

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE GROWING EPIDEMIC OF STD'S

HON. JAMES A. McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, during the past 10 years, in the United States and throughout the world, we have witnessed the devastation of millions of lives from AIDS. In investigating this epidemic in many nations, I am constantly reminded of its enormity, its destructive potential, and our tragic delay in responding to it.

I have also found that countries with high rates of HIV infection experience high rates of other sexually transmitted diseases [STD's] as well. We are only beginning to understand this relationship. We have learned, for example, that the presence of certain sexually transmitted diseases can greatly increase the risk of HIV transmission. We also know that focused strategies to reduce the incidence of the other STD's may reduce the rate of sexually acquired HIV infection, especially in heterosexual men and women.

STD's are a neglected but serious public health problem in the United States. STD's contribute to excessive morbidity, death, and health care costs among adolescents, young adults, and newborns. In 1989, the Centers for Disease Control estimated that 13 million people in the United States were newly infected with one or more symptomatic STD's. Since many cases are asymptomatic and therefore go undetected and untreated, 13 million is a low estimate for the true number of cases. Adolescent and young adult populations are particularly at risk of infection, with two-thirds of newly acquired cases occurring among people under 25.

In women, these diseases have serious debilitating and even fatal consequences. They are associated with cervical cancer, life-threatening ectopic pregnancy, infertility, and chronic pelvic inflammatory disease, as well as HIV transmission. Routine screening and treatment for STD's such as syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia, particularly in the absence of symptoms, can help control the spread of these diseases, reduce morbidity and mortality from them, and reduce the potential for HIV transmission in populations at risk.

I want to share with my colleagues a recent article in the Washington Post, which outlines the devastating spread of STD's throughout the world and its health consequences for millions of women. I urge my colleagues to support efforts to strengthen education, prevention, and treatment strategies to combat this growing epidemic.

[From the Washington Post, June 7, 1992]

BEYOND AIDS: THE WORLDWIDE PLAGUE OF SEXUAL DISEASES

(By Jodi L. Jacobson)

A silent scourge is taking a devastating toll among women and children throughout

the world. It causes far more death and illness in women than does AIDS in men, women and children combined. It can lead to cervical cancer, inflammation of the uterus, ectopic pregnancy and other life-threatening conditions. It accounts for a large share of preventable infant deaths and disability. It destroys families, reduces individual economic productivity, hampers efforts to slow population growth and burdens already poor health care systems. And worse yet, it facilitates transmission of the AIDS virus—which is spreading even faster than thought, according to newly released data.

This "other epidemic" is no mysterious new menace but rather a group of well-known sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) that includes chancroid, chlamydia, gonorrhea, herpes, human papillomavirus and syphilis. All of them can be prevented or treated and, unlike AIDS (an STD itself), most can be cured. Through better family planning programs, increased accessibility of testing and treatment, and—most important—improvements in the status of women, the spread of such infections could be curtailed sharply. But for want of such initiatives, these "other" STDs continue to spread unchecked and relatively unnoticed throughout the world.

While infection rates of most STDs appear to be the same in males and females, "women and infants bear the major burden of complications and serious [consequences]," warn A. De Schryver and Andre Meheus of the World Health Organization (WHO). Typically, infections in men cause mild to severe genital or urinary tract problems; in rare cases they cause sterility and death. For women it's a different story. STDs and other "reproductive tract infections," a broader grouping to which STDs belong, cause at least 750,000 deaths and 75 million illnesses among women each year worldwide. Indications are the number of these deaths will more than double by 2000. Death rates are rising fastest in Africa, followed by Asia, and then Latin America.

Cervical cancer caused by sexually transmitted human papillomavirus now accounts for nearly half of these losses. About 450,000 cases of potentially fatal reproductive-tract cancers are diagnosed annually. Of these, an estimated 354,000 occur in Third World women, virtually all of them die because they lack access to relatively simple early-treatment measures. Complications of other infections also are running rampant.

Worldwide, about 250 million new infections, reinfections and multi-infections—including chlamydia, gonorrhea and the human papillomavirus—are sexually transmitted each year. These STDs outrank AIDS in both the numbers of people infected and the annual increase in new cases. Chlamydia and the human papillomavirus, for example, account for 50 million and 30 million new cases per year respectively. HIV, the AIDS virus, infected 1 million people worldwide between April and December 1991, according to the WHO, and will infect 38 million to 120 million by the end of the decade, according to a study by the Global AIDS coalition released last week.

Numerous studies confirm that STDs and other reproductive tract infections are epi-

demically in many developing countries. A study of 650 rural women in the Indian state of Maharashtra revealed that 92 percent of them had at least one gynecological or sexual disease, with the average an astonishing 3.6 per woman. Fewer than 8 percent of the women had ever undergone a gynecological examination. A study in two rural Egyptian villages found that half of 509 non-pregnant women aged 20 to 60 had infections. Twenty-two percent of 3,000 women canvassed in Bangladesh reported symptoms of reproductive tract infections. The actual number infected but not reporting symptoms was believed to be twice as high.

Behavioral patterns are key to the spread of STDs. Some patterns are perpetuated by dangerous myths regarding health practices. Throughout sub-Saharan Africa, for example, traditional healers promote the idea that men infected with STDs should have sex with virgins to cure themselves, a belief contributing to the uncontrolled spread of these diseases now evident among adolescent girls in that region.

Others are the product of social expectation. In many countries, assessments of sexual behavior show that men tend to have a larger number of sexual partners than women. High rates of premarital sex often result from the belief that males should be sexually experienced from an early age. In Guatemala and Ecuador, for example, the transition to "manhood" supposedly requires a young male to have his first intercourse with a prostitute. In part of sub-Saharan Africa, STDs are regarded simply as proof of male sexual potency.

Elsewhere, social or religious taboos against intercourse between husband and wife under various circumstances—including the perceived need in some cultures for women to abstain from sexual relations while menstruating or breast-feeding—may encourage men to seek extramarital partners.

Vast economic changes occurring throughout the world reinforce these patterns. Deepening poverty among women is contributing to a documented rise in prostitution in cities from Russia to Zimbabwe. So too does rapid urbanization, say World Bank researcher Mead Over and the World Health Organization's Peter Piot. In this complicated scenario, economic development enriches urban areas at the expense of rural ones, which leads to migration by farm workers in search of jobs in the city. Especially in Africa, and to a large extent in Asia, most migrants to cities have been male, and they tend to return home infrequently—satisfying sexual needs in the meantime with a second wife, a girlfriend or prostitutes. A vicious cycle arises when migrants do return home: The husband transmits an STD to his wife, leading to infertility or chronic infection that prevents her from sustaining pregnancies and bearing healthy children. The consequences of infertility can be devastating in cultures where a woman's value is gauged in terms of births: divorce, abandonment, abuse—even murder.

It's at this point that Over and Piot see a connection between the lack of educational opportunity for women and the spread of

• 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.

STDs. In developing countries, women with little or no education and economic opportunity have few prospects outside of marriage. Prostitution is a recourse sometimes taken by infertile women rejected by their families and communities—and by countless others impoverished by continuing economic crises. The movement of abandoned or rejected "barren" women to urban prostitution has been documented in Niger, Uganda and the Central African Republic. Numerous studies in Africa and Asia by the World Bank and a number of international research organizations have found that divorced or separated women comprise the great majority of prostitutes or "semi-prostitutes."

Economics also drives unmarried adolescents to increase their risks of infection. In Kenya and Nigeria, it is common for pregnant girls—but not the boys who impregnate them—to be expelled from school. Rejected by friends and family, many resort to prostitution to survive.

While far more women are put at risk by their partners' behavior than their own, they frequently are unable to protect themselves from infection. The use of condoms would markedly reduce the risk of infection, yet in many societies the prerogative of what birth control method to use, and whether to use one at all, lies with the man. Examples from two regions starkly illustrate this imbalance of power:

In a survey of 144 Ugandan women, the overwhelming sentiment was that "because of their lack of decision-making power in matters of sex . . . women felt they were more at risk of becoming infected than men," states E. Maxine Ankrah, a lecturer at Makerere University in Kampala, Uganda. Faced with "philandering by their husbands [these women] say they prefer to abstain . . . or use condoms . . . but find their husbands won't cooperate." With limited economic opportunities, she says, there is no "clear path for these worried women to follow."

Women in Mexico face similar problems. As many as 60 percent of Mexican women who seek state-sponsored birth control do so without their spouses' knowledge, in large part because many men believe that using contraceptives will diminish their manhood or lead to infidelity by the woman. A wife found practicing birth control surreptitiously risks being physically abused.

Fear of violence or rejection by their partners also inhibits millions of women from acknowledging symptoms that might lead to prompt identification and treatment of STDs. Psychological deterrents, including strict mores proscribing even married women from discussing sexual problems, can create virtually insurmountable obstacles for women to disclose symptoms or complications.

In "The Culture of Silence," a report on reproductive tract infections worldwide published by the International Women's Health Coalition, Ruth Dixon Mueller, a private consultant on reproductive rights in the Third World, and Judith Wasserheit, chief of the sexually transmitted diseases branch at the U.S. National Institutes of Health, underscore where this code of silence can lead: "Women [may] accept vaginal discharge, discomfort during intercourse or even chronic pelvic pain which accompanies some [infections] as an inevitable part of their womanhood, something to be endured along with other reproductive health problems such as sexual abuse, menstrual difficulties, contraceptive side effects, miscarriages, still births and potentially life-threatening clandestine abortion or childbirth."

Even if empowered to seek it, few women have access to treatment for reproductive tract infections. Clinics are scarce even in those countries where STDs are most prevalent. Only two facilities designated for the diagnosis and treatment of STDs exist in all of Kenya. Ibadan, the largest city in Nigeria, with a population of 2 million, has only one recognized STD clinic. What clinics do exist in developing countries are usually geared toward and frequented by men and by prostitutes of both sexes, which greatly diminishes their accessibility to women who fear social censure.

Without doubt, the social response to the STD plague has been slow to take shape. Michael J. Rosenbort of the U.S.-based Family Health International contends, "African governments have put few resources into the management or control of STDs, and technical and financial assistance has been limited." As noted earlier, studies from Bangladesh, Egypt and India reveal an indifference toward the control of STDs that is nearly universal.

This is true as well in the industrial world. In the United States, many of these same factors—female poverty, social disintegration and prostitution, along with a growing trend of exchanging sex for drugs—are responsible for the disproportionately high rates of sexually transmitted diseases among women in some low-income populations. Yet these same women lack access to preventive care and treatment because of massive cutbacks in federally funded clinics.

All of these factors are critical in the spread of AIDS as well. For one thing, the behavioral patterns that lead to infection are generally similar for AIDS and STDs. For another, chancroid, herpes and gonorrhea produce genital lesions that facilitate transmission of AIDS. Chlamydia and human papillomaviruses also are believed to play a role in facilitating HIV infection. Although these factors combine to make women more vulnerable than men, the implications for both females and males in populations characterized by poverty and gender inequity are serious. As they have in Africa, STDs are now laying the groundwork for AIDS to move rapidly throughout Asia and Latin America—and indeed the world. The Global AIDS study warned that the epidemic has become "dynamic, volatile and unstable," with 57 countries at "high risk" and another 39 at "substantial risk."

The connections between the spread of AIDS and other STDs make plain the need to incorporate prevention and treatment of the other STDs into any AIDS-control strategy. But there are many reasons for making STDs a top international health-care priority in their own right.

Looking at infections in both sexes, the health burden of STDs already poses a major drain on Third World societies. Measuring the number of productive healthy years lost per person as a result of various diseases, researchers Over and Plot found that in urban areas where they were prevalent, STDs rank second only to measles in their socio-economic impact.

Controlling STDs would benefit not only those infected but infants and children as well. Early recognition and treatment of STDs in pregnant women would cut infant mortality. Maternal infections with chlamydia, gonorrhea or herpes are transferred to infants at birth in 25 to 50 percent of all cases. These infections are a leading cause of low-birth-weight babies, whose inability to thrive is responsible for 70 percent of all infant deaths in developing countries.

Other problems include permanent disability or impairment. In Africa, for example, infant blindness due to gonorrhea infection is 50 times more common than in industrial countries.

Controlling infections may also boost efforts to slow population growth by helping eliminate mistrust of family-planning programs. Where large families are desired, fears of becoming infertile or having infants die prompt many women to hedge their bets by having even more children than they otherwise might.

Moreover, because family-planning programs do not by and large play a role in STD prevention, nor adequately counsel women on normal side-effects of birth control, it is common for women to associate infection-related symptoms to their use of IUDs or the pill. "In the absence of accurate diagnosis and effective education and therapy for [infections]," Judith Wasserheit notes, "it is far easier for the woman to blame her [symptom] on her contraceptive method than to entertain and address her husband's infidelity." Many women link infection-related infertility to contraceptives and for that reason do not use them or discontinue using them.

A LITTLE MONEY, A LOT OF WILL—IF GOVERNMENTS GET SERIOUS, CURING STD'S CAN BE INEXPENSIVE

(By Jodi L. Jacobson)

The heartening news is that strategies to prevent and cure STDs are inexpensive. A combination of coordinated strategies and a relatively small allocation of government resources could make tremendous public health gains—not only against AIDS and other STDs but in improving maternal and infant health.

But the frustrating news is that few governments and health agencies around the world recognize these diseases as a priority. Judith Wasserheit says most governments regard them as too expensive and complicated to treat—and the necessary changes in human behavior as hard to make. Perhaps most significant, she argues, is "the perception that the individuals at risk . . . are relatively small numbers of sexually promiscuous women such as prostitutes, rather than significant numbers of the general population [such as] adolescents, wives and mothers."

Yet, the benefits far outweigh costs. Prevention is, of course, the cheapest option. Delivering a year's supply of condoms or diaphragms to a couple anywhere in the Third World costs far less than curing one case of cervical cancer caused by human papillomavirus.

But screening and treatment are also affordable. According to WHO's Andre Meheus, "If the cost . . . in developing countries is assessed in terms of hospitalization, infertility, pelvic inflammatory disease, ectopic pregnancy and low birth weight infants . . . screening would be very cost-effective." Screening women in poorer countries for the presence of the human papillomavirus even once in their reproductive years might reduce deaths from cervical cancer by as much as one half, according to Nancy Kiviat, a scientist at Harborview Medical Center in Seattle, Wash.

Wasserheit points out that "treatment of [these infections] need not be expensive or complicated. . . . Detected in a timely way, they are usually readily treatable with antimicrobials available throughout the Third World." In fact, she claims that spending \$10 million annually on research and develop-

ment would revolutionize diagnostic methods within five years.

Even now, preventing the most common adverse outcomes associated with gonorrhea and syphilis infections transferred from mother to infant, for example, would cost about \$1.40 and \$12, respectively. By comparison, the cost-per-child for full immunization from other diseases, such as measles and pertussis, ranges from \$5 to \$15.

Integrating these efforts to the greatest extent possible with family planning and maternal and child health programs would reduce both the public and private costs. Women who can have most of their reproductive health care needs met in one place—obtaining counseling and information, contraceptives, testing for infections, prenatal and even child health care—are more likely to make use of all these services. Moreover, the services themselves may be seen as more acceptable if put under one roof, eliminating the stigma of the "STD clinic." Several private organizations in developing countries, including the Bangladesh Women's Health Coalition, SEARCH and SARTHI in India, the Indonesia Planned Parenthood Association and women's health groups in parts of Latin America, have proven this integration successful. Their efforts, however, remain small-scale due to a lack of resources. These and other conclusions were supported by 14 of the world's leading reproductive health scientists and eight major donors at a 1991 meeting in Bellagio, Italy. The group asserted that "actions are urgently needed, at the national and international levels simultaneously, to put [STDs] and other reproductive tract infections on existing health agendas."

Ultimately, the education and empowerment of women is fundamental to improving reproductive health, and much of the battle will have to be fought by women themselves. One method now being tried in several countries is to bring women together to discuss taboos that may be harmful to their health. This empowers women because it breaks their silence and enables them to think of themselves as individuals deserving of good primary health care. At the same time, these groups are trying various approaches in the diagnosis and treatment of infections, including training village-based workers to spot the signs of reproductive tract infections. Most such groups also include techniques to educate men on the health hazards of STDs, creating a bridge between genders that never existed before.

At the global level, groups such as the International Women's Health Coalition are working to raise awareness of the link between women's status and their health. In March an IWHC-sponsored meeting of more than 40 women scientists, health advocates and policymakers from industrial and developing countries produced a seven-point plan for combating reproductive tract infections that calls for the reestablishment of basic human needs as the objective of development policies, the integration of all reproductive health care services, improvements in quality of care and increased access to information on sexuality and sexual health.

These initiatives alone, promising as they may be, cannot be counted on to win the battle against STDs. Unless governments and international health organizations muster their resources to wage an all-out war on STDs—including prevention, testing and cure—the number of women dying from such infections will continue to multiply.

TRIBUTE TO MAJ. MICHAEL B. BLASHER

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to pay tribute to Maj. Michael B. Blasher, as he retires from the Montgomery County Police Department after 24 years of distinguished service.

During his tenure, Major Blasher continually rose through the ranks—each step of the way enhancing training guidelines, fine-tuning department policy, and making the environment for all those around him outstanding.

Following leadership positions in the Silver Spring and Bethesda patrol districts, he applied his patrol experience to the design of innovative police programs, and development of support systems.

Throughout his career, Major Blasher has shown a great deal of personal interest in the training of his fellow officers and new recruits to the force, often conducting training for the Maryland Police Training Commission. It is this personal dedication, combined with an outstanding level of integrity and versatility, that serve as the bedrock of Major Blasher's years of service.

For the past 5 years, Major Blasher has served as the chief of the Management Services Bureau, supervising the Divisions of Records, Emergency Communications, Management and Budget, and Personnel and Training. This job has allowed him to pass on his professionalism, his mastery of management and training, and his love of the Montgomery County Police Department.

For nearly a quarter-century, Michael B. Blasher has played an instrumental role in making the Montgomery County police force one of the finest in the Nation.

I know that I echo the sentiments of many citizens of Montgomery County by wishing Maj. Michael B. Blasher luck and success in his future endeavors.

SAVE SOCIAL SECURITY

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, Judge Paul Shaw has written the following piece about the Social Security Administration and proposals to ensure its independence from the political machinations of this or that administration.

It is reading that should be a must for all Americans who care about this important institution.

SAVE SOCIAL SECURITY

(By Paul R. Shaw, Former Judge, Civil Court of New York)

Modern Maturity has published (April-May, 1992) the minutes of a discussion on Social Security, concentrating on the future of Old Age and Survivors Insurance [OASI] and Disability Insurance [DI], commonly referred to as OASDI, funded exclusively by payroll

deductions. Participating were Dr. Henry Aaron (Brookings Institution), Professor Laurence Kotlikoff (Boston University), Dr. John Rother (American Association of Retired Persons) and Dr. Carolyn Weaver (American Enterprise Institute). The moderator was John Wood (Senior Editor of Modern Maturity). The report is significant because it highlighted the most potent threat to OASDI, government squandering of the revenues.

"MM. But if Social Security were independent, how could Congress touch its reserve fund?"

"Rother. Independent means independent from the Executive branch, not from Congress."

"Aaron. What Congress giveth, Congress taketh away."

That Congress can legally terminate benefits under OASDI has been long since decided by the Supreme Court in *Fleming v. Nestor* (1960):

"To engraft upon the Social Security system a concept of 'accrued property rights' would deprive it of the flexibility and boldness in adjustment to ever changing conditions which it demands."

This "flexibility and adjustment to ever changing conditions" has been the literal trademark of Congressional legislation throughout the history of Social Security ever since it was signed into law by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on August 14, 1935, but the result has been destructive of the original concept of Social Security.

Social Security has been born during the Great Depression commencing in 1929. It was designed to provide a fall-back floor for retirement income, self-supported with payroll deductions matched by employer contributions. Since then Congress has emasculated that vision, directly and collaterally, increasing payroll deduction and the payroll cap, reducing benefits, engrafting public obligated social programs and misusing trust funds accumulated from payroll deductions for unrelated government expenses.

The initial payroll deduction was two percent (combined employee and employer contributions) on the first \$3,000 of earned income annually. Congress increased the rates in 1978, 1979, 1981, 1982, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1988 and 1990. Currently the rate is a combined 12.4 percent on a cap of \$55,500, in addition to 2.9 percent for Medicare, totaling 15.3 percent. Benefits have been reduced, notably in the Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) and benefits have been extended to persons regardless of actuarial requirements.

Social programs unrelated to the insurance concept of OASDI have been lumped under the common appellation of Social Security. That in turn has given rise to the drumbeat on the public consciousness that Social Security takes too much of a toll of public revenue. How can that be when OASDI produces billions in surplus? The Congressional Research Service Report for Congress, (January 27, 1991), states:

"The 1990 Report of the Social Security Board of Trustees projected that assets of the OASDI Trust Funds would be about \$220 billion at the end of calendar year 1990. Under all four of its alternative forecasts, OASDI trust funds' income will exceed outlays during the next 25 years."

The disastrous association of OASDI with other unrelated programs is clear from the bureaucratic administration of these programs. On March 15, 1991 I wrote in behalf of The New York Teachers Pension Association, of which I have the privilege of serving as a director, to the White House and to Mrs.

Gwendolyn S. King, Commissioner of the Social Security Agency within the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), inquiring about possible independence for OASDI. Although the SS administration may be as much as 90 percent of the business of HHS, the publicity manager, Mr. Delmar D. Dowling, Director of Public Inquiries, presumed to answer for both the White House and HHS on April 4, 1991:

"The Administration opposes proposals to remove SSA from the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and to establish SSA as an independent agency. Establishing such an independent agency would break up an integrated system of service delivery in closely related programs and would create problems for beneficiaries of these programs and for the administrators who serve them.

"Finally, whether or not Social Security is administered by an independent agency—would never allow it to operate outside the concerns of, and without consideration for, other areas of government."

Exactly so. That letter expresses perfectly, if inadvertently, why Social Security should be made independent of other programs. Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan put it this way [Congressional Record, January 4, 1991]:

"It is the dirty little secret of last year's budget summit agreement that we will spend \$500 billion of Social Security tax revenue on general expenses over the next 5 years."

The thievery goes on. Plus support for the integrity of Social Security is oratorical pretense. The myth that payroll deductions for SS are taxes applicable to government other operations and to reduce the budget deficit must be dispelled. Lawyers serving in Congress know full well that trust funds may not be used for other purposes. Officially they have the benefit of Constitutional immunity, Article 1, Section 6. The Congressional Research Report for Congress (January 27, 1991) states in its summary:

"* * * Perhaps the biggest misconception is that the social security trust funds represent actual resources to be used for future benefit payments, rather than what is in reality a promise by the Government to take steps necessary to secure resources from the economy at that time."

Payroll deductions must be paid into the Treasury, which mingles such receipts with general tax revenues to be used to pay unrelated expenses of government operations. The Department credits SS with such receipts at interest rates fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury in agreement with himself as Trustee of the SS Trust Funds. Even a Japanese investor in U.S. bonds gets a better deal, at competitive rates and a bond that is negotiable.

It is also noteworthy that OASDI has been discriminated against as compared with other government sanctioned retirement programs. Payroll deductions are not deductible from income subject to income taxes. Individual Retirement Accounts [IRAs] permit such deductions, as do employer pension plans, 401k, which latter permit even larger tax deductions. Both plans permit withdrawal without penalty many years prior to the withdrawal age in OASDI. Both plans permit investor discretion in where to invest their payments. There are other advantages too detailed for this presentation.

Mr. Robert J. Myers, formerly Chief Actuary to the Social Security Administration, Deputy Commissioner of Social Security and Executive Director of the National Commission on Social Security Reform wrote "The Senior Class, February/March 1992, published by The Seniors Coalition):

"Enactment of an independent-agency bill could do much to restore further public confidence in Social Security, to insulate SSA from short-term political pressures, and to enhance its stability."

Pending legislation for relief has taken three courses. Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan's S. 11 proposed to reduce payroll deductions. That wouldn't work because it would emasculate the Trust Fund reserves, which he had championed in 1983 to keep SS out of bankruptcy. His own bill shows that these reserves would be exhausted in the year 2010, coincidentally when baby-boomers will commence to reach retirement age. His table of charges shows that rates will then increase and reach 8.1 percent, more than 30 percent higher than the current rate of 6.2 percent.

H.R. 2838 offered by Representative Dan Rostenkowski, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, proposes to reform the current administration of SS, some good and some questionable items, but fairly also includes a section calling for independence.

The only unconditional proposals for independence of SS are S. 33 by Senator Moynihan and H.R. 886 by Representative Andy Jacobs, Jr., Chairman of the Subcommittee on Social Security and approved by Representative Rostenkowski.

Seniors, baby-boomers and wannabes by the millions need to unite to save Social Security.

RECOGNITION OF MICHAEL DRAGONE

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Michael Dragone, a sixth-grade student from Emmanuel Lutheran School in Patchogue, NY. Michael was recently selected to receive the Jefferson Award for Students, to represent the State of New York in Washington, DC, for his outstanding public service work. Michael is 1 of only 37 outstanding young citizens to be honored this year.

The Jefferson Awards for Students Program is part of a larger award established by Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis and Senator Robert Taft, Jr., in 1972, to recognize the dedication, sacrifice, and accomplishments of individuals serving the American people. It also strives to develop new leadership. Past recipients of the award include Senators RICHARD LUGAR and TERRY SANFORD, journalist Bill Moyers, playwright Neil Simon, and actor Kirk Douglas.

One of the major goals of the Jefferson Awards has been to attract young Americans into public and community service. The Jefferson Awards are presented in conjunction with the premier school publication Weekly Reader, whose aim is to build citizenship in America's future generations. Michael's continued service to his school has been recognized nationally with the receipt of this award.

Michael Dragone has earned the respect of his fellow classmates. Consequently, Michael has been described as the "Most Wanted" sixth grader at his school. He is always ready to lend a hand with any community activity.

Michael uses his extensive knowledge of computers to tutor other students, and creates

banners and announcements for various school functions. In addition, Michael has taken on the responsibility of updating the school's mailing list. Michael's involvement extends beyond the regular school day with his participation in the extracurricular activities of basketball, softball, and the school choir. Each day, Michael pays his respect to this great country by raising and lowering the American flag. Michael also proves to be a handyman as he helps to keep the school grounds clean and makes repairs on the school building with his father.

Michael's excellence continues in the academic field as well. He is able to balance all of these activities while maintaining a 94 percent grade point average, which places him third in his sixth-grade class. Michael is also a member of the gifted and talented program at Emmanuel Lutheran School.

Michael has unequivocally earned the high distinction that accompanies the Jefferson Award. I am pleased to have such an outstanding young man in my district, and I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Michael on his remarkable achievement.

RULE ON H.R. 5100, THE TRADE EXPANSION ACT OF 1992

HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I wish to serve notice to my colleagues that, pursuant to the rules of the Democratic caucus, 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. 5100, the Trade Expansion Act of 1992.

THE PRESENTATION OF THE FASEB 1992 PUBLIC SERVICE AWARDS TO THE LATE HONORABLE SILVIO O. CONTE AND THE HONORABLE THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology in saluting my friends Tip O'Neill and the late Sil Conte for their outstanding contributions to the support and encouragement of biological and medical research.

Although they sat on different sides of the aisle, both of these leaders brought the same political effectiveness and personal dedication to the causes they championed during their years of public service. And the causes they championed were the causes of the American people. More important, they demonstrated that public officials understood that some issues were more important than their party labels, and they demonstrated a capacity to do

something that is in terribly short-supply today: They recognized the public interest, and fought together for it, as legislators, as brothers, and as friends.

It is difficult to talk about Silvio Conte because you want to say everything at once. Here was a man of enormous dignity who wore technicolor sports jackets. Here was a man who loved America but could not contain his own ceaseless joy at being of Italian heritage. Here was a man who excelled in the legislative process and in reducing the work of Congress to parody.

This is not a paradox. For the single strand which bound all of these qualities together was Silvio Conte's humanity. That is the essence of our celebration today. Congressman Conte's effective support of the National Institutes of Health and his leadership in implementing the "Decade of the Brain" has made it possible to save and improve the lives of millions of Americans with devastating brain disorders.

After a long and distinguished career in public service, Tip O'Neill has every reason to enjoy his rest and to rest on his laurels. But that's not the kind of public servant he was, and it isn't the kind of man he is. Speaker O'Neill's tireless support for biomedical research, and cancer research in particular, has been instrumental in making possible advances that now offer hope to millions of Americans fighting what used to be the most hopeless of diseases.

Sil Conte's leadership is sorely missed, but his example and his inspiration live on. Tip O'Neill's public service did not end with his career in the House. He continues to speak and work in the continuing battles against cancer and for biological and medical research.

I salute my two colleagues' achievements and thank the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Research for their front-line contributions to biomedical research and their ongoing program of acknowledging the efforts of public leaders such as Sil Conte and Tip O'Neill.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION HONORS SOUTH FLORIDIANS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring my colleagues' attention to the outstanding work of two Dade County residents who were recently honored by the Small Business Administration.

As part of the celebration of National Small Business Week, the Small Business Administration honored a small business owner and a Small Business Administration officer. The business owner honored was Jose Lacal, president of Bakerycorp in north Miami, as Small Business Young Entrepreneur of the Year. Carla Schworer, public information officer for the south Florida bureau of the Small Business Administration in Coral Gables was selected as that agency's Employee of the Year.

The Miami Herald published an article about the accomplishments of these outstanding Floridians, which I would like to include in the RECORD.

SBA OFFICER HELPS BUSINESSES BLOSSOM

(By Berenice D. Chauvet)

When Carla Schworer describes her "wonderful, charming existence" in the Philippines, her "very good life" in Africa, her adventures in Latin America and the Caribbean, she isn't evoking the pleasures of a jet-setter. She means business.

Fun to Schworer is helping businesses mushroom just about everywhere. She has worked around the globe on development projects of American and international organizations since graduating in 1982 from the American Graduate School of Business Management in Arizona. In South Florida, she helps entrepreneurs start or stay in business through the U.S. Small Business Administration.

"I got fascinated with entrepreneurs and their spirit, and their visions, and their determination, and their positive, can-do attitude," she said.

The SBA this week celebrates National Small Business Week in honor of those achievers.

Tired of being "always in the road," Schworer settled down two years ago in Miami. She had visited only once before, in 1982. That was enough for her to decide that she and the "colorful city" were a perfect match, she said.

"It's an immigrant city with a tremendous entrepreneurial spirit," she said. "People come here to realize their dreams."

Schworer became public information officer for the Small Business Administration's South Florida bureau in Coral Gables. Since then, she has helped hundreds of small businesses to take off and grow.

A small business is defined as one that employs fewer than 500 people. Ninety-eight percent of all businesses in Dade are small businesses, Schworer said. In Broward, the figure is about 94 percent.

Schworer proudly recalls the performance of Broke Pottery Co., a Tampa-based maker of ceramics. Sales increased by 78 percent in 1991, "when the recession was hitting hard," she said, thanks to training the company received through the SBA.

But horror stories also abound. More than half of small businesses fail within six years of start-up, Schworer said.

"They don't do their homework," she said. "The leading cause of business failure is poor management."

To help change that, the Small Business Administration bureau in Miami offers free seminars and counseling. Schworer's daily challenge is to get business owners to attend. That's not an easy task: "One of the reasons for poor management is the inability of a manager to admit he doesn't know," Schworer said.

Schworer said she has to wear more than "15 different hats" in a typical 11-hour work day to meet the specific needs of businesses that seek help. Besides being a public relations officer, she acts as the SBA's international trade officer, business development specialist and women business owners' representative.

Her commitment and enthusiasm are rewarded, she said. An honorary member of the National Association of Women Business Owners, Schworer was named the SBA's 1992 Employee of the Year.

Schworer said she is successful because she acts as a would-be entrepreneur should. Her

message: Make sure you know why you are in it, be absolutely committed, enjoy the challenge, roll up your sleeves, and go for it.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Jose Lacal and Carla Schworer for their outstanding contribution to the development of small business in south Florida.

A TRIBUTE TO WALTER C. HORNBERGER

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor an exemplary educator in my district, Walter C. Hornberger, who has served as principal of Libertyville High School for the past 24 years.

Mr. Hornberger's association with Libertyville High School spans 30 years, during which time he has served as assistant principal, dean of students, and principal. While it is easy to direct criticism toward young people, Mr. Hornberger's career is distinguished by his efforts to encourage them to do their best in all of their endeavors.

Mr. Hornberger's route to Libertyville High School is best described as uncommon. While attending high school, his ultimate goal was to be a metal pattern maker. He was encouraged by one of his instructors to pursue a 2-year degree and consider attending a 4-year college. All of his career choices have been based upon motivation and a willingness to take chances.

Mr. Hornberger chose to attend Morton Junior College in Cicero, IL. After completing his associate of arts degree in engineering, he transferred to Purdue University in Lafayette, IN, where he earned his bachelor of science degree in industrial technology education.

His first teaching position was at O'Neal Junior High School in Downers Grove, IL. During this time, Mr. Hornberger was encouraged to enroll in Northwestern University's Secondary Education Masters Program.

Shortly after graduating from Northwestern, he applied for Libertyville's position as assistant principal. Since that time, he has earned a Professional Certificate in School Administration and has continued to attend various seminars and enrichment programs every year. Libertyville is known for its fine educational opportunities at all levels. Mr. Hornberger was an early advocate of vocational and technical education, and has helped many young people learn to use their talents in both technical and nontechnical fields.

While Mr. Hornberger's commitment to education is appreciated throughout Libertyville, he is also respected for his support of the community at large. He has served in numerous capacities at First Presbyterian Church, as well as with the Boy Scouts, Junior Achievement, YMCA, Rotary—where he has 18 years of perfect attendance and was president during 1982-83, the Youth Exchange Committee, and the American Legion, to name just a few. Wherever Mr. Hornberger becomes involved, he does so to benefit the community.

When he has time away from his school and other commitments, Walter Hornberger

and his family—his wife Jackie of 33 years and his son Scott—have a very active lifestyle. They are involved in archery, competition target shooting, sailing, scuba diving, as well as downhill, cross-country, and water skiing.

During Mr. Hornberger's years at Libertyville, the school has received numerous academic and scholastic awards. Hornberger's emphasis on academic excellence helped Libertyville High School attain the Department of Education's Excellence in Education Award in 1991, and the Drug Free Award in 1990.

Everyone at Libertyville High School knows that next year will not be quite the same without Mr. Hornberger walking the halls of Libertyville High School, greeting teachers and students in his trademark orange blazer—a sign of the Libertyville Wildcats. Let us all hope that Mr. Hornberger's optimism and faith in today's young people will live on in the educators and students who have known and worked with him. I join with the citizens of Libertyville in saluting this fine educator and in wishing him in all his future endeavors.

TREASON TO THE CONSTITUTION

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, once again the Supreme Court has threatened the people's right to have their constitutional claims heard by the Federal courts. This New York Times article focuses on the Court's decision not to stay Robert Alton Harris' execution despite the fact that he had raised important constitutional questions about his case. In the name of "deference" to State judgments, the Court ignored the protections guaranteed by the Bill of Rights. The decision also sent a dangerous message to lower courts, telling them to turn their backs on their constitutional duty to hear constitutional questions. The Court's actions, here and in other cases, have alarming implications for the future of habeas corpus review. I call Members' attention to this dangerous trend and urge them to protect the great writ by supporting the habeas corpus provisions in H.R. 3371, the omnibus crime bill.

[From the New York Times, Apr. 27, 1992]

SHOULD STATE EXECUTIONS RUN ON SCHEDULE?

(By John T. Noonan)

SAN FRANCISCO.—"Treason to the Constitution" is a strong charge. It was the phrase employed in 1821 in argument before Chief Justice John Marshall to describe a Federal court's failure to exercise its jurisdiction in a case properly brought before it. On Saturday evening April 18, a courageous Federal judge, Marilyn Hall Patel, refused to commit treason to the Constitution and, in a suit brought under the Civil Rights Act ordered a hearing on whether death by cyanide gas was cruel and unusual punishment prohibited by the Constitution. Her order also affected the execution of Robert Alton Harris, the condemned murderer scheduled to die on April 21. The state immediately appealed to my court, the Ninth Circuit.

The established standards, built up over the years by the judiciary, are these: First,

"cruel and unusual" means "cruel and unusual" in today's terms. Not even the most doctrinaire "original intent" jurist maintains that the determination is to be made as of 1791, when the Bill of Rights became part of the Constitution. Since *Weems v. United States* in 1909, we have been committed to an evolving standard of human decency.

Second, a good index of what is cruel and unusual is what the state legislatures allow. In 1992, just three states authorize cyanide gas as the only means of inflicting capital punishment. One, Arizona, is in the process of abandoning the method, and another, Maryland, has not had an execution since 1961. It is a serious question whether the consensus of all the other legislatures shows that California's means of carrying out the death penalty violates the constitutional norm.

Third, any "unnecessary suffering" in imposing the death penalty is forbidden by the Constitution. The Constitution permits capital punishment: it does not permit torture. Judge Patel was presented Saturday night with a mass of affidavits asserting that the use of the gas chamber did lead to a tortured death. It is an important question whether this evidence could be rebutted.

Concluding as a matter of common sense that these questions could not be answered on a Saturday night, Judge Patel set a hearing to be held in 10 days where testimony could be taken and the arguments pro and con fully explored. Pending the hearing, she prohibited the use of lethal gas to execute anyone. The immediate beneficiary was Robert Alton Harris.

He was only one of 323 death-row inmates in California on whose behalf the civil rights action was brought. The state, anxious for him to meet his date with death, claimed that the case was really "a Harris case," unfairly brought at the last moment to throw his execution off track. The state's contention brought into focus an issue now before the country—not the death penalty itself, but whether the precedents, built up over this century for guarding everyone's civil rights, are to be suspended or set aside to assure the orderly keeping of an execution date. About 3 a.m. on Tuesday, the U.S. Supreme Court decided that the Harris execution must stay on track. Federal courts must no longer exercise their jurisdiction in ways that would derail it.

Profound ambivalence had existed. We are a country with a Constitution and a Bill of Rights, which we celebrate and cherish and which the courts enforce. We are a country with a Civil Rights Act that no one wants to appeal. But we are also a country where some states by vote have determined that atrocious crimes may be punished by death.

Prompt enforcement of that penalty conflicts with the precedents built up under the Constitution, Bill of Rights and Civil Rights Act. If death penalties are to be inflicted according to a state's schedule, these protections must give way. A Federal court must even commit "treason to the Constitution" and abstain from exercising its jurisdiction.

So, at least, is the present position of the U.S. Supreme Court. Justices Harry A. Blackmun and John Paul Stevens dissenting. That Court has resolved the national ambivalence and decided that it is intolerable for a Federal court to delay an execution to decide a constitutional question. Robert Alton Harris was a casualty of this decision. Was the Constitution, too?

THE BILLIONS CONGRESS WANTS TO SPEND

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my strong disappointment that this body could not muster the political will to pass the balanced budget amendment. After all the rhetoric I encountered during the debate about making tough choices and avoiding gimmicks, I was appalled that the vote fell short of the required two-thirds to amend the Constitution.

Today, I would like to submit for the RECORD a chart of the biggest spenders in Congress, identified by the National Taxpayers Union [NTU] from the June 15, 1992, Wall Street Journal. Since Congress failed to pass the balanced budget amendment, I would just like to note the correlation between the big spenders in Congress and those who led the charge against passage of the amendment.

I find it interesting that the same people who, despite Gramm-Rudman I and II, and the budget agreement of 1990, orchestrated a spending hemorrhage, the likes of which this country has never seen are the same people on this list. You see, ordinary laws are no problem for these people: They find ingenious ways to circumvent laws which prevent them from spending.

The big spenders on this list are the same ardent supporters of breaking down the firewalls in budget agreement. Why? So they could spend more. Their argument then was that in the post-cold-war era, we needed to concentrate our intellectual and fiscal energy on problems at home. Domestic spending was the buzz word. Spending was the goal.

Or how about the dire emergency spending bill for the SBA and FEMA? The spending dynamic came into play here. The big spenders in the House could not control themselves. What we ended up with was a bill designed to help those in a dire situation distorted by their spending frenzy: It was loaded with pet projects and pork.

The House passed a bill which was more than the President requested. More than SBA requested, and more than FEMA requested. If the American people could see the pork attached to this bill, believe me, it is much more than they would request or could afford. Then, when it went over to the Senate the same thing happened: The big spenders could not control their appetite for spending. All of this was tacked directly on to the ballooning Federal deficit.

How long are the members of this body going to fall prey to the cynical tactics and lofty rhetoric which time and again defeat sound fiscal policy? If you read the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on June 10 and 11, you would think from the impassioned debate that these people were really serious about sane fiscal policy. You would think that we could pound out a budget that was balanced tomorrow.

The sad thing is, actions speak much louder than words. Time and time again, the big spenders in Congress have said we need to make tough choices, and balance the budget. Believe me, the very next bill that comes

along with a morsel of pork in it for the folks back home, or funding for their pet special interests, these people will vote for it in a heartbeat.

So, Mr. Speaker, instead of resting easy with the reality that not even the big spenders in Congress would have the gall to circumvent a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States. I am left with the hollow hope of trusting that they will someday come around. After all, the big spenders said it simply came down to a principle: Political will—that this body was capable and willing to pass a budget that did not spend more than the Federal Government took in. This was a noisy debate about trust and principles: In the end, the big spenders' proven record of unprincipled spending has quietly killed my trust. [From the Wall Street Journal, June 15, 1992]

THE BILLIONS CONGRESS WANTS TO SPEND

Congress last week extended its own license to spend when it failed to pass a constitutional amendment to balance the budget. Why did Congress reject this measure? Research by the National Taxpayers Union Foundation, the research arm of an anti-tax lobby, yields one age-old answer: Congress was protecting interest-group wish lists.

The foundation ran up the numbers and found that the opponents of a balanced budget amendment are also sponsors of legislation that would cost taxpayers the most money. Congressmen who voted for the balanced budget amendment are sponsoring legislation that would increase spending by around \$23 billion; members who opposed the amendment currently sponsor legislation that would cost the taxpayer about an additional \$137 billion. The foundation also produced a list of the 100 congressmen and women who would spend the most (as of April 5). Only 16 of them supported the amendment. We reprint the list here, with rankings:

(In billions of dollars)

Rank member	Increases sponsored	Decreases sponsored	Net cost of projects sponsored
1. Boxer, Barbara (D, CA)	406	-1.26	405
2. Johnston, Harry (D, FL)	370	-0.83	370
3. Towns, Edolphus (D, NY)	347	-0.38	347
4. Norton, Eleanor Holmes (D, DC)	347	-1.43	345
5. Hayes, Charles A. (D, IL)	344	-0.11	344
6. Martinez, Matthew G. (D, CA)	343	-0.49	343
7. Owens, Major R. (D, NY)	341	-0.16	341
8. Savage, Gus (D, IL)	339	-0.02	339
9. Frank, Barney (D, MA)	341	-2.49	339
10. Dymally, Mervyn M. (D, CA)	337	-0.02	337
11. Conyers Jr., John (D, MI)	327	-0.31	327
12. Rangel, Charles B. (D, NY)	332	-5.50	326
13. Collins, Barbara Rose (D, MI)	324	-0.08	324
14. Weiss, Ted (D, NY)	324	-0.46	324
15. Ford, Harold E. (D, TN)	323	-0.16	323
16. Clay, William L. (D, MO)	319	-0.08	318
17. Dellums, Ronald V. (D, CA)	316	-0.12	316
18. Collins, Cardiss (D, IL)	316	-0.38	315
19. Mfume, Kweisi (D, MD)	309	-0.38	309
20. Payne, Donald (D, NJ)	307	-0.03	307
21. Mink, Patsy (D, HI)	304	-0.39	303
22. Kleczka, Gerald D. (D, WI)	303	-0.07	303
23. Serrano, José (D, NY)	302	-0.06	302
24. Rahall II, Nick J. (D, WV)	300	-0.16	300
25. Koller, Joseph P. (D, PA)	301	-1.75	299
26. Pelosi, Nancy (D, CA)	299	-0.24	299
27. Flake, Floyd (D, NY)	296	-0.09	296
28. Abernethy, Neil (D, HI)	298	-0.72	297
29. Foglietta, Thomas M. (D, PA)	294	-0.08	294
30. Kildeer, Dale E. (D, MI)	293	-1.85	291
31. Markey, Edward (D, MA)	290	-0.47	290
32. McNulty, Michael R. (D, NY)	291	-1.54	289
33. Poshard, Glenn (D, IL)	289	-0.09	289
34. Brown Jr., George E. (D, CA)	290	-3.00	287
35. Hochbrueckner, George J. (D, NY)	286	-0.15	286
36. Oberstar, James L. (D, MN)	288	-2.07	286

(In billions of dollars)

Rank member	Increases sponsored	Decreases sponsored	Net cost of projects sponsored
37. Evans, Lane (D, IL)	288	-2.80	286
38. Lipinski, William O. (D, IL)	287	-1.25	286
39. Yates, Sidney R. (D, IL)	286	-0.01	286
40. LaFalce, John J. (D, NY)	287	-2.01	285
41. Feighan, Edward F. (D, OH)	281	-0.14	281
42. Scheuer, James H. (D, NY)	282	-0.61	281
43. Annunzio, Frank J. (D, IL)	279	-0.15	279
44. Dwyer, Bernard J. (D, NJ)	283	-4.54	279
45. Rosten, Arthur R. (D, SC)	279	-1.12	278
46. Berman, Howard (D, CA)	280	-1.99	278
47. Nowak, Henry (D, NY)	278	-0.38	277
48. Miller, George (D, CA)	279	-2.16	277
49. Lewis, John (D, GA)	276	-0.16	276
50. Mavroules, Nicholas (D, MA)	274	-0.67	273
51. Moody, Jim (D, WI)	273	-0.32	273
52. Studds, Gerry E. (D, MA)	273	-0.52	273
53. Traxler, Bob (D, MI)	272	-0.08	272
54. Olver, John W. (D, MA)	272	0.00	272
55. Edwards, Don (D, CA)	272	-0.03	272
56. McDermott, Jim (D, WA)	272	-0.55	271
57. Ewings, Bruce F. (D, MN)	271	-0.41	270
58. Sangmeister, George (D, IL)	270	-0.09	270
59. Downey, Thomas (D, NY)	270	-0.07	270
60. Dicks, Norman (D, WA)	270	-0.31	270
61. Schumer, Charles (D, NY)	269	-0.01	269
62. Solari, Stephen (D, NY)	268	-0.01	268
63. Coyne, William (D, PA)	267	-0.08	267
64. Gejdenson, Sam (D, CT)	267	-1.64	265
65. Russo, Marty (D, IL)	283	0.00	263
66. Kennedy, Joseph (D, MA)	263	-0.01	263
67. Faleomavaega, Eni (D, AS)	264	-1.44	262
68. Beilenson, Anthony (D, CA)	261	-0.39	261
69. Swift, Al (D, WA)	259	-0.31	259
70. Bustamante, Albert (D, TX)	258	-0.59	258
71. Atkins, Chester (D, MA)	261	-4.51	257
72. Stark, Fortney (D, CA)	218	-0.39	218
73. Peterson, Pete (D, FL)	214	-1.79	212
74. Tallon, Robin (D, SC)	211	-0.08	211
75. Gibbons, Sam (D, FL)	201	-0.01	201
76. Lehman, William (D, FL)	187	-0.01	187
77. Torres, Esteban E. (D, CA)	154	-0.45	153
78. Stokes, Louis (D, OH)	153	-0.08	153
79. Staggers, Harley (D, WV)	150	-0.13	150
80. Oaker, Mary Rose (D, OH)	147	-0.01	147
81. Bonior, David (D, MI)	141	-0.59	140
82. Traflet, James (D, OH)	93	-0.18	93
83. Jefferson, William (D, LA)	84	-1.27	83
84. Ackerman, Gary (D, NY)	78	-3.14	75
85. de Lugo, Ron (D, VA)	71	-0.81	71
86. Engel, Eliot (D, NY)	69	0.00	69
87. Gephardt, Richard (D, MO)	64	-0.46	63
88. Johnson, Tim (D, SD)	60	-3.78	57
89. Emerson, Bill (R, MO)	52	0.00	52
90. Smith, Christopher (R, NJ)	53	-1.59	52
91. Dingell, John (D, MI)	49	-0.66	49
92. Quillen, James (R, TN)	46	-0.07	46
93. Gonzalez, Henry (D, TX)	47	-1.05	46
94. Wilson, Charles (D, TX)	46	-0.19	46
95. Williams, Pat (D, MT)	45	-0.21	45
96. Sanders, Bernie (I, VT)	44	-0.74	44
97. Unsoeld, Jolene (D, WA)	43	-0.01	43
98. Waxman, Henry (D, CA)	44	-2.04	42
99. Rose, Robert (D, NJ)	42	-0.54	42
100. Kaptur, Marcy (D, OH)			

TRIBUTE TO CRIME STOPPERS CLUB DURING ITS 25TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a very special organization in the District of Columbia, the Crime Stoppers Club, Inc., a nonprofit concern whose members are District of Columbia children 8 to 12 years old. This year, the club is celebrating a quarter of a century of dedicated service to these children and to our city.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when Washingtonians and Members alike are concerned about an upsurge of crime in this and other cities, we all should be grateful for the Crime Stoppers Club. We hear much about the children not reached—we hear too little about the larger number of successes. Crime Stoppers

has made an invaluable contribution to those children.

Crime Stoppers was founded in 1967 by Ms. Margie R. Wilber to help children avoid the specter of crime that has such a stranglehold on the cities of this Nation. During the past 24 years, more than 25,000 youngsters have joined Ms. Wilber in reciting the club pledge: "We, the Crime Stoppers of the District of Columbia, pledge to obey all laws, respect police officers, and all other citizens." And they have learned and lived the club's motto: "Stop Crime by Not Committing Crime."

The primary objectives of the Crime Stoppers Club are:

To fight juvenile crime in elementary schools and neighborhoods;

To help young boys grow into adulthood without a police record;

To work toward shaping positive attitudes; and

To encourage and honor those youngsters who exemplify excellent citizenship and respect for others.

Mr. Speaker, I know that you and my other colleagues in this body will join me in saluting the Crime Stoppers Club, Inc., its founder and executive director, Ms. Margie R. Wilber, and its members, past, present, and future.

IN RECOGNITION OF DR. VINCENT DeSANTIS

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues in the House to join with Jenny Jump District of the George Washington Council of the Boy Scouts of America as they gather to honor Dr. Vincent DeSantis with their Distinguished Citizen of the Year Award. Dr. DeSantis has dedicated his time and resources to further the long proud tradition that is the Boy Scouts.

The Distinguished Citizen Award is presented to persons who have distinguished themselves in their life work and who have shared their talents with their communities on a voluntary basis. Few meet the criteria as fully as Vincent DeSantis. Few more perfectly fit the definition of role model for young Americans.

Dr. DeSantis was born in Paterson and raised in Fair Lawn, N.J. He received his B.A. from William Paterson College, his M.A. from Montclair State College, and his Ed.D. from Rutgers University. He has dedicated his career to education and has taught in or administered at the high school, college, and university levels until he became the president of Warren County Community College in 1987.

Dr. DeSantis knows that the Scout motto—"Be Prepared"—embodies so much more than learning how to start a campfire or pack for a hike. Scouting prepares young men and women to be contributing and important members of society. Through the Scouting experience, children learn the essential lessons of country, commerce, and community. Dr. DeSantis has been a success at each.

He has published and delivered some 40 professional articles and papers on such top-

ics as training, adult literacy, vocational education, and management issues in higher education. He has also served in an editorial capacity to professional journals such as "Adult Literacy and Basic Education" and "Career Education Quarterly."

In all his accomplishments, Dr. DeSanctis has never forgotten the scout principles of community and to help other people at all times. He is a member of the Belvidere, NJ, Rotary Club where he works to send high school students overseas as chairman of the Youth Exchange Committee. He also serves on the board of directors of the United Way of Northampton and Warren Counties, the Hackettstown Chamber of Commerce, and the Warren County Library Commission.

Mr. Speaker, Scouting brings boys of common interests together and provides a camaraderie that builds friendships and nurtures character. I can think of few who are better role models for our youth than Dr. Vincent DeSanctis. That is why I urge my colleagues in the House to join with the Jenny Jump District of the George Washington Council of the Boy Scouts of America and me in congratulating Dr. Vincent DeSanctis as he is honored as the distinguished citizen of the year.

VIKRAM BHAGAT WINS THIRD PRIZE IN ESSAY WRITING CONTEST

HON. THOMAS R. CARPER

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mr. CARPER. Mr. Speaker, each year, the U.N. Association of the United States of America sponsors a national high school essay contest on the United Nations. The essay which won the third prize this year was written by a Delaware student, Vikram Bhagat, who recently completed the tenth grade at A.I. DuPont High School in Wilmington, DE. His sponsoring teacher there was Edwin Zippe.

I am proud of Mr. Bhagat and pleased to submit for the RECORD his excellent essay.

DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT: WHAT CAN THE UNITED NATIONS DO?

(By Vikram Bhagat)

(Sponsoring teacher, Mr. Edwin Zippe)

Sustainable development, as defined by the World Commission on Environment and Development, is economic, social and political progress that "meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." This requires commitment from both developed and developing nations, which, though on opposite ends of the economic spectrum, share a common global environment.

In developing countries, poverty often forces people to over-graze lands and deforest large areas for fuelwood or agriculture. A lack of technology for halting industrial pollution or improving energy efficiency and a dearth of education, training, and financial resources result in wasted resources and environmental degradation.

Industrialized nations cause a different and perhaps more harmful sort of ecological damage. Affluence provides them with a huge variety of material goods and comforts, but at the same time contaminates the air

and water with pollutants, generates hazardous waste, and creates enormous demands for energy.

The root of most economic and environmental concern stems from the great inequity between the industrialized and developing world. The economically richest 15% of the world consumes 33% of all plant fertilizer and 50% of all energy. Industrialized nations, with less than 25% of the world's people, consume 85% of its wood products, 72% of its steel production, and 80% of its total goods.

More developing countries have resource based economies, and therefore their economic capital consists mainly of stocks of environmental resources. For them, long-term economic development depends on maintaining these stocks and enhancing their ability to support agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, and tourism.

During the past two decades, however, developing countries have suffered massive depletion of this capital. For example, 40 years ago Ethiopia had 30% forest cover; today it is less than 1%. In tropical regions around the globe, 10 trees are cut for every one planted. Worldwide, an area roughly the size of Africa and inhabited by over a billion people is now at risk of desertification. In general, the basic economic capital of developing nations is being consumed much faster than it is being replaced.

In a race to industrialize, developing countries are often ignoring environmental concerns in favor of economic progress. In Brazil's Amazon River Basin, tropical hardwood forests are rapidly being destroyed to make way for cattle ranches and farms. The deforestation will not only increase emissions of carbon dioxide, but the new concentrations of cattle will result in emissions of methane. China and India are both building their current industrialization plans around coal as their cheapest and most domestically abundant fuel supply. This will mean a substantial addition to the world's carbon dioxide emissions and therefore an increase in the global warming and acid rain epidemics.

Human overpopulation, the single most degrading factor on the environment, is most noted in developing countries, where population growth continues to outstrip economic growth. On the other hand, each child born in the industrialized world will consume far more resources and produce far more waste in its lifetime than a child from a developing nation. Nevertheless, the population explosion in the developing world is straining resources to the limit and destroying the environment's ability to sustain human life.

The United Nations, as the leading world body, has played an instrumental role in dealing with global environmental and developmental issues. The United Nations Development Programme actively supports efforts in developing countries to meet the goals of sustainable development. UNDP provides funding for technical, social, and economic development and helps to identify a country's natural resources and economic potential. Along with the U.N. Environment Programme and the World Bank, it has set up the Global Environmental Facility, which will assist countries in developing prudent ecological management. UNDP had also started the sustainable Development Network, a means of ensuring that information on environmental issues will be available throughout the developing world.

In Brazil's Amazon River Basin, UNDP and the Food and Agriculture Organization have started a program aimed at curbing the rapid destruction of the Amazon environment.

They have developed a zoning system that defines land and resource use on the basis of agricultural as well as ecological criteria. The UNDP-FAO team is also training personnel to assist settlers in adapting environmentally sound farm practices.

In China, UNDP is involved in a variety of efforts to half pollution of the air, water, and land. Together with the World Health Organization, it is helping to find safe sites for power plants, providing equipment to measure pollution levels and wind conditions. In addition, a project backed by UNDP and the U.N. Industrial Development Organization is enabling China to recycle large quantities of precious metals from left-over scrap and industrial sludge.

As a worldwide coordinator and monitor, the U.N. has the opportunity to influence environmental and developmental policy on a global scale. Its most urgent imperative is to promote the notion that ecological sustainability is indeed compatible with a growing economy. The U.N. must provide incentives for developing and developed countries alike to adopt environmentally sound attitudes.

One such incentive would be a global resource tax, placed on items such as fossil fuels. This would encourage energy reduction and the recycling of materials. The resulting funds could be put toward further environmental research and supplying energy-efficient technology to needy developing nations. The U.N. could also provide the capital to alleviate some of a developing nation's debt if it shows strong commitment to ecological preservation.

The U.N. is in a prime position to serve as the ecological watchdog for the entire world. All international environmental research and funding should be channelled directly through the U.N., so as to eliminate any political bias where our planet's health is concerned. U.N. agencies such as UNDP and UNEP could serve as liaisons between national governments and the world community. Specialized teams of U.N. officials would be assigned to each and every nation, developed or developing, to aid in environmental decision-making and serve as multi-nationally-backed advisory committees with significant clout.

The U.N. must also take an instrumental role in forcing industrialized nations to show more concern for developing countries and their problems. It is the responsibility of the richer nations to provide the technology and socioeconomic incentives for the poorer countries to institute ecological reform. Fertility rates will not decrease unless people have economic assets other than child labor. Support for U.N. programs like UNFPA should be mandatory from all members of the industrialized world.

Non-governmental organizations are generally free from political and economic prejudices and are therefore in position to significantly alter environmental attitudes. Citizen monitoring groups must be set up in every community of every nation in the world, to ensure that national and international mandates on the protection of the environment are obeyed.

The youth of the world are perhaps the only ones capable of significantly changing our planet's ecological destiny. By becoming actively involved in environmental and developmental issues, they have the opportunity to influence decision-making on a national and even international level.

The only means of assuring that future generations will pursue the goals of sustainable development and environmental protection is through education. A worldwide infor-

mation campaign headed by the U.N. is necessary to educate the populace about how to merge the objectives of economic growth with ecological sustainability. People are willing to learn and change, if incentives and resources are provided.

The words ecology and economy are derived from a single Greek root—"oikos," meaning house. It is only when the goals of both sciences are merged in every aspect of human thought and action that we as a planet can truly be accredited with prudent domestic management.

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ROBERT MENDOZA—JEFFERSON AWARD RECIPIENT

HON. J.J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend one of my constituents, Mr. Robert Mendoza, the founder of the Greater Austin Youth League. Today I had the honor of presenting the American Institute for Public Service's Jefferson Award to Mr. Mendoza for his untiring efforts on behalf of Austin's young people. The Greater Austin Youth League has served over 1,200 young people in the Austin area, organizing sports leagues, a tutoring program, and clothes, shoes, and lunches for those in need. These are amazing accomplishments considering that the league did not even exist 2 years ago. Mr. Mendoza also chaired the Mayor's Task Force on Crime, Gangs and Drugs and continues to work to reduce gang-related crime in the city of Austin. I commend Robert Mendoza for his service to the Austin community and congratulate him for receiving this most deserved award. I would also like to recognize KVUE-TV in Austin for its sponsorship of Mr. Mendoza for this award.

Earlier this year, it was my privilege to participate in the dedication of Robert Mendoza Field at the Greater Austin Youth League's Roy Velazquez Sports Complex. During the ceremony, I commented on what a fine field this was going to be, but I noted that the outfield fences looked awfully deep. In fact, they were so deep that I promised to place the name of the first ballplayer to hit a home run out of this park in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I am proud to report that on May 5, 14-year-old D.J. Avarado of the Angels hit a 345-foot home run off of pitcher Paul Cruz of the Mets in the bottom of the fifth. Significantly, this was on "Cinco de Mayo." I extend

my heartiest congratulations to D.J. on a fine effort, and I again commend Robert Mendoza for his leadership for the youth of Austin. This Jefferson Award to Mr. Mendoza is richly deserved.

MULTITHREAT ERA

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, we live in challenging times. But we also live in times of great opportunities. The Armed Services Committee's bill we will consider this week has begun the process whereby we will move from the cold war era to what I term the "multithreat era."

The basic premise of the committee's bill was that if we learned anything from Desert Storm, it was that the Guard and Reserve can be counted upon to perform well with Active Forces—and that America can rely on a well-trained Guard and Reserve force to supplement out Active Forces. The committee rejected deep cuts in the Guard and Reserve programs, and strengthened our investment in these areas to improve the combat readiness of the Guard.

The committee also refused attempts to go below the President's recommended reductions in Active Force strengths—so that not one more active duty member will be cut beyond the President's request. Obviously, there will be downsizing of forces, and the President has requested that this reduction reduce overall forces by 20 percent in the next 5 years. This is a prudent course, and one which will avoid a hollowed out force structure.

The second lesson from Desert Storm was that technology matters. And the committee makes the investment in key technologies to preserve that cutting edge for our fighting forces. Where the committee saves money is in extending the acquisition trail, keeping assembly lines warm, but not needlessly stockpiling equipment.

For example, the committee cut \$2 billion from a \$20 billion request for secondary inventories. A recent GAO audit revealed that over \$20 billion in current inventories was not needed to meet current requirements, so the committee felt comfortable that this was fat that could be cut without any impact on readiness of the capability of our fighting forces. This approach marks the difference between the President's request and the committee level—it is a prudent approach and one which I support.

Let me close with this. The world is still a very dangerous place. Terrorists still threaten American interests and lives. Drugs still stream across our borders. The Middle East remains an area of great unrest and the future stability of Republics in the former Soviet Union is uncertain at best. That is why I refer to this as the "multithreat era." And it is why we cannot make wholesale reductions in our defense budget or our investments in national security. What we must do is seek to rightsize our forces, so that they will be capable of responding to any threat to our national inter-

ests. We must ensure that our forces retain the training and technological edge necessary to produce victory if they are called upon. And that is what the committee bill before us today does. I urge its adoption and commend the chairman on a job well done.

INTRODUCING LEGISLATION TO EXTEND DUTY REDUCTION ON CERTAIN PAPER PRODUCTIONS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to extend the reduction of duty on certain paper products. When the United States adopted the Harmonized Tariff System in 1989, we changed the tariff classification for paper products such as toilet paper, facial tissues, and paper towels of cellulose wadding, resulting in a new, higher rate. As the move to the HTS was not supposed to change the duty rates for any products, I introduced legislation back in 1989 to reduce the rates of these products to pre-HTS levels. That reduction is due to expire at the end of this year, so I am introducing legislation to extend the reduction until January 1, 1995. Hopefully, the current round of the GATT negotiations will have concluded by then, and this matter will have been resolved through a tariff reclassification.

TRIBUTE TO ARSTER ORANGE

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you to recognize a truly deserving individual who has served her community unselfishly for almost four decades, Ms. Arster Orange. Ms. Orange has devoted 37 years of her life, 35 of which were with the Los Angeles Unified School District, to educating our children.

Ms. Orange began her teaching career at Bob Thornton Business School in Fort Worth, TX, after graduating from Prairie View A&M University in Hemstead, TX. The following year she worked as a seventh grade teacher in Longview, TX, and in 1957, she started work with the Los Angeles Unified School District.

In her 35 years with the Los Angeles School District, Ms. Arster Orange was a third, fifth, and sixth grade teacher at various schools in the district. Proof of her devotion to our children is shown to all in the many hours she has dedicated of her own time to after-school programs. One such program created by Ms. Orange was a boys and girls club that taught children how to enhance their self-esteem. This particular program was so successful that she traveled to other school communities to set up a similar program.

In addition to her praiseworthy career as a teacher, Ms. Orange is deserving of recognition for another great deed to humanity. An or-

phan herself, she has committed her life to helping others. For the last 11 years she has been feeding 200 to 300 people on Thanksgiving Day at her home. Her home is listed with shelters and other organizations as a place where less fortunate can come for a Thanksgiving meal. This gesture of goodwill has become so popular that television stations cover the event.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues will want to join me in congratulating Ms. Arster Orange on her retirement from public schools and wish her the best. I hope Ms. Orange will continue to serve our community as her exemplary commitment as a teacher will be missed. Again, congratulations and thank you Ms. Arster Orange for 37 years of devotion and dedication to our children.

TRIBUTE TO MANUEL BALADO

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to call my colleagues' attention to the outstanding success of Manuel Balado, a remarkable example of the American dream.

Manuel Balado was born in 1918, and grew up in Havana. In his teens, he went to work for a bus company in the tire repair shop. With a lot of hard work, and after putting aside as much money as he could into savings, he was able to start his own business. He continued to work hard, and was able to build his business up into a network of gas stations and tire shops. He developed a relationship with the Firestone Tire Co., and became a Firestone dealer in the 1950's.

On the eve of the missile crisis in 1962, Manuel Balado fled Cuba and moved to Miami. With his reputation already established at Firestone, he was able to open a tire shop within months of his arrival. He has been able to build that business and now owns two shops under the name Balado National Tire.

The Miami Herald published an article about this remarkable success story, which I would like to include in the RECORD:

IMMIGRANT PARLAYED SKILL INTO SUCCESSFUL TIRE FIRM

(By Alfonso Chardy)

In Cuba, Manuel Balado ran a chain of gas stations and tire dealerships known as Gomera Nacional Balado.

After fleeing Cuba on the eve of the 1962 missile crisis, Balado succeeded in rebuilding his business and translated its name to English, Balado National Tire, in honor of his adopted nation's language. Balado himself never did learn the language.

His business prospered beyond his expectations, and is now a multimillion-dollar corporation that is ranked among the top 500 of the country's major Hispanic owned companies.

Born in Matanzas in 1918, Balado grew up in Havana.

He began his career in the tire business as a teenager when he went to work for the tire repair shop of a bus company.

Parlaying his experience in the bus company into private business, Balado ultimately managed to build a network of tire

shops and gas stations that made him relatively well known on the island.

In the 1950s, Balado was a Firestone dealer in Cuba, frequently honored by the U.S. tire company as a top salesman.

His connections to the U.S. tire industry enabled him to rebuild his business in Miami relatively quickly after Castro came to power.

Within months of arriving in 1962, Balado opened a tire shop.

He has two shops, at 1633 NW 27th Ave. and 6779 SW Eight St.

Balado, 74, still keeps in his desk a yellow photograph from a Firestone company newspaper showing him and two Firestone executives touring the company's plant in Akron, Ohio, in 1953.

Despite the longtime connections to the American company, he never got around to learning English.

"There was never enough time to spare to learn English," said Balado. "It was work, work all the time. But ultimately it was not a major problem because I could always bring an interpreter."

Mr. Speaker, I commend Manuel Balado for his hard work and perseverance, and I congratulate him on his remarkable success.

AMERICA'S AILING WAMPUM SYSTEM

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, the facile pen of the National Taxpayers Union Sid Taylor has done it again. As follows:

AMERICA'S AILING WAMPUM SYSTEM

(By Sid Taylor, National Taxpayers Union)

The other day and while down at the National Press Club, I bumped into a most interesting individual. He said that his name was "Zoom Zoom Moonchild." At first, I didn't believe him. I thought he was merely spoofing. Then he said "Call me Zoom."

When asked about his unique name, he told me that he was part Indian (Navajo/Apache), part Irish and part Italian. He suggested that he might even be descended from Christopher Columbus. As we were standing in front of the Press Release rack on the 13th floor of the National Press Building, I asked what his field of interest or profession was.

He literally exploded. He said that he was a self-appointed "wampum-dollar" economist for his tribe. Waving a finger in my face, he said that if the American Indians had understood money and economics instead of fooling around with wampum and trinket-trading, this country would now probably be named the United Tribes of America—not USA.

Where the Indians went wrong, he said, was that they didn't understand the Colonists' money system. If they had had a currency, a Treasury, a Bureau of Printing and Engraving and at least one Economist, Peter Minuit would never have been able to buy Manhattan Island (then New Amsterdam) for a measly \$24 worth of beads, cloth and trinkets—in the year 1626. The Indian tax system was flawed too. Imagine paying five deer skins or ten sheep for your annual tax assessment! And all this without filing an income tax form! The Indians didn't know too much about tax collecting. They spent too much

time chasing enemy scalps and dancing around campfires. This was not productive economics. They were always at war or on a raid.

Zoom then pointed out that we so-called 50 American State tribes (the USA) are now making the same mistake the Indians made about 366 years ago. We, too, don't understand money and our own wampum system. History has come full circle. Zoom pointed out that with a \$4 trillion national debt, it should be apparent to you Colonists that your wampum system is flawed, too. You've also been on too many raids of enemy camps.

His last remarks were "And with budget deficits around \$400 billion a year—you palefaces are now being scalped by your own chiefs."

RECOGNITION OF THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH OF YPSILANTI, MI

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the history and tradition of the First Methodist Church of Ypsilanti, MI, located in the 15th Congressional District, which I represent. On June 26, of this year, the 600-member congregation of this dynamic and progressive inner-city church is celebrating the 100th anniversary of the dedication of their current church sanctuary.

The church's history is long and significant to those who have had the benefit of being connected to it or touched by it. Following initial meetings in 1824, Rev. Elias Pattee organized a society of five members in May 1825, which evolved into the present First United Methodist Church of Ypsilanti, MI. The church family went from meeting in homes to a new schoolhouse to a chapel built on North River Street in 1835. Finally, in 1843, they moved to a building on the current site. The cornerstone for the present building was laid in 1891, and the dedication was in June 1892. In 1958, the education unit was added to the basement of the sanctuary. The building is in the style usually called Victorian Gothic and is built on the Akron plan, allowing for several aisles to cut through the pews to take parishioners to the altar. The sanctuary is noted for its stunning windows filled with geometric figures and pastel colors, as well as its oak woodwork and original pews.

The centennial renovation includes barrier-free access, a modern dining room, a new office complex, and a youth recreation room, making it truly a building able to accommodate all ages. From its original historic structure, a modern, urban church continues the Wesleyan tradition of worship, fellowship, and service in the name of Christ. The outreach work of the church includes community service open to all, as well as extensive support of Methodist mission projects in the United States and throughout the world.

Mr. Speaker, the parishioners of the First United Methodist Church in Ypsilanti are truly a blessing to the city of Ypsilanti as well as the surrounding areas. I would like to take this time to give thanks and recognition to them for

all that they have accomplished these past 100 years.

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
HONORS BRUCE AND TONI
CORWIN WITH COMMUNITY
SERVICE AWARD

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of my dear friends Bruce and Toni Corwin, who are to be honored tonight with the American Jewish Committee's Community Service Award. Each year the American Jewish Committee presents the Community Service Award to someone whose untiring work on behalf of the community deserves special recognition. Bruce and Toni are this year's unanimous choices.

Bruce, as president of Metropolitan Theatres Corp. and a general partner of the San Diego Padres Baseball Club, is highly respected in the business world. However, he has also taken time to become extremely active in the community, serving as an officer or board member of several organizations. Bruce is a past president of Temple Israel of Hollywood, president-elect of the Coro Foundation National Board of Governors, and has served as Southern California chairman of the Democratic Party. He was a founding president of the Los Angeles Children's Museum as well as president of the Variety Children's Charities of Southern California. Bruce has also acted as a board member for the American Jewish Committee, the California Community Foundation, and the National Multiple Sclerosis Society.

Toni has found time to assume important leadership roles with many community organizations. She has served as president of Temple Emanuel of Beverly Hills, as vice president and board member of the American Jewish Committee, and has chaired two United Jewish Fund divisions. Toni has also served as an active member of the boards of the Beverly Hills Education Foundation and the Maple Center of Beverly Hills. She has also been a key organizer in several political campaigns.

Both as a couple and individually, Bruce and Toni have found time beyond their active family life to make an immeasurable contribution to the vitality of Los Angeles. Along with the deep admiration and gratitude of the community, Bruce and Toni share the love and support of their two marvelous sons, David and Daniel.

Because of their untiring dedication to the community, it is with great pleasure that I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating Bruce and Toni Corwin on being the unanimous choice for the American Jewish Committee's 1992 Community Service Award. We wish them both years of continued success and happiness.

A TRIBUTE TO NEW HAMPSHIRE'S IRVING N. SANDS

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Irving N. Sands of Nashua, NH, New Hampshire's graduate representative of the Coors Literacy. Pass it On. Program.

Mr. Sands' inspirational experience which led to his participation in this program began when he reached the age of 40. When he lost his job because of the faltering economy and began seeking employment, he realized he could become more competitive in the job market if he were literate. After living his entire life with the albatross of illiteracy hanging from his neck, Mr. Sands, through great fortitude and hard work, finally learned how to read and write. Through classes that he took at the Adult Basic Education Program in Nashua, he is now able to read to his 4-year-old daughter and for the first time can stay ahead of her in reading ability. Because Mr. Sands took these courageous steps to learn how to read, he can now fill out an application for employment and has plans to pursue his GED.

Mr. Speaker, I can hardly even begin to imagine not being able to read a bedtime story to one of my six children and furthermore, I cannot imagine not being able to fill out an application for employment so that I could support my children. I am most inspired with Mr. Sands' accomplishment in tackling this difficult problem.

Irving Sands strongly believed, as we all do, that being literate would give him a competitive edge in the work place. Mr. Sands' story is but a microcosm of what should be happening nationwide, for without a literate work force our country simply cannot be competitive in today's global economy. Mr. Sands truly is an inspiration to us all.

With an educated and literate work force comprised of people with the work ethic and courage of Mr. Sands, I firmly believe America can make its way back to the forefront of the world economy.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Mr. Irving N. Sands for his graduation from the Coors Literacy. Pass it On. Program. For the future of our country I hope that the American people will take a page from Irving Sands' book and follow his outstanding example.

IN HONOR OF FLAG DAY

HON. PETE GEREN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mr. GEREN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this past Sunday, June 14, we once again celebrated our national Flag Day. This day is one we set aside each year to celebrate the greatest symbol of democracy the world has ever known. As we watch freedom flourish in new democracies around the world, it is more important than ever that we maintain a constant

vigil over our own democratic ideals, beliefs and the symbols which we use to represent them.

Fourteen-year-old Amber Bradshaw of Weatherford, TX, is setting an example for all of us in how to maintain this vigil. Amber won a Gold Medal this year in the University Inter-Scholastic League essay competition for her essay "Does Our Constitutional Right to Protest Give Us the Right to Burn the Flag." In her essay, Amber reminds us of all the Americans who have sacrificed so much for our flag and all that is at stake in the continuing debate over whether we have the moral and legal right to burn this great symbol of democracy.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit Amber's essay for the RECORD at this time.

DOES OUR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO PROTEST GIVE US THE RIGHT TO BURN THE FLAG

(By Amber Bradshaw)

Cannon balls and bullets whiz past me like lightning. Men and boys scream and crumple up in pain and agony underneath me. The darkness of death fell over the battlefield and I slowly wilted to the ground.

The next morning as the first rays of the sunlight slipped over the horizon and began to dry my tear stained colors, men around me moaned and gathered themselves up and went to look for survivors of the death ridden battlefield. Someone picked me up and slung me over their shoulder like a burden too heavy to bear. Men around me cursed our country and each word tore at my colors and ripped out my heart.

I was born in June of 1776 when George Washington came to visit my maker Betsy Ross. He presented her with a rough sketch and asked her to have me ready for presentation at the meeting of the Continental Congress in 1777.

Oh I have to admit my treatment was varied over the years. I was quite honored when Francis Scott Key wrote his poem "The Star Spangled Banner" for me. Over the years, my colors grew; in 1850 I boasted 30 white stars on my front. In 1863 when my country stood divided in war I waved with the winds of change on the battlefield as my colors bled along with every man that died. As time passed, respect and honor for my colors grew. In 1945 I was raised high on the battlefield at Iwo Jima and that day my colors sparkled and sang in the sun. The day that I protected President Kennedy's coffin was the most honorable of all my memories. In July of 1969, I reached new heights as I landed on the moon.

My life had been long and plentiful until I met the man of my nightmares, Gregory Johnson. In 1964 he lit a match to my colors and up in smoke I went. The pain I felt that day was the pain of every man, woman and child that had ever died for me. The people went into an uproar when he was tried and convicted for violating the First Amendment to the Constitution. But was he really? I have to admit it hurt me deeply but is burning me covered in the Constitution? When our fore fathers sat down and wrote these amendments, did they ever intend or even imagine that anyone would want to burn me? The Supreme Court thought so because in 1989 they said that a state could not make burning me a crime. Justice William J. Brennan was quoted in a 1989 issue of Time magazine as saying "If there is an underlying bedrock principal to the First Amendment of the Constitution it is that the government cannot prohibit an expression simply be-

cause the government finds it offensive." Many people did find the burning of my colors offensive for example, Justice John Paul Stevens was quoted in the same issue of Time magazine as saying, "Sanctioning the public desecration of the flag will tarnish its value both for those who cherish the idea for which it stands and for those who desire to don the robes of martyrdom." Actually defacing my colors has always been a hot topic. For example, in 1903, Nebraska legislature passed a law that said it was illegal to wear my colors in public. In 1931, California law made it illegal for anyone to display a banner or a flag in a public place or in a meeting place.

But this brings me back to my main point, does our constitutional right to protest give us the right to burn the flag? I think not, but I'm just the flag. We as a country may never agree on this controversial topic but I want you to remember what I stand for. I'm not just your red, white and blue or your Old Glory, I'm made of blood, sweat, tears and pain. So the next time you bring that match to my colors, I want you to remember all the men, women and children that will go up in smoke as I do. Just think about it, is it really worth it?

IN RECOGNITION OF THE GOOD WORKS OF PERRY BRAND

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Perry Brand, a resident of Wilmette, IL, who exemplifies the spirit of voluntarism and helping others. For over 25 years, he has dedicated himself to assisting those in need and his wonderful good works merit praise as well as our thanks.

Perry is past president of the Illinois YMCA, and has also served as a member of the Evanston and Washington Park YMCA Boards, the National YMCA organization, and as cochairman of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. He has also been chairman of the O'Hare Aviation Commission, was a USO board member, was named an Outstanding Young Man of Chicago, and was nominated as an Outstanding Young Man of the United States. Most recently, he received a certificate of merit from the Office of National Service at the White House.

Perry has always been a dedicated volunteer, and since retiring and selling his successful advertising firm, he has worked virtually full time on his charitable activities. These include teaching summer crafts and swimming to children with Down's syndrome and cerebral palsy at Chicago's Misericordia Children's Home; reading to the blind with the Winnetka Volunteer Talent Pool; assisting children, unwed mothers, and the elderly at Christopher House in Chicago; tutoring poor children at the Washington Park YMCA; and feeding the elderly with the Little Sisters of the Poor.

In 1980, Perry initiated an annual Christmas party which brings together underprivileged children from the Washington Park YMCA and students from New Trier High School in Winnetka. The children at these parties enjoy

lunch, gifts, and games, but most importantly, they meet new friends.

Mr. Speaker, in an age when increasing demand for social services is stretching government resources to the limit, every community should be fortunate enough to have someone like Perry Brand. His good works illustrate that one person can make a difference. He not only practices unselfish voluntarism, but inspires young people to continue his legacy. I am proud to represent a congressional district that includes dedicated individuals like Perry Brand, and I am pleased to recognize him for his outstanding efforts to enrich the lives of others.

U.N. PEACEKEEPING FORCES NEEDED FOR A NEW WORLD ORDER

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4548, the International Peacekeeping Act of 1992, and praise my good friend the distinguished chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. FASCELL, for sponsoring and sending this important measure to the floor.

Authorization of this legislation comes as the efficacy of U.N. peacekeeping forces is being tested and debated as never before. In addition to missions undertaken in the 1940's in flashpoints like Cyprus, the India-Pakistan border, and later in the Middle East, U.N. forces have also recently been introduced into Iraq, Cambodia, and Namibia. Presently, bloody conflicts raging in the former Republics of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union are prompting renewed international calls for introduction of U.N. peacekeeping forces.

Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Government and this Congress should do its utmost to help fund U.N. peacekeepers. I believe the judicious deployment of such forces will become a critical component of the quest for lasting peace and tranquility in the postcold war world. We must also encourage our allies around the world to do the same, for it is in all of our best interests to avert tragedies like we are today witnessing in Bosnia and Nagorno-Karabagh. And while U.N. peacekeepers might be able to avert violence and bloodshed, they cannot become indefinite buffers between antagonists who will resume fighting when the United Nations withdraws.

Before the violence in Bosnia and Nagorno-Karabagh reached their present levels of viciousness, as Chairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, I urged the introduction of peacekeeping forces. Unfortunately, such action was and is still being debated. Peacekeepers were not dispatched, and the world has had to bear witness to atrocities not seen for decades. United Nations or other international organizations sanctioned to keep the peace must be empowered and equipped to act quickly and effectively. The United States, as a proponent of democracy and peace, should act responsibly by supporting the development of such a peacekeeping contingent.

Mr. Speaker, support of H.R. 4548 will demonstrate our commitment to the principles behind U.N. peace missions. Passage of the measure will evidence this Nation's concern over the conflicts I have mentioned and will help us address these conflicts as a global leader.

TRIBUTE TO CARMEN J. LUNETTA

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to the outstanding service rendered to the community of Miami by Carmen J. Lunetta, port director of the port of Miami.

During the past 31 years, Carmen Lunetta has turned his vision of a vibrant Miami seaport into reality. His efforts have made the port of Miami the cruise capital of the world, as well as the cargo hub of Latin America and the Caribbean. To achieve that remarkable transformation, Carmen Lunetta brought together teams of men and women of all faiths and national origins who worked hand-in-hand to re-create Miami's port.

Despite the long hours and intense work required by his job as port director, Carmen Lunetta has found time to be active in community services. Supported by his wife, Janet Denike Lunetta, he has served as a fundraising campaign official for United Way, Easter Seals, and the Leukemia Society. He is a neighborhood commissioner for the Boy Scouts of America, a member of the University of Miami alumni staff, and a trustee of the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce.

The Institute of Human Relations of the American Jewish Committee recently paid tribute to Carmen Lunetta at a dinner co-chaired by Richard D. Fain, Ron Fraser, and Thomas G. Travis. The dinner honored Mr. Lunetta for his skills and dedication to preserving our democratic heritage. Last Saturday, he was honored by the Coral Gables chapter of UNICO National as "Miamiian of the Year." He has been honored by the Italian's Foundation, the International Longshoremen's Association, the Miami chapter of the Florida Engineering Society, the Industrial Association of Dade County, and the B'nai B'rith.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Carmen Lunetta for his outstanding and unselfish service for the betterment of his community.

RETIREMENT OF SENIOR LEAD OFFICER RONALD TREUTLEIN, ONE OF LOS ANGELES' FINEST

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Senior Lead Officer Ronald Treutlein of the Los Angeles Police Department. Officer Treutlein will be retiring on June 27, 1992, and will be honored on June 25 in

appreciation for over 25 years of dedicated service to the field of law enforcement. Officer Treutlein's 25-year career could well serve as the Los Angeles Police Department's standard of excellence. Loyalty, dedication, and unsurpassed police skills have truly been his hallmark.

One hundred and eight commendations stand as testimony to this outstanding officer's distinction. Among the numerous incidents that account for these commendations, one situation stands as the most illustrative of his professional and personal character. In 1965, only a few months after his graduation from the police academy, officer Treutlein faced the most tragic situation anyone could imagine. He and his partner encountered two Federal fugitives with extensive criminal histories, and who had recently committed an armed robbery in the Los Angeles area. The suspects assaulted the officers and felled Officer Treutlein's partner with a gunshot wound. Undaunted, Officer Treutlein engaged the suspects, forcing one to surrender, while the other continued the gun battle until he was shot and taken into custody.

For nearly 22 years, Officer Treutlein has served the west Los Angeles area as a senior lead officer of Basic Car 8A72. Within that capacity, he has acted as the police department's ambassador. Through the years, he had received accolades from the Optimist Club, the Rotary Club, the Lions, and the Elks for outstanding service to the community.

Officer Treutlein is a native of Los Angeles, but was raised in South Dakota, Nebraska, and Colorado. He served 4 years in the United States Navy-Air as a radar technician during the Vietnam war, and now lives in Torrance.

Throughout his endeavors, Senior Lead Officer Ronald Treutlein has enjoyed the love and support of his family, including his wife of 25 years, Anna, his daughter, Roxanne, and his two sons, Ronald, Jr., and Erik. He plans to continue living in the South Bay area for several years, and hopes to spend more time with his family. His long term goal is to relocate out of the State and live life to the fullest.

It is an honor and a pleasure to ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Senior Lead Officer Ronald Treutlein, a man who has built a record of achievement and excellence through dedication and leadership that is an inspiration to us all.

IN RECOGNITION OF STEPHEN B.
VANCAMPEN

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, the Boy Scouts of America are an unique organization. When most think of the Boy Scouts, the image that immediately comes to mind is the young man, dressed in his khaki uniform, escorting the elderly woman across the street. While I'm sure no Scout would pass up that chance to lend a helping hand, for Stephen B. VanCampen and the George Washington Council of the Boy Scouts of America, the Boy Scouts have meant so much more. It is for

that reason that the Jenny Jump District of the George Washington Council will gather in Allamuchy, NJ, to recognize this native son of New Jersey as a Distinguished Citizen.

The Distinguished Citizen Award is presented to persons who have distinguished themselves in their life work and who have shared their talents with their communities on a voluntary basis. Few meet the criteria as fully as Stephen VanCampen. Few more perfectly fit the definition of role model for young Americans.

Stephen VanCampen's family settled in the hills of Warren County over 350 years ago and his family has helped shape the developing region since. He continues to reside there with his wife and five children.

Mr. VanCampen knows that the Scout motto—"Be Prepared"—embodies so much more than learning how to start a campfire or pack for a hike. Scouting prepares young men and women to be contributing and important members of society. Through the Scouting experience, children learn the essential lessons of country, commerce, and community. Stephen VanCampen has been a success at each.

He is chairman and chief executive officer of Gilbert & VanCampen International, a worldwide executive recruiting, management consulting and organization building practice, with projects completed in more than 35 countries. He is also a member of many worldwide business councils and professional organizations, including the National Foreign Trade Council, the Trade and Economic Council and the World Trade Institute.

In all his accomplishments, Stephen VanCampen has never forgotten the Scout principles of community and to help other people at all times. He serves in numerous public service positions including chairman of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area Citizen's Advisory Committee, the Warren County Economic Advisory Council, and the board of trustees of Warren County Community College.

Mr. Speaker, Scouting brings boys of common interests together and provides a camaraderie that builds friendships and nurtures character. I can think of few who are better role models for our youth than Stephen B. VanCampen. That is why I urge my colleagues in the House to join with the Jenny Jump District of the George Washington Council of the Boy Scouts of America and me in congratulating Stephen B. VanCampen as he is honored as the Distinguished Citizen of the Year.

CONGRATULATIONS AND THANKS
TO CAPTAIN JOHNNIE L. JOHNSON

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to have this opportunity to extend my gratitude and appreciation to Capt. Johnnie L. Johnson, commander of the U.S. Coast Guard Group Moriches, NY for his untiring service over the past 3 years to the people of my district.

Under the leadership of Captain Johnson, Group Moriches successfully undertook over 7,000 search and rescue missions including 5 separate lifesaving efforts to rescue a total of 19 capsized boaters from the hazardous inlets at Fire Island, Shinnecock and Moriches. He directed the completion of waterway analyses for the majority of Group Moriches area of responsibility, which included the assumption of 90 aids to navigation in the State boat channel after its abandonment by the State of New York.

Captain Johnson also actively supported the fishing industry of eastern Long Island through participation in unit-sponsored safety seminars and the annual Long Island Fisheries Forum. He was helpful to my office in determining the safe navigation needs of fishermen, particularly at Shinnecock and Montauk.

To maintain and improve the service provided by the Coast Guard, Captain Johnson directed the preparation of a comprehensive 5 year plan which included substantial documentation to provide the Group with future facility and personnel requirements. He created a group operations training team comprised of staff and selected station experts to standardize boat crew drills and to supplement unit training efforts.

Captain Johnson, a native of Akron, OH, is a graduate of Utah State University. He was commissioned an ensign in the Coast Guard in June of 1969. He has been awarded the Coast Guard Commendation Medal with gold star in lieu of a second award, the Coast Guard Achievement Medal, the Commandant's letter of Commendation Ribbon, the Bicentennial Unit Commendation Ribbon, the National Defense Service Medal with bronze star in lieu of second award, the Coast Guard Special Operations Service Ribbon, the Coast Guard Sea Service Ribbon, the Coast Guard Expert Rifle Medal and the Coast Guard Sharpshooter Pistol Ribbon.

During his 3 years of service on eastern Long Island Captain Johnson has been an exemplary officer and provided outstanding service to everyone who is dependent on the Coast Guard for their safety whether at work or having fun. My district has been fortunate to have such a talented and committed gentleman in charge of the Coast Guard and I wish him good fortune in all his future endeavors.

SPECIAL THANKS TO
CONGRESSIONAL PAGES

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to extend a warm and sincere thank you to some of the most dedicated youth of our Nation. These special individuals represent a promising sector of our society which I am confident will become the next trailblazers of our country. The young people that I am referring to are our congressional pages. Our page program not only provides Members of Congress the chance to work with some of the brightest and most talented young people in

our Nation, but also allows us to perform the most basic functions essential to Congress.

In particular, Mr. Speaker, I would like to acknowledge David Johnson, from my home district of Louisville, KY. I had the privilege of sponsoring David this term, and I commend him for his exceptional service. After working with David and meeting his relatives, it would be unfair to label the American family as a dying tradition. For the Johnson family truly represents a loving and supportive family which is so essential in these times.

As an offspring of such a solid foundation, David embodies the morals and principles rarely found in people his age. His hard work and cheerful demeanor always brightened the mornings, afternoons, and late evenings for myself and my staff.

Our congressional pages come together from all different walks of life to experience the energy and power of the House of Representatives. I am certain that this experience will become a vital part in their daily activities, and will provide them with the valuable knowledge fundamental in climbing the ladder of success.

The Congressional Page Program provides these individuals with some of the tools needed to survive successfully in our country and our world. Tools which I believe our pages have firmly grasped, allowing them to become our future craftsmen. I am confident that our pages will engrave marks upon the world which will not easily be erased—for these skills are the foundations for everyday problem solving.

Once again, I would like to congratulate these most talented individuals, especially David Johnson. I wish them all the best of luck and continued success wherever they may come to reside—away from their home at the Capitol. The winter pages from 1992 are as follows:

SPRING PAGES, 1992

Hiram R. Andrews, Mary Marlene Atkinson, Allison P. Beard, Veronica S. Bernal, Sean D. Bielet, Nakia L. Buchanan, Jason L. Campbell, Sarah D. Carr, Heather M. Childress, Jackie Cohen, Katharine M. Collin, Hannah M. Cothorn, DeAndre J. DeVane, John F. Dinusson, Mary F. Doyle, Patricia Draper, Lisa A. Eckel, Marita C. Etcubanez, Kathryn R. Farrell, Tamika Finch, Maya E. Goehring, Anja K. Hansen, Chareese H. Hayes, Ethan F. Hayward, William F. Head, Scott W. Henry, Lisa O. Hensley, Carrie Ayn Hiser, Karrie N. Howard, William Dale Howard, Carty E. Jacobs, William David Johnson, Jenna Keith, Amanda J. Klefner, Paul F. "Hinch" Knece, Joshua R. Kramer, Tanya S. Kuehnis, Sean P. LaSalle, Kelly J. Lauritzen, Constance Elizabeth McDaniel, Hector Morales, Franklin P. Mosley III, Patricia Perry Narro, April D. Neveau, Brantley Adam Newsome, Jessica L. Nierenberg, Josef R. Novotny, Karen L. Nuckols, William F. Raw, Paul B. Reinhardt, Kerry E. Rhodes, Jade L. Riley, Jessica R. Robinson, Renee S. Rosen, Hal N. Schwartz, Rachel H. Sontag, Aubrey L. Spriggs, Michaela D. Starr, Judy M. Sung, William J. Thinnis, Joshua C. Wallenstein, Moira A. Whelan, Lindsey P. Winick, Heather Yeckes, Elizabeth Carden Yelser, and Laura E. Zachman.

ARMS DEALERS TAKE TAXPAYERS FOR A RIDE

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, there is continuing debate about how much Federal funding should be given to the military's budget, most notably for the high-tech stealth bomber and stealth fighter. The main cost that is discussed is the flat cost of production and maintenance.

What is rarely mentioned are the hidden costs of these new military technologies. These other costs include, but are not limited to, the cost of presentations of this technology to other countries, and the effect that the purchase of these technologies has on developing countries.

In an article which appeared in the June 10 issue of the Christian Science Monitor, Caleb Rossiter points out that the cost of overseas weapons sales is a burden which neither the U.S. taxpayers nor the governments of developing nations can afford to bear. I commend this article to the attention of my colleagues.

[From the Christian Science Monitor, June 10, 1992]

ARMS DEALERS TAKE TAXPAYERS FOR A RIDE (By Caleb Rossiter)

Did you ever want to take a spin in one of those really neat Stealth fighters? But you know you could never afford it, right? Wrong. Taxpayers are paying the tabs run up by multimillion-dollar corporations like McDonnell Douglas when they display their wares at international military "trade fairs."

Here's how it works. Step 1: The Pentagon pays the cost of taking lots of its fancy United States-made planes and tanks to overseas arms bazaars. Step 2: Taxpayers pay the Pentagon back. Step 3: McDonnell Douglas and other arms manufacturers make lots of money from overseas sales. It's that simple. The complicated part is paying for it: The expenses for just one of these many trade fairs can run to \$1 million for fuel and maintenance, and if a \$30 million jet crashes on the way back from a fair, as one recently did in Singapore, guess who gets to pay for it?

The frantic post-cold-war drive by US arms-makers to replace sales to the Pentagon with sales to developing nations is being subsidized by American taxpayers. This has the potential to do as much damage to the American economy as the savings-and-loan debacle (a few hundred billion dollars, at latest count).

The weapons merchants say that arms sales are good for US jobs and good for America. (About the effects on developing countries they are strangely silent.) Some important people are taking the bait. Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger has said that the Pentagon, along with the Departments of State and Commerce, "support the marketing efforts of US companies in the defense trade arena [overseas]." US embassies in the third world are devoting diplomatic skills to helping US defense firms contact possible weapons buyers.

But militarization overseas is both a moral and an economic disaster, not just for the developing world, but for the US as well.

Forty million people have died in 125 conflicts since 1945, the year that the US and the

USSR began using the developing world as the gameboard for their elaborate ideological chess game. The cold war in the developed world often meant hot wars in the developing world. Ironically, the end of the cold war threatens to heat things up even more, if increased arms sales to developing regions are any indication. If arms manufacturers have their way, nations too broke to feed their citizens will out-spend their current \$200 billion annual military budget (already four times their foreign aid).

Four out of 5 people on this planet live in the developing world. Because we now have a global economy, what happens in four-fifths of the world necessarily affects us. For example, a study by the congressional Joint Economic Committee revealed that the recession in the developing world in the 1980s cost America \$440 billion in export receipts and 1.8 million jobs, a full quarter of our unemployment. With recession in the third world slowly ending, American exports to developing nations have again picked up, and the Commerce Department reported this month that the increase provided 400,000 jobs last year.

But militarization is one of the major barriers to continued growth for the developing world, and hence for us. Investment is driven out and growth is driven down by military spending, civil wars, and the political power of armed forces that keep half the developing nations in dictatorship and another quarter in limbo between elections and full democracy. If we won't care about heavily militarized developing countries on moral grounds, can't we at least care on economic grounds?

It is penny-wise and pound-foolish for the Pentagon to promote arms exports, preserving a few jobs now at the expense of the many more that would come from a dramatically demilitarized world. Rep. Howard Berman (D) of California, understanding this much, has pushed an amendment through the House that will put a stop to these Pentagon subsidies. Now it is up to the Senate, whose upcoming vote on the matter will decide whether US policy speaks to arms manufacturers or to the US taxpayer. The taxpayers have been paying for somebody else's joyride long enough.

(Caleb Rossiter directs the Project on Demilitarization and Democracy and is an associate fellow at the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington.)

STOPPING THE FLOOD OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues an article by Harry Bernstein, labor columnist of the Los Angeles Times, on the subject of illegal immigration.

Mr. Bernstein, a columnist of impeccable liberal credentials, discusses the current controversy raging between those like this Member who wish to stop illegal immigration into this country and those who don't. He makes a persuasive case against the Kennedy-Hatch bill to abolish employer sanctions. He points out that employers and undocumented aliens are working together to make a mockery out of the 1986 immigration reforms by using

phony documents so that employers can claim they have no way of knowing whom they hire. In this way, employers end up exploiting cheap foreign labor in our own country and take away jobs from our own citizens.

Bernstein makes the same arguments for taking action that I made when I offered my package of bills, H.R. 3438 through H.R. 3442, House Joint Resolution 357, H.R. 3605, and H.R. 4754, to beef up the Border Patrol, eliminate document fraud, cut off Federal welfare payments to illegals, and restrict automatic birthright citizenship. "If employers are not allowed to get away with hiring illegal immigrants who show phony documents," he writes, "foreign workers will be much less tempted to come here illegally because there will be fewer jobs for them." He calls for cutting off services to illegals "that cost us billions of dollars," such as free education for illegal alien children, free pregnancy services for illegal alien expectant mothers, and welfare and unemployment benefits. He inveighs against allowing the children of illegal alien mothers to become U.S. citizens automatically by virtue of being born here when millions of foreigners patiently wait in line to go through the prescribed legal process of acquiring citizenship. Only by such actions can the 1986 immigration law succeed.

I urge my colleagues to read Mr. Bernstein's thoughtful column, and, if they have not done so, join their 52 colleagues representing 17 States in cosponsoring these eight bills.

Mr. Speaker, I request that the full text of Harry Bernstein's column of Tuesday, June 9, 1992, be printed in the RECORD.

[From the Los Angeles Times, June 9, 1992]

STOPPING FLOOD OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

(By Harry Bernstein)

Ugly exploitation of illegal immigrants by California growers had been going on for decades before I first saw it myself 40 years ago when I began writing for a small newspaper in El Centro near the Mexican border.

The exploitation of illegal immigrants who take jobs from domestic workers continues today in agriculture and has spread to many other industries. Yet a campaign has started to wreck a 1986 law that was designed to stop the abuse and slow the flood of foreign workers pouring into this country.

Because I came from South Carolina, I should not have been shocked by the mistreatment of illegal immigrants. After all, exploitation of blacks, who also worked cheap and hard, was rampant in the South. But I wasn't prepared for the depth of the workers' poverty on the generally prosperous Imperial Valley farms.

I saw paymasters tossing a few coins a day—and at times only some food and soft drinks—to the illegal immigrants who worked uncounted hours to plant and harvest the valley's bountiful crops. They slept on tattered blankets in the fields or in tin or cardboard shacks.

Much, but far from all, of the most blatant abuse of workers has stopped. Nonetheless, serious abuse of illegal immigrants continues. It is less glaringly conspicuous, but it is far more costly to taxpayers.

I found then, as I do today, strange bedfellows were involved in the argument raging about foreign workers.

Those who want to sharply curb illegal immigration include conservatives, liberals and most unions. Their just cause is badly damaged because their ranks also include disgusting racists.

On the other side is, as it was then, an equally odd combination of groups that usually fight one another; liberals, militant Latinos, conservatives, a few unions and, of course, employers who love the cheap labor of illegal immigrants.

For instance, a bill that actually encourages more illegal immigration is co-sponsored by the liberal senator from Massachusetts, Edward M. Kennedy, and conservative Utah Republican Orrin G. Hatch.

Practically nothing was done about illegal immigration until passage of the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act. By then, illegal immigrants made up a majority of farm workers in Southwestern states and in garment industry sweatshops, as well as a large proportion of the workers in hotels, restaurants and other low-wage jobs. They had also moved into far more skilled jobs, such as construction and electronics.

Congress wisely granted amnesty to nearly 3 million illegal immigrants, and, as part of a compromise, included in the new law a weapon aimed rather inaccurately at the massive economic and social problems that the illegal immigrants pose for this country.

For the first time ever, U.S. exploiters who knowingly hired illegal immigrants could be punished by heavy fines. Until then, only the poor workers were punished—when caught—by sending them back to their home countries at our expense.

Now the same odd assortment of usually feuding forces that battled over the 1986 immigration reform act are fighting again as one side campaigns to remove all penalties against the exploiters and the other wants to help make it enforceable.

The law is being eviscerated by employers and by illegal immigrants who pay criminals to help them evade the law and dodge our overworked Border Patrol officers.

They are making a mockery of the law by turning out massive quantities of counterfeit and forged documents such as Social Security cards to help employers "prove" that they didn't knowingly hire illegal immigrants.

These crimes can be dramatically reduced without violating anyone's civil liberties or risking discrimination by requiring that all workers seeking jobs have counterfeit-proof work authorization cards that can be verified as easily as credit cards.

Everyone must have a Social Security card to get employment. A similar card can be made at least as counterfeit-proof as those holographic credit cards that are secure enough to allow the companies issuing them to make hundreds of millions of dollars with relatively little fraud.

If employers are not allowed to get away with hiring illegal immigrants who show phony documents, foreign workers will be much less tempted to come here illegally because there will be fewer jobs for them.

We must also stop enticing them with valuable services that cost us billions of dollars. These enticements include free schooling for their children, free medical care for mothers when their babies are born here, welfare payments for children and government help in finding jobs.

The children of illegal immigrants can even become citizens automatically despite the fact that nearly 3 million other foreigners around the world are waiting for visas as they go through the slow process of coming here legally.

Better enforcement of our immigration laws would cost a fraction of those costs of the enticements. Alan C. Nelson, former commissioner of the Immigration and Natu-

ralization Service, sensibly suggests that a \$1 fee for crossing the U.S. border would generate hundreds of millions of dollars each year to pay for work authorization cards and enforcement of immigration laws.

It is speciously argued that illegal immigrants only take jobs that those here legally will never do. The truth is, employers hungering for really cheap labor hunt out the foreign workers.

Also, those here legally who reject tough jobs—and not many do—are turned off by the lousy wages and working conditions that are nearly intolerable, except to the truly desperate who rarely complain for fear of being deported.

With unemployment frighteningly high, we don't need more workers. When we do, let them in legally. Let's stop tempting illegal immigration and use counterfeit-proof work authorization cards to make the landmark 1986 immigrant reform law succeed.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION REGARDING STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, the General Accounting Office has reported that the FDIC and the RTC are failing to pursue professional liability claims against officers, directors, and various professionals involved with failed financial institutions, amounting to billions of dollars. One reason for these failures of action—short statutes of limitations—we can correct in Congress.

The Congress must push the Bush administration's regulators and the Justice Department to pursue with rigor, claims against those who negligently or fraudulently caused financial institution failures, whether Republicans or Democrats. The white collar civil and criminal cases must be pursued to completion.

The public and taxpayer will be outraged if sloppy regulation is followed by incompetent prosecution; with lame excuses that technical filing dates shielded those who bilked financial institutions. These persons must not be allowed to avoid their day in court and avoid being brought to justice because of inaction by the national Government.

I am introducing today a bill to extend the statute of limitations on these cases for an additional 3-year period. This will take the financial regulatory agencies through the lifespan of the RTC. The bill also will preserve claims against wrongdoers whose acts were not discovered until after the Federal conservator or receiver was appointed or where the statute of limitations had already expired.

I am aware that the FDIC and the RTC both have plans to reduce the time that it takes them to decide to file claims from 33 to 12 months. However, in view of their record over the past 3 years, I have very little confidence that they will actually do so. The number of claims, as well as the number of cases is growing. Yet top management lacks the commitment and leadership to pursue these claims.

The other problem, which must be solved in order to see these cases succeed, is to as-

sure that the claims against officers or directors or professionals involved in the failure of the institution are preserved until the Federal conservator or receiver is appointed and can take action. In too many instances, the appointment of a conservator or receiver occurs after the applicable statute of limitations has run out. The courts have not always agreed that FIRREA was to be applied retroactively or that a claim which expired with the statute of limitations could be revived. This express authority to revive such claims is consistent with similar statutory authority. For example, the Secretary of Education is allowed to revive claims on defaulted student loans at the time the loans are reassigned by the financial institution even though the applicable statute of limitations may have expired. The Supreme Court has upheld the revival of claims where Congress so provides. The language of this bill expressly provides for retroactive application of the extended period of limitations.

The other reasons for failures of action—the absence of a comprehensive system for tracing assets of wrongdoers, and the absence of a comprehensive information management system—are matters that the Congress can oversee only indirectly. Last year we made structural changes in the RTC in order to strengthen its management. Improved administrative structure unfortunately doesn't guarantee sound decisionmaking. The old adage holds true, you can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink.

The prosecution of professional liability cases requires a complete, nationwide information system. Neither the FDIC nor the RTC has one. Their efforts to cooperate to set up such a system failed. In order to develop nationwide information about what is going on, they have to survey their field and regional offices, and then enter the information into a database. The information is old, in varying formats, and incomplete. The information does not include claims where they decided not to take action. The information does not include costs of pursuing these suits. How any responsible manager can believe that this is consistent with basic principles of sound business management is beyond understanding.

The professional liability prosecution responsibility of the thrift crisis appears to be another victim of the convenient RTC policy which suffers the current "inefficiencies" of multiple, disconnected databases for management information because the RTC's job is almost finished. The contrary view that the RTC is nowhere near finished—is in midstream—seems not to be found or considered. The American taxpayer will call upon them to demonstrate what they have actually accomplished in return for the tens of billions of dollars that have been provided and are being requested today to complete the task.

In the next few weeks, I will be asking the members to consider further changes in the structure of the bailout, involving the FDIC, the RTC, and the OTS. I'm hopeful that such modifications and ideas will be successful in improving the management of these regulatory entities. The American public expects Congress to take action to help resolve the obvious shortfalls. The responsibilities of Congress and the administration are clear.

I urge my colleagues to consider and vote for an increase in the period of the statute of

limitations for professional liability litigation to permit a deliberate and orderly prosecution of such negligence. I strongly urge my colleagues to keep the pressure on the Bush administration today so they might come forward with sound and sensible management for these costly thrift and bank regulatory efforts.

STEVE YODER, FUTURE PRESIDENT OF AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

HON. TOM LEWIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mr. LEWIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to submit an article from *Top Producer* magazine to introduce my very good friend and next president of the American Soybean Association, Mr. Steve Yoder.

Steve Yoder is a man who symbolizes all that is important to traditional American values. His belief in the work ethic has carried his Bluebird Farm to a successful, broadbased farm in Calhoun County, FL. Steve's hard work and leadership capabilities are responsible for making Bluebird Farm's owner the next logical choice in serving as the next president of the American Soybean Association.

This Renaissance farmer has overcome many odds in the world of American agriculture since starting his own farm in 1978. He and his wife, Carolyn, came to Florida in 1978 as Mennonite missionaries. Since that time, within 14 years, the Yoders have been successful turning Bluebird Farm into a diverse agricultural enterprise growing 500 acres of soybeans, 400 acres of peanuts, 300 acres of corn, 200 acres of wheat, 200 acres of oats, along with a 200-cow beef herd, a stocker cattle operation, and a 70-head cow dairy. Steve and his family have turned their efforts into a cultivated dream in Florida's Panhandle.

Beyond work on his own farm, this agricultural entrepreneur has reached out to help other farmers by serving on State and national agricultural organizations. Steve and his wife have contributed their time and effort not only to their farm, but have been more than willing to work on behalf of the entire Florida farming environment as well. I have enormous faith he will do the same on a national level with the American Soybean Association.

I hold Steve and his family in the highest regard. I congratulate Steve for his successes and wish him luck as the president of American Soybean Association for the 1992-93 term. He is a great leader and will be a wonderful asset to the American soybean farmer.

I urge my colleagues to review the following article. For anyone who has had the pleasure of meeting Steve—you have been touched by a man with a heart of gold.

[From *Top Producer* Magazine, June 1992]

MAN WITH A MISSION

(By Charles Johnson)

Lucy and Tony Exposito remember a time not so long ago when they were desperate for a friend. Cuban refugees, they arrived in Florida's Panhandle to start a small hog farm. Determined to provide their own food,

they went looking for a milk cow. The search led to Steve Yoder's Bluebird Farm near Altha, Fla.

He let them have a cow, asking only that they pay for it when they had the money. Then they arranged to buy feed from him pretty much the same way. After that, he sent two employees to help build their hog house, no charge.

That's why Lucy Exposito gets emotional when she talks about Steve and Carolyn Yoder. "They are wonderful people, the best in the world," she says. "They will do anything they can to help anybody. Steve is a very giving person. He just said it was his turn to help somebody, that he was thankful for what he had. People like this make you believe in the world again."

Soybean farmers hope Steve Yoder gives them the same warm feeling. Set to be installed as American Soybean Association (ASA) president in July, his leadership comes at the most crucial time in the organization's history. Stunned by dissension in the ranks, severe money problems, and a study highly critical of management, all in the past year, it's clear ASA must rethink its mission in order to survive.

Healing the business as well as spirit of ASA will fall heavily on Yoder, a former Mennonite missionary who still lives a Spartan lifestyle and starts each day with a sunrise prayer service.

Natural peacemaker. Even Yoder says he wouldn't have picked this time, in an ideal world, to lead the group. But it could be that he, of all people, is the right man for the job. His special gift, says Yoder's wife Carolyn, is to bring people with opposing viewpoints to a compromise.

"It seems that whatever organization he has served, whether it was Farm Bureau or the dairy co-op or the cattlemen's association, they were going through a difficult time," she says. "I've seen discussions that were heated, and Steve just sat there and listened. Then he had a way of bringing things back together in tense situations, of blending it all together."

With his Mennonite background and diverse farming interests, Yoder's vision is unique among all ASA leaders. Bluebird Farm's profit centers are about as broad as you'll find on any farm in America. This year he's growing 500 acres of soybeans, 400 of peanuts, 300 of corn, 200 of wheat, 200 of oats, along with a 200-cow beef herd, a stocker cattle operation and a 70-cow dairy that can easily expand to 200. Due to ASA responsibilities he won't plant his management-intensive 200-acre cotton base. But he will find time to go partners on 50 acres of watermelons.

When the Yoders started farming in 1978, no one gave them much chance of survival and none of becoming national agricultural leaders. Leveraged 80 percent, it took hard work, ingenuity, even a little luck, perhaps, to succeed. "It scares me even now to think about it," he says.

The odds against any of this happening, in fact, are huge. Steve Yoder was the longest of long shots to head ASA. Just consider this: The new ASA president comes from a state with about 120 ASA members and fewer than 50,000 soybean acres.

He was born in Sussex County, Del., in 1948, where his parents, Monroe and Naomi Yoder, had a 37-acre truck farm 25 miles south of Dover. They grew strawberries, peppers, tomatoes, seven back-breaking acres of asparagus, and ran a small dairy and an old-style chicken farm. Monroe made a living off a roadside market and a weekly run to Wil-

ington, where he sold chickens, vegetables, eggs, and the butter, cream and cottage cheese Naomi made.

In 1953, they moved to Calhoun County, Fla., to a farm a Soil Conservation Service agent, enlisted to help out, declared "not worth messing with." The Yoders came here because the Mennonite Church wanted to colonize the South. In a sense, they were both missionaries and pioneers.

With Steve and his two older brothers and five younger sisters, Monroe and Naomi had plenty of help establishing a dairy that eventually topped out at 45 cows.

"I was not interested in operating a large dairy," Monroe says. "My main interest was in raising a family, in giving the children responsibility. Family was our main crop. Cows and chickens, all that was just a sideline."

Religious roots. Steve Yoder's childhood was one of material poverty and spiritual wealth. "As a boy, the Mennonite Church was my world. It was all I knew," he says.

Carolyn's Mennonite family, with 14 children, moved to Florida from Kansas and Iowa about the same time as the Yoders. In the fourth grade she and Steve became sweethearts; they never really parted after that. "What I remember about Steve is that he had a vision for what could develop on the farm," she says. "He was a boy with a lot of dreams."

As a teenager, those dreams almost got him into trouble. His two brothers went to college. At 17, Steve stayed home to run the family farm, then he was gone, off to Colorado, to work for some cousins on a ranch. The day he arrived, they left for another job in Wyoming. He stayed behind, taking a job cowboying on Carl and Jo Soderberg's ranch near Loveland. It was eye-opening.

"I learned to ride on a mule back home. They put me on horseback and made a cowboy out of me. The Soderbergs treated me like a son. I would not be who I am without them," he says.

Until the age of 20, he worked off and on for the Soderbergs, coming back home for breaks. Finally, enough was enough, and he and Carolyn married in April 1969. The Vietnam War was at its height. As conscientious objectors, Mennonite men usually take alternative service rather than join the military.

"It was a painful period for me," he says. "I wanted to go to Vietnam in the worst way. It was difficult to give that up. Had I gone, my story could have been different. I'm the kind of person who would have come back with a Purple Heart or in a box. That's the way I am."

Instead he opted for alternative service, got a pilot's license and soared over Canada as a bush pilot Mennonite missionary. He flew supplies in a float plane to an Ojibwa Indian reservation 110 miles north of the nearest road, and ferried sick Indians to the hospital.

Carolyn went with him, dispensing medicine, working with native crafts people, and in the mission children's home. It was there that she fell in love with a tiny Ojibwa girl who at five months weighed just 10 lb., a victim of abuse and malnutrition. The Yoders adopted her and named her Margaret. A week after making that decision, Carolyn learned she was pregnant.

Alternative service called for a two-year commitment. The Yoders served three. By the time they returned to Florida, Margaret was two years old and had a year-old-sister Loretta.

After a few years farming with his family, he and Carolyn signed on for what seemed a

huge indebtedness with the Production Credit Association, and Bluebird Farm was born. It was two miles from the Yoder homeplace, but with much better soil.

The local PCA, seeing potential in the young couple, sent them to a co-op couples conference. From there, they were invited to a Florida Farm Bureau Young Farmers and Ranchers meeting. No one else from the Panhandle showed up, and Steve was asked to represent the area on the group's state committee. That led to national involvement.

"I never saw myself as a leader," he says. "Until the age of 35, the city that was furthest from my mind was Washington, D.C."

Word got around that not only was Steve Yoder willing to serve farm organizations, he was capable, as well. Before long he was president of the county cattlemen's association, a director of the state's biggest dairy co-op, on the state ASCS committee, on numerous appointed boards, and Florida soybean president.

Much is made of the price of leadership, and the price is certainly there. ASA vice presidential duties during the past year took Yoder away from Bluebird Farm 150 nights. Though Carolyn's hands-on farming is reduced since breaking her back in a car wreck in 1986, longtime employees Fred Brown and Merle Shetler have taken up the slack, along with the Yoder children. Margaret, now 21, runs the dairy. Loretta helps when she can. Ralph, 18, and Florida FFA vice president, took on added duties. But Steven Jr., 17, and David, 15, have become the real farm hands.

Test of faith. The biggest price for Steve Yoder, though, has been personal, and it cuts deep. Local Mennonites questioned whether his activities might make him too worldly. Steve and Carolyn both have brothers who are Mennonite ministers, and they took some heat. Even Monroe and Naomi are concerned, though they feel Steve can withstand society's lures.

The pressure built. Steve wouldn't back off on his farm organization duties, which he feels are important not only for farmers but for the good of the world. So he and Carolyn dropped their membership in the Mennonite Church, though they still attend.

"It's a thing of perception. My own relations with the Lord are secure. I can serve the Lord regardless of the church I'm in," he says.

"In the final analysis when I stand before God I'll have to give an account of myself. God will ask my attitude in life, whether I was a good person. He won't ask if I was a good Mennonite."

No one knows if God will care whether Yoder healed ASA's wounds. Those who know him best, however, think he can do the job.

WORLD REFUGEE SURVEY: 1992

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, each year, the U.S. Committee for Refugees whose energetic, dedicated staff speak and write with clarity and passion on behalf of refugees worldwide, publishes the World Refugee Survey, a carefully documented analysis of the situation of the world's uprooted people. One especially moving article contains excerpts from a journal written by Raci Say, a USCR

administrative assistant, who returned to the Thai/Cambodian border last December to teach a pilot course in human rights to the refugees there. Raci's journey to the camps she left a decade ago is a reminder of the extraordinary spirit of refugees—people who may have lost everything most dear to them, but whose courage and compassion stay to light all our lives.

I ask that Raci Say's article be included in the RECORD.

THEY PROBABLY THOUGHT I WAS A REFUGEE

(By Raci Say)

(Raci Say is an administrative assistant with the U.S. Committee for Refugees. In December, she went to Site 2, Cambodian refugee camp in Thailand, to teach a pilot class for the refugees there on human rights. The following are excerpts from her journal.)

This trip is a joint project of the U.S. Committee for Refugees and the Cambodia Documentation Commission to promote human rights for Cambodians. My assignment is to train refugees at the Thai border and to test out a pilot course on Human Rights developed and translated into Khmer by the Cambodia Documentation Commission, a private, nonpartisan agency that documents human rights violations in Cambodia.

The lesson plan covers the causes and effects of human rights violations on the individual and society, the relationship of civil, political, and social and economic rights; and the provision in constitutional and international law for protecting human rights.

As I began to think about this trip, memories of my experience as a refugee in Thailand came back into my mind. I'm very excited that after 11 years, I have a chance to go back and work with my lovely people, with whom I shared the tragedy of living through Pol Pot's murderous time. I have tried very hard to forget those times, so that I could regain my health, but it is impossible. The images come as clearly as if they are happening right now. I have learned that the image of persecution never fades away.

December 9: This morning on our way to Site 2, where we will teach our classes, we stayed for seven months before I was accepted for resettlement in the United States. Filled with old memories of how I was treated years ago during Pol Pot, then the Heng Samrin regime, as a refugee in Khao I Dang, and as a newly resettled refugee in the United States, I almost broke into tears. Site 2 itself, at the border with Cambodia, is an enormous temporary home to 14,000 Cambodian refugees. There are so many children here. Most of them have no shoes, their shirts with only a few buttons. It was very hard to control my emotions when I saw these refugee children and compared them with my kids in the United States. While I was in very deep thought, my friend Samnang said to me, "This is really a world of children."

I was shocked when I went into the classroom today and saw thirty men and only two women. Women make up the majority of the population in this camp. After class, I talked with the two women, asking them why others wanted to come, but felt they might not be qualified. I asked them to help get more, and they said they would.

On the first day, very few people spoke up. They were skeptical about what we had to say. After we talked about our goals and our feelings, they began to talk, though still in a reserved way. Most of them have lost their

immediate family. They need somebody they can trust and depend on. And that's not abnormal. Nobody knows how broken are the hearts of the Cambodian survivors more than the Cambodians themselves who have passed through the horrible time.

When I first came to the camps, I was also very reserved because in the communist time I had to be very cautious about the people I talked to. The more silent you could be, the safer you were. Keeping myself from talking became my instinct. There were some subjects that I was not supposed to talk about at all, and I had to train my mind to seal off information like my family's background, or my father's or mother's occupation. That instinct changed my personality, from an outgoing to a quiet person who watched with whom I spoke. I was in that situation for four years, and it took me ten years more to come from the darkness to speak openly. But these refugees have endured ten years or more in the camp with their normal lives suspended.

Today we studied the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. My mind was drawn to my teacher in tenth grade. He knew so much about human rights. I remembered the last time I saw him, in a field in 1977, when our lives had deteriorated so much. He had come as part of a group of laborers to work the fields. He and I recognized each other right away, but we managed to stay quiet. I knew he was more frightened than me, because the Khmer Rouge had started to kill teachers. We sat under the shadow of a tree and talked. He told me of his concern because two of his fellow professors were taken by the Khmer Rouge (DR) for no reason. They simply asked, "Were you a professor?" and took them away. He told me, "If you look into the field there are only two DR soldiers, and about three hundred of us whose rights are abused. Because we did not stand up together, they treat us like animals." A few weeks later, I met his wife in the field. She told me he had been taken away. Her eyes were red, but she did not dare cry. We were not supposed to cry when we lost a family member or when we were condemned as a traitor.

December 10: The next day the class was bigger: 15 women, 42 men, and one monk. I was so excited, and during the break I talked to every one of them, trying to get to know them more personally.

Today, we divided the class into two groups and practiced voting democratically. David Hawk told them a story, and asked them to vote on what they thought should be done about the human rights abuse in the story. After everyone decided what they believed, they took a final vote. They were so excited by the fact that they could actually vote to support an idea they liked. I explained to them that after an idea was voted on, no matter wrong or right, the majority would win. We would not consider the losers to have lost face. We discussed the democratic belief that most of the time the majority have the correct idea, and that is why people in each country should consider voting to be an important duty.

The students were very surprised to learn that all the human rights we described were also theirs. They asked so many questions. "Are these rights true? Are these rights also ours? Do they all apply to Cambodians?" The monk, Chao Sambo, asked: "Will the authorities allow us to practice our rights? Will they learn about these rights, too? How can a spiritual leader, a monk, help protect citizens' rights?"

It amazed me that most of these trainees already knew what they wanted to do with

what they learned. They really wanted to reach out to more people or to talk to friends. Some asked for extra copies of the human rights documents because they wanted to send them out to friends and relatives inside Cambodia. I've never seen Cambodian people this eager to have learning materials. It's just something they were hoping to have, and they did not know that it already existed.

December 11: We ended up with 91 students: 68 men, 17 women. There are six monks in the class. They are a very good group, filled with questions: "Who will be responsible for our security if we exercise our rights?" asked an elderly man. "Why have we never been informed about these rights in the past?"

They asked more hard questions. "If the authorities do not give us these rights or if they abuse them, what will happen to them?" "Will the UN or the international community protect us?" "What will the UN do to the government or the authorities?" I told them that I hoped human rights organizations will be set up inside Cambodia to watch and monitor the abuses. These groups can interview witnesses so that the information can be forwarded to the UN or to international human rights monitors. I told them that the UN can pressure governments that abuse their citizens. It can embarrass them.

December 13: This is the last day of class. I teach them about speaking up—now it is their turn to be teachers. A third of the class handled it easily; the others find it difficult, and are very nervous, especially the women. I looked into these women's eyes and saw myself 10 years ago. I was the same way. I could almost read their minds. I told them they must not think they cannot speak out. I told them I had also been very scared, shy, reserved. We are so similar. But now I enjoyed my freedom of speech and my rights in America, and I tell them I have wished so long that the Cambodians back home could have the freedoms they deserve also.

I think that the majority of the refugees who are preparing to go back home want to take along with them something more than subsistence materials. They want to take along with them the knowledge that will help them to protect themselves. I could see in their eyes that they still had the Buddhist spirit. I told them to hold on tight to their thoughts, their hopes, their commitment, because we are all turning a new page of the history. We survivors have the responsibility to fulfill the wishes of millions of people who died in the horrible times. We cannot walk—we have to run together. The chance for a free election supervised by the UN is rare, we have to take advantage of it wisely.

Before I left for Bangkok, we went to a marketplace about a mile from the Cambodian border. When we arrived there the sun was almost down. It was not crowded any more. I saw the Cambodian flag flying above the trees.

I told my colleagues that I had no interest in shopping. I needed a quiet moment. While we were talking, a group of young children passed by holding ice cream and calling to each other in Khmer to rush back home before dark. We were stunned to hear the voices of Cambodian children outside of the camps in Thai territory. I stayed there to chat a little more with them. I asked, "Where do you live?" They pointed to where the flag was flying. I asked if they lived in Cambodia. "yes," they told me. "We only come here every day to collect empty bottles so we can sell them inside Cambodia. We get about 150 riels [about a dime] each day." I

asked them if they went to school. "There are no schools in our village," the oldest girl said. "If I want to go to school, I have to stay in the pagoda in a village far from here. I cannot do that because I have no father, and I have to help my mother earn a living."

I watched these children, no shoes, covered in dirt, their ice cream cones spotted with black dirt from their busy hands. I wanted to talk with them more, but one said, "We have to leave before dark so that we will not get lost in the forest." I watched them run towards the flag until they disappeared in the darkness that was then covering the country.

I imagined what they were traveling toward, and remembered my own journey across the fields with no shoes four years before I arrived in Khao I Dang. I looked again at the flag. I almost cried, but I kept it back as I pictured my father before his captivity. The night before he was taken away, Khmer Rouge soldiers came around to tell all high ranking military officers they recognized to present themselves to "Angka" immediately to avoid problems for their families. That night, around ten of my father's fellow officers gathered to talk to each other quietly. They discovered that all of them had received the same message.

My father assigned a family member to watch and make sure our last conversations were very private. We stayed over night to talk to him, but mostly we cried. My father did not cry. He said tomorrow was probably his last day with us for a long time, but that we should not assume that he had died. "I've been trapped by the enemy a couple of times, but I've never felt bad. One thing I would feel bad about it if tomorrow when I leave, my family cries. So, you all make sure you don't cry in public. In my absence you all will have a lot to endure, but you have to be very strong, we will get over it. We don't know how much time we need. If you don't cry tomorrow, you will not cry in the difficult time to come."

He was very concerned about me because I was weak and unhealthy. He repeated directly to me at least ten times, "Be strong, we will overcome it." We did not cry that morning. My dad smiled and left with his friends. I managed not to cry at all in the whole four years in the communist times. I wanted to show my father that because I had not cried during his captivity, nothing that happened later would merit my tears. When I saw this flag, all these images came back to me like it just happened yesterday. I remember every single word of his that night so clearly.

On Friday night we left for Bangkok. On the road, I was questioned very carefully at the checkpoint. First they asked me if I spoke Thai. I said no. And then I handed them my American passport. They carefully checked it for discrepancies in the picture. They came toward me, looking so closely at my face, even though the driver had turned on the lights. They probably thought I was a refugee.

March 12: Today, in Washington, I received a fax from Site 2. More than 1,500 refugees at Site 2 have taken the class that began with only 30 people. I am deeply pleased. Now is the time—while they are still in the camps, before they make the dangerous journey home—for my people to learn about their human rights. I feel that this knowledge will be the best way to ensure that the UN-monitored elections in Cambodia will be real—the votes of people who understand their rights and responsibilities, their ownership of their own land.

IMPORT TARIFF REDUCTIONS IN
THE GLASSWARE INDUSTRY

HON. JILL L. LONG

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Ms. LONG. Mr. Speaker, I comment for the RECORD today to bring attention to the important issue of import tariff reductions in the glassware industry under heading 7013 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedules of the United States [HTS]. A reduction of tariffs on foreign glassware coming into the United States will reduce our ability to compete in this market and will result in further plant closures and lost jobs in this industry.

In this regard, today, MARCY KAPTUR, several colleagues, and I are sending a letter to U.S. Trade Representative Clara Hills regarding this matter. I have taken the liberty of inserting the letter in the RECORD for the benefit of my colleagues and others who are interested in this issue.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

Washington, DC, June 12, 1992.

Re need to exclude U.S. glassware imports from the exercise to reduce peak tariffs in the Uruguay Round.

Hon. CARLA A. HILLS,

U.S. Trade Representative, Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, Washington, DC.

DEAR AMBASSADOR HILLS: We write to ask that any approach for addressing the "tariff peak" issue in the Uruguay Round exclude glassware articles under heading 7013 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedules of the United States (HTS). One recent press account indicates U.S. willingness to cut all rates over twenty percent by one-third in response to requests from the EC.

The U.S. glassware industry would be seriously impacted if you were to agree to an across-the-board cut of tariff peaks. You have already received extensive evidence of the high import sensitivity of the U.S. glassware sector, and requests for retention of glassware duties, from Members of the Senate and House, glassware producers, and glass workers. At present tariff rates, U.S. glassware producers and workers face significant and growing import competition and shrinking market share. While imports from traditional source grow, new countries become significant exporters to the United States each year. Glassware import penetration exceeds levels facing other import sensitive sectors. Scores of glassware plants have closed in the past decade and thousands of jobs have been lost. Exclusion of import sensitive glassware from duty elimination under the Generalized System of Preferences (19 U.S.C. 2463(c)(1)(F)) serves to highlight the special sensitivity of this sector.

The relatively-high tariff ("peaks") on certain HTS 7013 articles also reflect the sector's special sensitivity. The peaks apply only to the lower-value glassware imports. Imports in the tariff-peak, lower-value ranges are the ones most directly competitive with glassware mass produced by the major U.S. manufacturers. More than one-half of the volume of glassware imports under HTS 7013 are lower-value articles subject to duty rates over 20 percent. These are the imports which, notwithstanding present tariff rates, have played the greatest role in disrupting the market and displacing U.S. operations and workers. Although existing tariff rates have not inhibited increases in

lower-unit-value imports, cuts of the HTS 7013 peak tariffs will seriously injure the U.S. industry. Please do not permit that result.

The EC's attack on glassware "peaks" ignores the differences between the goals and evolution of the U.S. and EC schedules and the de facto similarity of the two schedules on a trade-weighted basis. Whereas the consolidation of several countries in the EC's unified schedule has flattened its schedule and resulted in an across-the-board EC rate on glassware of 12%, U.S. tariffs under HTS 7013 range from 6% to 38%, the lower rates applying to the less sensitive import categories and the higher rates applying to the most import sensitive categories. Under the more customized and rational U.S. schedule, glassware tariffs on a trade-weighted basis are only one or two percentage points above the EC's 12% rate. Consequently, the EC focus on "peaks" in isolation is distortive.

The overall goal of the Round is to reduce tariffs by one-third on a trade-weighted basis. To apply the one-third goal to these sensitive articles is both unnecessary to achieving the goal and inconsistent with preserving glassware within the U.S. manufacturing and employment bases. Formula cuts of peaks would also be inconsistent with the sector-specific interests sought to be served by U.S. insistence on a "request-offer" approach. Certainly the Round's general goal to reduce peaks does not oblige the United States to make equal cuts of all peaks. Glassware should be excepted.

Significantly, this is not the only initiative for elimination or reduction of tariffs confronting the glassware sector. Although U.S. glassware producers and workers have requested exclusion from duty elimination under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), to date, exclusions have not been among the options our negotiators have been willing to consider. The industry has also been confronted in the past five years with a continuous stream of petitions requesting duty free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences for all HTS 7013 glassware.

Finally, the EC has put forward de minimis offers in many areas of the Uruguay Round. The United States has compromised on many issues in an effort to obtain a final package. There is simply no need for the United States to cede to yet another EC demand by agreeing to significant cuts of glassware tariffs as part of a "peak" cutting exercise.

Please let us know if there are any aspects of this discussion about which we may offer further information.

Sincerely,

Marcy Kaptur, Joseph M. Gaydos, Andrew Jacobs, Jr., Clarence E. Miller, Austin J. Murphy, Dan Burton, Edolphus Towns, Helen Delich Bentley, Jill L. Long, J. Bennett Johnston, Dale Bumpers, John Glenn, Howard M. Metzenbaum, John D. Rockefeller, Paul Simon, John B. Breaux.

A TRIBUTE TO THE BARSTOW
POLICE RESERVE ORGANIZATION

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention today the fine work and outstanding public service of the

Barstow Police Reserve Service Organization of Barstow, CA. The organization, former police chief H.O. "Sonny" Davis, and the present chief of police, Robert A. Sessions, will be recognized at this ceremony commemorating the organization's 25th anniversary.

The reserve organization was given its roots and formally recognized as a voluntary association by the Barstow City Council through the guidance of H.O. "Sonny" Davis. Today, the organization is led by Chief Sessions.

Over these 25 years, the organization's 85 members have provided more than 80,000 hours of dedicated, professional service to the city of Barstow with no pay. In the field, the reserves have worked side-by-side with regular officers, stood as sentries at crime scenes, stood shoulder to shoulder and perused the desert in search of evidence in homicide cases, and answered numerous calls for help in searching for lost children.

Presently, 400 hours of classroom instruction, 200 hours of field training, and annual updates in all phases of law enforcement are required for those participating in the organization. As law enforcement has changed, so too have the requirements for serving in the organization, requiring members to meet the expectations of law enforcement officers.

Like police officers, members of the police reserve put their lives on the line through their service. On March 15, 1977, Reserve Officer Virgil McGlothlin was critically wounded in a shooting incident but fortunately, recovered and continued to serve for many years. It is not uncommon for reserve officers to experience many of the bumps and bruises associated with preserving peace but overall the organization maintains an excellent safety record.

The Barstow Police Reserve Organization has participated in community events sponsored by the city of Barstow and the Barstow Police Department. The police reserves demonstrate their organization's high values by helping with the DARE Program Kid Print, and Law Appreciation Days. Active recruiting programs are on-going at the Barstow Community College.

Mr. Speaker, each member, past and present, holds a common bond as Barstow Reserve Police Officer. Please join me, our colleagues, and our good friends in Barstow in praising the outstanding work of this fine organization, its 25 years of service, and the many people who have contributed their talent and energy over the years to make the Barstow Police Reserve Organization such a wonderful success.

CONGRATULATING YOUTH EX-
CHANGING WITH SENIORS IN BE-
COMING THE 775TH DAILY POINT
OF LIGHT

HON. LARRY COMBEST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Youth Exchanging with Seniors [Y.E.S.] project for being recognized by the President as the

775th Daily Point of Light. As you know, the President names daily points of light 6 days a week to recognize those who have successfully addressed compelling social problems through acts of community service.

The Y.E.S. project, which was launched 2 years ago, pairs senior citizens with students in my congressional district. The students perform tasks for the senior citizens, such as running errands and helping with home upkeep, which in turn enables the seniors to maintain and increase their independent lifestyles. At the same time, the students receive guidance from their elder friends in setting personal goals and are able to learn from their life experiences.

Narrowing this generation gap has proven to be a tremendous success in west Texas. To date, 250 students have devoted over 2,500 volunteer hours to assisting more than 200 seniors citizens in their communities. I salute all those who have devoted their time and energy to this valuable undertaking, and wish the Y.E.S. project continued success.

THE FOREIGN AID REFORM ACT OF 1992

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Foreign Aid Reform Act of 1992 [FARA]. This bill is virtually identical to the so-called cash transfer provision that I have successfully amended to the foreign aid authorization bill for the past three Congresses. This provision was passed by the Foreign Affairs Committee and the entire House three times and was included in the conference report of the foreign aid bill last year.

The cash transfer provision ensures that foreign recipients of U.S. cash aid purchase exclusively U.S. goods and services and ship 50 percent of those goods and services on U.S.-flagged vessels. It also requires a General Accounting Office [GAO] audit authority over all cash transfers.

The provision gives the President waiver authority if it is in the national interest to do so. It exempts from its requirements poorer nations that receive less than \$25 million in assistance. It also exempts Israel because of a separate side letter agreement between that country and the United States.

Unfortunately, for various reasons, Congress has been unable to pass a foreign aid authorization bill since 1985. Thus, passage of this measure as an individual bill is that much more urgent, since it would ensure that U.S. foreign cash aid does not have the effect of enabling recipient countries to buy products from our economic competitors.

In fact, the current cash transfer program is inadequate because: It allows recipients absolute freedom to buy foreign goods with U.S. dollars; lacks controls and effective U.S. audit trails; provides no tangible evidence of U.S. aid in the recipient nation; and ignores the U.S. trade deficit, budget deficit, and nationwide crisis facing American farmers and America's maritime industry.

It is absurd that we provide more than \$3 billion in cash aid over which we simply have no control. Indeed, recipients of United States cash aid, funded by American taxpayers, can turn around and purchase Japanese tractors or German computers. Our cash aid program operates, in essence, as a subsidy program for foreign goods.

In an ideal world, poor countries would be assisted, with no restrictions, by their wealthier friends. But in reality, the foreign aid programs of our agricultural and industrial competitors are highly tied, formally and informally, to procurement in the donor country.

No other country operates as liberal a foreign aid program as the United States. Take Japan for instance. They have a clear policy that defines their foreign aid program on how it can best serve the national industrial and economic interests. In fact, the private sector plays a key role in coordinating foreign aid with the Japanese Government.

It is logical that when the purchase of goods is made possible by foreign aid, those goods should be shipped on U.S.-flagged vessels. It's important to recall that this means only 50 percent—the rest can be shipped on non-U.S. vessels, and cargo preference was the normal procedure in the days when the United States provided foreign aid in the form of commodities, not cash.

The U.S. merchant marine is in serious straights. Forty years ago, there were 2,000 U.S.-flagged vessels. Today, there are a little more than 350. Forty years ago, 65 percent of U.S. waterborne commerce was carried by U.S.-flagged ships. Today, that figure is at 4 or 5 percent.

In fact, U.S.-flagged vessels transported only about 4 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports in 1991. Again, in an ideal world no one would subsidize shipping. But in the real world, our industrial competitors do just that. Furthermore, the national security implications of allowing the U.S.-flagged fleet to contract even further are enormous.

The age of foreign aid as charity is over. American economic power has ceded to a \$4 trillion debt and a \$175 billion trade deficit. Foreign aid must begin to provide America with greater economic benefits. Every other major foreign aid provider requires recipient nations to bring benefits back home.

With the entire foreign aid program under attack, we simply can no longer afford this level of generosity. We must insist that recipients of U.S. aid give something back to America: that they at least buy American. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor the Foreign Aid Reform Act of 1992.

HONORING THE FREE SYNAGOGUE OF FLUSHING AND RABBI CHARLES G. AGIN

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the unique role of the Free Synagogue of Flushing and its rabbi, Dr. Charles G. Agin, in the lives of the Jewish families in

North Queens on the occasion of the synagogue's 75th anniversary.

Founded in 1917 by the Hebrew Women's Aid Society, the Free Synagogue of Flushing derived its inspiration from the philosophy of Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, the founder of the Free Synagogue of Manhattan. Rabbi Sidney Goldstein, one of the dearest associates of Rabbi Wise, became the founding spiritual leader of the new congregation.

From its inception, the Free Synagogue has been dedicated to the cultural and intellectual growth of its members and their neighbors. Its religious school and communal activities have focused consistently on the brotherhood of man. One of the synagogue's most outstanding rabbis, Bernard Cantor was martyred while distributing food, clothing, and medical supplies in Eastern Europe.

For the past six decades, two exceptionally gifted rabbis have led the Free Synagogue into the modern era. The first, Rabbi Max Meyer, guided the congregation for forty years. His devotion and sacrifice are eternally commemorated in the religious school that was dedicated in his honor in 1964. In this institution of learning thousands of young people have prepared for their bar and bat mitzvah, studying Hebrew, history, music, culture, and ethics. Their elders attend stimulating classes on subjects ranging from Hebrew and music to bioethics.

Rabbi Meyer's protege and dear friend, Rabbi Dr. Charles G. Agin, is the Free Synagogue's dynamic and compassionate leader. Dr. Agin began his tenure in 1958 as assistant to Rabbi Meyer and succeeded him to the pulpit. Since his arrival, he has been an outstanding advocate of liberal Judaism and all that it embodies. He gentle guidance touches every area of synagogue life from religious education and family counseling to community outreach. Rabbi Agin's support plays an integral role in the success of the Brotherhood, Sisterhood, Youth Groups, Golden Age Club, and the "Chai Chevrah." His inspiration encourages members to face pressing societal issues and interact with Flushing's multicultural and multiracial community as it moves into the twenty-first century.

Cantor Steven Pearlstein is a fitting successor to the distinguished line of liturgist and musicologists who have served the Free Synagogue for the past three quarters of a century. In addition to performing with the New York Philharmonic and at Alice Tully Hall, Cantor Pearlstein has sung with the Washington, DC Civic Opera, the Central City—Colorado—Opera, and the Aspen Music Festival.

Throughout its history the synagogue has been blessed by devoted officers and members. Their commitment to the congregation and to American and world Jewry have earned the Free Synagogue the highest plaudits of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

I ask my colleagues in the House to join me in wishing mazel tov to Rabbi Agin; to Cantor Pearlstein; to Linda Stone, president of the congregation; to Ira Josephs, president of the brotherhood; and to Lorraine Simon, president of the sisterhood.

CASH MANAGEMENT
IMPROVEMENT ACT DELAY

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, following lengthy discussions with State officials who are trying desperately to comply with the coming effective date for the Cash Management Improvement Act of 1990, I have, along with Government Operations Committee Chairman JOHN CONYERS, introduced H.R. 5377, to delay the implementation of that Act.

The Cash Management Improvement Act [CMIA] was passed overwhelmingly 2 years ago with bipartisan support. Its purpose was simple; ensure greater efficiency in the transfer of funds between the Federal and State governments. Under the Act, the incentive for one level of government to benefit from holding the other's funds is gone. If State governments request Federal funds early, they pay the Treasury interest. If the Federal Government is late in getting payments out to the States, the Treasury will owe the State interest.

Before passage of the CMIA, the Federal Government was collecting interest from States on a variety of programs, while the Federal Government was prohibited by law from paying interest to States. By requiring the Federal Government to pay the States interest on delayed funds, the legislation puts States on an even footing with the Federal Government.

The concerns of the State officials are that the effective date of the act is October 24, 1992, but the U.S. Department of the Treasury will not have finalized their regulations until mid-August. Under current law, States would be given only about 2 months to negotiate payment agreements with Treasury, train their personnel and otherwise implement the agreement. With most State legislatures already out of session, few can enact the statutes necessary to prepare for the new Federal requirements.

H.R. 5377 extends the effective date of the CMIA from October 24, 1992, to July 1, 1993, or the first day of a State's fiscal year beginning in 1993, whichever is later. States would then have nearly 9 months to amend their financial practices in accordance with this law. With bipartisan support, this legislation could speed its way through Congress and reach the President's desk in time to provide State governments with much needed relief.

I encourage all Members to support H.R. 5377.

WAVES CELEBRATES 50TH
ANNIVERSARY

HON. LOUISE M. SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor today to pay special tribute to WAVES, "Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency

Service, on the 50th anniversary of its incorporation. WAVES brings together all former, retired, and present Navy women, promotes the Navy and Navy women, serves women veterans, and supports the traditions and history of the women of the U.S. Navy.

During World War I, while the Army remained committed to its prohibition against enlisted women, the Navy Department took advantage of the skills women offered by signing up 13,000 women into the Navy and the Marine Corps.

World War II marked a turning point in the history of women in the military. On July 30, 1942, Congress enacted legislation establishing a Women's Reserve for duty with the U.S. Navy stateside, and on August 3, 1942, WAVES was established. Women have continued to make invaluable contributions to the U.S. military ever since.

The Department of Veterans Affairs estimates that women veterans total more than 1.2 million in this country, representing 4.2 percent of the total veteran population. Women have served in and with the military services since our country was founded. As medics, mechanics, postal workers, clerks, cooks, or MP's, women have contributed and continue to contribute mightily to our national defense in times of both war and peace. The contributions of servicewomen to our Armed Forces are readily apparent in our recent conflict with Iraq as these women filled vital support and resupplying roles for our advancing troops. Women veterans have served proudly in nearly every U.S. military action risking their lives in the service of their country.

I am proud to have the Finger Lakes Unit No. 49 of WAVES National, with members from Seneca Falls, Hamlin, Batavia, Geneva, and other surrounding Rochester towns, as an active organization in my district. Our local unit carries out national programs with special emphasis on service to women veterans in VA hospitals, at home, and in nursing homes; supports recruitment of young women into the Navy through the Delayed Entry Program; contributes funds to the Fleet Reserve Association Recruiter of the Year Program; and supports the Institute of Logopedics for Special Children.

I am happy to offer my congratulations to WAVES on their 50th anniversary and my strong support for the important work they do recognizing and promoting the valuable service of women veterans.

PENNY INTRODUCES BILL TO RE-
SCIND SUPERCOMPUTER
PORKBARREL

HON. TIMOTHY J. PENNY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, with our colleagues HARRIS FAWELL, JIM JONTZ, CASS BALLENGER, JAN MEYERS, BILL ZELIFF, and FRED UPTON, I am introducing legislation to rescind the fiscal year 1992 appropriation for the supercomputer at the University of Alaska.

Specifically, the fiscal year 1992 Department of Defense Appropriations Act contained a \$25

million earmark for the Arctic region supercomputer at the University of Alaska. What started out as a project investigating the upper atmosphere and its effect on radio waves, has through the miracle of porkbarreling, become a project to harness the energy of the aurora borealis and bring it to the ground to be made available for energy needs.

Practically no one—except the authors of the provisions—believe scientists are anywhere near the point of being able to harness the aurora borealis. In a Washington Post Magazine article late last year, Professor Wong, one of the scientists involved in this research, was quoted as saying "Professor Akaasofu, the director of the Geophysical Institute at the University of Alaska and myself have never claimed it was a way of taking energy to the ground." More recently, Newsweek labeled this project a prime example of what they called "rotten pork."

Because he was opposed to this earmark and other academic porkbarrel projects in the fiscal year 1992 Defense appropriations bill, Senator SAM NUNN opposed the bill's passage. Senator NUNN told the Senate that "Evidently these project are of such questionable value that the bill has to exempt these projects from any form of competition or merit review in order to assure their funding." Other critics in the Defense and Energy Departments and NASA have repeatedly raised serious reservations about the aurora borealis project that have mostly gone unanswered.

Because these funds will soon be released despite the well-founded concerns expressed by the scientific community and here in Congress, it is vital the Congress act quickly before the money is spent on this porkbarrel project. I am attaching, Mr. Speaker, many letters and supporting documentation on why this money should not be spent. I urge my colleagues to join me to end this unnecessary porkbarrel spending.

H.R. 5403

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

SECTION 1. RESCISSION.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—
(1) the amount listed in subsection (b) is set aside for the Arctic Region Supercomputing Center; and

(2) such amount was—
(A) not authorized;
(B) not awarded on a competitive basis; and

(C) not the subject of a congressional committee or subcommittee authorization hearing.

(b) RESCISSION.—There is hereby rescinded—

(1) \$25,000,000, which was set aside or otherwise made available for the Arctic Region Supercomputing Center under the heading "RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE AGENCIES" under title IV of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1992 (Public Law 102-172; 105 Stat. 1166); and

(2) the underlying appropriation for such amount.

AMERICAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY,

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

Washington, DC, April 30, 1992.

Hon. TIMOTHY J. PENNY,

Member of Congress, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PENNY: I am responding to your letter requesting my personal opinion of the

feasibility of the project at the University of Alaska to harness the energy of the aurora borealis.

The concept of extracting usable energy from the aurora is totally wacky. It will not happen on any time scale. Indeed, the researchers at the University of Alaska never had any intention of seeking ways to extract energy. The \$50 million or so devoted to this program so far supports basic research of such low priority that it had no prospects of funding under any sort competitive peer review.

I do not know whether Senator Stevens was deliberately misled about the objectives of the research, misunderstood what he was told, or simply dreamed up the whole thing. The important thing is that this sort of waste is the inevitable consequence of a system that allows funds to be earmarked for research projects in the absence of merit review by qualified and disinterested experts. Congress may choose not to take the advice of the experts, but it should at least be aware of what that advice is.

If the United States is to keep pace with the explosive worldwide growth of science and technology in a period of tight funding, we must set our research priorities wisely. I wish you success in your efforts to rescind funding for the aurora project.

Sincerely,

ROBERT L. PARK.

ASSOCIATION OF
AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES,
April 23, 1992.

HON. TIMOTHY J. PENNY,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PENNY: Please excuse the delay in replying to your letter of April 14, 1992. Our annual spring membership meeting put a number of things on hold for a while.

I was pleased to learn that you are concerned about the \$25-million University of Alaska project. Since I am not a scientist, I don't have a competent judgment to offer about the scientific merits of the project. I can report that what I have heard from people who are competent to judge is that the project would not have survived a competitive review on its merits of the kind that scientific projects normally undergo.

That is, of course, precisely the point. All we have in support of this large expenditure is the testimony of the project's proponents from the university and from Senator Stevens. With all respect to all of them, that should not be sufficient. Any process for allocating scientific funds that does not include a serious, competent, and objective evaluation of the quality of the science is going to result in lower-quality science overall. The public should not be asked to support less than the best science available; the substitution of political clout for serious evaluation makes that result inevitable. Good luck in your efforts.

Sincerely,

ROBERT M. ROSENZWEIG.

WATCHDOGS ROAST CONGRESSIONAL PORK
(By Dana Priest)

Millions of dollars worth of Washington pork was thrown into the frying pan yesterday by a watchdog group that did its shopping in Congress' 13 appropriation bills for 1992.

At a National Press Club news conference featuring two live and hungry pot-belly pigs, the Council for Citizens Against Government Waste released its second "Congressional Pig Book," which details 59 projects it believes epitomize government waste.

The featured projects included:

\$25 million for an arctic region supercomputer for the University of Alaska to try to capture energy from the aurora borealis "courtesy of ranking minority member of the Senate Appropriations subcommittee on defense, Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska)."

\$2.7 million for the Abraham Lincoln Research and Interpretive Center in Springfield, Ill., "courtesy of Rep. Richard J. Durbin (D-Ill.)."

\$2.5 million in the transportation bill to construct bicycle paths in affluent North Miami Beach, "home of appropriator Rep. William Lehman (D-Fla.)."

\$1.5 million added to the Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development bill for acquisition and renovation of theater space located in the district of Rep. Bill Green (R-N.Y.), ranking minority member of the House Appropriations VA-HUD subcommittee.

\$1 million to rehabilitate the Pease Auditorium, a historic building in Ypsilanti, Mich., home state of House Appropriations VA-HUD subcommittee Chairman Bob Traxler (D-Mich.).

The council also named Sen. Robert C. Byrd (D-W.Va.), chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, as this year's "Pork King" for his success in getting \$510.8 million in special projects and earmarked funds for his state.

"I don't care if you make \$1 million a year or \$1, no one deserves to have their taxes raised while there is this much government waste," said Thomas A. Schatz, the council's acting president.

Pork barrel projects were recognized according to seven criteria, including whether the appropriation was authorized by Congress, whether it relates to the act or law under which it was funded, whether it is of primarily local interest, whether it was awarded without investigating competitive alternatives and whether the expenditure was added to a bill in conference, a notorious place for deal-making.

Because there is so much pork to choose from, the council tried to be nonpartisan and to point fingers across the country. "The beauty of pork is that everyone gets some," said council spokeswoman Leslie K. Paige.

Legislation that would take back unspent 1992 pork barrel funds, using criteria similar to the council's, is expected to be introduced in the House and Senate next week.

The council also found millions of tax dollars appropriated for research grants on a non-competitive basis. Among them:

\$210,000 for fish-marketing in Oregon and Rhode Island.

\$393,000 for a food market policy center in Connecticut.

\$75,000 for grasshopper biocontrol in North Dakota.

MINNESOTA LAWMAKER TRIES TO KILL \$25
MILLION UAF SUPERCOMPUTER
(By Brigid Schulte)

WASHINGTON.—A lone congressman from Minnesota, armed with letters from prominent physicists, is starting a crusade to kill the \$25 million supercomputer destined for the University of Alaska Fairbanks.

It is a project he calls porkbarrel spending at its worst.

"This is as clear an example of pork as you can find in the budget," Rep. Timothy Penny, a five-term Democrat from Minnesota, said in an interview. "No department or agency requested this. There was no competitive process in terms of awarding this

grant. Nobody in the scientific community seems to speak to the merits. . . . And there's really no discernible national need for it."

Sen. Ted Stevens, R-Alaska, secured the \$25 million for the supercomputer. Almost two years ago, he began extolling its virtues as a tool for tapping the energy of the aurora borealis, among other scientific projects.

"It is my dream that we might someday be able to utilize the electrojet for the purpose of providing energy to the northern hemisphere," Stevens said in an interview with Alaska reporters in 1990. "It's pollution-free, inexhaustible and we ought to pursue it to the 'nth' degree."

However, leading physicists have scoffed at the idea. And a spokesman for the University of Alaska Fairbanks said last week that the supercomputer is being sought for reasons other than harnessing energy from the aurora.

Luis Proenza, UAF vice chancellor for research, said the computer would be used for strategic environmental research, especially global climate change. Nowhere, he said, has any scientist mentioned harnessing energy as justification for the coveted machine.

"I certainly don't think that it is the rationale that Sen. Stevens used," Proenza said.

"There's a lot of misunderstanding," Proenza said. "Let's just say it's wasted a lot of time."

Stevens did not return several phone calls last week.

Rescinding the supercomputer project is included as one of 460 projects in Rep. Penny's "Pork Buster's Bill." But Penny said he is so outraged at the project that he plans to push a separate bill through the House this summer—just to force members to vote on it.

"I want to get the House on record opposing this," Penny said. "I think the public mood for the first time in years is strongly supportive of those of us who want to cut spending. The old rules of bringing home the bacon no longer apply."

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO REFORM THE WELFARE SYSTEM

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I feel that our current welfare system is a major contributing factor to the strife in this country. For this reason, I will soon introduce legislation to reform our welfare system.

Nearly three decades have passed since President Johnson launched his "unconditional war on poverty in America." Despite the enormous financial and political resources which have been committed, welfare dependency is at the highest level ever. In many respects the condition of the poor is worse than it has ever been.

The problems facing the poor today, however, have less to do with low material living standards and more to do with the collapse of the traditional family unit. Welfare, most analysts now agree, has discouraged family formation and work ethic.

It is then our responsibility in Congress to amend this faulty system and restore pride to welfare recipients.

Under the guidance of my bill, States would set up programs which would require welfare recipients who do not have pre-school-aged children, and those who have been on welfare for more than 7 years to work 30 hours a week. Hours spent in job-training would be deducted from the required work hours.

At a time when State budgets are pinched, welfare recipients can provide the needed work force, and at the same time gain valuable work experience and training. By becoming a productive member of the labor force, welfare recipients can more easily make the transition to a permanent job.

It is clear that the American taxpayer is frustrated with the current system and there is good reason for this public hostility. In 1991 alone, the Federal Government spent \$140 billion on a range of welfare programs. State spending on welfare has grown even faster. From 1980 to 1988, Federal outlays for all programs rose from \$48.7 billion to \$74.1 billion. State spending during the same period mushroomed from \$23.3 billion to \$46.2 billion.

I feel that my legislation offers welfare dependent individuals the opportunity to become productive members of the working society, renew their self-esteem, and eventually serve as a catalyst from welfare dependency to self-sufficiency.

I invite my colleagues to join me as cosponsors of this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO WALLACE COULTER

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to the outstanding service rendered to the community of Miami, and the tremendous contribution to the health care of the Nation by Wallace H. Coulter.

Wallace Coulter is the founder of Coulter Corp., of Miami, one of the leading medical instrument companies in the world. The family owned firm, which started in Wallace Coulter's basement 40 years ago, has been built on innovation and research. The product developed in the basement laboratory was the first automatic blood analysis machine. The machine counts blood cells automatically, replacing the method of counting cells manually under a microscope. As a result of its emphasis on developing technology, the company has grown to 2,500 employees in Dade County, and over 5,000 worldwide. The company, under the leadership of Wallace's brother, Joseph Coulter, spends 15 percent of its revenues on research and development. That is twice the rate for the scientific instruments industry, and three times the average for U.S. industry as a whole.

Coulter Corp.'s emphasis on research led it to launch an immunology division 10 years ago. The division was designed to use the company's experience in testing blood to discover ways to detect and prevent diseases. Today, the company's best selling products are tests to detect the presence of the AIDS

virus by measuring its impact on components of the blood. The company is working on a test to detect the AIDS virus directly.

Coulter Corp., not only provides valuable technical jobs for south Florida, but provides other support for the community and the Nation. The company backs the Center for Health Technology, an incubator of start-up biotechnology companies. It has recently funded a fellowship in immunopathology at the University of Miami Medical School, and it is providing, at cost, antibodies for clinical trials on children with brain tumors.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the spirit of community service and the entrepreneurial dedication to new technology of the Coulter family and Coulter Corp. With more companies following Coulter's example, the United States would not need to worry about competitors in the global economy.

PYA HONORS THREE

HON. ROBERT J. MRAZEK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mr. MRAZEK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Port Washington Youth Activities, Inc. [PYA]. The goal of PYA is to encourage all children to grow and learn through athletic participation in a variety of sports. The organization provides over 51,000 child/program hours during the year in two dozen programs including Little League Baseball, basketball, lacrosse, swimming, football, wrestling, and tennis.

This year, PYA is honoring three special people who have helped to make these programs a success.

William Cronin is being honored for an outstanding athletic career which started in PYA. He played varsity basketball, lacrosse, and football at Port Washington's Paul D. Schreiber High School, achieving all division honors in lacrosse, as well as, all county, all Long Island, and all American honors in football. At Princeton University, he played varsity basketball for 1 year and varsity lacrosse and varsity football for 3 years. He was the captain of the football team. He received all Ivy honors in both football and lacrosse, and made honorable mention on the all East football team.

Martin J. Rybecky is being recognized for his substantial contributions to the youth of Port Washington as an active member of the PYA board of directors for 13 years, President for 4 years, and vice president for 2 years. He was a coach in Little League Baseball program for 14 years and served 2 years as commissioner. In addition, he coached for 2 years in the basketball program and was commissioner for 6 years.

Peter Van Dusen is being honored posthumously for his dedication to PYA, where he was an active member of the board of directors for 9 years, president for 2 years, and vice president for 2 years. He showed the love for the athletics and the youth of Port Washington through his 9 years as coach of the football program and the lacrosse program. He was the commissioner of lacrosse program for 3 years and he also took part in the wrestling and judo programs.

Mr. Speaker, I know that my colleagues will want to join me as I congratulate these three men and the PYA on their achievements and dedication to the goals of sportsmanship.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID B. MULHOLLAND

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding educator, Mr. David B. Mulholland of Tolland, CT, who is retiring this June. During his 35 years with the Hartford school system, Mr. Mulholland has distinguished himself as a teacher, a vice principal, a principal, but most importantly, as a friend. That friendship is reflected in the operation of the Parkville Community School where he has worked for the past 23 years.

Mr. Mulholland's contributions to the Parkville Community School have been immeasurable. During his career he focused on proactive ways to strengthen the institution and to link it more closely with the neighborhood. He worked to make his philosophy a part of the Parkville Community School even before it was built. It was founded on the community concept and the building was designed to include a senior center, a public library branch, and a day care center for the neighborhood, and space for city recreation programs.

David believes strongly in education. He was a member of the curriculum development team, of the Hartford public school system, and a consultant for the Connecticut School for Boys in Meriden. On his own time he developed reading materials for children who found reading difficult. His work was later published by the Hartford Board of Education.

Throughout his tenure, Dave strove to attain excellence in education by introducing and encouraging the arts. Theater groups, and music ensembles were brought into the new Parkville neighborhood school to expose the children to the arts. His dedicated and commitment to his staff, his students, and his neighbors has been a true asset to the school and community at large.

David's activities go beyond his duties as a principal. He is recognized and respected as a true union activist for the Hartford Principals' and Supervisors' Associated, the Connecticut Federation of School Administrators, the American Federation of School Administrators, and the Hartford Federation of Teachers. He has served in various positions of leadership in numerous organizations such as the Great Hartford Labor Council, the Central Connecticut Federal Teachers' Credit Union, the Tolland town committee, and many others.

As a friend, I can attest to his warmth and generosity. He is a man who is greatly respected in the community, a man whose dedication reaches far beyond the Parkville school to all those who seek his counsel and goodness.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues to join me in applauding Mr. Mulholland's accomplishments and wish him the very best for a wonderful retirement.

EVEN FURTHER TRUTH ABOUT PRORATIONING

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, over the last couple of days I have discussed the real motives behind State natural gas prorationing. I presented the views of energy officials and both trade press and producing State reporters. Today, I will focus briefly on the views of natural gas producers.

Raymond Plank, chairman and chief executive officer of the Apache Corp., suggested that long term goals for the gas industry should include supply assurance at a sufficient price, for risk-taking producers to invest to replace reserves and removal of some of the price volatility and the present inequities of unrestricted field and well allowables through improved prorationing measures in each producing State.

J.E. Roberts, senior vice president for exploration and production of ORYX Energy Co., writing about the Oklahoma natural gas prorationing rules, said: "Proponents of this bill are seeking a means to raise the price of natural gas." I think Mr. Roberts may have hit it right on the nose.

When the House passed the Markey-Scheuer amendment, it did the right thing.

A TRIBUTE TO NEW HAMPSHIRE'S MARY CHAMBERS

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the New Hampshire State Representative Mary P. Chambers, who is being honored this week at the annual Jefferson-Jackson dinner in Manchester, NH, for her many years of outstanding service to the State of New Hampshire and the Democratic Party. Mary has been a devoted public servant for the last 20 years, and this award is truly well-deserved.

For the last 8 years, Mary has served as the Democratic leader of New Hampshire's State House. She is currently serving her 10th term in the New Hampshire House of Representatives. This will be her last term of office since she has decided not to seek reelection.

Mr. Speaker, New Hampshire, while certainly not one of the more populated States in our country, in fact has the largest State legislature in our country. Perhaps even more remarkable is that these 400 citizens work for a salary of only \$100 per year. I think that my colleagues will agree that these New Hampshire State representatives deserve our respect and praise for their personal sacrifice and many hours of hard work.

Mary Chambers, one of these fine legislators, deserves very special recognition for her contributions and leadership. As with her colleagues, all of her time and all of her dedication has been compensated at that rate of only

\$100 a year. There are many who may seek public office, but far fewer truly seek public service. Mary Chambers is one of the few.

Born in Poca, WV, Mary started her career in public service as an elementary school teacher in the Putnam County school system in Winfield, WV. Over the years, she has touched the lives of many people. A foster parent of a disturbed child, a tutor for adults with learning problems, an advocate for quality education, a dedicated wife and mother—Mary Chambers served in all of these capacities before she ever ran for public office.

In the legislature, Representative Chambers has been a spokesperson for many who have no other voice. Mary has fought for the youngest and the oldest in our society, and for everyone between who may be in need of help. She has fought for the disabled and the disenfranchised. And, despite the odds, many of her battles have been won.

Mr. Speaker, I ask colleagues to join me and the thousands of people Mary P. Chambers has helped over the years in recognizing this truly extraordinary individual.

FREE TRADE IN IDEAS ACT OF 1992

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today the Free Trade in Ideas Act of 1992, and to be joined in this by my colleagues, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. FRANK, Mr. WEISS, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. KOST-MAYER, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. MINETA, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. NAGLE, and Mr. RANGEL.

The purpose of this legislation is to protect the right of Americans to travel abroad and to exchange information and ideas with foreigners. This bill would amend the Trading With the Enemy Act and the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, to ensure that the President's power to regulate economic relations with foreign countries is not used to inhibit communication with the people of those countries. The fact that we disapprove of the government of a particular country ought not to inhibit our dialog with the people who suffer under those governments.

Bans on travel by U.S. citizens, and on other communicative activity, do not serve U.S. interests. Even at the height of the cold war, we did not prohibit travel to Eastern bloc countries. And when it came to other forms of communication, we positively promoted the exchange of literary and artistic work in an attempt to liberalize and open up the cultural and political climate in those countries. Recent events in the formerly Communist world suggest that contact with Americans and the exposure to American ideas were crucial to the momentous changes which are taking place there, to our great national advantage.

Moreover, consistent adherence to our own democratic principles is the surest way to pro-

mote our political values abroad. We are strongest and most influential when we embody the freedoms to which others aspire. There is a growing consensus that foreign policy goals should and can be pursued without infringing on the first amendment rights of Americans to impart and receive information and ideas. My amendment to the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 to allow the export and import of books and other informational materials, subject to protections for national security information, was enacted with bipartisan support in Congress, and with the imprimatur of the administration.

Nevertheless, the Treasury Department, which is charged with enforcement of this law, has attempted to interpret it so as to limit the exchange of public information between Americans and foreigners. Moreover, the administration continues to use its economic embargo authority to effectively prohibit travel by Americans, at their own expense, to certain countries.

I firmly believe that the rights of Americans to travel and to communicate are basic liberties that ought not to be infringed for anything less than compelling national purposes. The negligible amount of money spent by Americans traveling abroad, and the insignificant sums of money that may be realized by foreign governments from trade in books, works of art, and other informational materials, cannot be a valid reason for curtailing the rights of Americans, or for cutting off the flow of ideas to captive peoples who are starved of contact with the larger world of ideas and information.

I urge my colleagues to support this measure, and to ensure its swift approval by the House.

The provisions of the bill are summarized below:

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE

Section 2. Exchange of Information and Related Transactions

Section 2 (a) amends the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA) to prohibit restraints on exchanges of information or information materials.

Section 2 (b) amends the Export Administration Act of 1979 (EAA) to the same effect.

Section 2 continues the exception under current law to allow national security controls under Section 5 of the Export Administration Act.

This section is necessary to clarify the intent of Congress in adopting the Berman amendment to the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (Section 2502 of Public Law 100-418) That provision provided protection from embargoes for materials protected by the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. The Executive branch has interpreted the 1988 provision narrowly, to exclude many informational and artistic materials. That has resulted in litigation, with results adverse to the Administration position. Nevertheless, delays resulting from attempts to restrict information exchanges have effectively prevented the free flow of information which was contemplated by the 1988 provision. Section 2 makes clear and explicit that all First Amendment protected materials and activities, including paintings, telecommunications, and travel necessary for trade in information, are within the ambit of the statute's protection.

SECTION 3. FREEDOM OF TRAVEL FOR U.S. CITIZENS.

Amends IEEPA and TWEA to ensure that U.S. citizens are not prevented from traveling abroad at their own expense. This section would not curtail the executive branch's power to restrict use of U.S. passports when travel to a particular country poses a danger to Americans.

SECTION 4. EDUCATIONAL, CULTURAL, AND SCIENTIFIC EXCHANGES.

Amends IEEPA and TWEA to prohibit restrictions on academic, cultural, and scientific exchanges, except to the extent that they might result in the evasion of national security controls under Section 5 of the Export Administration Act.

SECTION 5. ESTABLISHMENT OF NEWS BUREAUS.

Amends IEEPA and TWEA to ensure that bureaus of U.S. news organizations may be established in embargoed countries, and that foreign news organizations may establish news bureaus in the U.S.

SECTION 6. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961.

Amends the Foreign assistance act to ensure that it is not used to restrict the activities which are freed from restriction by Section 2 through 5 of this bill.

SECTION 7. UNITED NATIONS PARTICIPATION ACT.

Amends the U.N. Participation Act to ensure that it is not used to restrict activities which may not be restricted under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), as amended by this bill.

SECTION 8. APPLICABILITY.

Provides that the protections established by this bill apply to embargoes currently in effect as well as to future embargoes.

In order to ensure that no prejudice results to the interests of American parties to disputes with the Cuban government over compensation for nationalized property, this section also provides that the amendments made by this bill do not alter the status of assets already blocked pursuant to the Trading With the Enemy Act, or the Foreign Assistance Act.

TRIBUTE TO DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, an outstanding citizen who is retiring from the San Mateo-Foster City School District after 24 years of dedicated service.

Dr. Prasad is to be commended for his many accomplishments as the deputy superintendent of the San Mateo-Foster City School District. In this role, Dr. Prasad has been largely responsible for the high quality of education in San Mateo and Foster City. Indeed, he has also been an inspirational leader for the students, teachers, and school administrators of his community.

In addition to his work as deputy superintendent, Dr. Prasad has served in a number of other professional capacities. He is the founding chairman of the First Indo-American Bank in San Francisco and serves as the chair of the advisory council of the India Studies Chair at the University of California at

Berkeley. Dr. Prasad has been appointed to both the California State Commission on School Governance and Management and the National Council on Continuing Education. He also has been a principle organizer of fund-raising events for candidates for State and national elected offices.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to recognize Dr. Rajendra Prasad. His achievements are truly worthy of praise and I invite my colleagues to join me in congratulating Dr. Prasad.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO MR. BRUCE HUME

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a remarkable man who had dedicated his life to helping others, Mr. Bruce Hume. Recently, Mr. Hume was honored by the Downey Rotary Club with the Community Volunteer Award. It is with great pleasure that I bring this man to your attention.

Mr. Hume is the individual most responsible for opening the doors of Rancho Los Amigos Medical Center to the community. Not only has Rancho Los Amigos in Downey, CA, been the recipient of his tireless devotion but, the patients and their families as well. Bruce began his association with the medical center as a clinical social worker and the ensuing years have witnessed his rise to assistant director and education coordinator of the social work department. Early in his career, Bruce realized that the little miracles necessary in a medical environment would not be possible without the support of the community. Under Bruce's expert guidance, the community of Downey responded with open arms and pockets to make the dream of Rancho Los Amigos come true.

In addition, Bruce's spirit of goodwill and volunteerism has inspired others to respond and embrace his worthy causes. Friends and family know that whenever there is a charitable event in the community, Bruce Hume will be present offering his time and leadership talents. His organizational skills have enhanced the Downey Rose Float Association and he has served as cochair of the Rancho Los Amigos Foundation Amistad Awards dinner dances. Mr. Hume is also a member of the Downey Chamber of Commerce, the Downey Civic Light Opera, and the National Association of Social Workers.

Mr. Hume's record of service to the community is admirable and his reputation is that of a caring, hard-working individual. He has been honored with the Joseph Dowling Award in 1984, the Department of Health Services "Being the Best" Award in 1987, and the USC School of Social Work Special Recognition Award in 1990. Bruce has received the National Association of Social Workers Conference Committee Award and the Amistad Recognition Award from Rancho Foundation.

Mr. Speaker, it is not often that a man of such stature is brought to my attention. Bruce's dedication to his community is com-

mendable and the value of his services enrich and touch many lives.

Mr. Speaker, my wife, Lee, joins me in extending this congressional salute to Mr. Bruce Hume. We wish Bruce all the best in the years to come.

TRIBUTE TO THE CLEVELAND CLINIC FOUNDATION

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise to commend the writers and editors of the June 15, 1992, edition of U.S., News & World Report for their excellent coverpiece, "America's Best Hospitals." I am delighted that this special article recognizes the Cleveland Clinic Foundation, in Cleveland, OH, as one of our Nation's 10 best hospitals.

It comes as no surprise to those of us who have long recognized that Cleveland, a city founded on the frontier of our new Nation, has remained on the frontier of many of the most important advances in medical science. The city's many fine hospitals, including our community hospitals, are all worthy of recognition. The people of Greater Cleveland know that they are blessed with several of the world's premier health care centers. It is no coincidence that nearly 24 percent of Cleveland jobs are in health-related fields.

In the June 15 edition, the Cleveland Clinic Foundation was named best in five special categories which include cardiology, gastroenterology, neurology, orthopedics, and urology. The Cleveland Clinic Foundation is a national and regional referral center composed of over 500 physicians practicing in a not-for-profit group practice setting. Under the fine leadership of Dr. Floyd Loop, the Cleveland Clinic has reached out to the residents of northeast Ohio as well. The Cleveland Clinic has been at the forefront of many of the advances in our Nation's health care system including implementation of less radical techniques to treat cancer of the breast to the development and refinement of coronary artery bypass surgery.

Mr. Speaker, this deserved recognition of the Cleveland Clinic Foundation as America's best is a tribute to the dedicated health care professionals and employees who serve all over northeast Ohio. It speaks directly to the work ethic, the care, and the compassion that makes Cleveland such a dynamic American city. This leading center of healing is representative of hospitals and clinics throughout the Greater Cleveland area. I congratulate them all on their fine service to their community and to our Nation.

THERE'S NO ACCOUNTING FOR CONGRESS

HON. C. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1992

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, At a time when Congress is searching for ways to cut deficit

spending, the \$2.3 billion annual budget for Congress itself offers an excellent place to start.

The General Accounting Office, only one part of the massive complex of Congressional staff, costs taxpayers over one-half billion dollars each year. It has grown to be part of the problem rather than part of the solution.

The following article, which appears in the July 1992 issue of the *American Spectator* details why GAO budget cuts, and reforms must be made, and how Congress can accomplish a great deal of good by making them.

THERE'S NO ACCOUNTING FOR CONGRESS

(By Edward McFadden)

On Capital Hill, the General Accounting Office has become the legislative-branch franchise of Alice's Restaurant. According to Sen. Christopher Bond (R-Mo.), "With the GAO, you can get anything you want. And if you don't know what the recipe is, they will make that up for you too." Bond laments the passing of what was once an unbiased, independent auditing agency.

Rep. Christopher Cox (R-Cal.) is even more pointed. "The GAO doesn't give us anything a good accounting firm in the private sector couldn't give us for less," he says, "What we're talking about here is part of a shadow executive branch."

In the past two years, the General Accounting Office has entered into a very comfortable arrangement with Democrats in Congress. A congressional watchdog has become a Democratic lapdog. In many ways, the GAO has become the largest and most influential disinformation outlet for Democrats in Washington, covering up serious problems such as the recent House Bank scandal. Press accounts present the agency as a nonpartisan, vigilant office full of men and women with green eyeshades, poring over budgets and expense accounts for waste or fraud and answering to no one. Maybe the picture fit twenty or thirty years ago, but no more.

The GAO was founded in 1921 to track and report federal expenditures for Congress. With the establishment of the Congressional Budget Office, the GAO's beat became sniffing out waste and fraud within the executive branch and—*theoretically*—Congress. It is now a \$488-million, 5,000-employee bureaucracy with sixteen regional offices across the country and overseas; that excludes the more than 170 GAO staffers detailed to work for congressional committees at an annual cost of \$4 million.

In the past two years, the GAO, led by Comptroller General Charles Bowsher, whom President Ronald Reagan appointed to a 15-year term in 1982, has performed more than 1,900 audits and investigative reports and testified more than 500 times before Congress. And whereas twenty years ago 80 percent of GAO's audits were performed independent of congressional request or assistance, in 1991 more than 80 percent of those audits and testimonies were requested by congressional committee chairman and 90 percent of those came through the Democratic majority.

These statistics are important because of the role that the GAO plays in shaping legislation. Unlike other congressional agencies—the Congressional Budget Office and the Congressional Research Service—the GAO can make policy recommendations scripted by the audit's requester. For instance, audits of the Pentagon done for Armed Services chairman Les Aspin turned up \$600 toilet seats and forced changes in bidding policies. More

recently, the GAO audit of the Canadian health care system—requested by House Ways and Means chairman Dan Rostenkowski—has become the basis of a number of reform schemes. (The report has since been discredited by a series of reports from a GAO detailee to the House Committee on the Budget, which showed huge tax increases would result, but both Democratic presidential candidates continue to support the GAO model.)

Former GAO employees say one of the reasons the agency has been so easily co-opted by congressional Democrats is the 94-percent retention rate of GAO staffers. "Once you begin your career there, you never leave," said a disenchanted former employee. "Most of these people have never held a job outside the GAO, and have no experiences other than GAO to relate their work to. After working there for twenty years, it is easy to become a drone for congressional work orders. You give Congress what it wants, because you would never dream of biting the hand that feeds you."

Nowhere has the GAO been more twisted and obfuscatory than in its investigation of the House Bank scandal in which it has hidden from public view a tradition of check-kiting, overdrafts, campaign-finance money-laundering, and possible illegal gambling and interest-free loans for re-election campaigns. With the scandal's spotlight currently on special prosecutor Judge Malcolm Wilkey, the GAO has managed to avoid scrutiny. But many of the answers to the special prosecutor's questions may lie in the thirty or so GAO audits of the House Bank obtained for this article. Going back as far as 1952, when the GAO began auditing the bank operated out of the Sergeant-at-Arms office, these audits reveal that the GAO and the office of the Speaker of the House have long been aware of check-kiting and overdrafts. Take the audit for the period January 4–July 3, 1952:

It was noted that some Members still consistently overdraw their accounts, sometimes in excess of their monthly salary and expense allowances, while others make periodic overdrafts. Over sixty accounts showed overdrafts during the period of audit. Some former members continue to maintain active accounts with the Office of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The audit also revealed that some congressmen left blank, signed checks with the bank so that staff could fill in the amounts in case of overdrafts.

In every audit from 1952 on, the GAO staffers would pointedly reveal the continuing overdraft problem. In 1958, the auditor said, "Aside from the doubtful legality of accepting overdraft items and holding them for rather lengthy periods of time, the accounting control over the items is not adequate."

In 1961, the GAO began to cite explicit numbers—\$610,000 on 5,221 worthless checks—and reported that half the members had overdrafts, many of them going unpaid for a month or more. Kite totals increased steadily until 1977—when GAO audits became public. Until then, audits had been submitted confidentially to the Speaker of the House. Now, the language and detailed information about the check-kiting mysteriously changed; under a note labeled "Accounts Receivable From Members," the text read:

Amounts due from Members represent checks drawn on and cashed or paid by the Sergeant at Arms but not charged to Member's accounts. . . . The Speaker at Arms monitors all such items daily, and no financial losses have occurred under these procedures.

Quite a change from the "questionable legality" language of twenty years before. It wasn't until the late-1989 audit—in which Speaker of the House Tom Foley claims he first "learned" of the overdraft problem and acted "within minutes"—that the GAO finally teed off on the House Bank and called for changes. Sergeant-at-Arms Jack Russ, who was bouncing large numbers of checks, informed the GAO and Foley that changes would be instituted to prevent further overdrafts. Those policies were never enacted.

Nor did the GAO check to see that they were. David Clark, the GAO staffer who oversaw the most recent audits, said that the year the reports became public, "we went to a new reporting format that eliminated a lot of the information that did not pertain to the bank's financial statement. The overdrafts simply didn't play a large role in what we were reporting. Therefore we didn't include that information in the report." Perhaps, but there is a simpler explanation, confirmed in interviews with legislators and staffers (but denied by a GAO spokesman)—GAO auditors were asked by Democratic House leaders to remove the documentation in a made-to-order audit.

"The relationship between GAO and Democratic leaders has gotten so that the agency will tailor-make the audit to the requester's liking," said a Republican congressman. "The ethics committee had all the draft work [for the 1991 audit] performed by GAO on the bank and the draft reports detailed a great deal more than any report that has been issued thus far. All of that information was cut by the GAO at the request of the House leadership prior to the audit's release. GAO simply couldn't withhold it unless it was told to."

The offices of House Minority Leader Robert Michel and three different senators have been trying for months to get copies of any GAO working papers and reports on the House Bank and have been denied access. Wilkey's staff is believed to have all that documentation now.

Another congressman says the GAO uncovered evidence of a numbers racket being run out of the Sergeant-at-Arms office. That information was edited out of the report. At least one congressman, Larry Smith (D-Florida), has announced his retirement from the House, evidently because of checks written to cover gambling debts, among other reasons. But the GAO didn't pick up on that; the *Miami Herald* did.

Personal vice on the part of elected officials is not necessarily the purview of the GAO, although it would have been difficult to miss. A bigger part of the story the GAO conveniently left out relates to the relationship between bounced checks and re-election campaigns. As the chart on page 27 shows, the GAO ignored a mysterious rise in check-bouncing levels each campaign season. In the annual audits of fiscal years leading up to re-election in November, the accounts receivable from members increase. During years with no re-election campaign, the accounts receivable decrease. Annual differentials are more subtle in some years, but still noticeable. Clark agreed that the differentials stood out, and said that auditors had noticed them, but "there really was nothing to it. The numbers could have meant anything."

That isn't what the special prosecutor thinks. A House staffer who has been monitoring the investigation says that it is now focusing on the theory that the bank became a means of providing interest-free loans for re-elections campaigns, and a depository for cash deposits of large campaign donations.

The Miami Herald, in its investigation of Smith, alleged that he funneled campaign funds through his House bank account.

There is mounting evidence in the hands of Wilkey that there was an intricate campaign fund—laundering technique practiced through the House Bank and House Post Office. A check made out to a re-election campaign would be cashed for stamps at the House Post Office. A day later, the House Post Office would buy back the stamps for cash, which would then be deposited in the House Bank. One House source says, "There were a lot of checks written in very round numbers—\$1,000, \$3,000, or \$5,000. Not the kind of number one normally writes out to pay off a grocer's bill. More importantly, a large number of those checks are believed to have been made out for cash. The fact that that information will come out has a lot of people nervous around here because you have to wonder why someone would want that kind of money hanging around a House office."

Already, federal prosecutors have caught on to this scam, and have subpoenaed the office records of Ways and Means chairman Rostenkowski and two Democratic congressmen from Pennsylvania. Those subpoenas were issued May 6, but were not made public until May 14 by Foley, who said it was an "oversight" that Republicans were not informed at the time they were issued.

Clark said that the GAO auditors would not have looked into these allegations because it was not part of the procedure the GAO followed in auditing the bank, and said his agency was simply fulfilling the audit request put forth by the Speaker's office. The credit for bringing these scams to light belongs to the staff of the House Administration Committee, which is supposed to oversee the Sergeant-at-Arms. Working, ironically, with a GAO detailee, committee staffers began examining the bank in 1989 after Foley and the GAO refused to provide the committee with full audits of the bank. Only after staff discovered the seriousness of the bank problem did the GAO catch on that a more illuminating audit might have to be performed. The GAO's auditing of the bank had slipped so badly that in 1988, for instance, there was no mention whatsoever of a check-bouncing problem.

Yet take the GAO off the congressional beat and watch it become a pit bull of an auditing agency. This GAO is a tenacious, even vindictive body, known to hound other agencies for years:

In a clear example of partisan retaliation for the bank scandal, the GAO is in the midst of a comprehensive audit—requested by the House leadership—of the perks "abused" by members of the executive branch and the Bush Administration. Democrats are hoping to have the report ready prior to the report issued by the special prosecutor in the House Bank scandal. The only problem with this audit is that all of the so-called perks available to the executive branch are theoretically examined, audited, and approved by Congress annually through the budget process.

Democrats may think they can win the perk war by using the GAO, but they had better tread lightly. The Defense Department has compiled detailed documentary evidence showing how seriously Congress abused its own privileges regarding the use of military jets. The GAO has completed its own report on congressional flights, but Democrats are holding up its release.

During Operation Desert Storm, two GAO auditors showed up on the front lines to in-

form Gen. Norman Schwarzkopf that they wanted to observe the Apache helicopter under wartime conditions. The GAO had an axe to grind. It had earlier recommended ending the Apache program and, after its initial report was ignored, continued to investigate, citing congressional interest. When the two auditors found nothing amiss during their initial meeting with Schwarzkopf, they showed up again two days later, saying they had been "misled" on their first visit. Again, nothing wrong was detected with the helicopters. Sen. Pete Domenici (R-N.M.) remarked, "What the GAO is doing in a war zone, occupying limited military resources that clearly had more pressing requirements, boggles my mind."

In 1989, North Dakota Democrats Sen. Kent Conrad and Rep. Byron Dorgan jointly requested a GAO investigation into a drought's effect on the Missouri River Basin. At the time, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana were suing the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers over who controlled the flow and level of the river. The upriver states wanted the Corps to allow less water to flow out of their reservoirs so that the states' boating and recreation businesses would flourish. The downriver states, mainly Missouri, wanted the river flow to remain at its normal level. The GAO found in favor of the upstream states and the report's finding was trumpeted by North Dakota as proof its lawsuit had merit.

But an investigation by Christopher Bond's office revealed that the GAO had based its analysis and recommendations on a law review article written and provided to the GAO by South Dakota Assistant Attorney General John Guhin, a Democrat. The GAO never bothered to confirm the article's facts. In accepting Guhin's article, GAO refused to accept written comments from the Corps of Engineers, and did not consider a widely accepted research paper on the drought's effects on the river issued by the University of Missouri, nor did it interview the appropriate government officials in the downriver states.

Under pressure from Bond's office, the GAO acknowledged its source for the report was the article. After Bond's office released a 45-page report on the inaccuracies of the audit, the GAO admitted the report was incomplete but insisted that "our report is consistent with GAO's responsibilities." Bowsher refused to withdraw the report, which should come as no surprise: in his ten years of stewardship, a GAO report has never been withdrawn due to errors of fact or incomplete research. The GAO got even with Bond by "randomly" selecting Missouri for an audit on the benefits accruing to states from federal agencies based in them.

Bond sees Bowsher as part of the problem, a far cry from 1982, when Republicans thought he would be an ally in leveling the GAO playing field. A longtime government comptroller and senior member of the Arthur Anderson accounting firm, Bowsher had gained Ronald Reagan's attention in 1979 as a major fund-raiser for the Reagan presidential campaign.

Former GAO staffers say Bowsher simply couldn't deal with the permanent bureaucratic establishment of the GAO. Early in his tenure, Bowsher tried to introduce a salary system that would reward quality work, but the plan was blocked and killed by GAO assistant directors. The former staffers point to assistant director of human resources Lawrence Thompson as a reason for the close Democratic ties. He is said to be a major Democratic player who encourages the inti-

mate links between Democratic committee chairmen and the agency.

In May 1991, the GAO performed an audit of a NASA space station proposal for Barbara Boxer (D-Cal.). NASA officials assisted the auditors in preparing the report, but when NASA asked to receive a copy of the final product prior to the hearings of the House Science and Technology Committee, GAO refused, saying Boxer would not allow it. (The ability to block a report's issuance is one of the perks GAO provides requesters. Again, it is common for GAO auditors to work closely with the requesters to shape reports in a way that is satisfactory and useful to the legislator or committee. If a report does not meet with requester approval, it is never publicly released, even if the information is in the public's or Congress's interest.)

The report stated that NASA had grossly underestimated the cost of building a space station, and NASA had no way of preparing a rebuttal. NASA officials did see portions of the report—for either Boxer or the GAO leaked a copy to the Washington Post, which ran it as a page-one story the morning of the hearing. "After several weeks we were finally able to show that GAO's numbers were off and that they had fudged the numbers, combined some figures, and ended up with this huge price tag," says Rep. Robert Walker (R-Penn.), a member of the House Government Operations Committee in the mid-1980s who has since resigned from it. "But by then, it was too late, the damage was done." Funding for the space station remains inadequate, and NASA says the project is no longer taken seriously.

Walker says he saw many GAO reports and audits that were incomplete, misleading, and prepared through a "group-participation process" that included only Democratic legislators and staffers. When he had occasion to deal with the GAO himself, he was told to take a hike. "I had solid evidence and information leading me to believe that 75 percent of Congress was not following its own drug-free policy guidelines, and GAO refused the audit," he says. According to the GAO, Walker was not entitled to make the request because he was not a ranking member of the Government Operations Committee. But when Walker asked if the House Minority Leader could request the audit, the GAO replied that only the Speaker of the House could make such a request. Walker says that the GAO can still perform top-notch work when both parties are allowed to participate—as, for example, in the cooperation shown by the GAO detailee in the House Administration Committee's look into the House Bank. But Walker, Domenici, and Bond insist that those situations occur infrequently, mainly because of the abuse of GAO staffing policies that detail employees to committees.

When the GAO details a staffer to a committee, that auditor technically no longer works for the GAO, even though the salary is paid through the agency. The chairman of a committee makes the request to GAO for the assignment, and requires the approval of the committee's ranking minority party member. An unscientific poll of committees with GAO detailees showed that fewer than five of the Democrat-requested GAO personnel were signed off by Republican members of the committee—in other words, the policy is ignored. Also ignored is the courtesy notification that a GAO audit has been requested. Cox, the ranking Republican on Government Operations, says he often finds out about GAO reports only on the day they are released to committees.

