contributed excess funds to the unified highway trust fund for purposes of completing this National System. In fact, Wisconsin has contributed more than \$1 billion to assist other States in bringing this National Highway System to fruition.

In this landmark legislation, the challenge shifts from building a transportation system to maintaining and modernizing the facilities in order to support economic growth and meet the competitive demands of the international marketplace.

An equitable distribution of highway trust fund dollars enables Wisconsin for the first time in 35 years to receive a fair rate of return in dollars it sends to the Federal Government. This is a dramatic increase over the average \$0.74 return for every dollar contributed to the fund that the State has traditionally received. Every aspect of our State's economy will benefit from the more equitable return of Federal funds, creating hundreds of real jobs, and meeting new requirements of the Clean Air Act and the Americans With Disabilities Act.

Another important change in the legislation is it will spend down the highway trust fund. The money in the fund belongs to the States. It was established with gas tax revenue for the purpose of building an Interstate System for which the States are responsible. The States build and maintain the roads. Returning these dollars to the States over the next 6 years will restore integrity to the highway trust fund.

In the largely rural Third Congressional District of Wisconsin, the recent recession has had it economic impact. Dropping the 5-cents tax increase at this time was appropriate. Those people hit hardest by it would have been rural residents, who account for greater lane miles traveled and whose per capita expenditure on motor fuel is higher than in urban areas.

There are many other constructive provisions in H.R. 3566 for which I want to commend the House Public Works and Transportation Committee. Especially important is that this bill provides greater flexibility in program-

ing dollars at the State level. The State can determine its priorities and use Federal dollars to meet its unique needs.

The establishment of a National Highway System, a Scenic Byways Program, provisions which will increase productivity for the trucking industry, and emphasis given to research and technology which will enhance all modes of transportation will strengthen this Nation's future mobility needs as it enters the 21st century.

GOVERNMENT HAS NO BUSINESS
IN BROADCASTING

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 23, 1991

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to abolish Federal funding for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting [CPB]. CPB, no doubt, is an organization that many Americans have never heard of, yet the Corporation does exist at a cost to the American taxpayers of over \$229 million last year alone.

Created in 1934, and receiving 90 percent of its operating income from the U.S. Government, CPB's official purpose is to foster the growth and development of public broadcasting. CPB does this through noncommercial television and radio programming as well as providing monetary assistance to the Public Broadcasting Service [PBS] and National Public Radio [NPR].

While I believe the goals of CPB to be exemplary, I feel strongly that with our country's debt approaching \$4 trillion, the Federal Government needs to abandon its policy of funding extraneous programs without consideration of the country's financial capabilities. In addition, many of these programs, like the CPB, can flourish alone in the private sector without the hand or wallet of Uncle Sam.

No one can dispute that PBS and NPR offer many educational and cultural enriching programs. Indeed, my bill would do nothing to change this nor does it herald the death of public broadcasting. On the contrary, the vast majority of public radio and television stations are already operated by private sources such as universities and nonprofit community associations. Federal funding of public broadcasting amounts to only slightly more than one-seventh of the total industry income. Private support for public broadcasting is robust and growing. Abolishing Federal funding of the CPB would do little to threaten its future.

Although I offer this legislation as a small step toward controlling our runaway deficit, current controversy surrounding CPB and its affiliate, PBS, could alone warrant action. A recent documentary titled "Tongues Untied," funded by PBS, CPB, and the National Endowment for the Arts, spurred hundreds of indecency complaints to the Federal Communications Commission as a result of the show's graphic sexual depictions and language. "Tongues Untied" was so offensive that 206 of the 341 PBS stations refused to broadcast it.

In addition to this obscene abuse of taxpayer money, CPB and PBS have received

much criticism on the grounds that their programming is politically motivated. Last year, for instance, PBS and CPB refused to show "The Greenhouse Conspiracy," a documentary that discounts the global warming theory, even though many stations wanted to air the program. It is an outrage that American taxpayers should be forced to fund a public organization that misrepresents important issues or feels inclined to promote their own ideas and values over those of whom they were created to serve.

Public broadcasting is already thriving with minimal assistance from the Federal Government. With our country teetering on economic collapse, it is essential to abolish those costly and nonessential programs that are better suited for the private sector. I urge my colleagues to take a step in reducing the deficit by supporting the abolishment of Government in public broadcasting.

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, October 24, 1991, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

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 A. Endicott, Jr., of Texas, to be General Counsel, Syl Chavez Long, of New Mexico, to be Assistant Secretary for Congressional Affairs, and Jo Ann K. Webb, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary for Policy and Planning, all of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

SR-418

9:45 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings on the nominations of David F. Bradford, of New Jersey, and Paul Wonnacott, of Maryland, each to be a Member of the Council of Economic Advisers, and Susan Meredith Phillips, of Iowa, to be a Member of the

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

SD-538

10:00 a.m.

Finance
International Trade Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine how trade policy may affect the environment, focusing on S. 984, to impose countervailing duties under U.S. trade law on products from countries who fail to impose and enforce effective pollution controls and environmental safeguards.

SD-215

Foreign Relations

Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations Subcommittee

To continue hearings to examine allegations of drug trafficking and money laundering activities in the United States by the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI), focusing on narcotics and foreign policy implications.

SH-216

OCTOBER 29

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings on S. 1622, to revise the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to improve the provisions of such Act with respect to the health and safety of employees.

SD-430

9:45 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up S. 754, to provide that a portion of the income derived from trust or restricted land held by an individual Indian shall not be considered as a resource or income in determining eligibility for assistance under any Federal or federally assisted program; to be followed by a joint hearing with the House Committee on the Interior on H.R. 1476, to provide for the divestiture of certain properties of the San Carlos Indian Irrigation Project in the State of Arizona.

SR-485

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Merchant Marine Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on Federal shipbuilding chartering practices.

SR-253

Judiciary

Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1623, to revise title 17, United States Code, to implement a royalty payment system and a serial copy management system for digital audio recording, and to prohibit certain copyright infringement actions.

SD-226

2:00 p.m.

Conferees on H.R. 2707, making appropriations for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.

H-140, Capitol

2:30 p.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Research and General Legislation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on reducing foreign material limits in official soybean standards.

SR-332

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on the nomination of Mary L. Azcuenaga, of the District of Columbia, to be a Federal Trade Commissioner.

SR-253

3:00 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Consumer Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine developments in automotive fuel economy technology.

SR-253

3:30 p.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nominations of Curtis W. Kamman, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Chile, Michael G. Kozak, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of El Salvador, Robert S. Pastorino, of California, to be Ambassador to the Dominican Republic, and George F. Jones, of Texas, to be Ambassador to the Republic of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana.

SD-419

OCTOBER 30

10:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings on agricultural and food assistance for the Soviet Union.

SR-332

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings on the nominations of E. Gail de Planque, of New Jersey, to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and Herbert Holmes Tate, of New Jersey, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for Enforcement and Compliance Monitoring.

SD-406

Foreign Relations

East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine U.S. security policy in east Asia.

SD-419

2:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations

European Affairs Subcommittee

To resume hearings on consolidating free-market democracy in the former Soviet Union.

SD-419

OCTOBER 31

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-226

2:30 p.m.

Foreign Relations

East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee

To continue hearings to examine U.S. security policy in east Asia.

SD-419

POSTPONEMENTS

OCTOBER 24

3:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold a closed briefing on the Administration's plan for military assistance to Jordan.

SD-415