EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

AFRICA AND AFRICAN-AMERICANS: NEW CHALLENGES, NEW OPPORTUNITIES

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 14, 1992

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, recently it was my privilege to address the weekly convocation of Central State University, Wilberforce, OH.

I submit the address for Members' review.

AFRICA AND AFRICAN-AMERICANS: NEW CHALLENGES, NEW OPPORTUNITIES

(Convocation Address by Mervyn M. Dymally)

President Thomas, students and members of the faculty. I am happy to be here this morning at Central State University which has moved to the forefront of Historically Black Colleges in staking a place in the international arena. Arthur Thomas, whose vision has driven this university's international mission, is following in the footsteps of a distinguished line of African-American educators who have opened up for their students vistas which stretch far beyond their state and national borders.

Our current domestic economic problems have generated a backlash against involvement in foreign affairs. Now that the cold war has ended there are those who argue we should turn our back on the rest of the world and concentrate on our own deepening domestic crisis. They make it seem an either/or choice. If the world were as simple now, in the last decade of the Twentieth Century, as it was 100 years ago at the end of Nineteenth Century, then maybe we could afford to ignore the problems of those who live far from our shores. But we are too much an integral part of the world's economy to withdraw without serious consequences to our own well being. We need to pursue not an "either/or" but a "both/and" strategy. We can both mobilize our resources to solve our problems at home and remain engaged in the world. We can move billions which we have allocated to defense in the cold war to our cities in the domestic war which is raging at home. The greatest challenge to our national security is no longer the Soviet Union, but the rising poverty and unemployment in our cities which threaten to devastate a whole generation of young people who, for the first time since the end of slavery, have little hope that their lives will be better than that of their parents.

These calls for us to abandon foreign assistance come just at the time when we have been able to increase aid to Africa. Just as we in the Congressional Black Caucus have succeeded in flexing our muscle and getting Africa a fairer share of US aid the call comes to do away with aid all together. Thus would foreign policy mirror our domestic policy. Just as we get close to the front of the line they change the rules.

The bleak times we are going through now are nothing new to African-Americans. But even in our darkest hours we have never turned our back on our ancestral motherland. Indeed, it has been precisely during those times, when our crises here have been the most severe, that we have most proudly reaffirmed our ties with Africa. Ties which have survived the brutal efforts of slave masters to break them in the eighteenth and nineteenth century; ties which have endured thousands of images projected on movie screens to make us ashamed of them in this century. But all these attempts have failed. What is most remarkable about our long connection with Africa is that it has persisted despite the fact that unlike all other ethnic groups in this nation we do not know from which village, or even from which country our forbearers came.

The legacy of being first an enslaved people and then second class citizens, unable to claim the same constitutional protection as the descendants of Europeans, caused blacks to be torn between their African heritage and their American residency. Dr. W.E.B. DuBois summed up the dilemma in the *Souls of Black Folk* in 1903 when he wrote:

"One ever feel his two-ness—an American and a Negro; two souls, two thoughts, two unreconciled strivings; two warring ideals in one dark body * * *."

Free blacks in the north in the eighteenth century referred to themselves as African. They gave that name to their institutions such as the African Meeting House in Boston and the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Then African gave way to colored; colored to Negro; Negro to black; and now, coming almost full circle, black is yielding to African-American. But by whatever name we called ourselves, many among us continued to call Africans our brothers and sisters. Paul Cuffee, a shipbuilder, took an expedition of free blacks to Sierra Leone in 1815 in order to find a new homeland. Martin Delany, a doctor, in 1859, on the eve of the Civil War led a group of freemen to Nigeria and signed treaties with Nigerian Chiefs giving American blacks the right to emigrate and settle there.

By the early Twentieth Century, Americans of African ancestry began to see Africa less in terms of the haven it might provide for them, and more what they could do for it. American blacks took the lead in protesting against Belgian atrocities in the Congo and British and French designs on Liberia. Along with blacks in other parts of the diaspora, they formed the Pan-African Movement and saved the German colonies from being swallowed up by the victorious Allied powers at the end of the First World War. Historically black universities provided college education to generations of African leaders, from the founders of South Africa's African National Congress to the first Heads of State of Ghana, Malawi and Nigeria. In contemporary times African-Americans moved the American government and society away from complicity with the Apartheid regime in South Africa and towards greater relief to the drought stricken nations of the Continent's Sahel and Horn, even as we were struggling to hold onto the gains we had made during the Civil Rights Movement of the Fifties and Sixties.

The special relationship of black Americans with Africa has been a symbiotic one. We supported African self rule and independence. They supported our civil rights movement. When white missionaries were teaching Africans to be submissive to colonial rule, black missionaries were agitating for their rights. So subversive a force did they become that white missionary societies stopped sending blacks to Africa. So the black churches organized their own missionary societies. The AME churches were accused of being responsible for the 1906 uprising in Durban, South Africa, in the course of which Africans shouted the slogan they had first heard uttered by Bishop Henry McNeal Turner—"Africa for the Africans." Nine years later the British Colonial Office complained of the key role black missionaries had in the armed revolt of the African nationalist John Chilembe in Nyasaland, which we now know as Malawi.

The black churches contributed most significantly to the African liberation movement through the educational institutions they helped to establish in Africa, and the opportunities they offered for the best and brightest Africans to study in church related colleges in the United States.

Black American leaders from Booker T. Washington to Martin Luther King Jr. have opposed the colonial domination of Africa. Washington, whose ideas about vocational education, colonial administrators preferred to the militant gospel preached by missionaries, nevertheless was one of the most influential critics of the barbaric rule of King Leopold and the Belgians in the Congo. Washington was also the man to whom Liberians turned when they wanted to persuade the American government to intervene on their behalf against the attempts of European countries to encroach upon their independence.

Washington's involvement with African matters was sporadic and not at all central to his major concerns. However, his principal black critic, W.E.B. DuBois, linked black progress in the United States to black liberation to Africa. In 1900 at a London conference on Africa convened by a Caribbean lawyer, Henry Sylvester-Williams, the 32 year old DuBois made his famous declaration that "The problem of the Twentieth Century is the problem of the color line". He picked up Sylvester-Williams' phrase "Pan-Africanism" and turned it into the unifying philosophy which linked descendants of Africa wherever in the world they resided. As one writer has observed DuBois believed "that Africans at home and in the diaspora were the victims of same patterns of racism. The black man, whether in America or Africa, whether under segregation or colonialism, was in the same subservient relationship to white authority."

From that moment until the independence of Ghana, more than a half a century later, the leadership of the Pan-African movement was assumed by blacks in the United States and the Caribbean. The movement succeeded in keeping Germany's lost African empire from becoming colonies of her victorious European adversaries. Instead they were placed under the protection of the League of Nations and later the United Nations. Thus, for example, Namibia was kept from being incorporated into South Africa.

• 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.

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

The Pan-African movement brought together the intellectual elite of the black world. But the Pan-African impulse reached much deeper into the ranks of African-Americans as Marcus Garvey was to prove. He tapped it to form the greatest black mass movement America had yet seen. It was a crusade whose numbers were to be exceeded only by the civil rights movement of the 1960s. Garvey's efforts to lead blacks back to an African promise land never succeeded. But his influence endured. Ghana placed his symbolic black star prominently on its flag when it became the first sub-Saharan African country to gain independence after the Second World War. The red, black and green colors that made up Garvey's own flag were incorporated into the standards of many of Africa's new nations. His book, "The Philosophy and Opinions of Marcus Garvey," inspired a whole generation of African nationalists. Kwame Nkrumah, Ghana's first president, wrote that of all the literature he had studied none did more to fire his enthusiasm for the liberation of his country than had "The Philosophy."

In what was to be a harbinger of government harassment of black leaders, Garvey was deported from the United States on what many believe to have trumped up charges of mail fraud. But the government could not deport the African consciousness which Garvey had engendered in the urban masses. That sensibility was rubbed raw when Benito Mussolini sent his Italian troops into Haile Selassie's Ethiopia. Reacting as if their own neighborhoods had been invaded, blacks rallied to the support of Ethiopia. When Joe Louis fought the Italian Primo Carnera for the heavyweight championship of the world their bout became a surrogate for the war itself. No fighter since then, not even Muhammed Ali, ever delivered a sweeter or more politically significant victory to his black followers than Louis did that night against Carnera.

It was the shock of Ethiopia's rape by Italy that led many black's into anti-Fascist activity and helped them resist the blandishments of the America firsters of the pre World War II years. They realized then, as we must now, that the right wing forces that are anti-African are also anti African-American. Those who most strongly opposed sanctions against South Africa also are those who have opposed every measure for black advancement in this country. They would have us abandon Africa now just when the continent is in the midst of great economic and political change which could finally reverse its long economic decline.

It is one of the supreme ironies of our time that the continent blessed with the earth's richest treasure chest of natural resources should also be the home of the world's poorest people. One has to examine the list of the world's poorest countries to see that most of them are in Africa. As the Chairman of the United Nation's Economic Commission for Africa, Prof. Adebayo Adedeji of Nigeria has observed:

"It is a measure of the socio-economic decay and retrogression on our continent that the number of African countries officially classified as least developed countries—the wretched of the earth as they have been categorized—rose to 29 in 1990 and many more, I regret to say, are still knocking at the door to join."

Africa's economic plight is worse than that of any other of the world's regions. According to the ECA's annual report "the average African continued for the 12th successive year, to get poorer."

Aid giving nations have become discouraged by what they see as the continent's intractable problems. Donor fatigue has set in leading to an abandonment of Africa in favor of the reforming nations of Eastern Europe.

Africa's share of world trade—has shrunk to a paltry 1.7 percent. It has become a negligible factor in the world economic order. It has fallen more and more victim to the prices others set on its primary products. Africa is in danger of becoming increasingly marginalized unless its leaders reverse the disastrous economic policies which brought it to this pass.

While wrong policy choices have contributed significantly to the continent's plight, there have also been forced at play outside Africa's control. The rise in oil prices in the nineteen seventies dealt a crippling blow to many economies just beginning an upward trend. The terms of trade have steadily moved against Africa. Commodity prices set in distant world capitals have fallen disastrously on the products Africa produces. During the Persian Gulf War the price of petroleum skyrocketed upwards once again like a Scud missile but there were no Patriots to defend Africa's bombarded economies from the fall out of a conflict they had no part in starting.

During the last two decades African governments have borrowed so heavily from international institutions, foreign governments and banks that the resulting debt has become a crushing burden on fragile economies. Debt servicing eats up an ever increasing percentage of the budgets of African governments. So great has the burden become that for many countries the amount of money spent to repay their debt obligations exceeds the value of external aid received. Africa is in the incongruous position of sending more money to the industrialized countries than it receives from them.

The last year has been one of considerable ferment. African leaders and their electorates have sought new answers to the continent's old problems. Africans in an increasing number of countries have become impatient with their leaders unsuccessful efforts to ameliorate their declining economic conditions and have gone to the polls to express their dissatisfaction. In Benin, Cape Verde, Sao Tome, and Zambia they have turned out administrations long entrenched in power. Whether the new leaders will be any better able to meet the rising expectations of their peoples than their predecessors will be the most important unfolding development in Africa during this last decade of the century.

More multi-party elections will have taken place during 1991 and this year than in any two year period in the continent's history. More than a dozen other countries will go to the polls in 1992. These elections are the culmination of a demand for change from Africans desperate to free themselves from the morass into which mismanagement, corruption and civil strife have led them. Disillusioned with failed socialist experiments which have resulted in economic stagnation, they are looking for another model which can bring both growth and development. Responding to pressures from the United States and other Western aid donors African nations have been moving to open up their economies to free market ideas. The African soil has never been more fertile for the planting of the seeds of private enterprise.

However, sowing those seeds may be a lot easier than reaping a crop of thriving capitalist societies. Left untended those plants can wither in the harsh African economic climate.

Democracy will take no greater hold than it did in the nineteen sixties if the new governments are unable to fulfill the rising expectations of their people that democracy will lead to a revival of economic growth and development. It will take time for a democratic culture to reinforce itself in many countries.

Democratic forces have been waging a lonely struggle against one party authoritarianism and military dictatorships for two decades. The democracy movements in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union have crowded from the American consciousness the hopes, aspirations and considerable accomplishments of a no less worthy crusade in Africa. Apart from the anti-apartheid struggle in South Africa, little coverage is given in the press or on television to the efforts of dauntless democrats in the continent's other fifty countries.

Africa's two decades of single party rule and military governments resulted in state control of most of the private sector, both commercial and non commercial, in most countries. There was little civic space in which independent private organizations could operate. But in the new climate of political and economic experimentation that situation is changing. African countries are looking to sell off commercial enterprises that are owned by the state. Their preference would be that these businesses are bought by their own citizens. But in most African countries this is an unrealistic expectation for now. African socialism spawned some, but not nearly enough African capitalists. If the new owners of these enterprises cannot all be African then let them at least be black is the philosophy of an increasing number of leaders. They do not want to see the same European faces who dominated their economies during colonialism coming back to take over again. When African leaders look to see where are the people that can amass the private capital needed to invest in the continent they are increasingly looking to America.

Last April, an historic summit meeting between Africans and African-Americans took place in Abidjan. Convened by the Reverend Leon Sullivan and President Houphouet Boigny of the Cote d'Ivoire, the summit drew the participation of 5 Heads of State, 3 Prime Ministers, and more than a dozen foreign ministers. What made the meeting historic was its tone. So many public gatherings of this type in the past have been marked by the reluctance of African government representatives to make special pitches to black Americans for fear of ruffling the diplomatic feathers of the State Department or the White House. Also they were not quite sure African-Americans could deliver the goods. Black Americans on the other hand had used these meetings to vent their frustration at being bypassed by African governments who when they came to the United States hired white firms to lobby for them, handle their legal representation, and broker their financial deals. In Abidjan, in 1991, things were different. The high powered nature of the African delegations showed their new appreciation for the political and economic clout of black Americans. They Always knew that we would be more sympathetic to their needs and aspirations than any other foreigners but now they knew that we could deliver. They also knew that they were more isolated in the world than ever before. The end of the Cold War made many of them expendable to both the East and the West. They needed friends at the court of the last remaining superpower. So they openly asked black Ameri-

cans to be their advocates and to invest in a continent which American businessmen have spurned out of either fear or ignorance. They asked us to do for Africa what Jews had done for Israel, Greeks for Greece, and what Americans of Eastern European stock are doing for their newly liberated ancestral homelands.

Africa today represents a new frontier of economic activity for American blacks with the vision and sensitivity to work in partnership with their African cousins. There is a real opportunity to do well while doing good.

But Africa offers opportunities also for those among you who are not budding entrepreneurs—for those of you who want to do good works in the non profit sector. The real test of democratic survival will be whether political change will bring meaningful change to the lives of the majority of Africa's people who are poor. And in Africa, as in America, those who are the poorest are women and the children they care for. Women are also the farmers who grow most of the food crops. Yet they and their children are the worst victims of the chronic famines which plague war torn areas of the continent. They die in greatest numbers from AIDS which has reached epidemic portions in several countries. AIDS has become the fourth Horseman of the Apocalypse, riding hard beside the ancient scourges of diarrhea, malaria and measles, striking down a heterosexual population in numbers we have not yet experienced in America. We have controlled three of these killer maladies in the United States. There is no reason we cannot help to wipe them from the face of Africa just as we did small pox a decade ago. In the meantime we need to devote more resources to AIDS education both there and here until we find the cure to the greatest health pestilence of the century.

Africa is a continent of great natural wealth from the gold and diamond mines of South Africa to the oil riches of Nigeria; from the coffee plantations of the Cote d'Ivoire and the cocoa farms of Ghana to the copper mines of Zambia, the cobalt mines of Zaire and the chromium mines of Zimbabwe. I could rattle off the names of yet more countries blessed with some of the world's greatest stores of natural resources. Yet in all of these countries the majority of the people live in poverty. That is partly because there has been so much mismanagement of their resources by governments who have grown alienated from their populations. But it is also because even the best run governments have little control over the prices of minerals and crops they export. The international terms of trade are stacked against Africa. But Africa must be able to get fairer prices for the goods it provides to the rest of the world if it is to pull itself out of its economic decline.

I am pledged as the Chairman of the committee of the U.S. Congress charged with the oversight of American policy on Africa to do all that I can to assure that the United States does its part to help those African states who take the lead in helping themselves. This is not the time to abandon Africa or to sit idly by while American government and private resources are diverted to Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. I challenge you to join me in that struggle—to show the kind of commitment to the freedom and well being of oppressed people everywhere that was the guiding principle of the man in whose honor the hall we gather in today is named—Paul Robeson. The world has need of educated and trained young people so continue to study hard so that you will be prepared to take your part in continuing the legacy that Robeson, DuBois, Washington, Delany, King and thousands of others have bequeathed to you.

THE TACCOLINI FAMILY OF TEACHERS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 14, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the Taccolini family, a family of teachers who have devoted their lives to educating young minds. Gene Taccolini and his five daughters, Susan Erwing, Peggy Schule, Kathie Watson, Maripat Bon, and Joan Frawley, who were inspired by their father, are all dedicated educators. Three of the sisters have been honored by being selected Teachers of the Year at their schools. The family was recently featured in the Miami Herald for their extraordinary commitment to teaching. The article, "All in the Family" by Jon O'Neill, tells of their outstanding achievements:

For the five Taccolini sisters, education is a family affair.

The Cutler Ridge women are all, or have been, teachers at some point in their lives. Three of them have been selected as Teachers of the Year at their schools. All say they were inspired by their father, who was, of course, a teacher.

"I think it's probably genetic," said Maripat Bon, an art teacher at Arvida Middle School.

Dad Gene Taccolini is proud of his brood, though he never dreamed they all would end up in the classroom.

"I just wanted them all to have their own careers," he said. "I wanted them to be able to stand on their own two feet."

The girls grew up together in Cutler Ridge, graduated from Palmetto High School and haven't left the area. They still live within 20 miles of each other.

Their mom, Sue Taccolini, died 11 years ago.

"We're Ridge Rats and very proud of it," said sister Joan Frawley, an occupational specialist at Mays Middle School.

At 46, Kathie Watson is the oldest of the Taccolini clan. By the time she got to the University of Florida, she knew what she wanted to do—teach English and drama.

"That was my goal from the start," she said. "It was what I loved doing."

She worked at Hialeah Junior High and later moved to Palm Springs Junior, where she was Teacher of the Year. In 1976, she left the classroom and started her own family—but she still has her certification.

Susan Erwin, 43, was the next sister to teach.

"At various times in my life I wanted to be a nun, a social worker, a secretary and a nurse," Erwin said. "So I decided to combine them all and be an elementary school teacher."

She started her career at Holy Rosary School in 1971, then moved to Gulfstream Elementary the next year. She's been there ever since and was the school's Teacher of the Year in 1989.

"I love the little ones," Erwin said. "I'm very enthusiastic and they always return that. They love you back."

Peggy Schuler, 42, was the next in line. She attended Miami-Dade Community College and was planning to be a teacher, but started a family instead. Four years ago, she got the chance to teach Confraternity of Christian Doctrine at Holy Rosary.

"I love it," she said. "It's where I was meant to be."

It was after talking with Watson that Maripat Bon, 39, decided to stop switching her majors in college and become an art teacher. She started at Carol City High in 1976 and has since worked at American, Jan Mann, Mays—where she was Teacher of the Year in 1986—and Southridge. She moved to Arvida in 1989.

"Art is such an exciting subject," said Bon, a painter. "Some kids have no idea they're artistically inclined and it's great to bring that out of them."

Like her sisters, Bon is right where she wants to be.

"Once the light went on, I've had no regrets," she said.

Frawley, 35, was the last child and the last teacher. She spent seven years in the hotel business before she decided to change jobs. Frawley now works at Mays Middle and loves it. Last year she was given an award for her work at the school.

"I have a blast with the kids," she said. "I love the idea that I'm giving something back to them. At first, I wanted to change their lives, but now I just want to make their days better."

It seems as if the tradition will continue intact. Kelly Schuler, Peggy's 11-year-old daughter, wants to be a teacher, too.

"I love kids," said Kelly, president of the Future Educators of America club at Whispering Pines Elementary. "I had a great teacher in second grade and I just wanted to be like her. Besides, everyone in my family is a teacher."

Mr. Speaker, I commend the Taccolini family for its lifelong commitment to excellence in education. Their dedication to teaching is an inspiration to all teachers of America.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA: REPORT TO THE NATION

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 14, 1992

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to welcome the members of the Boy Scouts of America delegation visiting Washington, DC, this week and submit their "Report to the Nation" for the RECORD. On behalf of my colleagues, I commend each of the representatives in the delegation for their fine report. This summary of the activities of the Boy Scouts of America in 1991 documents a year filled with achievement of which each Boy Scout should be very proud.

I want to personally congratulate each member of the delegation: Matthew Browning, Cub Scout representative; John Meranda, Boy Scout representative; James A. Cornett, National Court of Honor representative; Cheing La Thao, region representative; Brett Braithwaite, National Explorer president; Christine Pizzute, General Interest Explorer; Sean Cox, National Chief, Order of the Arrow; Randy Cline and Maryanne Cline, coadvisers, Volunteer Scouters; G. Allen Mossman, dele-

gation director; Michael Browning and Carolyn Browning, parents of Cub Scout representative.

The 1991 REPORT TO THE NATION, BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

In 1991, the Boy Scouts of America moved in significant ways to meet the needs of the nation's youths. New programs were launched and many existing programs modified to bring Scouting to the lives of youths in an increasingly complex and diverse society. During 1991, more than 4.1 million youths participated in Scouting activities in 128,499 units. The success of these efforts reaffirms the moral, spiritual, and social values upon which all Scouting activity is based. The success also reaffirms the critical role that adult volunteers play in lives of youths.

Camping. Camping is one of the biggest reasons boys join Boy Scouts. Boy Scout councils operate 512 camps that conduct resident camping and more than 67 percent of our Boy Scout, Varsity Scout, and Explorer units participated in a resident camp. That translates to more than half of our registered Scouts having a long-term camping experience. In addition, at the 49 high-adventure camps operated by the Boy Scouts of America, participation was at an all-time high.

Family and Cub Scout Camping. The importance of outdoor activities as a central part of Scouting remains strong as more and more families participate in BSA camping programs. Camping activities for Cub Scouts and for families offer new ways of strengthening youth and helping families find ways to spend more time together. More than 800,000 boys and adults reportedly participated in the Cub Scout outdoor programs in 1991.

Eagle Scouts. The Eagle Scout Award is the highest rank that can be achieved by a Boy Scout, Varsity Scout, or Explorer. There were 32,973 boys who achieved this pinnacle, which represents the best of Scouting. This is an 11-percent increase over the previous year.

National Court of Honor. Outstanding acts of service by Scouting youth members and leaders were recognized by the National Court of Honor by authorizing the following: 3 Honor Medals were Crossed Palms, 51 Honor Medals, 133 Heroism Awards, 116 Medals of Merit, and 59 National Council Certificates of Merit. The Silver Beaver Award was presented to 2,147 leaders for distinguished service to youth in local councils.

Scouting for Food. Scouts, with the help of their leaders, continued to help gather food for distribution to those in need. For the fourth consecutive year, the BSA's National Good Turn, conducted by most councils November 9–17, resulted in the largest food-gathering effort in the United States. More than 57 million cans were collected. Approximately 1.2 million BSA youth members from nearly 54,000 Scouting units participated in the food drive by distributing collection bags November 9 and returning a week later to pick up the filled bags.

Ethics in Action. Ethics in Action was introduced to Scout leaders during the regional meetings in May. It is designed to help youth reflect upon how their decisions and actions affect others. Program materials offer training and support to help leaders guide youth to a better understanding of personal ethics and values. This program is part of the BSA's 1992 Program of Emphasis.

Conservation Handbook. A new Conservation Handbook was written by Robert Birkby, who also authored the Boy Scout Handbook. Conservation Handbook was written for those who realize the tremendous excitement and importance of involving young people in the care of the world around them.

Voluntarism in the U.S. BSA's reliance upon volunteers to run its local programs is benefitting from a spirit of voluntarism that seems to be emerging among the baby-boom generation. Recent polls show adults increasingly willing to donate larger amounts of time and money to causes they find worthy. A greater effort was made this past year to encourage recruitment of community leaders as district commissioners so that all Scouting units in the district receive regular, helpful service.

World Jamboree. More than 19,000 Scouts and Scout leaders from all over the world converged on the Republic of Korea August 8–16 to participate in the 17th world Jamboree. This program offers Scouts a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to meet and visit with youths from other countries. It is part of the BSA's effort to promote understanding between the world's youth.

International Tours. Each year more than 10,000 Scouts and BSA leaders travel to other countries as part of Scouting tours, exchange programs, and other high-adventure events. International travel is part of BSA's effort to promote international understanding and harmony between countries. Also, Scouting groups from all over the world visit the United States. A highlight during 1991 was Scouts from Hungary and Czechoslovakia visiting six councils in the United States.

Learning for Life. The critical need to help youths overcome such problems as drugs, violence, and school dropout prompted the development of this new program. A school-based program, it teaches positive values and life skills to students in kindergarten through high school. Developed by educators and psychologists, the lesson materials are action-based, encouraging students to participate in activities that enhance their self-confidence. Appropriate recognition plans are incorporated into the program to enhance the students' self-image. At the junior high and high school levels, occupational-oriented activities help the students relate school skills to potential career choices. Learning for Life also involves members of the community in the program as role models and mentors for the students. The program was launched officially in September.

Publications in Spanish. As part of an effort to promote understanding and acceptance of cultural differences throughout our nation, BSA has increased the number of its publications in Spanish so that parents and adult leaders who speak Spanish only may participate immediately and fully in Scouting.

Scout Uniform Day/Scouting Anniversary Week. Communities value the role that Scouting plays in the lives of their youths. Scout Uniform Day and Scouting Anniversary Week celebrations are part of the effort by Scouting leaders to involve the community even further in Scouting.

Chartered Organizations. One thing that makes the Boy Scouts of America unique among youth-serving organizations is its involvement with churches, civic organizations, businesses, industry, and individuals who have a common goal of making our youth into better citizens. The Boy Scouts of America owns no Cub Scout packs, Boy Scout troops, or Explorer posts. Rather, we have a program that is designed to be used by the church on the corner or by the civic club downtown to further its own goals for youth. The beauty of it is that the program is adaptable to the goals and methods of just about any organization that has an interest in youth.

TRIBUTE TO ROSE HILL SENIOR ADULT CENTER AND SENIOR OF THE YEAR, RENA PURVIS

HON. WILLIAM L. DICKINSON

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 14, 1992

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to pay tribute to the members of the Rose Hill Adult Center and to their newly selected Senior of the Year, Rena Purvis. Rose Hill, run by the Dothan, AL, Department of Leisure Services, offers people 60 and over a wide variety of social and physical activities. These activities range from bowling to less strenuous activities like quilting, checker playing, woodwork and other crafts.

Rose Hill Center first began serving Dothan area seniors in 1975, when it had about 45 participants. Today more than 80 seniors enjoy the activities offered by the center each day. The center plays an important role in the lives of its participants. It offers companionship and a chance to remain active, and many of the seniors come to look at the friends they have at the center as extended family. Mrs. Peggy McCord is director of the center and coordinates transportation, meal services, and special activities such as speakers on health costs, crime against the elderly, housing. The center also offers monthly health services such as blood pressure checks.

Rose Purvis, 1991–92 Senior of the Year, was chosen as the friendliest, most helpful volunteer with regular attendance. Mrs. Purvis is involved in a variety of activities. She volunteers in the craft room and the nutrition program, is a member of the Retired Senior Volunteers Program, and volunteers at the Southeast Alabama Medical Center. She encouraged all seniors to get out of their houses and become involved in their communities.

I ask Members of Congress to join with me in paying tribute to Rose Purvis and her fellow seniors of the Rose Hill Adult Center. By giving of their time and services to community activities, these seniors are setting an excellent example for us all.

INTRODUCTION OF THE COMPREHENSIVE CONGRESSIONAL REFORM ACT OF 1992

HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 14, 1992

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, today, I am announcing a reform bill which will radically improve the way Congress operates. It brings together themes and issues I have been fighting for since I came to Congress. The premise is simple—Congress must operate more openly, more efficiently, and play by the same rules it imposes on the private sector.

SIX-YEAR LIMIT ON COMMITTEE SERVICE

The most important provision would limit service on any standing committee to 6 years and require that one-third of the committee roll over every 2 years. This key reform would have the following benefits:

First, it would prevent any Member from acquiring too much control over a given committee. Second, this change would lessen turf battles and inefficient committee operations, because membership on a committee would regularly change, including the chairman and ranking Republican—it would reduce ownership and jurisdictional pride. This, in turn, could lead to less resistance to a reduction of the number of committees and subcommittees and their overlapping jurisdictions, thereby allowing for more efficient committee operation at less cost. There are currently 22 standing committees and some 240 subcommittees in the House.

Third, it would lessen the footholds of power accrued by special interests which have gained special relationships with key members of committees. Fourth, rotating committee slots would expand the knowledge base of most Members of Congress. Fifth, it would limit the regional parochial interests which plague the current committee system. Currently, Members from farm districts often get onto the Agriculture Committee; those from the coast, Merchant Marine and Fisheries; those from urban areas and banking centers, the Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee, et ceteria. These people, with all their good intentions, may have trouble seeing past the good a particular program will do for their district—and the national interest may lose out.

Of course, some continuity is essential. The bill, therefore, provides for a rotation system which ensures that necessary experience is always at hand.

What I am suggesting is not without precedent in Congress. The House Budget Committee works on limited 6-year terms for its members, with one-third of its membership "rolling over" every 2 years.

REDUCING CONGRESSIONAL EXPENSES

Charity begins at home. If Congress is ever to get serious about reducing the budget deficit, it must start with its own budget. My bill would cut mail costs by 50 percent and congressional office expenses by 10 percent.

Over the last 7 years, I have voted every year to cut the mail and expense budgets in the House of Representatives. But the majority of my colleagues seem to think we need more and more. Last year, I used only 40 percent of my mail budget. I used this amount to send responses to constituents, mail my column of the week, to announce town meetings, and to announce my votes on the House floor.

On the other hand, some Members use the franked mail privilege as an incumbent protection device by sending out excessive unsolicited mailings. This practice must stop. My 50 percent cut will stop it—and save the taxpayers $40 million.

ENDING PAY RAISE ABUSE

In 1789, when James Madison proposed the Bill of Rights as an amendment to the Constitution, two amendments were rejected by the States because they did not pertain to individual liberties. The second stated that:

[N]o law varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.

In other words, if the Members vote for a pay raise, the taxpayers will vote whether or not they deserve it. In my bill, I intend to revise Madison's good idea.

PROSCRIBES CIRCUMVENTION OF HOUSE RULES

My reforms will prevent a recurrence of the ridiculous situation I encountered 2 years ago. When the infamous 1990 budget agreement legislation was about to be voted on, I called the Democratic and Republican Cloakrooms asking to get a copy of the bill. They told me that none was available. There was no printed bill. The measure contained the second largest tax increase in history and produced record setting deficits. Finally, one copy of the 1,600 plus page bill was available on the House floor 2 hours before the vote. Members voted on faith. I voted no. It is now universally acknowledged that the deal was a mistake. My bill will require a vote of not less than two-thirds of the Members voting in order to circumvent existing rules which required that a bill be printed and made available at least 3 days before a vote. It also requires the same two-thirds vote in order to waive the germaneness requirement with respect to an amendment added in a conference committee.

CONGRESSIONAL COVERAGE

Finally, Congress has for too long exempted itself from the laws it places on the private sector. If employees in the private sector deserve the protections of the Occupational Safety and Health Act and the Civil Rights Act, so do employees of Congress. If private business people must face the administrative burdens of complying with the minimum wage law, so should Congress. Full congressional coverage will force Members of Congress to understand how the laws they pass affect the typical small business.

I am pleased to announce that the following groups have endorsed the bill: Citizens Against Government Waste; the National Taxpayers' Union; the Senior's Coalition; the U.S. Business and Industrial Council; and the Taxpayers' Federation of Illinois. Additionally, eight Members of Congress have joined me in introducing the bill.

NATIONAL ENGINEERS WEEK 1992

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 14, 1992

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to draw the attention of my colleagues to National Engineers Week 1992, which begins on February 16, 1992.

Engineers play a vital role in our world. Their contributions are immeasurable, affecting each of us everyday. Engineers help create almost everything we need and use. Every time we turn on a light, watch television, open a refrigerator, cross a bridge, or make a phone call, we are using the inventions and designs of engineers.

Engineers are also explorers, dedicated to discovering new ways to improve the quality of life. They have made our rivers cleaner, created computers, and opened new frontiers in space and under our seas. And tomorrow, engineers will have to make better artificial replacements for human organs and limbs, and find efficient ways to harness solar and fusion energy.

Unfortunately, the percentage of college graduates who earn a bachelor's degree in engineering has been dipping recently. This decline, at a time when our country is losing its competitive advantage in the world marketplace. As the pressure grows to get new products more quickly to the market, the Nation's fate will lie even more in the minds and hands of engineers.

To expose young students to the importance as well as opportunities and prestige of engineering, Jack D. Kuehler, honorary chairman of National Engineers Week and IBM president, has focused attention on the need for community involvement. He has called for help from companies and businesses, teachers and parents, to turn out in great numbers so the students can understand how engineers use math and science to invent the future. Therefore during National Engineers Week, engineers from corporations, Government agencies, and universities, representing as many as 30 different specialties, will be conducting teach-ins in elementary schools and up, across the country, to expose young people to the challenges and rewards of an engineering career.

National Engineers Week offfers participants a unique opportunity to cultivate interest in math, science, and engineering among the Nation's youth and engineers of tomorrow. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to urge my colleagues to increase public awareness of engineers' contributions by promoting National Engineers Week in every district in the country. Let's work together to make this week a success and show students that we care deeply about their future.

TRIBUTE TO THE GALLIA-JACKSON-VINTON JOINT VOCATIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 14, 1992

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to the Gallia-Jackson-Vinton Joint Vocational School District for their many years of outstanding service, and to congratulate them for their recent selection as a finalist in the 1991 National Search for Excellence Awards in Rehabilitation in the category of employability development.

This district is to be commended for its successful advancement of the disabled under special project Providing Alternatives for Community Employment [PACE]. Gallia-Jackson-Vinton has emerged as a trailblazer in employment assistance programs, and this award is indicative of their commitment and their innovative leadership.

Under the able leadership of adult services director, Mr. Ponney Cisco, the Gallia-Jackson-Vinton Joint Vocational School has as-

sisted numerous persons with disabilities in job placement, work adjustment, job coaching, vocational evaluation, individual training schedules, and other related services. This is especially significant in light of the fact that employability of disabled persons has developed so successfully despite the current rate of unemployment.

Mr. Cisco, Catherine Wood, and Marty Short attended a reception in Washington DC, on December 9, 1991, where they were presented with the Search for Excellence Award '91 by the Jeremiah Milbank Foundation and Senator ROBERT DOLE of Kansas.

While I regret being unable to attend this ceremony, I am honored to share these words of tribute. I ask my colleagues to join me today in applauding this organization which spends countless hours working to assure that employment is earned by those who truly appreciate the value of steady work. May their efforts continue to yield such returns, and serve as a commendable example to us all.

TRIBUTE TO TEMPLE TIFERETH JACOB AND ITS BROTHERHOOD COMMEMORATIVE SERVICE

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 14, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Temple Tifereth Jacob and its Brotherhood Commemorative Service to honor the four heroic chaplains of World War II who lost their lives when the S.S. *Dorchester* sank off Greenland on February 3, 1943. Temple Tifereth Jacob, a temple in my congressional district in Hialeah, FL, will be remembering chaplains George Fox, Alexander Goode, Johnny Washington, and Clark Poling on February 21, 1992.

On February 3, 1943, the S.S. *Dorchester* was heading for Greenland with the four chaplains and 902 American servicemen. She was close to her destination, but the S.S. *Dorchester* never made it to Greenland. She was struck by a torpedo of a Nazi submarine, which exploded in the boiler room.

Amidst the terror and confusion, the four U.S. Army chaplains directed soldiers to lifeboats, and distributed lifejackets. Unfortunately, there were not enough lifejackets, and four young soldiers stood waiting without them. The four chaplains stripped off their own lifejackets and gave them to the four soldiers. These four chaplains had given away their only means of survival.

These chaplains were of different faiths: George Fox and Clark Poling were Protestant ministers, Alexander Goode was a Jewish rabbi, and John Washington was a Roman Catholic priest. Yet, they worked together in brotherhood, praying to the one God whom each loved and served.

On February 3, 1943, the S.S. *Dorchester* sank in the North Atlantic carrying with it the four chaplains and 668 U.S. soldiers and sailors.

Chaplain Daniel Poling, an American clergyman and father of Chaplain Clark Poling, was in England when he learned of the his son's death and his three fellow chaplains. In memory of them, Chaplain Daniel Poling wanted to create, a chapel where people of all faiths could worship God in a spirit of unity without the need of uniformity.

On February 3, 1951, President Harry Truman dedicated the Chapel of Four Chaplains in Valley Forge, PA, in memory of the four chaplains. The Chapel of Four Chaplains opens its doors to people of all religions, and at each service the three faiths are represented and the story of the four chaplains is retold.

On February 21, 1992, I will have the honor of participating in Temple Tifereth Jacob's commemorative service recognizing these four valiant chaplains. I wish to thank Temple Tifereth Jacob, Rabbi Salomon Benarroch, and Nathan and Carolyn Ellis for enlightening us with this moving story of the four chaplains.

A TRIBUTE TO MATTHEW J. BOXER

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 14, 1992

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on January 20, 1992, Millbrae, CA, lost a dear friend. Matthew J. Boxer, a Millbrae city councilman and former mayor, died after a long illness. He was 78 years old. While Matt's death was not unexpected, it has hit our community very hard. His passing has left a void, and that void will never be filled.

Born August 27, 1913, in Irkutsk, Siberia, Russia, he and his family immigrated to the United States when he was 16 years of age. And what an American he became.

Matt was a talented soccer player and an avid enthusiast of the game. He was named president of the San Francisco Football/Soccer League and devoted much of his time to teaching the game to San Francisco youth. Matt always had time for children.

He was a member of the board of directors for the Russian-American Children's Home in San Francisco, director of the Booker T. Washington Community Center in San Francisco, the U.S. Soccer Federation Youth Commissioner of northern California. Matt was a member of the U.S. National Olympic Committee, and vice president and national chairman of Amateur and Open Cups Competition.

After opening his own repair shop in the 1940's, Matt became active in the Fillmore Merchants and Improvement Association of which he was a life member. He was elected the association's president for 9 years. Matt was also past president and honorary life member of Pacific Heights Merchant and Home Owners Association. He served as a member of the Chamber of Commerce and was on the executive board of the San Francisco Symphony Foundation.

Matt was a successful businessman, and in 1963, he developed a senior citizens community called Boxer's Mayfair Village in San Jose, where the elderly can live with dignity and pride. He managed to create a secure and close-knit community for his tenants, and for his efforts, they often honored him with plaques and other gifts in appreciation.

Both a Lion and a Shriner, Matt was a man of incredible energy and character. When he did something, it was done right. He was the driving force behind many charities and fundraisers and even open heart surgery in 1976 did not slow him down. He quickly joined the Mended Hearts and visited other heart patients.

Matt was eventually elected to the Millbrae City Council and after a successful tenure as a councilman, he was elected mayor of Millbrae. His achievements as a councilman and mayor will long be remembered. In recent years, he led the efforts to celebrate the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, a fitting task for this exemplary American.

In 1939, Matt married his wonderful wife, Marjorie. He was the proud father of two daughters, Paula and Pamela, and a son, Perry. He was grandfather to seven.

Mr. Speaker, while you may have not known Matthew, I know you would have been proud to call him a friend. His passing is an enormous loss, not just for Millbrae, but for the whole Peninsula community. His deep commitment to public service and to the betterment of his beloved town will remain as a model for all of us. Matthew Boxer was a wonderful man, and he will be sorely missed.

H.R. 2152—A BILL TO ENHANCE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL DRIFTNET FISHERY CONSERVATION PROGRAM, AS AMENDED

HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 14, 1992

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the rules of the Democratic caucus, I wish to serve notice to my colleagues that I have been instructed by the Committee on Ways and Means to seek less than an open rule for the consideration by the House of Representatives of H.R. 2152, a bill to enhance the effectiveness of the U.N. International Driftnet Fishery Conservation Program, as amended.

MINORITY ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1992

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 14, 1992

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Minority Enterprise Development Act of 1992, legislation which provides carefully targeted tax incentives for capital investment in minority-owned companies and venture financing firms. I am pleased to have Representative ANDY IRELAND, ranking minority member of the Small Business Committee, join as a cosponsor.

In the first session of this Congress I was very pleased to cosponsor H.R. 1741, the Enterprise Capital Formation Act of 1991, legisla-

tion designed to stimulate long-term growth-oriented venture and seed capital investments in small business enterprises. The bill I offer today is an important complement.

As chairman of the Committee on Small Business, I know firsthand the difficulty small businesses face in finding capital or financing—at any time. During the current credit crunch, this general problem has been greatly exacerbated. But during good times or bad, firms owned by socially disadvantaged persons generally ethnic minorities confront even greater barriers in gaining access to credit.

A decade ago, a Federal Reserve Board study fund what minority entrepreneurs had already known all along—without targeted help, private capital is generally nonexistent. In its recent interim report, the U.S. Commission on Minority Business Development reconfirmed this situation. The Commission cited lack of access to capital as "one of the most formidable stumbling blocks to the formation and development of minority business." In its report, the Commission recommended a national investment strategy to narrow the "capital gap" through reform of existing governmental programs and through the enactment of incentives for private-sector investment.

The legislation I am introducing today is aimed at helping to bridge this capital gap. As mentioned previously, the bill would complement H.R. 1741 by providing partial exclusion for capital gains realized from long-term investment in qualified small disadvantaged firms. The bill also contains two provisions similar to concepts included in enterprise zone legislation sponsored by my colleague, CHARLES RANGEL, and by the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, DAN ROSTENKOWSKI. The first provision provides income tax deductions for equity investments held for at least 3 years. The second permits tax deferral on long-term gain, if reinvested in qualified small disadvantaged businessess. In addition, the benefits provided by the bill would not be treated as preference items for purposes of the alternative minimum tax.

One of the unique and most important features of the bill is the incentive to invest in minority venture capital companies. Prior to 1970, the Federal Government had no dedicated sources of financing for socially disadvantaged businesses or entrepreneurs. However, in 1971 the Congress authorized the creation of the minority small business investment company—MESBIC—program administered by the U.S. Small Business Administration. Over the past two decades MESBIC's and the minority venture capital industry have been the primary source of capital exclusively dedicated to financing socially disadvantaged businesses. The industry has an outstanding record of accomplishment. In the face of tremendous obstacles, the industry has made a real difference.

In the last decade, over $1 billion has been invested and nearly half of all financing were for new firms; more than 15,000 African-American, Hispanic-American and Asian-American businesses have been financed; and in the 3-year period of 1987–89, approximately 50,000 new jobs were created across an entire spectrum of industries.

Notwithstanding the successes, there is a pressing need to augment existing governmental resources and develop new pools of targeted capital. The Minority Enterprise Development Act of 1992 would do so by providing incentives for private sector investment.

Mr. Speaker, capital targeted to minority and socially disadvantaged business is an essential but often overlooked, component of economic development. It is also one of the most creative tools to spur business growth and job creation, particularly in distressed communities. I hope that my colleagues will carefully review the legislation I am introducing today, and join Mr. IRELAND and several of our colleagues in helping to close the capital financing gap afflicting minority business.

SKYROCKETING PRESCRIPTION DRUG COSTS DEMAND A LEGISLATION SOLUTION

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 14, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, U.S. pharmaceutical drug manufacturers are completely out of touch with their customers.

The issue of skyrocketing medication costs are frequently raised at public town meetings and forums. The reason: The highest out-of-pocket cost for three-fourths of all senior citizens is prescription medications. The Department of Labor price inflation data for 1991 shows that prescription drug prices increased at three times the rate of general inflation. It is becoming increasing difficult for the American senior citizen to afford their prescribed medications.

The following comments from a sample of calls and letters received by my office during the past week illustrate the public concern. As legislators, we owe it to our constituents to address this issue and fight for a fairer pricing system for pharmaceutical drugs:

PHONE CALL FROM MS. E.G. OF FREMONT, CA

"Upset about the rate at which drug prescriptions are going up. She must take a drug (Depakene) to survive. She will always have to take it.

"Ten years ago the cost was $19 per 100 tablets. Now it is $80 per 100 tablets. And that lasts 25 days."

LETTER FROM MS. M.S. OF FREMONT, CA

"I heard that you are checking on drug prices, and I have one for you to research.

"The drug is called Timoptice. It costs about $1.50 in Mexico and about $30.00 in California."

LETTER FROM MRS. H.M. OF SAN LEANDRO, CA

"In reply to your article on prescription prices, I am enclosing rises in prices I have paid at Long's Drugs.

"Example 1:

On 7-13-91, Erythromcin was $7.80.

On 10-6-91, Erythromcin went to $14.35.

"Example 2:

On 2-5-90, Tepanil (10 tab 100s) was $88.85.

On 4-20-90, Tepanil (10 tab 100s) was $106.65.

On 11-15-90 Tepanil (10 tab 100s), after I complained, cost $99.20.

On 1-16-92 this same drug was $112.25.

"Example 3:

On 3-24-90, Hygroton 60s cost $28.65.

On 6-28-91, Hygroton 60s cost $53.90.

On 11-4-91, Hygroton 60s cost $57.30.

"Example 4:

On 5-14-90, B-12 Vitamins were $1.79.

On 6-4-90, B-12 Vitamins were $6.05.

"Example 5:

On 6-28-91, Thyroid tablets were $10.70.

On 11-18-91, Thyroid tablets were $19.85.

"I hope this will help to bring prices down."

LETTER FROM D.S. OF HAYWARD, CA

"Sometime ago I wrote to you about the terrible price we pay for prescriptions. One I had filled last July—Tagmet 100 tablets at $115.00. In September, it was refilled for $123.00 and December it was $131.00. I wrote to the company but the letter from them said nothing. My husband just had a prescription (Augmentin 80 tablets) for $172.50, and another prescription (Rifampin 40 tablets) for $82.00.

"I cannot believe our pharmacy bills."

LETTER FROM D.C. OF SAN LEANDRO, CA

"Included is information on a prescription I have to take for the rest of my life. I am a cancer patient in remission for two years now but going for 100 years.

"The prescription is for Nolvadex 10 mg, by Stuart, 100 tablets.

"On 2-14-89 the price was $119.99 for 100 tablets.

On 5-30-89 the price was $127.99 for 100 tablets (increased for no reason).

On 2-5-90 the price was $138.99 for 100 tablets (increased for no reason).

On 2-22-91 the price was $145.99 for 100 tablets (increased for no reason).

"I am afraid of what 1992 will be. My doctor said that the reason the pills are so expensive is because the chemist who developed the Nolvadex Stuart has the say on the price for 5 years or more, then they go on the open market, so to speak. In the meantime, I'm at their mercy.

LETTER FROM MR. P.M. OF ALAMEDA, CA

"Talk about Greed! Greed! Greed!

"Last year I purchased 1 Coricidin 'D' 100 tablets for $9.99.

"This year I purchased 1 Coricidin 'D' 48 tablets for $9.39.

"Absolutely no justification for such increases except due to a universal plague of Greed that is permeating through every phase of industry and profession in our country today.

"Isn't there any leadership and decency and reasonableness anymore?"

LETTER FROM R.S. OF HAYWARD, CA

"I know fellow senior citizens who don't take their medicines as prescribed in order to save money. They simply can't afford it. Others will go without medicines and endure their discomfort.

"It's ironic. Social Security goes up a bit, $22 a month in most cases. Medicare goes up. AARP goes up. And if you have any savings, the interest has gone down. I'm fortunate that my home is paid for. The upkeep, insurance and taxes are a problem that takes borrowing from Peter to pay Paul.

"Price of needed prescription blood pressure medication, 3 months supply:

"Lozol 25 mg, 100 tablets in 1985, $32.15; in 1986, $36.75; in 1987, $40.85; in 1988, $51.65; in 1989, $57.65; in 1990, $62.65; in 1991, $69.85; in 1992, $75.95.

"Also, Betoptic eye drops, 0.5%, #10, for glaucoma, one month supply: In 1988, $27.25; in 1989, $29.65; in 1990, $33.75; in 1991, $38.15.

LETTER FROM J.U. OF HAYWARD, CA

"As a widow on a fixed income, drug prices are of great concern to me. I want to urge you to continue your quest to bring U.S. prices more in line with those in other countries.

"For the past 18 to 20 months I have been taking naprosyun for a knee problem. My physician has prescribed 500 mg naprosyn three times daily. Each naprosyn tablet costs $1 so I am facing $90 per month in drug cost. As you are no doubt aware, Medicare does not pay anything toward prescription drugs so this entire burden falls on me.

"If naprosyn were a so-called 'orphan drug' I could understand the high cost, but it is a very commonly prescribed, mass-produced drug. So why such an exhorbitant price?

"Keep after the GAO for a swift completion of the investigation, and follow up with the pharmaceutical houses. All Americans, particularly the senior citizen sector, would benefit greatly if you can in some way pressure the major U.S. drug companies to lower prices."

TRIBUTE TO RON PACELLA, 1991 PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL UTILITY CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION

HON. HENRY J. NOWAK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 14, 1992

Mr. NOWAK. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to recognize Ronald W. Pacella, an outstanding leader and advocate for clean water infrastructure, as he completes his term as president of the National Utility Contractors Association [NUCA]. It is fitting to reflect upon the many contributions Ron has made to our country through his relentless call for clean and adequate water supplies, which are essential to our quality of life. In addition to testifying before House and Senate committees on the need for continued Federal investment in sewer and water construction, Ron contributed insightful testimony to the House Water Resources Subcommittee which I am privileged to chair, concerning reauthorization of the Clean Water Act. During the past year, his message was heard throughout the Halls of Congress and the White House. Awareness of our Nation's water and wastewater treatment facility needs increased, as did funding for important clean water programs. Most importantly, Ron reminded us that our country's long-term productivity and economic strength depend upon clean water construction. Federal dollars for environmental infrastructure repay themselves via economic growth, an expanded tax base, environmental protection, and improved public health.

Ron Pacella's commitment to improving our Nation's water resources stems from his experiences as a third-generation underground utility contractor, and an owner of a small, family oriented construction business in Massachusetts for over 42 years. NUCA members have long recognized Ron's spirit and were served well by his voice in Washington over the past year.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. LOTTIE POWELL

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 14, 1992

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to an extraordinary woman, Mrs. Lottie Powell, on the special occasion of her 100th birthday.

Lottie Powell was born on February 15, 1892, in Hankinson, MS. She received her B.S. degree in 1915 from Alcorn College, now Alcorn State University, in Alcorn, MS. She received additional training at both Indiana State Teacher's College in Terre Haute, IN, and at the University of Chicago. Lottie Powell's career in the Gary community school system spanned from 1924 to 1958. She began teaching at the 21st Avenue School and was an elementary teacher at Pulaski School when she retired. She taught special education at Froebel School, and was a librarian and home economics teacher at Roosevelt. She also taught night school for 14 years.

Since her retirement, Lottie Powell has remained actively involved in church and community work. As a long-time member and missionary of First A.M.E. Church, she worked with the conference workers to establish a hall of fame at Camp Baber, in Cassopolis, MI. Mrs. Powell is also a life member of the NAACP, a charter member of the Gary National Council of Negro Women, a member of the Gary Federated Women's Club, and the YWCA.

Lottie Powell is also a member of the Senior Citizen's Friendship Club, Friends of the Gary Public Library, and the Helping Hand Club which works to relieve suffering in the city of Gary.

During the mid-1980's Lottie Powell won Gary INFO newspaper's Outstanding Senior Citizens Award for 3 consecutive years. In addition, she was named Alcorn Alumni of the Year in 1986.

Lottie Powell's social commitment and leadership is a model for all of us. It is my distinct honor to ask my colleagues to join me in wishing her a very happy 100th birthday.

HOW AMERICAN IS IT?

HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 14, 1992

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which would require every new car sold in the United States to carry a sticker indicating what percentage of the car was made in the United States. The purpose of this legislation is to certify for the American people that the automobile they are purchasing really is made in the U.S.A.

My legislation is identical to the bill being sponsored in the Senate by my friend and colleague Senator BARBARA MIKULSKI. I am also pleased to introduce this legislation with Maryland Representatives HELEN D. BENTLEY, BENJAMIN CARDIN, and BEVERLY BYRON.

Mr. Speaker, I made a commitment to myself over 20 years ago that I would buy only American made cars. I have stuck with my pledge and today after having driven a number of Lincolns, Fords, and General Motors automobiles I am more satisfied today with American ingenuity than I ever have been.

I am proud to show off America's labor and workmanship to everyone who may or may not believe that America's autos are among the best manufactured vehicles in the world. Today, the American Automobile Labeling Act will assist millions of committed persons like me and the cosponsors of this bill to distinguish where our autos were manufactured and where the parts were assembled and manufactured.

Mr. Speaker, this bill will show the auto industry and the thousands of auto workers in Maryland and all over the country that the U.S. Congress cares about their continued viability and employability. They deserve this support and I am proud to help my State congressional delegation lead the fight for the interests of hard-working American people.

TOP POSTAL BRASS GET FREE HEALTH INSURANCE

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 14, 1992

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, while most workers pay handsomely for health insurance benefits, there are some who get a free ride—at the taxpayer's expense. More than 1,000 of the Postal Service's top executives, including the Postmaster General, get their health insurance free. The President of the United States doesn't even get that perk.

I was amazed when I read an article in last week's Washington Post stating that the Postal Service's top officials, who are paid from $64,000 to $130,000 a year, pay nothing for their insurance. Because this poor business decision affects the public's pocketbook, I wanted to share this information with my colleagues. I submit the Washington Post article for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

POSTAL SERVICE PERKS

(By Mike Causey)

Postal officials who are trying to get their 600,000 underlings to pay a bigger share of their health insurance premiums have a valuable perk that isn't shared with other government workers: More than 1,000 of the top postal brass, including the postmaster general, get their health insurance free. The public pays the tab.

Other federal workers, from the president and members of Congress down to the lowest-paid clerk, pay about 35 percent of their total insurance premium. That can run from $300 to $5,000 a year, depending on the plan and coverage chosen.

In arbitration hearings last week, Postal Service officials asked that rank-and-file employees be required to pay more of the premium tab to cut operating costs. About 80 cents of every postal dollar is spent on salaries and benefits. The typical clerk-carrier is paid about $33,000 a year.

Under the old union contract, the quasi-government Postal Service pays 75 percent of its employee premiums. But the service's top officials, who are paid from $64,000 to $130,000 a year, pay nothing for their insurance.

The hearings are part of the wrap-up process to complete the current contract. The two issues not settled in an arbitration decision last June concerned transitional employees and health insurance premiums.

The arbitrator awarded postal workers a flat $351 payment, plus seven cost-of-living adjustments and four pay raises in a four-year period. The insurance issue will be decided next month based on data presented by unions and management. The American Postal Workers Union and National Association of Letter Carriers are representing most of the 600,000 unionized workers in the hearings.

Moe Biller, president of the Postal Workers Union, lashed out at the premium plan. "The same hypocrites who get free health insurance and want the workers to pay more . . . these very same honchos recently received fat pay raises ranging from 15 percent to 25 percent." Postal officials confirmed that 42 of the officials did get the raises.

RESTORING CREDIT AVAILABILITY

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 14, 1992

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, our economy is now suffering from two debilitating and related problems. We continue to suffer the effects of a very serious credit crunch which is denying finance to creditworthy borrowers. At the same time, we are seeing the vast accumulation of assets by the Government which continues to depreciate asset values and seriously depress our real estate market. This adversely affects even the healthiest thrifts and banks, further reducing their lending capacity.

For some time, I have been concerned that unreasonable demands we are placing on our financial institutions in regard to the buildup of capital are only exacerbating these problems—forcing the closure of weak but viable institutions and precluding any improvement in credit flows and in our economic performance.

If our economy is to turn around, we must restore the flow of funds to creditworthy borrowers. But it will be impossible to restore credit availability unless we restore common sense to banking regulation.

Our financial institutions can spend any given dollar either on building capital, or on lending. Badly needed lending is now being sacrificed as our financial institutions are being forced to focus exclusively on a rapid buildup of capital in a market that makes such rapid capital accumulation virtually impossible. A far more balanced approach is called for.

Richard Syron, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, recently voiced these same concerns in testimony before the Senate Banking Committee on February 3. While Mr. Syron focuses on the economic difficulties currently being experienced in New England, the restraint on credit that he cites and the causes he identifies are universally applicable. As President Syron noted:

Even if the outlook improves for the national economy, the low capital-to-asset ratios at New England's financial institutions are restraining economic prospects for the region. Our reserve bank research indicates that poorly capitalized institutions may not lend as economic activity picks up in the region. While firms with access to national credit markets or to banks outside the region are insulated from many of these problems, small and medium-sized businesses dependent on local lenders are likely to face continued restrained credit conditions * * *

The primary role of capital should be to act as a shock absorber, something to be drawn down in bad times and built up in good times. However, as a result of a variety of factors, the fundamental role of capital has been altered in the last few years. Banks whose capital has become depleted are expected to achieve higher capital ratios than banks that have not had losses * * * While this might seem prudent for each institution in isolation, when it is required for a large number of banks in a region at the same time, the economic impact is perverse * * *

* * * raising expected capital ratios for banks that are most vulnerable defies common sense. Substantially increasing the required capital ratio for viable banks that have just experienced large losses is equivalent to requiring the trailing team to go 115 rather than 100 yards for a touchdown * * *

We have adopted a panoply of capital targets for banks, targets that are not always conceptually consistent and in application may be causing unwanted constriction of credit flows * * *

* * * banks, which have experienced large but not fatal losses, must be given time to recover. They cannot be allowed to take additional large bets and banks supervisors must be satisfied with their management, but weak but stabilized banks should no longer be forced to shrink their institutions uneconomically * * *

* * * we must find ways during the contraction to reconcile our treatment of individual institutions with our overall economic goals. It is clear that what may be an appropriate regulatory approach for individual institutions may not be appropriate when considering the needs of the economy as a whole. I realize that some might mistake this for the dreaded work "forbearance," the uttering of which is equivalent to professional suicide for a regulator. However, it is not. It is good economic policy.

As President Syron emphasizes, what might be good policy in regard to a few problem financial institutions, is not necessarily good policy when our entire system is under siege. We have an enormous systemic problem that cannot be cured by inflexible regulation and myopic micromanagement.

The abrupt and inflexible application of tough new capital standards has contributed and continues to contribute greatly to the current credit crunch and to the depressed state of our economy. It is time we balance the legitimate goal of achieving new, tougher standards against other equally important policy objectives: revitalizing our economy and ensuring the flow of credit to worthy borrowers.

When Congress reconvenes next week, I will be introducing legislation which will permit regulators to grant weak but stable financial institutions some flexibility in achieving the necessary improvement in their capital ratios. I urge that my colleagues seriously consider Mr. Syron's views, and ask your cosponsorship of this important legislation.

A TRIBUTE TO HUD INSPECTOR GENERAL PAUL ADAMS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 14, 1992

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize and pay tribute to Paul Adams, a dedicated, conscientious, and outstanding public servant, who later this month will be retiring as inspector general for the Department of Housing and Urban Development. It was Inspector General Adams who first brought the HUD scandal to light.

An accountant, Mr. Adams began his career in the Federal Government in 1962 in the Inspector Division of a HUD-predecessor agency in Atlanta, GA. Through hard work, he was promoted through the ranks, becoming a supervisory investigator at HUD's national headquarters in Washington in 1969, a senior inspector in the Investigations Division in 1973, Assistant Inspector General for Investigations in 1977, and Deputy Inspector General in 1980. In 1985 Paul Adams was named by President Reagan to be the inspector general for HUD.

On April 26, 1989, Inspector General Adams issued a report criticizing apparent favoritism by HUD in awarding Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Program funds between 1984 and 1988. The inspector general's audit report, based on a year-long investigation, revealed that the process for awarding moderate rehabilitation funds was undocumented and ignored existing standards and regulations, and that developers were paying consultants substantial fees of up to $1,500 per unit to influence awards of mod rehab units.

The HUD Inspector General's report triggered a series of 27 hearings and a lengthy investigation by the Government Operations Subcommittee on Employment and Housing, which I chair. The subcommittee's investigation of what came to be commonly referred to as the "HUD Scandal" revealed widespread abuses, influence peddling, blatant favoritism, monumental waste and gross mismanagement at HUD during the administration of Secretary Samuel Pierce, Jr. This led to the appointment of an independent counsel to investigate whether any crimes were committed by Secretary Pierce and others.

Inspector General Adams deserves a lot of credit. He detected problems in the administration of the coinsurance program early on. An inspector general audit in November 1985 found inappropriate lender underwriting practices, inflated appraisals, overestimates if income and occupancy rate to be achieved. However, the inspector general's warnings were dismissed by HUD officials who believed that his judgments were unwarranted, premature, and exaggerated, in that it was a new program and there were no foreclosures. The coinsurance program, which gives private lenders extraordinary discretion in making their own appraisals and estimates of property value and servicing costs, gave rise to many loan defaults and in effect became HUD's mini S&L crisis, and is expected to cost the American taxpayer more than $1 billion.

The HUD scandal helped make Congress, the administration, and the public aware of the

important and critical work that inspectors general do in ferreting out waste, fraud, and abuse in Government. Soft-spoken and not flashy, Mr. Adams in effect put inspectors general on the map. Until the HUD scandal, when you mentioned "The Inspector General," most people thought you were referring to an old Danny Kaye movie.

Mr. Speaker, it is noteworthy that prior to May 1989, HUD Inspector General Adams testified before Congress on only one occasion—at an August 1988 hearing before my subcommittee on HUD spending $1 million to participate in an international trade show in Moscow. Since May 1989, he has testified before Congress more than 50 times.

One of the positive results of the HUD scandal has been better communication between congressional committees and inspectors general. Mr. Adams has set the standard for cooperation with Congress.

Mr. Speaker, the subcommittee staff and I have enjoyed working closely with Paul the past 3 years. We will miss him, and wish him and his lovely wife, Deanna, continued happiness and only the best.

RULE ON H.R. 4210, A BILL CONTAINING THE REVENUE PROPOSALS CONTAINED IN THE PRESIDENT'S FISCAL YEAR 1993 BUDGET

HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 14, 1992

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the rules of the Democratic caucus, I wish to serve notice to my colleagues that I have been instructed by the Committee on Ways and Means to seek less than an open rule for the consideration by the House of Representatives of H.R. 4210, a bill containing the revenue proposals contained in the President's fiscal year 1993 budget.

WHY WE NEED A COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH CARE PLAN

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 14, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I recently received letters from two Americans, which explain why we need comprehensive health care reform—and why the President's proposals are woefully inadequate.

From Fox River Grove, IL, a woman wrote:

(My insurance company) continues to raise their premiums for my major medical health policy. I have raised my deductible to the highest available. $2,500.00, and my premiums are back up to $410.00 per month.

I simply cannot afford the expense until I am covered for Medicare in 1.5 years. I shall have to drop the policy. * * *

Tax deductions and tax credits don't do much for that kind of policy, Mr. President.

A woman from central California wrote with an even more difficult problem, one that is totally unaddressed by the President's plan:

My adult son has a genetic immunity disorder, which is a full bloom "catch 22" regarding financial assistance. Our applications for S.S.I. and medi-cal have been denied. An appeal for medi-cal has also been denied.

The basis for denial is that he is not disabled. Apparently disability is the only category, given his status, that would qualify him for financial aid from either federal or state funds.

This immunity problem is called x-linked agammaglobulinemia, which is an inherited congenital defect, where the body does not manufacture any antibodies and leaves the person highly susceptible to numerous infections which are life threatening, per Dr. Dale Umetsu of Childrens Hospital at Stanford Medical Center.

He requires 40 grams of gammaglobulin intravenously every four weeks for the rest of his life, at an annual cost of $40,000.00, plus antibiotics and other prescription drugs which must be administered each time he has one or more of the recurring infections that are applicable to this disease.

The "catch 22" is this; without the medications Kevin would be seriously ill a good deal of the time and unable to work, therefore disabled. He would then qualify for assistance and treatment, which in turn, would healthwise enable him to work and therefore be disqualified for assistance. The denials for disability have been based on his health while he is receiving treatment.

He is 31 years old, single, primarily unemployed because of health problems before this treatment was started in 1990. He has always resided in our home. The medical treatment he requires is totally beyond our ability to pay based on our retirement income of $20,000.00 annually.

These kinds of health disasters could happen to any of us—and we need to remove the fear of medical disaster from the American people—and while we are at it, we need to ask why medical charges and prescription drug costs are so outrageously high.erican people—and while we are at it, we need to ask why medical charges and prescription drug costs are so outrageously high.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION PROVIDING EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS TO SEASONAL WORKERS

HON. RICHARD H. LEHMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 14, 1992

Mr. LEHMAN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise before my colleagues today to introduce legislation that will correct an inequity in the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 1991. Presently thousands of unemployed workers all over the country are unable to qualify for emergency Federal unemployment benefits even though they have exhausted their regular benefits. The Congress approved legislation—which was signed into law November 14, 1991—that stated that any worker who exhausted his or her regular benefits after March 1, 1991, was entitled to emergency Federal benefits. However, somewhere lost in the translation was the fact that workers needed to qualify under Federal eligibility requirements that were enacted under the Reagan administration.

So, Mr. Speaker, apparently it is not enough that a worker is unemployed and has exhausted his or her regular benefits, but they also must qualify under rigorous eligibility requirements that discriminate against them. The ones who are hurt most by this are the ones who can least afford to—lower-income seasonal workers. In my State of California, 29,000 workers who have run out of State benefits have applied for emergency Federal benefits only to be told that they do not qualify. They do not meet Federal eligibility requirements. Mr. Speaker, these people make less than $74 a week, they are seasonal agricultural or construction workers, and they do not qualify. We promised these people something back in November 1991 and we simply have not delivered.

Mr. Speaker, I received a letter from a constituent in my district, Mr. Gilbert Flores, who is a member of the Stockton International Longshoreman Union Local No. 6. Mr. Flores is a seasonal worker who has had a difficult time finding employment. He was entitled to 20 weeks of regular unemployment benefits which he depleted. Upon reading in a newspaper that the Congress had approved legislation for people who had run out of State benefits, he applied for emergency benefits only to find out that he was $60.32 short of qualifying for these benefits. Mr. Flores filed an appeal. After all, he had read that these benefits were available for people just like him. His appeal was denied. Mr. Flores wrote me a letter. He was confused and disillusioned. He wrote this letter not for himself, he said, but for the thousands of people just like him who are also suffering and do not understand what they need to do to qualify for emergency benefits. "How bad does it need to get for me," he asked.

Thousands of unemployed workers all over the United States are in the same position as Mr. Gilbert Flores. It is the result of a provision that was included in the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 1991 [EUCA] regarding Federal eligibility requirements. EUCA used the same eligibility requirements for emergency benefits as are used under the extended compensation program of the Federal-State Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970, as amended by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (Public Law 97–35, sec. 202(a)(5)). The requirements under section 202(a)(5) require that an EUCA claimant must have worked at least 20 weeks of full-time work or earned an equivalent amount of wages during the base period used to determine regular compensation eligibility and benefits. The law defines equivalent wages as either: First, base period earnings equal to 1½ times the wages earned in the highest quarter of the base period; or second, base period earnings equal to 40 times the claimant's weekly benefit amount.

In determining eligibility for the extended compensation program, most States must choose only one of three methods to apply to all cases. In California, the legislature chose the 40 times weekly benefit formula. This formula benefits a majority of the claimants who file for emergency benefits, however, it denies people who are seasonal and migrant workers. These worker's earnings are simply not high enough in the specified base period. They qualify for State benefits but they don't

qualify under EUCA for emergency Federal benefits. The poorest of the working poor do not qualify for emergency benefits.

Mr. Speaker, the legislation I am introducing today would do one very simply thing. It would replace the Federal eligibility formula with the State's regular eligibility formula. If an unemployed worker qualifies under the State's regular unemployment compensation program, then they, after exhausting their 26 weeks of benefits, would qualify for Federal emergency benefits. This is, I believe, the way it should be. It is tragic enough to be unemployed, to want to work and not be able to find anything, to want to support your family and put food on the table, and not be able to do so. The unemployed low-income workers in this country deserve something better, Mr. Speaker. I believe the legislation I have introduced today will enable these people to qualify for emergency Federal benefits and not have to lose their dignity in the process.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY STUDENTS RECOGNIZED

HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 14, 1992

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize a group of students at Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville [SIUE] for turning a school project into a humanitarian relief effort for poor Guatemalan children.

A group of students at SIUE learned of an effort by the Catholic Campus Ministry to provide shoes to children living in a Guatemalan barrio and decided to join in. Many of these poor children couldn't afford shoes and went barefoot in a village where raw sewage ran through the streets.

The public relations students decided that helping the children would be a valuable community service project and would also give them practical experience for future careers. The students were required to develop and implement a publicity campaign for an advanced public relations course.

The students spent months organizing community support, collecting the shoes and then spent many hours washing and untangling the shoes before shipping them off to Guatemala. They washed 900 pairs of shoes and raised $611. Their recruitment and fundraising included talks at elementary schools and walk-a-thons.

The valuable contribution made by these students should be recognized. They went above and beyond what was required of them for their class project and will help make life a little easier for some less fortunate children in an improverished country.

A DEVOTED PROFESSIONAL HARVEY GROTRIAN

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 14, 1992

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I would like to introduce to my colleagues a constituent of mine, Mr. Harvey Grotrian, the director of financial aid at the University of Michigan. In addition to his position at the University of Michigan, the National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators [NAFSAA], is fortunate to have him serve as their national chairman. Dedicated to helping students obtain funding for college, he provides hope and assistance to many who were experiencing difficulty in continuing their education because of lack of money. A caring and effective administrator, Mr. Grotrian has led his staff in finding new and more efficient ways to help the students who come into the office needing financial aid. Harv Grotrian has built on these reforms nationally by proposing to form a NAFSAA Task Force on Institutional Leadership. An article which recently appeared in Student Aid Transcript which details Mr. Grotrian's commitment to assisting students and his task force follows:

HARVEY GROTRIAN: DEVOTED TO THE PROFESSION

(By Madeleine McLean)

Harvey Grotrian was teaching sub-Sahara and Southeast Asian geography at Valparaiso University in Indiana when he began the search for "something a little bit different to do." That something turned out to be the Director of Financial Aid.

There were students who had trouble attending the university, those who were low-income and needed financial help. Harv was told. He was intrigued. He decided to walk from the classroom into the administration building and into the world of student aid. "It was a jargon unto itself," Harv admits. "EOG sounded like a Soviet satellite country." That was 1970. Harv is now the Director of Financial Aid at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor after a brief stint at Wayne State University in Detroit. He is also NASFAA's National Chairman for 1991-92.

Harv is looking forward to his year at the helm. Among his objectives you'll find fine-tuning NASFAA's member services through examining what members really think about the association. The recently completed Membership Survey will form the basis for this evaluation, but suggestions and comments are always welcome.

Harv's devotion to the profession is obvious. He really believes in what he and his colleagues do. Perhaps this is why people who, like Harv, seem to suddenly slip into student aid stay in the field. "The blend of duties associated with the work keeps it fresh," he says. Being able to intervene in a student's life to make a difference and having the opportunity to work in an educational setting are other reasons for staying. "I find that those with the greatest appreciation for what they do are very committed. They also recognize the uniqueness of individual student situations and they have a love of service."

Harv likes being at Michigan because of the philosophy there. He explains that there is a very strong commitment to keep the doors of Michigan open to all students who are qualified academically regardless of their financial situation. The university, in turn, is determined to maintain its strong academic programs. Also, the university, like other public schools in Michigan, enjoys a high degree of autonomy under the state constitution. And the spirit of sports on the Ann Arbor Campus certainly helps.

Student aid professionals are seen in many different ways, Harv believes. "We are seen by some as important catalysts for social change, by others as bureaucratic, and we are frequently accused of speaking a strange language that few can understand. Seldom are we seen as revenue producing." Interpreting our role is a challenge that we must face, says Harv.

"That's part of the reason why I've proposed a NASFAA Task Force on Institutional Leadership," he says. To serve on the Task Force, Harv would like to invite institution presidents and representatives from the student affairs, academic affairs, development, and fiscal offices, as well as other campus areas, to join with financial aid professionals.

The goal of the Task Force would be to produce a guide on how student aid and other administrators can work together more effectively to improve student access and retention, and program administration.

Harv sees an acute need for more money for students and the absence of a clear understanding of the role and responsibilities of the financial aid office on many campuses. Funding battles are constant, with financial support crucial to the success of every financial aid office. But improving understanding of the student aid process and the aid office's role is something to which many can and should contribute. Harv hopes that the Task Force can offer a blueprint for doing just that.

He admits that such mutual understanding and cooperation are critical to the image of the financial aid operations. "We are frequently hard to understand," he says, "and it doesn't take much to feed that image." He believes that, unfortunately, there are seldom short answers in dealing with students. "If an advisor can't answer a question, sometimes the entire office is considered aloof and uncaring."

At the University of Michigan, front-office staffers also process aid applications. This has helped the office's efforts to provide high-quality service to all who visit or call. Since most questions can often be answered by one person, this helps to leave students and their families with a sense of confidence.

Besides making sure that your front-line people are well-informed and have easy access to student records, another way to improve the image of financial aid is to monitor your procedures to make sure that they are simple and easily understood. "Many years ago we eliminated our Application our Financial Aid for incoming students. It is folded into our Admissions Application. Just this simple step eliminated 7,000 to 8,000 pieces of paper each year."

Harv also believes in the value of surveys. "You must do periodic assessments of your services to help you look at yourself. Such service assessments give you vitally important information to share with others who may have too narrow a view of your operations," he says. Also, efficiency of service is vital.

On a trial basis last year, his office eliminated the need for students to make appointments with counselors. All students are seen on a walk-in basis. So far the "experiment" has worked exceedingly well. As a result, students have their questions answered more quickly which, with a staff of 67 and up to 30 part-timers, is no easy task. The student aid office assists around 12,000 students each year from 15 different schools at the university.

There are always challenges in student aid, Harv feels. And someday he'll face the new challenge of being the parent of a college student. Will 11-year-old Jonathan follow his father's footsteps to Valparaiso University

or will he be too immersed in University of Michigan, M Go Blue, lore to leave Ann Arbor? Harv and his wife Paulette say it's still too early to tell.

"The family was at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill several years ago," Harv relates, "and Jonathan drank out of the well there. Legend has it he will return." so much for predicting the future.

WHAT IS AN AMERICAN PRODUCT?

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 14, 1992

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, we've all heard about the buy American movement. This consumer campaign, however, is very difficult to comprehend. As the Wall Street Journal recently wrote, "Buy[ing] American is easier said than done."

As the media has extensively reported, the complexity of the auto industry makes it very difficult to precisely define what's an American car. Should a Ford Escort assembled in Mexico, or a Honda Accord coupe assembled by workers in the United States be considered American? Because of this confusion, I am very sorry to say that buying a purely American product is like "looking for a needle in a haystack."

For this reason, Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation requiring American and foreign automobile manufacturers to label cars as to the final place of assembly and the percentage value of the vehicle. The extension of content labeling to nonedible products is certainly reasonable.

Mr. Speaker, consumers have the right to know what an American product is.

STATEMENT BY CHARLES J. HAUGHEY

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 14, 1992

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, as cochairman of Friends of Ireland in the House of Representatives, I'd like to bring to the attention of our colleagues remarks made by Mr. Charles J. Haughey, former Irish Prime Minister. Mr. Haughey spoke of the recent violence in Northern Ireland and its meaning in the context of 20 years of killings resulting in almost 3,000 dead.

At this point I wish to enclose in the RECORD a statement by Mr. Charles J. Haughey, Taoiseach in Dail Eireann on February 6, 1992, on the recent atrocities in Northern Ireland.

STATEMENT BY MR. CHARLES J. HAUGHEY, TAOISEACH IN DAIL EIREANN ON FEBRUARY 6, 1992 ON THE RECENT ATROCITIES IN NORTHERN IRELAND

I can readily understand the wish of this House to express its views on the present dreadful situation that is developing in the North of Ireland. It is only natural that we would wish to place on record at least our total condemnation of these latest atrocities. Our hearts go out to the people of Northern Ireland. They deserve a lot better. To all the people of Northern Ireland let me say they have our deepest sympathy and understanding at this state of affairs that prevails throughout the Six County area.

We have all now become hardened to the statistics, but perhaps it is no harm to mention them again in their entirety. Over the past twenty years, almost 3,000 people have died. What we would like to do, apart from expressing our sympathy to all those who have been affected in one way or another by this appalling violence, is to appeal for an end to it all. It is quite clear to everybody that it has now assumed a self-feeding spiralling dimension and nobody can now attempt to forecast where it will end. We can only hope there are enough people of goodwill who have enough influence to try to ensure that some sanity will be restored to that demented part of our country.

I think we must also say—although this is no time for recriminations by anyone in this House—that we expect the British Authorities to take every possible measure open to them and to take all the steps available to them within the law to bring this period of horror to an end and to protect the lives and welfare of people on all sides of the community in Northern Ireland.

Words are lightly spoken and we must be very careful not to say anything here that would in any way exacerbate or inflame the situation. Nevertheless, we all wish to send our message of deepest sympathy to all the people in Northern Ireland and to express a hope that the agony to which they are now and have been for the past twenty years subjected will sooner rather than later be brought to an end.

SECRETLY TAPED TELEPHONE CONVERSATION OF YASSER ARAFAT REVEALS TRUE NATURE OF PLO LEADER—CONVERSATION OOZES ANTI-SEMITISM AND FRANCO-PHOBIA

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 14, 1992

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, just 2 days ago, the CNN television network broadcast an incredible telephone conversation between PLO leader Yasser Arafat and the PLO's representative in Paris. That conversation, recorded by a Western law enforcement agency and obtained by CNN, raises the most serious questions about the nature of the PLO leader and brings into serious doubt the potential for negotiations with Palestinian representatives who are operating under the direction of the PLO and its leader.

As my colleagues in the Congress are aware, George Habash, a key member of the PLO's leadership in Tunis, was admitted to France on January 29 for medical tests. Habash has been accused by our own Government as well as other Western governments of involvement in numerous terrorist attacks over the past two decades. The massacre at Lod Airport in 1972, the hijacking of an Air France plane in 1976, and an attack on a bus in Israel just last year that left two people dead are only the better known terrorist acts with which he has been linked. These, I should add, are hardly minor incidents. Unfortunately, this is not the first time that he and other PLO terrorist leaders have quietly been admitted to France for medical or other reasons.

Shortly after Habash arrived in Paris, a French television station broadcast footage of Habash's arrival, which provoked a justified outburst of public outrage. Six senior French Government officials who were held accountable for Habash's entry into France lost their positions over the incident.

Publicly the PLO took a low profile during the controversy. Privately, however, Yasser Arafat was absolutely furious over the Habash affair, as was evident in the telephone conversation that was secretly recorded. The conversation took place just 2 weeks ago on January 30—when Habash had been in France for only 1 day. Arafat spoke with Ibrahim Al-Souss, the PLO's representative in France.

Arafat was obviously furious about the mounting criticism of Habash's presence in France. He instructed the PLO representative in Paris to protest to the French Foreign Ministry:

ARAFAT. You officially inform the Foreign Ministry—what has just happened is shameful. And you know about the Lockerbie matter. It is very shameful what has happened. . . . Today, officially, you make a formal announcement to the Foreign Ministry: "Thank you very much! Thank you very much."

Al-Souss protested to Arafat that the furor over Habash's presence in Paris was not the fault of the Socialist government of France:

AL-SOUSS. The government has nothing to do with this matter at all. It is the opposition and the Jews. The Jews, they are at work.

This comment apparently enraged Arafat, who then launched a vitriolic anti-Semitic harangue:

ARAFAT. The Jews at work! Damn their fathers! Dogs! Filthy! Dirt! All this for one sick man. I took care and treated their ill and sick [POW's]. But, the trash is always trash. . . . Al-Souss, you inform the [French] Government that I have sent a communique that I have taken full responsibility for sending him over. . . . We are not going to allow this degradation. . . . And thanks to France. Thanks to French progressiveness and thanks to French civilization. And thanks to the rotten Jews with whom we will settle accounts in the future.

As Al-Souss continued to stress that the problem was with the French political right and not the French Government, Arafat then launched into a vitriolic attack on the French.

ARAFAT. Who are those opposing this? What rotten person is opposing this?

AL-SOUSS. The Right, the whole Right, all of them. . . . Le Pen and Chirac the Right. All of them. Especially the Jews, and the Jews exposed this matter, but this was to be expected.

ARAFAT. You officially inform them [the Foreign Ministry]. . . . We do not need their medical treatment! And we do not need their low civilization, their arrogant civilization, and their dirty civilization.

The PLO leader then concluded his invective-filled harangue with a delightfully ironic comment:

And there you have it. I am speaking to you on a bugged telephone, and let them re-

lease it on the television. Thank you, brother.

Mr. Speaker, this disgusting conversation, unfortunately, has implications that are very serious for our Nation's foreign policy, for the President's and the Secretary of State's efforts to reach peace in the Middle East through the negotiations that began in Madrid 4 months ago. This same Yasser Arafat—the man who uttered these vicious, intemperate, racist outbursts—is giving instructions to the Palestinian participants in the Middle East negotiations. This same man is the final authority behind the Palestinian negotiators.

Hanan Ashrawi, spokesperson of the Palestinian delegates participating in the peace negotiations, made clear that it is Arafat who is in charge. In an appearance on CNN's "Evans and Novak"—November 23, 1991—she was asked if Arafat was the "ultimate decisionmaker for the Palestinian delegation." Ms. Ashrawi responded:

He is the president of the Palestinian state and the chairman of the PLO. . . . There is a decisionmaking body, which is the Executive Committee, and President Arafat is the head of that Executive Committee.

In an interview on NBC's "Today"—October 30, 1991—Ms. Ashrawi responded to a query about the PLO role in the peace talks by noting "any decisions, any agreements, cannot have legitimacy without the overall agreement and endorsement of the leadership."

Mr. Speaker, I am appalled by what this telephone conversation tells us about Yasser Arafat, the man who is directing the Palestinian representatives participating in the Middle East peace talks. Is this a man who can be trusted to make peace with Israel? Is this a man who can be trusted to enter into goodfaith negotiations? Is this a man who can be believed when he says the PLO will accept Israel's right to exist?

Mr. Speaker, I include the text of the telephone conversation I have referred to in the RECORD so that my colleagues can consider this appalling dialog in its entirety.

CNN ENGLISH TRANSCRIPT OF YASSER ARAFAT TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

Conversation between Yasser Arafat and Ibrahim Al-Souss (PLO Envoy to France) on January 30, 1992. Arafat is in his office in Tunis. Al-Souss is in his Paris office. Obtained by CNN Special Assignment.

ARAFAT'S ASSISTANT. Is Al-Souss there with you?

WOMAN AT AL-SOUSS RESIDENCE. Yes, just a minute, Susu. How are you?

ASSISTANT. Alright. Did you hear about our friend at the Red Cross? Poor thing.

WOMAN. Too bad what they did to her.

ASSISTANT. They are going to fire her. They are going to fire her tomorrow. Just hold on for a second—(Chimes sound on the telephone. Talking in background.)

ASSISTANT. Al Souss?

AL-SOUSS. Yes, how are you Susu (phonetic)?

ASSISTANT. Hi. How are you? I'm transferring you to brother Abu Ammar. Just a second. I want to listen to Bruguiere. They say he's going on the news. [Note: Bruguiere is the French anti-terrorism judge who sought to question Habash while he was in France.]

AL-SOUSS. We'll listen to it—no problem. We'll send it. We'll send it.

ASSISTANT. No. (unintelligible).

AL-SOUSS. Let me speak to him.

ASSISTANT. Here he is. Go ahead.

ARAFAT. Yes, Al-Souss.

AL-SOUSS. Hello, Abu Ammar. Did you receive my fax that I sent to you?

ARAFAT. No. In the name of God.

AL-SOUSS. I sent it to you, at 4 o'clock. Faxing full and complete details.

ARAFAT. For what?

AL-SOUSS. It has all the details, and it is reassuring.

ARAFAT. We do not need any details. We did not send him without authorization.

AL-SOUSS. The fax. The fax is very reassuring. I write to you about . . .

ARAFAT. You officially inform the Foreign Ministry.

AL-SOUSS. Yes.

ARAFAT. What has just happened is shameful. And you know about the Lockerbie matter. It is very shameful what has happened. I need not talk about this matter any further.

AL-SOUSS. We are not in disagreement . . .

ARAFAT. There you have it, if you please. I will send over a plane and take him back to the place he came from.

AL-SOUSS. They . . .

ARAFAT. Today, officially, you make a formal announcement to the Foreign Ministry: Thank you very much! Thank you very much!

AL-SOUSS. The government has nothing to do with this.

ARAFAT. You tell them, thank you very much. And return him back!

AL-SOUSS. Abu Ammar, the government, the government has nothing to do with this matter at all. It is the opposition and the Jews. The Jews, they are at work.

ARAFAT. The Jews at work! Damn their fathers! Dogs! Filthy! Dirt! All this for one sick man. I took care and treated their ill and sick (POW's). But, the trash is always trash.

AL-SOUSS. That's right. . . .

ARAFAT. Just as I am telling you, Al-Souss; you inform the government that I have sent a communique that I have taken full responsibility for sending him over.

AL-SOUSS. I know, I know. . . .

ARAFAT. There you have it. Please send back our leader. He is a leader of the Palestinian people. We are not going to allow this degradation.

AL-SOUSS. Of course.

ARAFAT. And thanks to France. Thanks to French progressiveness and thanks to the French civilization. And thanks to rotten Jews with whom we will settle accounts in the future.

AL-SOUSS. O.K., O.K., Let me tell you . . .

ARAFAT. Just as I am telling you. Thanks to the rotton Jews with whom we will settle accounts in the future.

AL-SOUSS. O.K., O.K. Yes, I will tell . . .

ARAFAT. You inform the Foreign Ministry. Do they have manners? Is this called manners? This is a sick person.

AL-SOUSS. But the government has nothing to do with this matter. It is the opposition . . .

ARAFAT. What opposition? Who are those opposing this? What rotten person is opposing this?

AL-SOUSS. The Right, the whole Right, all of them. . . .

ARAFAT. Len Pen? Le Pen? Le Pen . . . He was with the Iraquis . . .

AL-SOUSS. It is the Right. All of them. Len Pen and Chirac—the Right. All of them. Especially the Jews, and the Jews exposed this matter, but this was to be expected.

ARAFAT. For what? Just for a sick man. Just a sick man!

AL-SOUSS. The media campaign, by the Jews. . . .

ARAFAT. For what? A sick man?

AL-SOUSS. Even for a sick man—Israel chases us everywhere.

ARAFAT. For a sick man? Did we send him to have fun on the Champs Elysee? We sent him to the Red Cross.

AL-SOUSS. O.K. I will inform them. But the subject is . . .

ARAFAT. You officially inform them. They should accept responsibility for him. And please send us back our man. We do not need their medical treatment! And we do not need their low civilization, their arrogant civilization, and their dirty civilization! And there you have it. I am speaking on a bugged telephone, and let them release it on the television. Thank you, brother.

AL-SOUSS. O.K.

Click.

H.R. 939—A BILL TO PROVIDE ELIGIBILITY TO MEMBERS OF THE SELECTED RESERVE FOR THE VETERANS HOME LOAN PROGRAM

HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 14, 1992

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the rules of the Democratic caucus, I wish to serve notice to my colleagues that I have been instructed by the Committee on Ways and Means to seek less than an open rule for the consideration by the House of Representatives of H.R. 939, a bill to provide eligibility to members of the Selected Reserve for the Veterans Home Loan Program, as amended.

DATES SIGNIFICANT IN DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN POLICY

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 14, 1992

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, through Public Law 102–188—Senate Joint Resolution 217, House Joint Resolution 342—Congress and the President designated 1992 as the Year of the American Indian. This law pays tribute to the people who first inhabited the land now known as the continental United States. Although only symbolic, this gesture is important because it shows there is sympathy in the eyes of a majority of both Houses of the Congress for those Indian issues which we, as a Congress, have been struggling with for over 200 years. In support of the Year of the American Indian, and as part of my ongoing series this year, I am providing today for the consideration of my colleagues a partial history of Indian policy. This list was taken from a U.S. Department of the Interior publication "A History of Indian Policy." Submitted today are dates of significant development in Indian policy covering the years from 1000 A.D. through 1799.

DATES SIGNIFICANT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN POLICY [1000–1970]

1000 to 1006: Contacts between Native Americans and the Vikings.

1492: Contact between Native Americans and the Spanish resulting in first permanent settlement by Europeans.

1497 to 1606: Contacts between Native Americans and the English.

1524 to 1607: Contacts between Native Americans and the French.

1537: Pope Paul III by the Bull Sublimis Deus supports the doctrine promoted by Bartolome de las Casas and Francisco de Vitoria that Indians are "truly men" with the right to enjoy liberty and possess property.

1598: Establishment of Spanish settlement in New Mexico.

1602 to 1612: Contacts between Native Americans and the Dutch.

1607: First permanent English colony established at Jamestown.

1608: First permanent French colony established at Quebec.

1626: Dutch purchase Manhattan Island from the Indians and found New Amsterdam.

1633: Land allotted to Indians by General Court of Massachusetts Colony (establishes precedent that Colonial or Central rather than Local government is to deal with Indians).

1643 to 1684: New England Confederation attempts to provide mutual defense against Indians, Dutch, French, etc.

1664: The English inherit the Dutch holdings and their trade with the Indians.

1675 to 1676: King Philip's War results in an end of organized resistance to the colonies by tribes of southern New England.

1680: In a revolt led by the Pueblo Indians the Spanish were driven from New Mexico until the reconquest began in 1692.

1680's: In precedents set by men such as William Penn the idea is presented that Indian land should be acquired by purchase.

1680's: The French under LaSalle open the Mississippi region, expand their trade with Indians, and gradually settle this heartland of America.

1689 to 1763: In a series of wars stemming from English, French, and Spanish rivalry in both Europe and America, Indian tribes are allied with each of the three powers and against one another in the American theater.

1750's: French establish a string of forts in the Ohio country to consolidate their holdings and strengthen their ties with Indian allies. The English retaliate by establishing their own forts and improving relations with Indian friends.

1754: At the Albany Congress the English discuss ways of pacifying Indian leaders, and of achieving a unified Indian policy.

1755 to 1756: British government appoints superintendents of Indian Affairs for the northern and southern departments to centralize control of relations with Indians in the hands of representatives of the Crown.

1763: The English inherit French territory in Canada and East of the Mississippi River, as well as their contacts with Indian tribes in that area.

1763: Pontiac's Rebellion—an attempt by former Indian allies of the French to reclaim frontier posts held by the English.

1763: Proclamation of King George III attempting to keep settlers east of the Appalachian Divide, and establishing an "Indian country" or "reserved lands" not available for purchase from the Indians.

1764: Plan of the British Government, although not adopted, further centralizes control of Indian affairs in actual practice to superintendents appointed by the Crown and not responsible to the Colonial Government.

1775: Continental Congress assumes control of Indian Affairs and names commissioners for the northern, middle, and southern departments.

1775: Negotiations between Indian commissioners and Six Nations.

1775 to 1783: Revolutionary Government guides Indian policy and seeks continued support of Indian allies.

1778: New Government signs a treaty with the Delaware Indians.

1781 to 1789: Under the Articles of Confederation it was accepted in principle that the central government should regulate Indian affairs and manage Indian trade.

1783: Settlement on and attempts to secure title to Indian lands forbidden except under the direction and with the authority of the Congress.

1786: Secretary of War made responsible for Indian Affairs by an Ordinance of August 7th.

1786 to 1789: A series of treaties establishes a policy of acquiring Indian lands by purchase rather than by right of conquest.

1787: Northwest Ordinance of July 13, 1787: "The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians, . . ." etc.

1789: Under the new Constitution, Article I, section 8, clause 3, the Congress was given the specific authority "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes."

1789: Under the Constitution the Congress continues the use of the Secretary of War to manage Indian affairs.

1789: In four statutes the Congress established Federal authority to make war (or presumably peace), to govern territories, to make treaties, and to spend money in dealing with Indians.

1789: Treaty refers to education for Oneida, Tuscarora, and Stockbridge Indians.

1796 to 1822: Indian trading houses established, operated, and maintained by the Government under the factory system.

INTRODUCTION OF THE TRIDENT II (D-5) MISSILE PRODUCTION TERMINATION ACT

HON. TIMOTHY J. PENNY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 14, 1992

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Trident II (D-5) Missile Production Termination Act. This legislation would end authorization of funding for the D-5 missile after fiscal year 1992. There are several reasons why I believe that it is necessary to take this action at this time.

First, the purpose of the D-5 missile was to provide the U.S. Navy a hard target kill system which could cover the entire spectrum of Soviet targets such as hardened Soviet ICBM silos and underground command bunkers. With the decline of the Soviet threat and with the recent Yeltsin proposal to reduce nuclear weapons—beyond START—it is time for the United States to rethink its strategic nuclear weapons priorities.

Second, even if we discontinue production of the D-5 after fiscal year 1992, the United States will still retain an important technological advantage over the new Commonwealth of Independent States in its submarine-launched ballistic missile force. We would still have 275 D-5 missiles. Even before the breakup, the Soviet military was never able to develop a submarine-launched ballistic missile with the hard-target-kill capability of a Trident II (D-5) missile. Certainly, the new states will not be able to modernize their military forces for some time.

Third, the much touted hard-target-kill capability of the D-5 missile was dependent on production of the high yield W-88 warhead. Safety problems at the Rocky Flats nuclear plant in Colorado where nuclear triggers are produced and the collapse of the Soviet Union recently led the Bush administration to cancel production of the W-88 warhead.

Fourth, without the W-88 warhead, the D-5 missile is almost identical to the Trident I (C-4) missile. Since the United States plans to retire its 12 Poseidon submarines—with 192 C-4 missiles—these C-4 missiles could be redeployed on the new Trident submarines. We already have 192 C-4 missiles on 8 Trident submarines in the Pacific Ocean.

Finally, and probably most important, we simply cannot afford to continue production of the D-5 missile. A GAO report, November 1988, estimated that the total lifetime cost of the Trident II (D-5) missile system would be $99.3 billion. According to other sources, the total savings gained from canceling production of the D-5 missile after fiscal year 1992 would be between $17 billion and $21 billion. While I cannot ignore the cost in jobs that this legislation would cause, I do believe that these savings are significant. Clearly, the United States will also need to address the issue of economic conversion assistance, additional unemployment benefits, and job retraining programs for individuals and communities affected by defense budget cuts.

We have entered an era in this Nation where one of the single greatest threats to our national security is our burgeoning Federal debt. This year alone, we expect to run a $400 billion deficit. It is time to establish clear Federal priorities and to face our greatest challenges and threats head on.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this legislation.

SUPPORT FOR BISHOP LASZLO TOKES, CHAMPION OF ROMANIAN FREEDOM

HON. RAYMOND J. McGRATH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 14, 1992

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Speaker, in December 1989, the world watched as the Communist stronghold in Romania fell to pieces. The people of Romania challenged the despotic, strongarm tactics of the Ceauesescu regime and were victorious. One of the leaders of this uprising of democracy was Bishop Laszlo Tokes. Bishop Tokes inspired the people to rise up to fight the oppression of the evil Ceauesescu. The bishop, a man of Hungarian ethnicity, has also been a champion of reconciliation between the Romanian and Hungarian peoples throughout Transylvania.

Today, many months after the successful uprising, ultranationalist feelings have erupted in Romania. Bishop Laszlo Tokes, beloved by many as a freedom fighter, now has a price

on his head. A few radical Romanians from five different counties in Transylvania have vented their prejudicial feelings on the bishop, calling for his death. These representatives, as they call themselves, have offered an award of $150,000 for the bishop's life.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the administration to strongly condemn the actions of these adversaries of democracy. President Iliescu must extend government protection to Bishop Laszlo Tokes, and undertake an investigation into these extremist activities. Romania has been given a golden opportunity to create true democratic reform. However, those radical individuals who seek to destroy the bishop because of his ethnicity should be punished. Right to a fair trial must be offered to all. This death sentence is far from a fair trial. It is anarchic terrorism, the antithesis to democracy. Romania must create conditions of stability in order to keep favor with the United States.

IN HONOR OF THE MEMORY OF HOBOKEN POLICE CHIEF GEORGE W. CRIMMINS

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 14, 1992

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my distinguished colleagues to join me today in saluting the memory of the late George W. Crimmins, who served for 20 years as chief of police for the city of Hoboken, NJ.

As a police officer, George Crimmins was a street cop who knew and loved his city. As chief, he was an administrator with vision who strived to improve the police department. As a husband and father, he was a devoted family man.

In all, Chief Crimmins was a man of honor, integrity, and vision. His life was dedicated to his family and to the public good.

In November 1991, Hoboken and the Crimmins family suffered a terrible loss when Chief Crimmins passed away. A favorite son of the city and a friend to many, Chief Crimmins has been sorely missed.

This Sunday, the Hoboken St. Patrick's Day Parade Committee will pay special tribute to Chief Crimmins at its annual party. This honor is fitting, as the Hoboken St. Patrick's Day parade held a special place in Chief Crimmins' heart.

In 1986, Chief Crimmins was named the first grand marshal of the Hoboken St. Patrick's Day parade. For an Irishman who took such pride in his heritage and the city in which he served, Chief Crimmins felt this was one of the greatest honors he could receive.

Edward Cunning, Jr., parade chairman and a police officer who served under Crimmins in the department, said Chief Crimmins was the natural choice for the first grand marshal.

"The chief was a leader in the city and the Irish-American community," Cunning said. "He gave his all for the city, and so it was only fitting that we gave something back to him."

"We wanted to recognize the chief's achievements and salute his family at this party, because it will be the first year that we celebrate the parade without him," Cunning said. "All of us will miss his friendship and warmth."

At the party, the parade committee will honor Chief Crimmins' wife, Phyllis; his two sons George and Joseph; and his three daughters, Phyllis Healy, Rosann, and Madeleine Halter. Chief Crimmins was also survived by three brothers, Thomas, John, and Walter; two sisters, Veronica Kiely and Loretta Kuchar and six grandchildren.

In addition to the parade, Chief Crimmins was also active in other areas, many of which stemmed from his dedication to the police department. He was a member of the police honor legion, a gold card member of the Hoboken Patrolman's Benevolent Association, past president of the Hudson County Chiefs of Police Association and the Mohr Christy VFW.

Chief Crimmins' love of the police department started when he was first appointed to the Hoboken force in December 1945. Born in 1923 to police officer Joseph "Smoky Joe" Crimmins and Loretta Crimmins, he graduated A.J. Demarest High School and served as a machinist mate in the U.S. Navy during World War II before becoming a cop.

A determined young man who continually sought to improve his education, Chief Crimmins rose quickly through the ranks, gaining his first promotion, to sergeant, in 1952. He became a lieutenant in 1959 and was made captain in 1961.

On January 7, 1970, George Crimmins was tapped to become chief, succeeding Chief Ambros Ryan. Chief Crimmins held this position for 20 years, retiring in 1990.

Under his administration, Chief Crimmins established the department's community relations unit and put officers back on foot patrols throughout the city. He stressed the importance of education for his officers and looked to modernize the police department. The officers who served under Chief Crimmins respected and admired him for his fairness and dedication.

Chief Crimmins was a cop's cop, who stood by the officers who served him and sought to protect the city that was his home.

Chief Crimmins exemplified the best qualities of police officers throughout our Nation, who each day place their lives on the line to make our streets and neighborhoods safe for all of us.

His work ethic, civic pride, and family values can serve as an inspiration to all Americans.

So, Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my distinguished colleagues to join me in offering our most heartfelt condolences to Chief Crimmins' family and in thanking the chief for his service to his city and his Nation.