EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A CALL FOR NEW POLITICAL TALKS ON NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE CONDEMNATION OF VIOLENT TERRORIST ATTACKS

HON. THOMAS S. FOLEY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I call on the political parties in Northern Ireland which condemn the use of violence to respond positively to the joint plea of the Irish Deputy Prime Minister and the British Secretary of State for Northern Ireland to resume anew political talks on the future of Northern Ireland.

It is imperative to renew efforts to seek a lasting and peaceful settlement for the North that addresses the needs and lays to rest the apprehensions of both traditions in Northern Ireland. The urgency of talks has been emphatically brought home to all parties and to both governments by the vicious murder and terrible maiming last week of children and other innocent bystanders by an IRA bomb placed in a crowded shopping center in Warrington, England.

Such senseless savagery resolves nothing. It and similar attacks by loyalist paramilitary groups—such as the bombings this week of the homes of Sinn Fein councillors in Northern Ireland by the Ulster Freedom Fighters—produce no victories, only victims. The outrage of the Warrington bombing, and of those atrocities of either camp which preceded it, must produce the broadest possible condemnation amongst all who claim the mantle of civilization. These villainous attacks are a grim and signal lesson to anyone who, through financial or other assistance, supports groups and organizations supplying the wherewithal to perpetrate the terrorist's cowardly, despicable attacks against humanity.

The goal of peace and reconciliation in Ireland will not be won through killings by small groups of violent men bent on the eradication and eviction of those with whom they disagree. It can only be achieved by bridging mistrust and by respect for differences. The demonstration organized in Dublin yesterday rejected the tactics of terror. That cry of revulsion, that demand for peace, is the true voice of majority opinion in Ireland, north and south. That is the voice which must be heeded in a strong recommitment to dialog and an end to the coercion of violence which, in the end, always fails.

THE UNITED STATES STAKE IN A DEMOCRATIC RUSSIA—STATEMENT OF DR. JAMES H. BILLINGTON

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East, which is chaired by our distinguished colleague from Indiana who also chairs the full Foreign Affairs Committee, Congressman LEE HAMILTON, and the Subcommittee on International Security, International Organizations, and Human Rights, which I have the honor to chair, held joint hearings on the United States Stake in a Democratic Russia.

Our hearing was particularly timely in view of the dramatic developments that have unfolded in Russia in the past few days. We had an excellent discussion of the American interest in democratic political development and market-oriented economic reform in Russia, as well as a discussion of the policies our Government should pursue to encourage democratization there. These critical questions involve decisions we in the Congress will be asked to make in the near future—decisions involving American financial assistance and other kinds of aid. It is important that we have a clear understanding of what are United States interests in Russia, as well as what kinds of policies we should pursue in helping the development of democracy in that country.

Mr. Speaker, in view of the timeliness of the presentations that were made by our witnesses at yesterday's hearing, and also in view of the fact that the full printed transcript of that hearing will not be available to Members of the Congress for a number of weeks, I insert the statement to our subcommittees by Dr. James H. Billington in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Dr. Billington, as my colleagues know, is currently the Librarian of Congress, but he is also one of the finest American historians of Russia and the Soviet Union. His insight into developments taking place in Russia is extremely informative and knowledgeable. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to give thoughtful and careful attention to his written testimony which was presented to our subcommittees.

STATEMENT OF JAMES H. BILLINGTON

Only very occasionally in history does a great nation take an entirely peaceful action that liberates and ennobles not only its own people but all peoples. The Russian people undertook such a step in 1991 when they overthrew their totalitarian system and embarked on a program of democratization and market reforms internally while permitting the secession from Russian control of all the non-Russian republics of the former Soviet Union.

Just as Soviet totalitarianism was an altogether unprecedented phenomenon in history (not just another form of authoritarian rule), so the transformation process that Russia is now going through is a totally new process in history. It should not be discussed in terms of comparisons with Western democratic analogies and will never be understood by the forms of analysis we repeatedly use in the West: political Kremlinology focused on personalities; macro-economic analysis focused on programs; or historical analogies focused on past revolutions.

The fact is that Russia is being both driven ahead and driven apart by the kind of deep psychological and cultural forces that come to the fore at genuine break points in human history, when there is a breakdown in the basic legitimacy on which all structures and authority depend.

Whatever the setbacks to reform in 1992 and 1993, August 1991 began the revival of the Russian people and was a turning point from which there is no turning back. The convulsion of Eastern Europe in 1989 and the Westernized republics of the USSR in 1990 reached its politically decisive climax in Russia in 1991. But the failed coup not only brought an unexpected, simultaneous end to the largest empire (the Soviet Union), the most influential secular religion (Communism), and the most powerful political machine (the Soviet Communist Party) of the 20th Century; it also marked the resurgence of the hitherto quiescent Russian people who had both created and been victimized by all three of these forces. The collapse of Communism and the Soviet Union intensified the Russian search for a positive new identity.

The crucial question for determining the fate of Russia is not this or that personality or economic program but which of two basic identities will give post-Communist Russia the geographic, psychological, and administrative coherence and unity it now lacks: authorization nationalism or open democracy?

There is a colossal struggle going on essentially between two forms of legitimacy: either one based on Russia's long centralized authoritarian heritage that glorifies ethnic Russia in opposition to other groups and attempts to cleanse Russia by creating internal purges and external enemies; or a new mark-oriented democracy based on participation, accountability, and building new institutions from the bottom up—with its "cleansing" of the Soviet past based on the rebirth of conscience and the transcending of social violence. The events of August 1991 moved Russia rapidly from a crude attempt at the former to an amazingly swift victory of the latter. The democratic forces gained legitimacy; but without an effective program for reconstruction, they have been steadily losing ground. Authoritarian nationalism has been winning by gradual, pseudo-constitutional steps what it was unable to win by military force.

Three political forces have recently been contending to preside over the Russian transformation: democratic reformers, authoritarian nationalists, and the so-called "middle way" of authoritarian reformers. None, however, has yet combined legitimacy with effectiveness internally, and each is

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pushing Russia (consciously or unconsciously) toward an external model.

The nationalists have an increasingly popular form of legitimacy without any prospect of effectiveness. They would have Russia play a role inside the former USSR like that of Serbia in the former Yugoslavia.

The authoritarian reformers (typified by the so-called "Civic Union") offer the minimal managerial effectiveness of old-line party bosses but have no legitimacy whatsoever. The secret model for many (and the likely result for Russia) is accelerated movement toward the Chinese combination of openness to the international economy with renewed internal repression.

The democratic reformers have legitimacy (Yeltsin is the only legitimate political leader) without, however, much effectiveness. Their aim is to recover Russia's lost spiritual and cultural traditions while moving Russia closer to western political and economic institutions. Particular interest in the American model is based not only on the classical Russian cultural tendency to borrow inwardly from the major power in the West that they outwardly oppose. It is also based on the rational belief of a new generation that the continent-wide, multi-ethnic, power-dispersing experience of the United States provides a more applicable Western model for solving Russian problems than the economically centralized and ethnically homogeneous experience of most other major nations.

Since legitimacy provides the most indispensable foundation for rebuilding a society (even economically), the democrats have an inherent strategic advantage over the authoritarian nationalists. But the tactical ineffectiveness of the democratic reformers has dissipated much of their appeal. By not pressing rapidly for a new constitution and free elections after their victory in August 1991 the democrats failed to create the legal and law-making framework for translating popular legitimacy into institutionally effective rule. They are paying for this failure now.

We do not realize the extent to which the over-all Western posture has demoralized the Russian democrats and helped legitimize the nationalists. After heroically repudiating their recent past and peacefully giving up a great deal of their territory, Russians felt humiliated to see their leaders treated almost as beggars at international gatherings and their people patronizingly dismissed in Western commentary as genetically incapable of democracy. Russians feel—correctly—that they overthrew Communism and in so doing performed a heroic deed (*podvig*), but that everyone in the West now seems to be taking the credit and responding only with "petty actions" (*malye dela*). "You spend billions on the sheiks of Kuwait," one Russian democratic leader put it to me in Moscow in December, "but give our democracy small change as if we were street people whom you want to go away."

Russia, however, is too big to go away, and its democratic reformers have been devastatingly deflated by two messages that the West has unintentionally sent the Russians during their first year of attempted democratic rule.

First is the impression that the West does not much care if Russia does become either another Serbia (since we are not doing anything to check the Serbs) or another China (since we are pouring investment into China despite its continued repression rather than into Russia's chaotic freedom).

The second message is that we simply cannot be bothered, that they made the mess and must unmake it themselves, and that, anyway, we have problems of our own. The assumption behind this view is that international dangers have ended with the Cold War and that we will not have to worry about Russia for the 10 years or so it will take them to get their economic act together.

This view mistakes an awakened Russia for a third world country and overlooks a host of increasing dangers from spreading ethnic conflicts, dispersed strategic weapons, unstable nuclear power stations, etc. Most seriously of all, this dismissive attitude assumes that Russia as presently set up can somehow muddle through.

The sad fact is that democratic Russia cannot muddle through. Countries with strong institutions and a social consensus muddle through, but Russia has neither. Nor does Russia yet have real political parties—or even unifying, nation-wide structures capable of supporting democratic development such as Poland had in the Catholic Church and the Solidarity trade union movement.

The Russians as a people will, of course, survive. They slogged on to ultimate victory despite frequently poor leadership during the far more dreadful times of World War II. And, in the long run, the transformed, reform-minded younger generation is actuarially bound to prevail.

But Russia has not yet built effective national institutions for an accountable, participatory political system with an open economy. And, since the all-out internal political war on the Yeltsin government began late last autumn, Russia has been on a steady path towards authoritarian nationalist rule. This basic, chilling fact has not been widely recognized because we have simply not understood either the power and appeal of the extreme nationalistic movement or the extent to which the so-called parliament has become captive to this movement.

The last two sessions of the Congress of People's Deputies (in December and March) were almost entirely devoted to nationalistic demagoguery and the evisceration of Yeltsin's authority. But this is nothing new for this reactionary vestige of Communist rule—a body composed of 86% former Communist *nomenklatura* insiders who, even before the August 1991 coup attempt, tried to thwart the development of the popularly-elected presidency which gives Yeltsin his legitimacy. In the first hours of the August 1991 coup attempt, leaders of the Russian parliament (a far more reactionary body than the all-union parliament) initially tried to block even Yeltsin's decision to resist the coup.

Reactionaries in Russia openly talk about the "Pinochet variant" and the "Chinese model" for reinstating order in society. The brilliant writer and Yeltsin advisor, Yury Kariakin, warned at a conference here in Washington on January 15 that the danger in Russia would be not fascism on the Italian or Spanish model but full-blown Nazism, complete with ethnic cleansing. For nearly a year now, the Russian parliament has become a kind of demagogic theater in which ambitious, young political leaders, some of whom were formerly reformists, are playing with extreme nationalist slogans—one of them even bragging recently in the corridors that they would turn Yeltsin "into our Hindenburg."

Yeltsin's move provides the best, probably the only basis for securing a real compromise with the parliamentary politicians to preserve the reform process. Because none of them individually nor all of them collectively has Yeltsin's popularity, they are frightened by any popular referenda; and they lack either the unity or the raw courage to mount a military coup. Thus, in a chaotic situation that cried out for a strong interim leader, Yeltsin has preempted that role in the name of continued reform—a role that might otherwise have been claimed by a dangerous nationalist demagogue with an unreconstructed totalitarian mentality. Yeltsin has, indeed, created the conditions at last for a compromise that is not simply a further installment payment in his own surrender. We must hope that he will keep this option open—while continuing the pressure he must bring on that vacillating body by appealing over their heads to the electorate.

There are, of course, risks involved in the course Yeltsin has taken. It would have been better had he indicated a clear timetable for elections for both a new chief executive and a new legislature. And there is even a risk that his own rule could eventually replicate many features of the nationalistic dictatorship he is currently trying to forestall. But Yeltsin has kept the peace both internally and internationally and he has irreversibly crossed the Rubicon of reform in ways that others have not. The most important security guarantee for America and the world against the continuing nuclear danger lies in sustaining the progress toward democracy that Yeltsin and his reformers have begun. In the long and depressing history of how wars actually start in the modern age, there is one encouraging fact: democracies do not fight each other. Free people want to develop their own economies freely and celebrate their own beliefs and cultures fully. Russia in its brief post-Communist reform period has come up with a formula for the future that is entirely affirmative. Russians are seeking both to share in the democratic and market development of the post-war world that totalitarianism so long denied them and at the same time to recover the inspiring power of their own older religious traditions and cultural heritage which Marxist ideology so long suppressed and distorted.

This great people is, of course, experiencing difficulties in making its transition from an overcentralized, war-oriented economy. We know that Russians have suffered many specially difficult transitions in their long and heroic history. But this is a different legitimacy crisis from the original Time of Troubles that ushered in 304 years of Tsarist rule under the Romanovs at the beginning of the 17th Century or from the period of revolutionary crisis at the beginning of our century which ushered in 74 years of totalitarian rule under the Communists. The situation today is profoundly different now from those times and indeed from that other special ordeal that Russia endured during its heroic resistance to Nazism in World War II.

In contrast to all those earlier crisis periods, Russia is no longer threatened by external enemies or foreign intervention in its internal affairs. It is free at last to concentrate on its own internal development. The civilized world unanimously supports the democratic transformation of Russia. The process of democratic transformation has produced remarkable good feeling between Russia and its neighbors on the once warring Eurasian heartland where so many global conflicts have occurred. The only threat to a new era of peace in this area comes from the violent, negative nationalist extremisms that represent a throwback to the ethnic and religious violence of a past era. The world community no less than the peoples of the Commonwealth of Independent

States have a great stake in making sure that the kind of ethnic violence based on force against neighbors and the "ethnic cleansing" of minority groups that we have so tragically seen in Yugoslavia do not occur. There has been ethnic conflict in some parts of the former Soviet Union, but to the great credit of the new democratic process in the Russian federation, there has been no serious violence between Russians and non-Russians.

There are two compelling reasons why America and the other G–7 nations must undertake now a substantial, rapid and coordinated program of assistance in the development of Russia and the other states of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

(a) because there is a danger—what Holmes once called a clear and present danger that in the midst of all their present difficulties the democratic process in Russia may be destroyed by nationalist extremists who are trying to reinstitute an authoritarian government that would dangerously increase the risk of ethnic warfare on the territory of the former Soviet Union. The consequences could be disastrous—not merely nuclear weapons back in hostile hands, but almost certain conflict between Russians and non-Russians as well as the rise of a new authoritarianism in the new Islamic states of the former Soviet Union (and a tipping of the entire Middle East more towards a negative nationalism and fundamentalism that they have so far avoided—the Iranian rather than the Turkish model). If the democratic experiment fails in Russia, the United States and the West generally could be forced to go back to even higher military budgets than we faced during the Cold War. We would be faced not just with a return to the kind of gradually declining Communist government that we had learned how to deal with, we could well be faced with a new kind of fascist-military government fueled by racist feelings and hatred of foreigners—a kind of violent nationalism we have not had to deal with since Hitler.

(b) but we should become involved also because there is a great opportunity for constructive involvement in what could be the greatest new economic market and successful new federal democracy of the late twentieth century. Helping Russia economically will produce jobs for Americans, because the things Russia needs to develop are what America has: skill in producing food, housing, and consumer goods; in extracting energy resources; and in developing local entrepreneurship and self-reliance. In the long run, Russia will produce a new dynamic market democracy of their own—because that is what the younger generation wants and is already building from the bottom up. But they will do it more quickly and less disruptively for the world if they are able to avoid the period of chaos leading to dictatorship into which they are at increasing risk of falling into. A small amount of money and—more importantly—human contact and on-the-spot technical help now is a very good investment not only in preventing the massive military expenditures that we might otherwise need to combat a nationalist dictatorship; it is also a solid economic investment for the future. Russia is not a backward country but simply one that has suffered from cruel and inefficient misrule. It is a country with some of the greatest natural resources and one of the most educated populations in the world. They have come alive as a people and become aware of all that modern life can offer. They will not go back to Communism, but they would move on to an extremist nationalist dictatorship for a time if the democratic experiment does not produce more positive results in the lives of everyday people than it yet has.

Much more needs to be done to show international solidarity with the reform process in Russia. It is particularly important now in my view to establish a Marshall Plan-type mechanism (not necessarily Marshall Plan level resources) perhaps under Basket Two of the Helsinki Final Act to involve Russians and other CIS members together with Americans and other G–7 members in a high-level policy committee to coordinate a cooperative effort at economic and political development of the former Soviet Union. We urgently need an international body that is more politically powerful and less economically controlling than the IMF that will focus on the continuous development of Democratic Russia with Russians themselves playing a central role as Europeans did in the Marshall Plan.

We need targeted programs in a couple of areas that could have rapid impact on the economy: the food chain and the energy chain, for instance.

Technical aid during the coming planting season to key private farmers, supplying storage and delivery equipment, etc., would have immediate impact in putting more food on the urban table and validating an alternative model that works to undermine the leaden political and economic hold of the collective farms. American retired farmers and other experienced people could work with some key sector of the changing agricultural sector on the spot from the forthcoming planting season through the coming harvest.

Pushing to closure a deal or deals in Russia like the Chevron-Kazakhstan energy deal would give Russia an example of how private enterprise serves not just to extract natural wealth but also to build a human infrastructure of hospitals, environmental stations, etc.—and an increased capability to export oil and gas would provide the quickest and most substantial new infusion of hard currently.

We need greatly increased exchanges—and a national spotlight on the various kinds of exchange and private aid programs already flourishing: sister parish programs with churches, sister city programs that could expand in scope, student exchanges under the Freedom Support Act, and above all, immediately needed crash programs to bring over Russian manager-entrepreneurs for short, intensive work visits. The Texas-based and privately funded Freedom Exchange will bring 10,000 Russians over this year and requires just a word of support from Washington. All of these programs help develop the forces of reform growing from the bottom up and will have a long-range positive impact on whatever happens at the high political level.

The new generation of Russians needs to be rapidly exposed to the full range of private and local institutions that make for an effective pluralistic democracy. Russians have been less exposed to America in the last 80 years than the people of any other great nation, and direct human contact with America is one investment that is this sure to bring positive results whatever path Russia is to follow in the short run.

Greater American and G–7 involvement in Russia is indispensable, particularly during the present crisis period. While a greater Western role cannot ultimately determine the future form that a resurgent Russia (and the other national republics) will take, the democratic West stands to be discredited for years to come if democracy fails in Russia.

In addition to rolling over debts and other economic measures, a treaty of friendship and long-range cooperation based on an endorsement of the reform program might also help the beleaguered Russian democrats. Far from competing with domestic needs, increased immediate investment in Russia would mostly involve training and linkages that could also benefit Americans—and would save us the massive additions we would have to make to our defense budget if Russia took an authoritarian turn.

Much of the democratic movement comes from Siberia; and in some dark Siberian versions of Russian folklore, the savage bear was originally just an ordinary man. But when he was denied the bread and salt of simple human hospitality by his neighbor, he retreated in humiliation into the forest and returned unexpectedly in a transformed state to take his revenge.

MIMI BARASH COPPERSMITH FREDMAN: A WOMAN AHEAD OF HER TIME

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute the accomplishments of Mimi Barash Coppersmith Fredman, who will be honored on March 31 at a testimonial dinner in State College, PA. The dinner will recognize Mimi's life-long work on behalf of the Hillel Foundation of Pennsylvania State University. All of those gathered there should know that they are honoring a woman ahead of her time. Indeed, Mimi has been in the vanguard of many important endeavors. In each instance, she has shown a passion and vigor that has made a real difference in the lives of others.

Mimi's work with Hillel is typical of all the charitable work she has performed throughout her life. In addition to her tireless activity on behalf of Hillel and the students of Penn State, Mimi has served on numerous boards for civic, professional, and charitable groups. She served for 8 years on the Pennsylvania Commission for Women and for 3 years on the board of directors of the Ben Franklin partnership. Since 1976 she has served as a trustee of the Pennsylvania State University and, in 1991, was elected president of the board of trustees.

I simply cannot enumerate all of Mimi's charitable activities. Suffice it to say that there is virtually no worthwhile cause in the State College, PA, area that has not benefited from her hard work and dedication.

In addition to her charitable work, Mimi is a successful businesswoman. Mimi has served as chief executive officer of Barah Advertising and Morgan Signs. In her professional life she is not only a success but a role model for others. She has been so successful that in 1981 the Small Business Administration named her as Pennsylvania's small businessperson of the year.

Since her marriage to one of my closest friends, Justice Samuel G. Fredman of the New York Supreme Court, Mimi has become an integral part of the New York community. Working with Sam, Mimi is doing tremendous

good in numerous ways in Westchester County, which is now her second home.

I am pleased to join my colleagues and Penn State Hillel in honoring Mimi Barash Coppersmith Fredman. She is a true woman of valor and I'm proud to call her my friend.

IN RECOGNITION OF MIMI BARASH COPPERSMITH FREDMAN

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join my colleagues in recognizing Mimi Ungar Barash Coppersmith Fredman for her outstanding record of service to her community and our Nation.

Our recognition of Mimi is very timely, as she has just recently completed a term as president of the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania State University. I understand a gala has been planned for Wednesday, March 31st, in State College, PA in her honor. I hope this recognition of her extraordinary life will be shared with Mimi, her family, and friends at the gala.

A native of Kingston, PA, Mimi married Sy Barash, a fellow Penn Stater in 1954. Together, they opened their own advertising agency and billboard company in the basement of their home in 1959. Today their companies employ over 60 people, and include Barash Advertising, Morgan Signs, Barash Specialties, Town & Gown magazine, and "Where & When", Pennsylvania's travel guide. Headquartered in State College in the Towers, a seven-story office and residential condominium Mimi built in 1988, the Barash Group also has offices in Philadelphia, Johnstown, and Altoona.

One of the biggest setbacks of Mimi's life came in 1975, when Sy died after battling cancer for more than 2 years. Together, Mimi and Sy had volunteered countless hours to the local chapters of the United Way, the Chamber of Commerce, the American Heart Association, and the Cancer Society. After his death, Sy's fraternity, Beta Sigma Beta, helped Mimi establish the Sy Barash Regatta benefitting the Cancer Society.

In 1978, happiness returned to Mimi's personal life when she married Johnstown attorney and Pennsylvania State Senator W. Louis Coppersmith. They shared a love of politics, community service, and each other for 11 years until he passed away in 1989.

Today, Mimi and her husband, Judge Samuel G. Fredman of the New York Supreme Court, continue to build upon the legacy of public service that Mimi began many years ago.

Mimi continues to serve on the board of trustees at Penn State, and serves on the boards of directors of the Pennsylvania Chamber of Business and Industry, Pennsylvania Centre Stage, and Allegheny Highlands Theatre. She also serves on the board of directors of the Renaissance Scholarship Fund.

Mimi's dedication to her community, and her ability to succeed in spite of difficult obstacles has won her many awards. She has been named Distinguished Pennsylvanian, Pennsylvania Small Business Person of the Year, Distinguished Daughter of Pennsylvania, and has received Penn State's Lion's Paw Medal.

Mr. Speaker, thank you for the opportunity to join my colleagues in Congress in recognizing Mimi's record of public service. It has been a pleasure and an honor to know Mimi and to share with you the outstanding accomplishments of this remarkable woman.

TRIBUTE TO MIMI BARASH COPPERSMITH FREDMAN

HON. SAM COPPERSMITH

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mr. COPPERSMITH. Mr. Speaker, I join my distinguished colleagues from the State of New York and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Mrs. LOWEY and Mr. CLINGER, in saluting the accomplishments of my stepmother, Ms. Mimi Ungar Barash Coppersmith Fredman, the honoree at a testimonial dinner on March 31 in State College, PA. That dinner will salute Mimi's customary tireless and effective work on behalf of the Hillel Foundation at Pennsylvania State University. In addition to her work for Hillel at Penn State, I also want to salute Mimi's accomplishments for her business, her university, and her community.

Mimi and her first husband, Sy Barash, founded Barash Advertising, a small State College agency, and operated an outdoor advertising firm, Morgan Signs, since 1960. Since Sy's death in 1975, Mimi has served as chief executive officer of both firms. In 1981, the Small Business Administration recognized her success and skills by naming her as Pennsylvania's Small Businessperson of the Year.

Since 1976, Mimi has served as an elected alumni trustee for the Pennsylvania State University, and is currently serving her sixth consecutive 3-year term on the board of trustees. From 1988 through 1990, she served as vice-president of the board, and in 1991, began 2 years of service as president of the board of trustees at Penn State. The university has benefited greatly from her leadership and foresight. Moreover, many students have benefited directly from Mimi's efforts to organize and fund the Renaissance Scholarship Program at Penn State.

Finally, Mimi has served her community through service on numerous boards for civic, professional, and charitable groups. To note only two, Mimi served for 3 years on the board of directors of Pennsylvania's highly acclaimed Ben Franklin Partnership, and for 8 years on the Pennsylvania Commission for Women. Many other organizations have gained greatly from her enthusiasm, knowledge, and support.

I know Mimi best from her marriage to my late father, W. Louis Coppersmith. She brought much happiness to his life and spiffed up his wardrobe considerably, not necessarily in that order. In 1990, Mimi married Samuel G. Fredman, now a justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. Her life, in addition to her great accomplishments, stands as living proof of the dictum that if you must be a Republican, at least marry Democratic.

I am proud to join my colleagues and the Penn State Hillel Foundation in saluting Mimi Fredman for her achievements, charitable efforts, and peerless record of service to town, gown, State, and Nation.

A TRIBUTE TO THE RETIREMENT OF FRANK CAMPBELL

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, on March 12, 1993, there was a tribute dinner for Frank Campbell at Bradley University Ballroom in Peoria, IL.

The dinner was to honor Frank for his lifelong dedication to improving the social and economic conditions of blacks and other similarly disadvantaged people around out tri-county Peoria area.

I would like to insert the introduction of the tribute dinner program so that my colleagues and others around the country can read of the fine work and outstanding loyalty of my constituent Mr. Frank Campbell.

TRIBUTE TO FRANK CAMPBELL

Frank Campbell, former President of the Tri-County (Peoria) Urban League, Inc., came to Peoria in 1965 to administer the Urban League's programs for improving the social and economic conditions of blacks and other similarly disadvantaged people.

Mr. Campbell is a graduate of Dillard University of New Orleans, Louisiana, where he received his B.A. Degree in Sociology in 1952. In 1954, he received the M.A. Degree in Labor and Industrial Relations from the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, Illinois. He has done advanced study at Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri, and Bradley University in Peoria, Illinois. He is a graduate of the National Urban Leagues' Management Training and Development Center, the IBM Community Executive Program, and the Senior Executive Workshop of the Leadership Development Center of Peoria. Mr. Campbell is also a member of the President's Council of the Leadership Development Council.

Prior to coming to Peoria, Mr. Campbell held the position of Executive Secretary of the St. Louis Council on Human Relations. His responsibility in this post was to administer St. Louis's Fair Employment, Public Accommodations and Fair Housing Laws. Before joining the St. Louis Council on Human Relations, he was Industrial Secretary of the Urban League of St. Louis for eight years.

Mr. Campbell is a consultant to industry and government. He has served as a consultant to the Community Relations Service of the U.S. Conference of Mayors and many corporations throughout the Midwest. In 1962, at the request of Vice President Johnson, Mr. Campbell served as a consultant to the U.S. Department of Labor on manpower utilization. His lectures have been delivered at such institutions as Bradley University, the University of Illinois, the University of Iowa, Southern Illinois University, Washington University, Sangamon State University, St. Louis University, and Dillard University.

While attending Dillard University in New Orleans, Louisiana, Mr. Campbell met and married the former Gloria Jean Carruthers.

They have three adult children: Frank, Michael, and Angela, and two grandsons, Kyle McElroy, Jr., and Franklin Campbell.

In addition, Mr. Cambell's affiliations include the Peoria Economic Development Council, Peoria Area Chamber of Commerce, Private Industry Council, College of Business Administration, National Council of Advisors of Bradley University, Creve Coeur Board of Governors, and he is an active member of Ward Chapel AME Church, where he serves as a trustee.

BISHOP J.P. MORGAN

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize a great humanitarian, Bishop J.P. Morgan of the Church of God in Christ, Second Jurisdiction of Massachusetts. Bishop Morgan came to Springfield in 1960, from New Haven, CT, to pastor the church in a house on Quincy Street. After a few years in that humble mission, Bishop Morgan purchased a new building at 57 Bay Street and expanded his ministry.

Since Bishop Morgan came to the city of Springfield, he has been deeply involved with the community, and follows the heartbeat of the community. He is the president of CRACK—Community Resources Against Community Killers—and also heads the board of directors of the Springfield Action Commission.

Bishop Morgan's humanitarian efforts do not stop there however. He is also an advocate for the financially disabled, an active member of the Springfield Health Council, as well as the fight back crime prevention program, and has helped organize his church to donate food baskets to the needy during the holidays.

Pastor Morgan has been a bishop since November, but the installation ceremony will be March 26 at 2 p.m. at the Holy Trinity Church. Bishop Morgan will continue to pastor the church, a ministry which he helped build from a small mission church with nine members when he arrived in 1960 to about 500 members today.

Mr. Speaker, I salute Bishop Morgan for his important dedication to the community and for beginning to organize and deal with problems in society such as drugs, teenage pregnancy, and poverty. He is well loved by his family, friends, and his brethren in the gospel. Well known, for his fairness to all, he continues to emphasize that he is but a humble servant enroute to the kingdom of heaven.

HENRIETTA, NY, CELEBRATES ITS 175TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, as the Congresswoman for the 28th Congressional District of New York State, I am proud to share with my colleagues in the House of Representatives some news about an important part of my community—the town of Henrietta.

This year, the town of Henrietta, NY, is celebrating its 175th anniversary. What started as a single farm on New York's western frontier has grown into one of the most progressive communities in the country. Under the guidance of its elected leaders, currently led by Supervisor James R. Breese, and including council members Marilyn J. McGill, David T. Pillittere, William J. Mulligan, Jr., and John J. Howland, the town of Henrietta has become a pleasing blend of residential, agricultural, commercial, and rural sections. Within its borders, Henrietta residents find all the amenities necessary for them to raise and nourish their families.

Henrietta was originally called the Woods of West Town, a part of Pittsford. However, residents were not granted full representation in Pittsford and so broke away and founded their own town in 1818. The name Henrietta was chosen in honor of Henrietta Laura Pulteney, Countess of Bath, England. Her father was one of the London associates who purchased a large section of the original Phelps and Gorham Purchase, which opened up western New York State for development. Henrietta is located in Township XII, Range VII, of that purchase.

Permanent settling began on both east and west sides of Henrietta in 1806. Farming was the major occupation. In 1812, there were six asheries and three sawmills. About 1820, the first brickyard was built one-half mile west of East Henrietta Road at Lehigh Station Road. In the east Henrietta hamlet, many buildings were constructed of brick from this yard, such as the general store, the Monroe Academy, and headmaster's house. Small businesses began to flourish in both the east and west hamlets.

The first school was opened in 1809 on the Wadsworth Road near Stephens Corners. A public library was organized in 1919. Lending libraries were also established in district schools which continued for many years. The Monroe Academy was built in 1826, and was the first incorporated academy west of Canandaigua. It served Henrietta for 126 years until the first Rush-Henrietta Central School, the Charles H. Roth High School, opened in 1952. The academy burned down in 1974. The James Sperry Sr. High School was built in 1966, with several other junior and elementary schools being erected in this time period also.

The first religious group to organize in Henrietta was a Baptist society in 1912. Members met in each others' homes to worship. People of other faiths did this as well until they were able to erect buildings for their services. Today, many faiths have houses of worship in Henrietta.

During the 1950's, Henrietta experienced a burst of population growth as many new tracts of homes were built. Henrietta became known as an excellent place for young families to settle. Residential development continued to flourish over the years, and even today many upscale subdivisions are being constructed and occupied by eager new residents.

At the same time, many businesses recognized Henrietta as a desirable place to operate from, and more and more of them moved to the town. In the early 1980's, the opening of the Marketplace Mall made the area around Jefferson Road and West Henrietta Road one of the centers of commerce in Monroe County. This growth mushroomed with the opening of the Route 390 expressway which intersects the New York State Thruway in Henrietta, giving easy access to Henrietta from all directions. This led to Henrietta becoming known as the Crossroads of Monroe County.

Controlled but steady development of commercial districts, limited to appropriate areas, has provided the town with an expanding tax base. This has, in turn, provided the town's residents with the lowest taxes in Monroe County, another reason why many families settle in Henrietta.

Of course, an important consideration for those raising children is that a quality education is available to them. The Rush-Henrietta Central School District provides that to nearly 6,000 children. It is rated as one of the finest in New York State. In addition, Guardian Angels School and Good Shepherd School provide a parochial education to many children. When it comes to higher education, the town of Henrietta is proud to be home to the Rochester Institute of Technology. RIT offers specialized degree programs in a wide range of professional and technical fields at both undergraduate and graduate levels, including the only Ph.D. program in imaging science in the world. RIT's program of cooperative education, providing students with professional work opportunities as a part of their academic curriculum, is the fourth oldest and fifth largest in the Nation. Students from all over the United States and around the world come to Henrietta to study at RIT. There are more than 13,000 full- and part-time students enrolled at RIT from all 50 States and 77 foreign countries. RIT is also home to the National Technical Institute for the Deaf [NTID], a federally sponsored institution and the only institution in the world which provides postsecondary level technical and professional education for the deaf.

Today more than 36,000 people are proud to live in Henrietta. As they commemorate their 175th anniversary, they look back on a rich history and decades of progress. To celebrate, the 175th anniversary committee will plan events throughout the year, with a special event to mark the anniversary of the actual date of incorporation of the town—March 27, 1818. The committee members are Chairman Michael Yudelson, Town Councilwoman Marilyn McGill, Rev. Delbert Tiemann, Deborah Stendardi, Cheryl Albertson, Town Historian Helen Elam, Matt Hart, Robert Derrick, Marlene Wilson, Susan Halpin, Kathie Lawson, and Carl Busack.

I am very proud to represent the people of Henrietta, and invite my colleagues to join me in congratulating the town of Henrietta on the occasion of its 175th anniversary of incorporation and in wishing the residents and leadership of the town continued success and progress for their community.

CONGRATULATIONS TO OUR PROFESSIONAL LIFE UNDERWRITERS

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, during the week of March 15 to 21, Life Insurance Week was celebrated across the country. The life insurance observance provided consumers with a better understanding of life and health insurance and the role played by life underwriters. Life underwriters identify risks and offer solutions which protect and enhance the financial lives of individuals and businesses using life and health insurance and other closely related financial products. More families own life insurance than any other form of personal protection.

Life Insurance Week was sponsored by the National Association of Life Underwriters. The organization sponsors programs of professional and consumer education, community service and public information and is committed to enhancing the professional standards of those in life underwriting and protecting consumer interests.

On March 18, in my district, the members of the Newark Association of Life Underwriters honored one of its stalwart leaders. The 800-member association, organized in 1925, paid tribute to its membership and honored its executive secretary, Russell Welch, on his 85th birthday. Mr. Welch has given 25 years of service to the NALU.

Mr. Speaker, let me extend my hearty good wishes to the members of the Newark Association of Life Underwriters. I would especially like to recognize the officers, Lynne S. Crow, CLU, CHFC, president; Joseph R. Lagriola, first vice president; Leo J. Feeney, Jr., second vice president; Howard A. Udoff, RHU, third vice president; Jesse M. Branson, secretary; Michael J. Wells, treasurer; Ralph J. Lagriola, LUTCF, national committeeman; Benjamin J. Bishkoff, LUTCF, Brian Bushwell, John J. Doolan, MBA, Regina E. Dwyer, Louis G. Mattei, Robert Silberman, Craig L. Simmons, LUTCF, and Brian Vitale, directors. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay special tribute to Lawrence E. Barnes, the NALU's immediate past president. Mr. Barnes is an outstanding young man who has served his community in an exemplary fashion.

MEL SWIG REMEMBERED

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, March 15, the flags above San Francisco flew at half-mast in honor of Mel Swig, a great friend of the city who died the previous day. He was 75. A famous hotelier, developer, civic leader, and philanthropist, Mel was a rock of the community. Mel was a personal friend, whom I have known since I arrived in San Francisco over 50 years ago. He will be sorely missed.

Born in Boston in 1917, Mel graduated in 1939 from Brown University. He served his country as an enlisted man in the Army during World War II. After the war, Mel made a name for himself developing property throughout the country.

While Mel was an extremely successful businessman, he was chairman of the board of Swig Weller and Dinner Development Co., he will probably be best remembered for generosity. He donated millions of his wealth, not to mention his energy, wisdom, and time, to various educational, religious, civic, and political organizations.

Mel was a trustee of Brandeis University, the Columbia Park Boys Club, and Brown University. He was also director of the American Association of Ben-Gurion University, the Koret Foundation and the National Jewish Democratic Council.

In addition, he was a past trustee or director of the American Friends of Haifa University, the American Jewish Committee, the Bay Area Council, the Boy Scouts of America, the Commonwealth Club, the Easter Seal Campaign, the Jewish Family Service Agency, the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the United Negro College Fund and a number of other civic organizations.

San Francisco lost a great and trusted friend when Mel passed away. He was, Mr. Speaker, an indomitable and irreplaceable force who greatly enriched the city of San Francisco and all of those who were fortunate enough to know him.

Mr. Speaker, Herb Caen, the San Francisco Chronicle columnist who knew Mel well, wrote a moving piece on his passing. I insert it in today's RECORD:

HERB CAEN—THE MOVING FINGER

A farewell salute to Mel Swig, one of the best friends this city ever had. He didn't talk about doing things, he simply did them. That was his style—direct, devoid of double-talk, sometimes blunt. Mel was tough, a guy who worked and played with fervor and despised losing and losers. "If you can't be number one," he'd say, "what's the point?" If anybody could beat cancer, I figured it had to be Mel. He didn't complain, he didn't explain, he just went about the grim business of trying to beat the rap in every way possible, "even though it may be 11-7 against." Seven and 11 were his favorite numbers. His business phone was 291-1107. He married Charlotte Mailliard at 11:07 a.m. on 11/7/88. Her license plate is 7 CMS 11. It was only at the end of his life that his numbers failed him. Melvin Morse Swig, age 75, died of cancer at California Pacific Med Center on Sunday night—at 11:07.

SSA DISABILITY DETERMINATION CRISIS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that inaugurates the Supplemental Security Income's [SSI's] presumptive disability system into the Social Security Disability Insurance [SSDI] Program.

As you know, one of the biggest problems faced by the Social Security Administration [SSA] is the backlog of people waiting for a disability determination. President Clinton is asking for a fiscal year 1993 supplemental appropriation of $192 million to be used for overtime and additional staff to process disability applications, an increase of $120 million for fiscal year 1994 and an increase of $200 million in fiscal years 1995–98 for the processing of increased disability benefit claims. I support this move but we need to do more and to act more quickly.

It is cruel and unusual punishment to make people who have just suffered a disability that will destroy their careers and financial security wait months and months for a determination of whether they are at least eligible for Social Security disability payments. In many cases, the fact of disability is all to obvious—a long wait to make a determination is just a cruel tease.

The SSI program makes an initial determination that presumes a person to be disabled if they fit certain severe disability criteria. These people begin to receive SSI benefits immediately and the SSA has a 6-month period to make the final determination of eligibility using the SSA's definition of disability.

Being able to receive SSI benefits on the basis of a presumptive disability determination puts needed money into the disabled person's hands quickly. However, for a worker who has paid into Social Security and becomes disabled, there is no comparable process to quickly identify the people most likely to be eligible for DI benefits. My legislation would remedy this by providing for determinations of presumptive disability under title II of the Social Security Act in the same manner and to the same extent as is currently applicable under title XVI of such act.

This means that if a person is found to be presumptively disabled under title II and meets the requirements for entitlement to benefits, the individual will begin to receive benefits, after the initial 5-month waiting period required before DI benefits can be paid, for up to 6 months while the final determination is being made. And, if a person is presumed eligible to receive DI benefits, then their dependents shall also begin to receive benefits.

Also, if the final determination finds an individual's impairment does not meet the Social Security Administration's definition of disability, they and their dependents shall not be responsible to return the money they received during the presumptive eligibility determination period.

In some instances a person may be presumed eligible for SSI benefits before being found to be presumptively disabled under title II. In this case, the individual still will be entitled to only 6 months of presumptive disability benefits. In most States, while receiving SSI benefits, a person is eligible for Medicaid. Under this proposal, individuals who would have been eligible for SSI benefits, were it not for their receipt of DI presumptive disability benefits, would be deemed eligible for SSI, making them eligible for Medicaid in those States where SSI eligibility triggers Medicaid eligibility. When the final determination for DI benefits is made, the individual loses the Medicaid eligibility. Medicare will be provided to disabled workers and their dependents after they have been receiving disability benefits for

24 months, including the time they were receiving presumptive disability payments.

KILDEE HONORS RAPHY GOODSTEIN

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a young man in my district who is having his bar mitzvah, on Saturday, March 27, 1993, at Congregation Beth Israel, in Flint, MI.

Mr. Speaker, I have known Raphy Goodstein and his family for a number of years, and he is truly a remarkable young man. On Friday, March 25, 1993, Raphy Goodstein will become 13 years old, and 1 day later, he will celebrate his bar mitzvah. As he approaches this important milestone in his young life, a day of great reflection for Raphy and his family, I want to congratulate him for his commitment to completing the hours of study to complete this goal.

Raphy comes from a family that has been very active in our community, and at this young age, Raphy shows great potential to carry on the family tradition. The bar mitzvah ceremony symbolizes the transformation of the boy into the man in the Jewish religion. It takes many years of study, commitment, and belief in ones faith to reach this stage in a young man's life. Raphy exemplifies the positive of our youth today. He is an excellent student in school, he cares about his family and friends, and he gets along well with people of all ages.

Mr. Speaker, I would urge my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in honoring Raphy Goodstein for his first reading of the Torah. I look forward to watching him grow and the contributions that he will make to our community.

TRIBUTE TO THE VIRGINIA BANKERS ASSOCIATION

HON. NORMAN SISISKY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mr. SISISKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay a brief tribute to the Virginia Bankers Association. This year, the Virginia Bankers Association is marking their 100th year of service to the banks and citizens of Virginia.

I am very proud, especially as a Virginian, of the long commitment to the community, and the Commonwealth, that the Virginia Bankers Association has provided throughout its century of duty. It has played a vital role in educating and training future leadership in the industry.

The longevity of this association proves that they embrace tradition as well as innovation in dealing with the changes that have taken place in the business of banking. Over this period, the Virginia Bankers Association has continued to enhance the growth and prosperity of Virginia's economy. I know that this will continue for the next 100 years as well.

RESOLUTION HONORING VBA'S 100TH ANNIVERSARY PASSED

Whereas, a sound banking system is essential to the economic growth and prosperity of the Commonwealth; and

Whereas, through the initiative and persistence of private citizens, Virginia's first bank, in Alexandria, was established by Act of the General Assembly on November 23, 1792; and

Whereas, over the past 201 years, Virginia's bankers have played a vital and continuing role in the establishment, growth, and success of the Commonwealth's farms, businesses, and communities; and

Whereas, almost a century ago, on October 11, 1893, Virginia's bankers met to organize the Virginia Bankers Association, which in 1993 celebrates its centennial anniversary; and

Whereas, over its 100 years of service to the citizens of the Commonwealth, the Virginia Bankers Association has furthered and enhanced the integral contribution of Virginia's bankers to the overall growth and prosperity of Virginia's economy; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Delegates concurring, that the Virginia Bankers Association be hereby commended on the occasion of its centennial anniversary; and, be it

Resolved further, that the Clerk of the Senate prepare a copy of this resolution for presentation to the Virginia Bankers Association in recognition of its century of invaluable service to the Commonwealth and its citizens.

BRETT GALLEY OF LARGO, FL AWARDED EAGLE SCOUT HONORS

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, one of the greatest pleasures I have as a Member of Congress is to visit with our Nation's youth because they inspire me with their spirit and enthusiasm and their eagerness to be our Nation's next generation of leaders.

Every once in a while, though, I am struck by an especially outstanding student who has taken the calling of community service to new heights. Brett Galley of Largo, FL and a student at St. Petersburg Catholic High School, is a remarkable young man who has excelled in his studies, athletics, and in his service to our community. The latest honor accorded him was the presentation of his rank of Eagle Scout last week during the ceremonies of Boy Scout Troop 468 in Largo.

The community service project Brett took on as required by the Boy Scouts, was the designing and landscaping of the grounds at St. Petersburg Catholic. After 6 months of work, and 256 hours of volunteer service, he completed the project on his way to earning his Eagle Scout honors.

This was just one of many ways in which Brett has made an important contribution to our community. At age 12 he began his volunteer service at the Largo Medical Center, and since then has devoted more than 800 hours to assisting the patients and staff there in so many different ways. In addition, Brett works with patients at nearby Sabal Palms Nursing Home.

He also is an outstanding student and through the completion of a number of honors classes has earned a 4.15 grade point average on a scale of 4.0. He is as active in his school as he is in his community, serving as a class officer, treasurer of the Mu Alpha Theta math honor society, a member of the Interact and St. Vincent de Paul service clubs, a cheerleader, and as a top rated middle linebacker on the football team.

Although Brett says that community service is its own best award, he recently was honored with the receipt of the Ricky Bell Community Service Award Scholarship. This is an annual recognition given in memory of the former Tampa Bay Buccaneer running back who died of a rare blood disorder in 1984 after a short but great National Football League career. Ricky Bell touched so many people in the Tampa Bay area that this annual award is given in memory of that spirit of community service.

Mr. Speaker, following my remarks I will include for the benefit of my colleagues a story about Brett Galley by Bob Chick of the Tampa Tribune. It offers great hope to our Nation as Brett's generation prepares to assume a leadership role at our local, State, and Federal levels.

My best wishes and congratulations go out to Brett Galley, his parents, and their eight children all of whom share the same conviction that through community service they seek to make important contributions to their neighbors in need. For Brett, the next stop after high school is a college education at Princeton, Harvard, or Notre Dame where he hopes to play football. There is no doubt in my mind that Brett will excel in his studies and that we have not heard the last of this newly honored Eagle Scout.

LARGO TEEN FOLLOWS PATH OF CARING, SERVICE

(By Bob Chick)

LARGO.—The Brett Galley story is something that should be clipped and saved and probably brought out occasionally and read again.

It might give you a lift after you've digested the daily news. It is the cure for what you see on the talk shows. It has nothing to do with the way this whole thing is written, but it does have everything to do with its message of hope that shows in someone so young.

Brett Galley, you see, has followed one of those least-traveled roads.

At age 12, urged on by a sister, Amy, and a brother, Scott, he spent his first hours as a volunteer at Largo Medical Center Hospital. He transported patients, worked on the nursing floor and with the computer in the laboratory.

Community service was its own reward.

Pretty soon the volunteer hours began to build and his tight schedule squeezed even more.

Now his resume can't be digested in a quick gulp, though the selection committee for the Ricky Bell Community Service Award Scholarship seemed to be able to do it all right when they selected him over three worthy Tampa Bay finalists a short time ago. This, they decided, was, "the high

school football player who best exemplifies the spirit of Ricky Bell by giving of himself for the benefit of the community."

Not me, Galley thought.

As he sat and filled out college applications, much like the award given in memory of the late-Tampa Bay Buccaneer running back, Galley, a high school senior, wasn't happy with his conclusions.

"I feel like I should be doing more," said Galley, St. Petersburg Catholic High School middle linebacker and team captain. "I don't feel I am doing that much."

Galley, dark-haired and muscular, was sincere. His voice was soft and compelling. And to talk about himself was all the worse.

Maybe it was easier to write he put in 800 plus volunteer hours at Largo Medical Center the past four years. Or to mention in passing he tutors twice a week after school with others in the National Honor Society.

That all fits in there somewhere, right next to the Eagle Scout award he received 10 days ago, a climax to six years of preparation.

For his major service project, required by the Scouts, he designed and landscaped the front grounds at St. Petersburg Catholic. That meant he had to get 300 plants donated, plus sod and a sod cutter and two truckloads of mulch. He rounded up 20 helpers, and poof, six months later it was finished. All told the project took 256 hours.

See how easy that was, he might be told. Write about something and it still remains distant. Talk about it and get close to it and you can almost get dirt under your fingernails.

Not to mention the times he has reached out and held someone's hand at the nursing home. He works part time at Sabal Palms and does those simple things with the patients that bring peace.

He said he liked it, or it was neat, or something like that, and now he often brings his sister and a little brother along with him as volunteers.

All this might have remained on paper if not for the Ricky Bell Scholarship and Les Roth, a former business associate and close friend of Bell. He took over the award a year ago for the simple reason: Bell should not be forgotten, not necessarily because of some fine seasons on the field, but for what he gave to the community.

Maybe it is forgotten by now that Bell used to visit hospitals, halfway houses and children's facilities two or three times a week.

"Ricky was an unusual guy," said Roth, who is in the shopping center business. "He knew he was lucky to be where he was, and he used his notoriety to help the community. His popularity was only a tool for what he could do for others."

Not all the Bell stories will surface, probably not the one about the letter he received from an elderly gentleman in Georgia who was terminally ill. He wanted an autograph, that's all. Please mail it back, if you can, he wrote.

Ricky Bell didn't just mail it back. During the weekly day off, he jumped in his car, drove the seven hours to the Georgia hospital, met with the man, sat and talked and later that day drove back to Tampa. Roth found out about it. Sometimes you never find out about these things.

Maybe, too, the names of Ron Bradley of Northside Christian School in St. Petersburg, Gavin Depew of Tampa Jesuit and Max Ayer of Bloomingdale High School in Valrico wouldn't have surfaced, either. They were the other finalists for the Bell award from an impressive field of 20.

The Galleys, and this family of eight children, probably would slip through the fabric as well. Amy Galley, 19, has 400 hours of service at Largo Medical, Scott, 16, has 850 and Tommy, 14, has 300 hours.

Susan Galley, mother of the clan, isn't sure where all this volunteer spirit came from, but thinks it has something to do with their roots back in Buffalo when neighbors helped neighbors.

There has to be a lot of team-building at home, too. Susan Galley drives anywhere from 75 to 100 miles a week transporting the kids from their Largo home to school in St. Petersburg at St. Jude and St. Petersburg Catholic. At age 42, she returned to school and graduated from St. Petersburg Junior College in May with a 4.0 average. Her husband, John, an accountant, is working part time on his master's.

Transportation becomes a problem. Brett Galley doesn't have a car. He rides a bike. Soon he'll run track again. He's treasurer of the Mu Alpha Theta, a math honor society. He's a cheerleader, won writing contests, has taken organ and keyboard lessons for nine years, served on the Art Club for a year and has been a member of the Interact and St. Vincent de Paul service clubs. He's been a class officer and attended leadership seminars.

At least his studies aren't a concern, or you might have guessed that. He has a 4.15 grade-point average on a 4.0 scale (the higher grades are for honor courses) and he could wind up at Princeton, Harvard or Notre Dame.

As a child he talked about being a doctor, said his mother. Recently he has talked about being a pediatric surgeon, but he's in no hurry because he wants to play college football and says he needs to gain another 20 pounds to reach 200 so he has a chance.

That probably rules out Notre Dame. He'd have to walk on at Princeton or Harvard. With college and football, time will be at a premium, yet not at such a premium he won't volunteer somewhere in the community. Projects need to be done everywhere.

Service has become a way of life, a life that makes a lot of other people feel better as well.

THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT PROCEDURAL REFORM

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, along with my distinguished colleague, BILLY TAUZIN, I am pleased to introduce today the Endangered Species Act Procedural Reform Amendments of 1993. This bill is of vital importance to millions of Americans.

In 1973, Congress approved one of the most far-reaching and powerful environmental laws in U.S. history—the Endangered Species Act. The fundamental intent of the act is to protect certain plants and animals from extinction. While protecting threatened and endangered plants and animals is a worthwhile goal, I suspect most Americans would find it difficult to support spending their tax dollars for the protection of the puritan tiger beetle, the Stephen's kangaroo rat, and the Tuna Cave cockroach—especially when, in our zeal to protect endangered plants and animals, we have endangered the rights of ordinary citizens.

Even worse, in order to protect these species, the act is having a devastating effect on millions of Americans. Specifically, the act mandates that it is unlawful for any private citizen to interfere in any way with an endangered species or its habitat and imposes criminal and civil penalties for individuals who do so. Furthermore, the act provides almost no deference to, or concern for, its impact upon the human species, especially private property owners.

The endangered species act was originally conceived as a species preservation law. But today, it is being used as a weapon to retard development in Texas and across the Nation. Under the act, the procedure used to determine whether or not a species is threatened, or endangered unfairly considers biological data to the exclusion of individual rights, property rights, and economic considerations. The economic impact that a threatened or endangered species may have on a community is considered only at the very end of the recovery process.

Real life examples of how the endangered species act has affected citizens of the State of Texas demonstrate the need to reform the act.

In Houston, a badly needed highway project was delayed because of the existence of an abandoned eagle's nest in a tree along the planned route. Because of the nest, which had not been used for at least 3 years, the sponsors of the project not only incurred huge legal costs in complying with the act, but in the end, were forced to set aside private property as a sanctuary for the long-departed eagle.

In Travis County, property values have dropped $359 million since the Fish and Wildlife Service listed the golden-checked warbler and the black-capped vireo as endangered species. As a result, local property tax assessments declined for those affected lands, meaning that the State of Texas will lose some $2 million in property taxes each year, and the residents of affected homes will find it difficult to sell their property in the future.

Finally, a Federal judge has ruled that under the Endangered Species Act, the fountain darter—a 1-inch fish which lives in the Comal and San Marcos springs—must be assured ample water flow during even the most severe drought. Although a plan to ensure spring flow has not been finalized, hydrologists believe that the decision will force the citizens of San Antonio and other water users to reduce their water usage by 68 percent in the event of a severe drought. The Fish and Wildlife Service is under court order to limit depletion of the aquifer—an action that upsets decades of Texas water law, affecting surrounding cities and area landowners. Many people will lose the use of their private property and their water rights.

Clearly, the time has come for Congress to add some balance to the Endangered Species Act. That is why I've again introduced the Endangered Species Act procedural reform amendments—comprehensive legislation to improve the original Endangered Species Act. Under my bill:

The public would be given an expanded opportunity to comment on all recovery plans. In fact, my bill would require public participation and would mandate that public hearings be

held in each affected county during the development of recovery plans. This would be particularly helpful and important to San Antonians who are faced with disaster unless they are able to have input in the development of the Comal Springs recovery plan.

All recovery plans would be required to be designed in such a way as to minimize conflict between species preservation and economic development.

An economic assessment of each recovery plan would be required so that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service would know the plan's cost to the public, the plan's impact on employment, and its effects on the use and value of private property. In San Antonio, for example, the plan to reduce water supplies for ranchers and farmers would have serious adverse economic impacts in the billions of dollars. My bill would require the Secretary to adopt recovery measures with the least socioeconomic impacts. Since the Secretary would be required to weigh these considerations, San Antonio would be spared these dire consequences.

The Secretary of the Interior would be required to respond, within 90 days, to citizens' inquiries about whether or not particular activities on their land would cause injury to a threatened or endangered species on their property. Under this section, Texas water users would be assured some certainty about whether their actions are allowed, and equally important, they could find out quickly.

The Secretary of the Interior would be empowered to issue grants to fund captive propagation programs for endangered or threatened species. There is no reason that thousands of fountain darters could not be raised, and then released into the wild, through programs like Texas' turtle head start program.

Citizens would be required to be compensated for the loss of the economically viable use of their property. This provision recognizes that compensation for the Federal taking of land has always been, and remains, an integral component of the Constitution. For example, if the fountain darter prevailed, and Texas ranchers and farmers were deprived of the use of their land or water rights, they would have the right to ask the Government to pay them for their losses or to buy their property from them.

Congress not only has an obligation to protect endangered or threatened species, it has an obligation to protect the property rights of farmers, ranchers, and other citizens who depend on their land for their economic wellbeing. We can have a strong Endangered Species Act without forcing hard-working Americans to wonder whether or not they will have access to enough water, or whether or not they will be permitted to utilize their own property. Our legislation would ensure that private property owners have at least as much right to use their own property and water as does the fountain darter, the Stephen's kangaroo rat, or the Tuna Cave cockroach. This bill would ensure that private property owners do not become the endangered species.

While these changes in the Endangered Species Act may not be perfect, they are certainly a step in the right direction. I would urge my colleagues to carefully consider this important legislation and to join with Congressman TAUZIN and me in this important effort.

THE UNITED STATES STAKE IN A DEMOCRATIC RUSSIA—STATEMENT OF DR. PETER REDDAWAY

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East, which is chaired by our distinguished colleague from Indiana who also chairs the full Foreign Affairs Committee, Congressman LEE HAMILTON, and the Subcommittee on International Security, International Organizations, and Human Rights, which I have the honor to chair, held joint hearings on "The United States Stake in a Democratic Russia."

Our hearing was particularly timely in view of the dramatic developments that have unfolded in Russia in the past few days. We had an excellent discussion of the American interest in democratic political development and market-oriented economic reform in Russia, as well as a discussion of the policies our Government should pursue to encourage democratization there. These critical questions involve decisions we in the Congress will be asked to make in the near future—decisions involving American financial assistance and other kinds of aid. It is important that we have a clear understanding of what are United States interests in Russia, as well as what kinds of policies we should pursue in helping the development of democracy in that country.

Mr. Speaker, in view of the timeliness of the presentations that were made by our witnesses at yesterday's hearing, and also in view of the fact that the full printed transcript of that hearing will not be available to Members of the Congress for a number of weeks, I ask that the statement to our subcommittees by Dr. Peter Reddaway be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Dr. Reddaway is professor of political science and international affairs at the Elliott School of International Affairs at the George Washington University in Washington, DC. Dr. Reddaway is a leading scholar on Russia and the former Soviet Union. His academic insight and research into developments taking place in Russia is extremely informative and knowledgeable. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to give thoughtful and careful attention to his written testimony which was presented to our subcommittees.

TESTIMONY OF PETER REDDAWAY

It is difficult to interpret current developments in Russia objectively, because, in my opinion, inexorable forces have recently been moving most, though not all things in directions opposite to what we would like to see. In the process, these forces are undermining many of the bold and innovative initiatives that creative Russians have taken in the last few years.

To put it another way, a new "time of troubles", or *smuta*, has begun for the hard-pressed Russian people, and it is increasingly doubtful whether, in these circumstances, moral and material support from the West can do more than mitigate certain problems, and then mostly at the margins. We cannot "fix Russia" or "save democracy" there, desirable as those goals are. That is megalomaniac thinking. Russia is the largest country in the world, and one of great complexity and far more diversity than the United States. The forces at work in it are much too deep and powerful for us to have a major impact. If we reject grandiose thinking, and look reality in the face, we can and should help in constructive ways.

Over the last six to nine months the discourse of Russian politics across the spectrum—in political forums and the media—has been permeated by fears about "the collapse of the country", "the paralysis of power", "the danger of civil war", "the abyss of hyperinflation and mass unemployment", and so on. I believe that fears of this sort are, unfortunately, well founded.

In my opinion, central government as such—the Presidency, the Parliament, the Cabinet of Ministers—has now lost most of its authority over the country. It has become totally gridlocked and there is no near-term prospect of this disastrous situation changing. Consequently, power and authority have shifted to the leaders in the provinces. These leaders are increasingly going their own ways, passing laws without any reference to federal laws, and trying to consolidate the political and economic power of the local oligarchies that they head. As a report by one of the leading Moscow research centers said earlier this month, power remains "in the hands of the structures which held power before August 1991". Most of the local leaders are "representatives of the former system, with no objective interest in carrying out reforms". They are engaged "in a whole series of actions aimed more or less clearly at torpedoing them." Two of the ethnic republics, I should add, have, with impunity, declared their independence from Russia.

Meanwhile, the Russian people are having to contend with inflation of over 2,000% a year, and with rampant, unchecked corruption at all levels of government. As a leading Russian expert on the Mafia groups which control much of economic life recently said, "In the past the Mafia worked hard to insert its people into key places in government. But now that's quite unnecessary. Virtually all officials can now be bought, and the Mafia buys them every day."

Thus, what happens nowadays in Moscow politics is not likely to have much impact on the country as a whole. Burdened by the crippling legacy of communism and the profound divisions among the people, President Yeltsin's government has failed to control the economy or govern the country. In foreign policy it has moved from a strongly anti-imperial position to an incipiently imperial one, as manifested in its recent policies towards, for example, Moldova, Georgia, and Ukraine. In short, then, if Yeltsin departs or becomes a mere figurehead, it is unlikely that there will be a series of sharp changes in governmental policies. The rhetoric will probably be less to our liking, but the substance may not change very much, and in any case most domestic policies will be weakly, if at all implemented on the ground.

Let me conclude with a few more specific points:

1. Whatever government may be ruling in Moscow, the U.S. government should not scale back its cuts in defense spending. Rather the reverse. The back of the Russian military has been broken for at least a decade. Its personnel level has fallen dramatically—through mass desertions, resignations, and draft evasion—to 1.7 million, and may well, according to a senior Russian official, fall to 1.2 million by the end of this year.

2. Western aid should be given not only to Russia, but also, and demonstratively, to most of the other successor states of the USSR, and especially to Ukraine. To do otherwise is to encourage imperial tendencies in Russia, with all the dangers attached to that of a new authoritarianism in Russia and of wars with its neighbors. The West should think innovatively about how it can best help in the many peace-keeping operations demanded by present and future wars around the Russian periphery.

3. The U.S. should quietly encourage key figures in Russia to consider forming a coalition government, or a round table process, and to aim to hold elections in the near term. The outcome of such elections is almost sure to be disturbing to us, but they might help to stabilize the polarized political situation somewhat.

4. The U.S. should channel most aid to the localities, avoiding the corrupt central and local governments as much as is humanly possible.

UNITED STATES MUST KEEP UP PRESSURE ON NORTH KOREA

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, disturbing news continues to come out about North Korea's nuclear weapons program. This week, there are reports that Pyongyang is cooperating with Iran on developing nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles. U.S. News & World Report cites reports from Western intelligence sources that Iran is contributing $500 million to North Korea to develop ballistic missiles. In exchange, the DPRK will sell nuclear weapons and designs for a plutonium reprocessing facility to Tehran.

Whether or not the reports are true, there is frightening logic to such an arrangement.

After acceding to the Non-Proliferation Treaty [NPT] in 1985, North Korea stalled for 7 years before accepting International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] inspections in 1992. We know from these inspections that North Korea has partially constructed a plutonium reprocessing facility and has successfully produced some plutonium—a key material in building the bomb. We also know that there are indications North Korea has produced more plutonium than it has officially declared. The DPRK has refused to let the IAEA examine facilities which may harbor waste from additional plutonium produced. Instead, North Korea has become the only country ever to announce its intention to withdraw from the NPT, effective after the required 3 months notice. North Korea is an extremely poor country, desperately short of fuel or hard currency.

While Iran doesn't have much hard currency to spare, it has substantially increased its oil production over the past 5 years to support its military buildup. Over the last several years Tehran has been on a vigorous shopping spree to acquire sensitive dual-use technology with nuclear weapons applications. Despite having the world's second-largest proven reserve of natural gas—enough for a 200-year supply of energy—Iran is purchasing nuclear power reactors from China and Russia. Once these reactors are operating, Iran would need only a plutonium reprocessing plant—which North Korea knows how to build—to produce bomb-grade material. While the nuclear plants from Russia and China would be under IAEA safeguards, nothing would prevent Iran from withdrawing from the NPT after producing a stockpile of spent nuclear fuel and then reprocessing it into plutonium in a North Korean-designed facility. In this scenario, Tehran would still be a few years away from a nuclear weapons capability. The time would be drastically shortened, though, if Pyongyang supplied Iran with bomb-grade material directly.

The possibility of such an oil/nukes barter arrangement further highlights the dangers of nuclear proliferation. Both of these countries are on the State Department's list of countries sponsoring terrorism. Both are located in regions of high tension in close proximity to important U.S. allies.

The United States must take decisive action to halt North Korea's program and to ensure that Iran's program doesn't get any farther off the ground. In the short term, this means strong U.N. pressure on North Korea to reconsider its withdrawal decision and to provide full access to IAEA inspectors. We must get a full accounting of all the plutonium North Korea has produced.

Following my remarks, I am inserting for the RECORD a column by David Kay which appeared in the Wall Street Journal last week. Mr. Kay calls for "strong international action to face down North Korea. Vigorous U.S. leadership must be forthcoming in the international effort to create the policies and multinational structures that can support tough inspections and, where they fail, to provide the capabilities to respond to nuclear crises." Mr. Kay should know something about vigorous leadership and responding to crises, since he faced down Iraqi troops while leading the U.N. inspection effort which uncovered much of what we know about the Iraqi bomb program. We should heed his words.

In the longer term, the United States must ensure that strong multilateral export controls are in place to prevent additional countries from acquiring the means to build the bomb. The United States must also pursue a global ban on the production or use of bomb-grade material. This would prevent countries from acquiring a stockpile of bomb-grade material, and then withdrawing from the treaty, as North Korea has done and Iran could do in the future.

Finally, the United States should continue to strengthen the IAEA. The agency, to its credit, was much more aggressive in North Korea than it was in Iraq, where it failed to detect Saddam's secret bomb program. The United States must ensure that the IAEA is just as aggressive in future confrontations with suspect nuclear states.

In general, nonproliferation must become a higher priority in U.S. foreign policy. Bosnia and Somalia shouldn't be ignored, but we should devote at least as much attention to North Korea and Iran's nuclear weapons programs. The spread of nuclear weapons is the leading long-term threat to our national security. Our Government policies and personnel must reflect this fact.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Mar. 18, 1993]

DON'T WAIT FOR A CHANGE OF HEART IN NORTH KOREA

(By David Kay)

North Korea's announcement on Friday that it was withdrawing from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, which it signed in 1985, is but its latest and most overt effort to avoid complying with the demands of the International Atomic Energy Agency for inspections of suspect nuclear sites. Iraq was also a signatory of the treaty and a member of the IAEA at the outbreak of the Gulf War. As members in good standing of the IAEA, both Iraq and North Korea received technical assistance, including equipment and training, from the IAEA while developing their clandestine nuclear programs. These developments raise serious doubts as to whether real confidence can be placed in the world's nonproliferation system.

But it is not just the IAEA that appears to be unprepared to face the realities of nuclear weapons in the hands of the North Koreans. March 10, former Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger testified before Congress that in his personal view North Korea had nuclear weapons. The next day, the State Department official in charge of U.S. policy in the IAEA reportedly told a briefing session of congressional staffers that the Clinton administration did not consider a North Korean withdrawal from the treaty a serious possibility, since it would not be in North Korea's interest to do so. Less than 24 hours later, North Korea withdrew.

More than 40 years of concentrating on the Soviet nuclear threat has left Western nonproliferation effort dominated by the assumption that other nations would acquire, plan for and deploy nuclear weapons the way the U.S. and Soviet Union did. This tunnel vision contributed greatly to the nonproliferation establishment's overlooking the Iraqi nuclear program and failing to anticipate or counter the North Korean threat.

For the U.S. and the Soviets it became clear by the mid-1960s that the purpose of continuing to build nuclear weapons was to ensure that they were never used. There are strong reasons, however, to doubt that the system of deterrence by which the U.S. and the former Soviet Union held one another's societies hostage will be effective against a nuclear nation or terrorist driven by extreme ideology, ethnic hatred or self-destructive behavior in the pursuit of power.

Saddam Hussein, far from seeking deterrence, followed a path that begged attack; North Korea appears to be on the same path. Intelligence efforts and nonproliferation control activities must urgently address the problem that states may be seeking to acquire and use nuclear weapons in ways that we have up until now dismissed as irrational and not credible.

But what is to be done now about North Korea? The international community cannot sit back and, as President Clinton said on Monday, hope that North Korea will have a "change of heart." This is the failed logic that held off the IAEA inspections of North Korea for eight years after it signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and now has seen Kim Il Sung dump even the fiction of honoring the legal obligations of the treaty. And it is his failed logic that has left the world on the brink of nuclear blackmail.

The decision of how to respond should be moved immediately from the IAEA to the United Nations Security Council, which has shown in Iraq that it is capable of marshalling the full power of its members to demand compliance and impose sanctions in the face

of unacceptable behavior by outlaw states. In January 1992, the Security Council unanimously adopted a declaration that the spread of weapons of mass destruction would constitute a "threat to international peace and security." North Korea's actions have directly challenged this declaration.

The Security Council should condemn North Korea's repeated actions in frustrating international inspections and demand that the long-delayed IAEA inspections be allowed to take place without hindrance. Moreover, it should tell North Korea that withdrawing from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty does not mean it will be able to cloak its pursuit of nuclear terrorism.

The Security Council should also make clear that if the IAEA inspections under the treaty do not take place, it will implement—under Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter, which it used to institute effective inspections in Iraq—an inspection regime with far greater powers than the normal IAEA safeguard visits. The North Koreans should have no difficulty understanding that such inspections are far tougher than the treaty inspections they are trying to escape. Economic sanctions should also be readied to show the North Koreans that defiance is not cost free.

In addition, the Security Council should provide unequivocal security guarantees to South Korea and Japan that any aggression by North Korea will be met by overwhelming force. These guarantees should be given reality by augmenting the U.S. troops already in South Korea with a more than symbolic additional contingent of troops from the Security Council's permanent members. Unless such support is quickly extended, one can count in months the time remaining before an Asian nuclear arms race begins.

Finally, China should be challenged to live up to its frequent statements that it is a responsible member of the family of nations. Friday, China blocked an immediate Security Council condemnation of Pyongyang's actions. The Chinese must be made to understand that even implicit support for North Korea's threats will harm Beijing's own interests. China is the only state with any significant influence on North Korea and has become the economic lifeline that supports its destitute, derelict regime. Every effort should be made to see that this "China card" is played in the interest of regional peace.

Unless there is quick and effective international action to stand up to North Korea, we will witness the collapse of the nonproliferation regime and the opening of a period of unpredictable nuclear threats from rogue states, terrorists or regional ethnic conflicts. A rush to nuclear arms, particularly in Asia, by those who see themselves as threatened by such developments will be very hard to block.

If there is to be any hope of turning the tide, it must begin with strong international action to face down North Korea. Vigorous U.S. leadership must be forthcoming in the international effort to create the policies and multinational structures that can support tough inspections and, where they fail, to provide the capabilities to respond to nuclear crises.

KILDEE HONORS REV. GRANVILLE SMITH, JR.

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a remarkable religious leader—the Reverend Granville Smith, Jr.—who is retiring after 27 outstanding years of service in my hometown of Flint, MI.

In recognition of Reverend Smith's enormous contributions to our community, a banquet honoring him and his wonderful wife, Hazel Brock, is being held March 27 at the Mt. Cavalry Missionary Baptist Church in Flint where Reverend Smith is pastor. To that tribute, I would like to offer my own here in the U.S. Congress.

Mr. Speaker, as a leader of the vibrant religious community of Flint, Reverend Smith has served those around him in countless ways, including his work on numerous boards and organizations such as the United Way, the United Negro College Fund, the Great Lakes District Baptist Congress of Religious Education, the Flint Christian Businessmen Association, the Flint Police Community Relations, and the United Bible Institute of United Theological Seminary, to name only a few.

Reverend Smith is also a pastoral counselor and a teacher of great talent—an instructor of missionary education, of Greek, of Homiletics, the Gospel of John, and New Testament Theology.

Under his leadership and guidance, his beloved church has become a generous and active leader in helping others. It placed fourth in foreign mission contributions to the National Baptist Foreign Mission Board in 1975, and has been in the top 20 percent of contributors ever since. It helped construct a church in Johannesburg, South Africa, where Reverend Smith went for a month in 1987 to participate in the church's dedication and as a member of the Foreign Mission Preaching Mission.

Reverend Smith also has spread the Good Word through modern communications in our region, as coowner of WALT, a Christian Evangelical Broadcasting radio station.

Mr. Speaker, Reverend Smith and his gracious wife have meant a great deal to our community because of their tireless and selfless dedication and contributions. I know that I am a better person for having known him, and I know that the Flint area is certainly a better community because of his work.

WELL DONE, VINCENT A. PALUMBO

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the retirement of Vincent A. Palumbo. Mr. Palumbo retired on March 20 from 36 years of service to the city of Newark. Mr. Palumbo has spent his entire career with the city in the division of traffic and signals. Working his way up the ladder, Mr. Palumbo was first employed as a traffic signal repairman. He later became a traffic signal mechanic, assistant traffic signal superintendent, and traffic and signal superintendent. On April 10, 1973, Mr. Palumbo was promoted to manager of the Division of Traffic and Signals for the city of Newark.

Mr. Palumbo's dedication to his community is a tribute unto itself. His commitment to the betterment of that community is commendable. Today, we see so many young people who are looking for the fast and easy answers. For them, there's a lesson in the life of Vincent A. Palumbo, Vincent A. Palumbo did not look for the easy way out. Mr. Palumbo recognized that in order to make our community a better community you had to put something back into that community, that you didn't always have to start at the top to be successful and that you didn't have to step on others to get ahead.

Although Mr. Palumbo is not a native Newarker, you'd never know it. He is active in his community. He is a delegate to the International Municipal Signalmen's Association; a member of the New Jersey State Safety Council; the Essex County Civic Association, where he was part president; and a member of the United Community Corporation. Mr. Palumbo and his wife, Jean, have one son, Vincent Francis.

Mr. Speaker, the family, friends and associates of Mr. Palumbo gathered on Saturday, March 20, 1993, to recognize and applaud the service of Vincent Palumbo to the city of Newark. I am sure my colleagues would have wanted to join this distinguished collection of individuals and offer their congratulations and best wishes.

INTRODUCTION OF MFN FOR ROMANIA

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that would provide for the extension of most-favored-nation status to Romania.

Romania, one of the new democracies in Eastern Europe, still has not been granted most-favored-nation status with the United States. It is high time that this situation change.

According to current State Department reports, Romania has made significant progress toward constituting a democracy from its former Communist past. It has demonstrated its commitment to free market reforms and democratic institutions as evidenced by the growing free press and the ability of religious and political organizations to meet without fear of harassment. The people of Romania now have the freedom to leave and to return to the country. These were not freedoms that existed in the recent past.

Last September and October, presidential and parliamentary elections were held in Romania. International and American observers deemed these elections to be free and fair.

The development of democracy in Romania has not gone unnoticed in Europe. Several highly respected European organizations have indicated their belief in Romania's new democracy: the European Community granted associate status to Romania in January, and the Council of Europe has stated that Romania will soon be admitted to this bloc of parliamentary democracies.

Today, Romania is playing a significant role in diplomatic attempts to assure the political stability of Eastern Europe. We all know that uncertainty in the Balkan region remains as fighting continues in the former Yugoslavia. The United States is joined by Romania in the hope of preventing the war from spilling into neighboring nations to create a wider regional conflict.

Currently, Romania faces severe domestic economic challenges: rising unemployment, climbing inflation, and falling industrial productivity. The extension of MFN status signals economic promise.

It is important to encourage the further development of democracy in Romania by encouraging growth in the country's private economy. As we all know, a flourishing free market can be a mighty force for political reform.

Mr. Speaker, our Nation and others must continue to focus on peace and democracy. The restoration of MFN status to Romania offers economic and political promise to a country in one of the world's most troubled regions.

EAST LONGMEADOW LIONS CLUB: 50 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the East Longmeadow Lions Club, a service organization which raises money used for community projects and as donations to various charities.

I would like to share with you a brief history of the club which has had a unifying influence on the community of East Longmeadow. The East Longmeadow Lions Club was founded on February 23, 1943. Under the leadership of charter President Sanford P. Nooney and other officers and directors, the club immediately began work for community betterment.

Over the past 50 years the East Longmeadow Lions have raised in excess of $300,000 by sponsoring a host of fund-raising projects. Projects which have included selling lightbulbs, brooms, toilet paper, candy and fruit cakes. Other successful promotions have been carnivals, pancake breakfasts, meatball and spaghetti suppers, flea markets, radio auctions, bingo, night at the races, Fourth of July activities, and dinner dances. Funds the club has so tirelessly worked to raise have been distributed throughout the community of East Longmeadow. Donations include: $18,700 to the East Longmeadow Scholarship Fund, a wading pool at Center Playground, trash cans for the town, refreshment stand and scoreboard for the high school, furniture and picnic tables for housing projects for the elderly, as well as equipment for Downeyside and the fire and police departments.

The hallmark, however, of the Lions Club is their tireless dedication to those individuals who suffer from hearing or sight loss. The East Longmeadow Lions have given over $70,000 to Massachusetts Lions eye research, $3,000 to the Emergency Sight and Hearing Fund, $4,100 to the Clark School for the Deaf, $3,100 to buy eyeglasses for needy individuals, as well as donating visual eye testing machines for the schools.

Mr. Speaker, the East Longmeadow Lions Club has dedicated itself for 50 years to the goal of community betterment. It is with great pride that, on behalf of the Congress, I commend the Lions Club for their selfless contributions to the town of East Longmeadow.

THE UNITED STATES STAKE IN A DEMOCRATIC RUSSIA—STATEMENT OF DR. PAULA J. DOBRIANSKY

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East, which is chaired by our distinguished colleague from Indiana, who also chairs the full Foreign Affairs Committee, Congressman LEE HAMILTON, and the Subcommittee on International Security, International Organizations, and Human Rights, which I have the honor to chair, held joint hearings on "The U.S. Stake in a Democratic Russia."

Our hearings were particularly timely in view of the dramatic developments that have unfolded in Russia in the past few days. We had an excellent discussion of the American interest in democratic political development and market-oriented economic reform in Russia, as well as a discussion of the policies our Government should pursue to encourage democratization there. These critical questions involve decisions we in the Congress will be asked to make in the near future—decisions involving American financial assistance and other kinds of aid. It is important that we have a clear understanding of what are United States interests in Russia, as well as what kinds of policies we should pursue in helping the development of democracy in that country.

Mr. Speaker, in view of the timeliness of the presentations that were made by our witnesses at yesterday's hearing, and also in view of the fact that the full printed transcript of that hearing will not be available to Members of the Congress for a number of weeks, I ask that the statement to our subcommittees by Dr. Paula J. Dobriansky be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Dr. Dobriansky is currently adjunct fellow at the Hudson Institute and board member of the National Endowment for Democracy. She also served in key positions on the staff of the National Security Council and the Department of State during the Reagan and Bush administrations. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to give thoughtful and careful attention to her written testimony which was presented to our subcommittees.

TESTIMONY BY DR. PAULA J. DOBRIANSKY

Chairman Lantos, distinguished members, the proposition that the United States has a major stake in the fate of Russian democracy does not require much proof. While the full resurrection of the Soviet Union is a most improbable scenario, even a temporary halt in Russia's democratic reform is certain to affect adversely American interests. One can readily conceive how even a relatively militarily-weak and semi-isolationist Russia, that abandoned the democratic path, if nothing else, could engage in destabilizing and aggressive actions vis-a-vis its neighbors, designed to "protect" Russian communities spread throughout the former Soviet Union and secure Russia's access to key military facilities and natural resources. This conduct alone would do much to reverse the positive trends in international relations that have been evident in the post-Cold War world.

Accordingly, the real question for U.S. foreign policy is not whether we have a stake in Russian democracy, but rather, how we can best help the forces of democracy in Russia. Several propositions must first be established. We should recognize that democracy-building in Russia, or anywhere else in the world, while it deserves the utmost U.S. support, is not an enterprise certain to succeed. To be sure, democratic trends have been evident during much of the last decade. Likewise, Francis Fukuyama's thesis, stripped of its more extravagant trappings, is essentially correct—there are no more viable ideological challenges left to the Western democratic tradition. Still, democracy in many parts of the world remains fragile. Yet, the promotion of democracy, albeit tempered with a sense of realism and an appropriate dose of humility, should be viewed as one of the major organizing principles of U.S. foreign policy. That is, the promotion of democracy abroad should be an integral component of U.S. foreign policy.

Another general proposition that should be understood by U.S. decision-makers is that democracy-building in Russia has both economic and security dimensions. Russia's Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev aptly noted in Foreign Affairs, "The fate of democracy in Russia will be determined to a greater extent on the economic front. Russia's democratic government is based on mass popular support. However, many of those who voted for the present leaders regarded them as individuals capable of rapidly ensuring "social justice" and of transforming into everyday life old myths about the possibility of egalitarian, universal well-being." Additionally, a Russia that is mired in imperialistic and aggressive foreign policy ventures is a Russia that is unlikely to retain fidelity to democratic reforms. This kind of behavior is certain to alienate Russia from the world community and help bolster militaristic and ultra-nationalistic forces within the country.

An important proposition for U.S. decision-makers is also that democracy-building in Russia should be viewed and developed not in isolation, but as part of a broader effort to promote democracy among all countries of the former Soviet Union, including Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, among others. The failure of democracy in one country, however large or small, has repercussions, for the others. Such an approach can be in the long-term cost effective and mutually reenforcing.

An essential prerequisite of a sound strategy is a sense of realism about the current

conditions in Russia and what can be accomplished there. Democratic change will not occur overnight. We should acknowledge that vestiges of communism continue to dot Russia's landscape. Indeed, in thousands of Russian towns and villages, for all practical purposes, the former communist party apparatchiks still dominate political, economic and social aspects of life. Dislodging the entrenched elites throughout Russia and empowering people so as to conduct genuine democratic elections at all levels—mayors, city councils, national parliament, etc.—is the single most essential component of democracy-building in Russia.

The legacy of communism is also present throughout Russian society. Regionalism, a lack of civic traditions, absence of respect for law and order, corruption, cynicism greatly complicate Russia's democratic transition. Significantly, even people with a genuine commitment to democracy frequently exhibit a lack of initiative and a near total absence of administrative skills. Helping Russia overcome the communist legacy and build a civil society and effective government is another crucial component of democracy building.

Finally, another significant proposition is that our assistance should be mainly directed at building democratic institutions and values, but, at least for the time being, we should also concern ourselves with helping those Russian leaders who, in our judgment can best promote democracy. Given the recent grave events in Russia, we should support President Yeltsin, so long as he remains committed to democratic reforms in general and holding promptly a meaningful national referendum to revise the current Russian constitution. All of Yeltsin's challengers, whatever their rhetoric might be, appear to be hostile to democratic and free-market reforms. Meanwhile, it is clear that the Congress of People's Deputies, despite its constitutionalist rhetoric, is a legacy of the Brezhnev-era constitution, and, to put it mildly, suffers from a serious legitimacy gap.

Specifically then, what types of democracy programs can and should be devised and how can our programs be made more effective?

(1) First, we should offer our blueprints and concrete assistance to help Russia lay the institutional foundation of modern democracy and formulate a short-, mid- and long-term strategy for U.S. assistance. In our strategy, six key areas should be addressed: (a) the structure of government and governance—meaning the break-up of communist enclaves, empowering the Russian people, the establishment of limited government and a system of checks and balances, the holding of free, periodic elections at all levels; (b) rule of law—developing an independent, functioning judicial system; (c) education, the promotion of a democratic civic culture and strong citizen associations—this is an indispensable ingredient of democracy; (d) free, independent media—pluralism is a cornerstone of democracy; democratic societies, almost by definition, speak with many voices; (e) free market reform—a democratic political system, with its underpinnings of free enterprise, over the long haul, offers the best prospects for economic development; (f) facilitating competent law enforcement and appropriate civil-military relations—in both of these cases a decisive break with the communist past is important.

(2) Our democratic assistance programs should be targeted, timely in nature, and developed on two tracks—governmental/non-governmental. Such institutions as the USIA have a role to play in fostering democracy in Russia; however, it is better to utilize more fully NGOs and international organizations and funnel most assistance through them—as they have often targeted effectively grass-roots democratic forces and in the long run, will have an impact on the development of a democratic civil culture. Additionally, they are best equipped to render direct assistance. The work of the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) is most noteworthy in this regard.

(3) Given the limited absorption capability of Russia, it is the quality and not quantity of both democratic and economic aid that counts. U.S. decision-makers should first assess Russia's absorptive capacity, then determine USG goals, and evaluate how much assistance should be given to Russia. Simply giving the Russian government handouts of money is not the answer—most of such economic aid would be wasted as subsidies to inefficient state enterprises. However, already committed Western economic aid should be used to help individual private enterprises through the establishment of a "safety net" or the creation of a fund for private entrepreneurs and management training.

(4) Democratic and economic assistance should not just go to Moscow. Local cities and villages should also be recipients—but not solely at governmental levels, given their usually "conservative" orientation. Rather, assistance should be directed to those local non-governmental institutions and entities in Russia.

(5) U.S. decision-makers also need to decide the scope of their assistance to the Russian Federation and not leave this issue hanging. That is, should assistance be funneled through Moscow, Russia or directly to the individual republics within the Russian Federation?

Our commitment to democracy building in Russia should be more than inspiring rhetoric and the channeling of economic assistance. Indeed, it should permeate all aspects of our foreign policy—carried out by all agencies, as well as private organizations and individuals. Our assistance efforts should focus on the six broad areas of democracy-building which I have outlined. However, we cannot and should not, seek to prescribe precise democracy recipes. Democracy cannot be just transplanted from one soil to another. We must take into account cultural, geographic and historical differences.

In sum, I think that building a democratic, prosperous, stable and peaceful Russia is something that can be only accomplished jointly and is an endeavor in which the U.S. and indeed, the world has an enormous stake. The real issue for American statecraft is how best to help Russia accomplish this feat. Ultimately, it is the Russian people and the leaders they choose that will determine the success and failure of Russia's current democratic reforms. However, it is equally clear that the U.S. and other members of the international community of nations, aided by international organizations and NGOs can greatly help Russia's democratic forces.

CHILDREN'S ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD RISK REDUCTION ACT

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Children's Electromagnetic Field Risk Reduction Act of 1993. This legislation takes prudent steps to protect our children's health until such time as the Federal Government and scientists determine that electromagnetic fields [EMF's] created by transmission lines are not a threat to our children's health.

In fact, many expert researchers fear a dangerous correlation between exposure to EMF's and childhood cancer does exist. The Karolinska Institute in Stockholm, conducted a study by M. Feychting and A. Ahlbom that confirms findings made earlier by other scientists, including Dr. David Savitz who testified on the health effects of transmission lines before my Subcommittee on Water and Power Resources in 1987. In addition, studies controlled by S.J. London et al., 1991; A. Myers et al., 1990; M.P. Coleman, 1989; L. Tomenius, 1986; J.P Fulton et al., 1980; and Wertheimer and Leeper, 1979, among others, have reported statistically significant associations between EMF exposure and the risk of some cancers.

In response to the studies, local communities, and States have begun to make policy changes affecting the proximity of transmission lines to schools. In California, the Department of Education plans to soon announce regulations restricting the location of transmission line easements adjacent to property for new schools. Approximately 600 schools under construction in California today will be built in compliance with the regulations. The new regulations are expected to require that new schools be located 100 feet from the edge of the easement to the school property line for 50–133 KV lines; 150 feet from the edge of the easement to the school property line for 220–230 KV lines; and 350 feet from the edge of the easement to the school property line for 500–550 KV lines.

The Congressional Research Service estimates that transmission lines built in compliance with the California regulation would generate EMF levels ranging approximately from a low of .1 milligauss to a high of 2.5 milligauss. However, there is no correlation between kilovolts used in California's regulation, and milligauss—the standard cited in this legislation. Volts measure electric potential, and gauss measure magnetic field strength. Because the Karolinska Institute study and other studies address the biological effects of EMF milligauss levels on children, this legislation uses milligauss as the standard as well.

The Children's Electromagnetic Field Risk Reduction Act establishes a national policy to prohibit the construction and operation of new schools, and child care facilities, on property where the EMF exceeds an average two milligauss per day. The bill responds to a growing body of scientific studies showing a possible dose-response relationship between human exposure to electromagnetic fields from electric transmission lines and development of cancer, particularly childhood cancer. Most recently, the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm found that children exposed to 1 milligauss over long periods have twice the normal risk of developing leukemia, those exposed to 2 milligauss had 3 times the normal risk, and those exposed to 3 milligauss had 4 times the normal risk.

At the local level, two California communities—Irvine and Fremont—have imple-

mented regulations concerning electromagnetic fields. In Irvine, residential construction may not occur on properties where the EMF exceeds four milligauss. In Fremont, property owners are required to disclose to potential buyers the proximity of transmission lines to the real estate.

In New York, officials also have expressed concern about the proximity of transmission lines to schools. Attorney General Robert Abrams recently asked utilities to undertake a comprehensive survey of the location and strength of power lines near schools.

Mr. Speaker, the Federal Government has not kept pace with efforts undertaken by States and local communities. The Federal investment in research on the biological effects of electromagnetic fields has been minimal—approximately $11 million in fiscal year 1992. Last year, the Congress approved a provision in the Energy Policy Act authorizing a 5-year $65 million EMF research program jointly financed by the Federal Government and private sector. Given budget restrictions, prospects for appropriating this money are not good.

Mr. Speaker, given the rising body of evidence suggesting a link between EMF exposure above 2 milligauss and cancer in children, why take the risk of building new schools and childcare facilities in areas where children risk dangerous exposure? This legislation will prevent communities and governments from wasting scarce resources to construct facilities that might have to be closed or destroyed if studies continue to support the link between EMF exposure and cancer. This legislation also could effectively reduce legal fees for lawsuits involving claims of EMF-induced health damage from power lines near schools and childcare facilities. Legal costs, along with the reduction in property values adjacent to transmission lines, and efforts presently undertaken by utilities to retrofit lines to reduce EMF exposure roughly exceed $1 billion a year, according to an article in Science by J. Keith Florig of Resources for the Future. More importantly, Mr. Speaker, this legislation could help save children's lives if the link proves to be true.

Until the evidence proves that electromagnetic fields pose no threat to human health, we should begin to take prudent steps to reduce EMF exposure to children. The Children's Electromagnetic Field Risk Reduction Act takes a first step. I encourage my colleagues to support this legislation.

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE SALUTES PASTOR EDDIE MCDONALD, JR.

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to rise before you today to recognize the lifetime achievements of Pastor Eddie A. McDonald Sr. and his wife Mary, as they celebrate their 25th anniversary as the first family of Friendship Missionary Baptist Church in Pontiac, MI. On Saturday, March 27, 1993, at the Main Event Restaurant in the Pontiac Silverdome, community and church members will honor the great works the McDonald's have performed in the name of the Lord over the years.

It is difficult to imagine what the Pontiac community would be like had Pastor McDonald chosen not to move here from his home in Fayetteville, NC in 1953. We have been truly blessed to have a man with his sense of dedication and selflessness among us. Only 3 years after becoming the pastor of Friendship Missionary Baptist Church in 1968, he helped to organize the Opportunities Industrialization Center of Oakland County [OIC]. In fact, Pastor McDonald served as OIC's first board chairman.

He is a cornerstone in the foundation of the Pontiac ecumenical ministry. Pastor McDonald has proven indispensable in his support of the Pontiac Citizen's Coalition, the Pontiac Lighthouse and the Pontiac youth assistance program. Pastor McDonald is the past president of the Oakland County Ministerial Fellowship. Not limiting his good works to the State of Michigan, Pastor McDonald has organized food and clothing drives in Mississippi and Alabama.

Pastor McDonald's walk with the Lord, in Michigan, began in 1958 when he joined Messiah Missionary Baptist Church. There he sang in the choir and worked with the Sunday school program. He was ordained as a deacon at Messiah in January 1959. On March 17, 1961, he confessed his calling to preach and was ordained on March 18, 1962. With the blessing of his pastor, the late Rev. Roy C. Cummings, Reverend McDonald began working with the late Rev. Alvin Hawkins. The Lord also blessed his wife Mary to become the head of the music department.

Reverend McDonald began a street ministry in 1966 along with Rev. J.J. Blackshere and Rev. M.M. Scott. In 1967 Rev. Eddie McDonald organized the Bibleway Missionary Baptist Church in Pontiac, serving as its pastor through its first year. On March 28, 1968, following always the guidance of the Holy Spirit, Reverend McDonald became the pastor of Friendship Missionary Baptist Church. His wife Mary has been an active member and is involved in many of the activities of the church.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I ask you and my fellow Members of the 103d Congress to join me in saluting Pastor and Mrs. Eddie A. McDonald. Self evident is their lifelong commitment to enhancing the dignity and nurturing the spirits of all people. I am grateful to have the opportunity to serve as their congressman and will continue to look upon them as examples of what all Americans should strive to be.

PRIVACY FOR PRESCRIPTION RECORDS MUST BE PROTECTED

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing the Prescription Drug Records Privacy Protection Act of 1993 to ensure that the right of privacy is protected for every American consumer of prescription medications. The bill would protect the sanctity of patient prescription records by making illegal the release of personally identifiable information contained in a prescription drug record. No longer will pharmacies, doctors, or insurance companies be allowed to buy, sell, or transfer such records without the consent of the patient.

This legislation is modeled after an existing statute in the criminal code dealing with the privacy of individual's video rental information. Judge Robert Bork's personal video history became public knowledge in a July 1989 story in the City Paper, a Washington, DC, weekly. Following the incident, Congress included a prohibition on the sharing of video rental information in the next crime bill.

The question remains: If we can ban the disclosure of video rental information, why wait any longer to ban the disclosure of personal prescription drug records?

As the Clinton administration and Congress formulate a new approach to advancing the health of our citizens, the protection of consumers' privacy ought to be included.

Prescription drug records are fast becoming universally computerized, containing information that is highly sensitive to the consumer. These records can be manipulated in many ways with potentially disturbing results.

The Wall Street Journal published an article on February 27, 1992, which describes recent abuses of patient's prescription drug records. "Certain data-collectors," the article points out, "that pledge total confidentiality sell drug companies the age, sex—and an ID number—for individual patients." American consumers should not be held hostage to the pledges of certain data collectors. Private medical records should remain just that—private—not sold to the highest bidder.

Prescription records can easily be matched with listings of drivers' licenses and voter registrants to determine one's address. This can lead to direct solicitation by pharmaceutical manufacturers, through direct mail or telemarketing campaigns, to influence prescription purchases.

These same records can be, and have been, sold to employers. In one case, an employer, learning that an employee was taking antidepressant medication, fired the employee. In another act of intrusion, an insurance company sold lists of HIV-positive individuals to employers. Those persons who applied for employment and were on the list, as might be imagined, were not hired.

Mr. Speaker, while this legislation is a small component of health care reform, it is an important one. This legislation would ensure the privacy that Americans expect. Consumers will not have to worry that some drug salesman will harass them, that their employer will fire them, or that their chances of securing employment are reduced by some enterprising data collector prying into what they believed to be personal and private information.

H.R. 1497

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Prescription Drug Records Privacy Protection Act of 1993".

SEC. 2. WRONGFUL DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION CONTAINED IN PRESCRIPTION DRUG RECORDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 121 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 2711 as section 2712; and

(2) by inserting after section 2710 the following new section:

"§ 2711. Wrongful disclosure of information contained in prescription drug records

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), a retailer, physician, or administrator of a health benefit plan who knowingly discloses, to any person, personally identifiable information contained in a prescription drug record of an individual shall be liable to such individual for the relief provided in subsection (c).

"(b) EXCEPTIONS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—A retailer, physician, or administrator of a health benefit plan may disclose personally identifiable information contained in a prescription drug record of an individual—

"(A) to the individual;

"(B) to any person, with the informed, written consent of the individual given at the time the disclosure is sought;

"(C) to a law enforcement agency pursuant to a warrant issued under the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, an equivalent State warrant, a grant jury subpoena, or a court order;

"(D) to a law enforcement agency or a health care agency for the purpose of addressing illegal drug diversion or improving prescribing practices;

"(E) pursuant to a court order, in a civil proceeding upon a showing of compelling need for the information that cannot be accommodated by any other means, if—

"(i) the individual is given reasonable notice, by the person seeking the disclosure, of the court proceeding relevant to the issuance of the court order; and

"(ii) the individual is afforded the opportunity to appear and contest the claim of the person seeking the disclosure; or

"(F) to any person involved in the administration and review of health care services provided to the individual.

"(2) ADDITIONAL SAFEGUARDS.—

"(A) ORDER ISSUED UNDER PARAGRAPH (1)(C) OR (1)(E).—If an order is granted pursuant to paragraph (1)(C) or (1)(E), the court shall impose appropriate safeguards against unauthorized disclosure.

"(B) COURT ORDER ISSUED UNDER PARAGRAPH (1)(C).—Court orders authorizing disclosure under paragraph (1)(C) shall issue only with prior notice to the individual and only if the law enforcement agency shows that there is probable cause to believe that the records or other information sought are relevant to a legitimate law enforcement inquiry. In the case of a State government authority, such a court order shall not issue if prohibited by the law of such State. A court issuing an order pursuant to this section, on a motion made promptly by a retailer, physician, or administrator of a health benefit plan, may quash or modify such order if the information or records requested are unreasonably voluminous in nature or if compliance with such order otherwise would cause an unreasonable burden on such retailer, physician, or administrator of a health benefit plan.

"(c) CIVIL ACTION.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Any individual aggrieved by any act of an individual in violation of subsection (a) may bring a civil action in a district court of the United States.

"(2) DAMAGES—The court may award—

"(A) actual damages;

"(B) punitive damages;

"(C) reasonable attorneys' fees and other litigation costs reasonably incurred; and

"(D) such other preliminary and equitable relief as the court determines to be appropriate.

"(3) LIMITATION.—No action may be brought under paragraph (1) unless such action is begun within 2 years from the date of the act complained of or the date of discovery of such act.

"(d) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

"(1) HEALTH BENEFIT PLAN.—The term 'health benefit plan' means an employee welfare benefit plan providing medical care to participants or beneficiaries directly or through insurance, reimbursement, or any other hospital or medical expense incurred policy or certificate, hospital or medical service plan contract, or health maintenance subscriber contract.

"(2) PERSONNALY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION.—The term 'personally identifiable information' means information relating to the diagnosis or treatment of any illness, disability, injury, or condition of an individual which discloses the identity of such individual.

"(3) RETAILER.—The term 'retailer' means an individual licensed by a State as a pharmacist to compound, dispense, or sell any drug, chemical, poison, or pharmaceutical preparation upon the prescription of a physician, and or one who is engaged in the business, in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, of providing pharmaceutical products or services. Such term includes an individual providing such services at a hospital.

"(4) PHYSICIAN.—The term 'physician' means an individual licensed by a State as a doctor of medicine, osteopathy, podiatry, dental surgery, or medical dentistry to practice medicine and surgery or dentistry, and who is engaged in the business, in or affecting interstate of foreign commerce, of providing health care services.

"(5) PRESCRIPTION DRUG.—The term 'prescription drug' means a drug (as defined in section 201(g)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act) (21 U.S.C. 321(g)(1)) which is subject to regulation under section 503(b) of such Act.".

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 121 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the item relating to section 2711, by striking "2711" and inserting "2712"; and

(2) by inserting after the item relating to 2710 the following new item:

"2711. Wrongful disclosure of information contained in prescription drug records.".

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the 180th day following the date of the enactment of this Act.

BOB HUTTER OF THE FIGHTING 69TH

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, the largest annual parade in the free world is the New York St. Patrick's Day Parade. On average some 120,000 marchers take between 5 and 6 hours to pass the reviewing stand. The parade is 14 years older than the Independence of the United States, beginning in 1762. It is an Irish parade; it is an American institution; it celebrates the fact that the immigrant and the native both have the freedom of the city and religious liberty on the streets of America. For over a century the parade has been run by the New York County Board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, an Irish Catholic fraternal organization active in New York since 1836. Since 1852 the traditional military escort of the New York St. Patrick's Day Parade has been the 69th Regiment of New York, dubbed by no less a person that Gen. Robert E. Lee as the fighting 69th.

In 1985 it was my honor to be elected grand marshal of the New York St. Patrick's Day Parade; this year I attended Mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral and then marched as a guest of the regiment. As great as those honors are I stand before this House today to tell you that the greatest honor in St. Patrick's Day Parade is to march as a member of the fighting 69th, an honor which was mine some two decades before being elected grand marshal. It is an honor which is magnified by the fact that it is shared by my many comrades in arms, among those men of the fighting 69th with whom it is my honor to have shared this brotherhood of arms is Robert J. Hutter.

Bob Hutter enlisted in the 69th Regiment of New York, then designated the 165th U.S. Infantry, New York National Guard, on March 14, 1961. He rose through the ranks from private in D Company, like Westchester County Executive Andrew P. O'Rourke, I was in A Company, to the rank of major serving as battalion operations officer, S–3; in May of 1979 he was transferred to the 42d Division staff, where he served as assistant intelligence officer, G–2. The 69th Regiment is part of the 42d rainbow division, the elite National Guard Division led by Gen. Douglas MacArthur during the First World War.

In addition to his military career in the New York Army National Guard, where he earned three meritorious service medals and two Army commendation medals among many other awards, Bob Hutter also serves his native New York as a member of the New York Police Department. Det. Robert J. Hutter is currently the crime prevention specialist at the 104th police precinct. A graduate of Sacred Heart School in Glendale, Bob Hutter graduated from the Police Academy in 1961 and was assigned to the 90th precinct in Brooklyn. Assigned to the 104th precinct in 1964, he was selected as crime prevention officer and promoted to detective in 1974.

On December 1, 1989 Lt. Col. Robert J. Hutter achieved the honor most dreamed of by Irish-American citizen soldiers when he succeeded to the command of the First Battalion of the 69th Regiment of New York. I can testify that, throughout his command tenure, he more than lived up to the example of former commanders from Michael Corcoran through wild Bill Donovan, the World War I commander who as a major general later led the OSS in World War II, indeed through all those who led the fighting 69th winning new fewer than 62 battle rings.

Lt. Col. Robert J. Hutter, preceded only by his piper, led the New York St. Patrick's Day Parade in 1990, 1991, and 1992. As part of the one Army of the United States, he had prepared his command for war, never shirking from the clash of arms. During this period the New York National Guard, including the 69th, was also prepared for its other role in our Federal republic, that is as part of the Militia of the State, prepared to respond to domestic emergencies, including natural and technological hazards as well as threats to security. In our apparent haste to reduce the Defense budget, we must never lose sight of the vital domestic role of men like Bob Hutter and the fighting 69th of the National Guard in the security of each of our sovereign States.

On September 30, 1992, after over 30 years of honorable military service to the United States and to the State of New York, Lt. Col. Robert J. Hutter relinquished command of his beloved 69th to accept assignment as deputy commander, 107th Brigade, 42d Rainbow Division, which includes the 69th, New York National Guard. As a mark of their respect, his comrades are honoring Colonel Hutter at a retirement dinner in the 7th Regiment Armory in New York City on Friday night, March 26, 1993. This dinner is just a few short days after Bob Hutter and I again marched together in yet another New York St. Patrick's Day Parade; it will not be our last. Colonel Hutter will continue to participate in the New York Guard, another arm of the State militia, still ready in time of peril to vindicate the honor and defend the rights of our native State. As members of the veteran corps of the 69th Regiment we will proudly march together behind our commander, my old first sergeant, Barney Kelly and Makin Island veteran, Chief Warrant Officer Frank McCrorken.

The Irish Brigade Association, the Irish-American military/naval history society based at Fort Schuyler in New York is dedicated to the study and propagation of the Irish dimension of the American military tradition. My friend Liam Murphy, president of the Irish Brigade Association, speaks highly of the strong historical consciousness of his fellow Irish Brigade Association member Bob Hutter, who has been particularly helpful in the honoring of past members of the 69th, last Memorial Day presiding over ceremonies in New York's Calvary Cemetery, where lie so many soldiers and chiefs of the Irish Brigade.

The motto of the fighting 69th, the description of our Irish wolfhound mascot, is gentle when stroked, fierce when provoked, our green flag bears the inscription, in Irish, "Riamh nar druid o sbairn lann"—they did not shirk from the clash of arms; two of our companies trace their lineage to the American Revolution with Montgomery at Quebec, and to the War of 1812. Ours is a proud military tradition. It is an Irish military tradition; it is an inseparable part of American military tradition. Lt. Col. Robert J. Hutter is an exemplar of this honorable tradition. I ask that this House pause in its deliberations to record this tribute—Semper et ubique Fidelis—I give you Lt. Col. Robert J. Hutter of the fighting 69th.

LEGISLATION TO REMOVE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BENEFITS FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAXATION

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing legislation that would eliminate the Federal taxation of unemployment compensation benefits.

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 made all unemployment compensation taxable effective December 31, 1986. Prior to the 1986 act, only a portion of unemployment compensation benefits was taxable.

Although the national economy is beginning to recover, thousands of Americans have been hit with a triple whammy—they have lost their jobs, they have seen their incomes drop because unemployment compensation only partially makes up for work and they now find that they have to pay taxes on unemployment compensation. As we approach April 15, many of these individuals find themselves in an even more precarious situation as they discover that because there has been no withholding they must somehow find a way to pay the tax.

Therefore, the legislation I am reintroducing today would eliminate the tax on unemployment compensation benefits received after December 31, 1991. I would urge my colleagues support.

ROUTE 66 BECOMES NATIONAL BACK COUNTRY BYWAY

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of this body and the American people dedication of historic Route 66 as an official national back country byway. The Department of Interior's Bureau of Land Management will dedicate our "Mainstreet of America" on April 24, 1993, in Kingman, AZ.

State Director of BLM Arizona, Les Rosenkrance, is to be commended for his efforts in achieving this national recognition for historic Route 66. Following is information about this interesting part of life in America.

From 1926 to 1984, U.S. Route 66 was one of America's primary east-west arteries. Route 66 linked hundreds of cities and towns between Chicago and Los Angeles. Indeed, the highway formed the main street of towns along its route from the Midwest to California.

The Black Mountains section of historic Route 66 reflected the dramatic change in travelers during the heyday from 1937 to 1953: From the grim, but ever hopeful families fleeing the Dust Bowl, through the surge of glamour and adventure following World War II, to the nucleus of family vacations in the arid, but scenic Southwest in the 1950's.

A half-million people migrated from the Dust Bowl States to the fertile California fields during the Depression era of the 1930's. Carrying all their worldly possessions in the Model A or Model T Fords, these hearty migrants feared the steep, winding grades of Route 66 over the Black Mountains. Many even hired local residents to drive or tow their car over the dreaded Sitgreaves Pass in the cool of the evening before crossing the Colorado River into the Mojave Desert.

As prosperity followed World War II, military convoys were replaced by convertibles and the glitz of Hollywood. Movie stars joined other travelers on Route 66 seeking the adventure of the open road, and the roadside camps of the 1930's grew into businesses to serve the new fun seekers. Their view of the Black Mountains changed from an obstacle of nature to an adventurous challenge. Here, too, crossings were not only east to west, but also went west to east and back again.

The 1950's brought a surge in that new American phenomenon, the family vacation. Route 66 enticed travelers to and through the heartland of the scenic Southwest. Although improvements in the family station wagon made mountain driving easier, drivers also wanted faster roadways through flatter landscapes.

While the popular television program "Route 66" ran its course, the view of the Black Mountains shifted from a winding barrier to one of scenic beauty and valuable resources. The Black Mountains still hold visions of America's past, such as remnants of the mining communities and the nostalgic flavor of the historic town of Oatman. The mountains also house 150,000 acres of wilderness and the largest herds of wild burros and desert bighorn sheep in Arizona. Clearly, the Black Mountains have remained a constant in a changing world.

Whatever brings you to the area, scenic, beauty, history, or nostalgia, follow the mainstreet of America through the Black Mountains. Witness the striking beauty of the mountains at sunrise, hear the bray of a distant burro, spot a bighorn sheep on a rocky crag. Whatever you want, you will likely find it on historic Route 66.

THE ADVANCE FEE LOAN SCAM PREVENTION ACT

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, today I reintroduced legislation, The Advance Fee Loan Scam Prevention Act, to combat a problem for hard-pressed consumers and small businesses that is costing them millions of dollars. I would like to explain the problem this bill addresses and how my legislation would work. I would also note that a companion bill has been introduced by Senator LIEBERMAN.

There just never seems to be a shortage of crooks, con artists, and swindlers to prey upon desperate and vulnerable people. One of the more recent versions is the so-called loan broker, who charges a stiff up-front fee to a consumer for a promised loan that he will never deliver.

The scam works as follows: First, the loan broker sets up a company that advertises

guaranteed credit or guaranteed loans. The ads promise loans and credit to persons regardless of their credit history or credit rating and urges consumers to call "800" or "900" numbers to apply for the loans. Operators on the other end of the line take all the necessary information from consumers and inform them, usually within an hour or two, that they have been approved for a loan and that they only need to send in a processing fee to receive their loan check. These processing fees range from $30 to thousands of dollars.

Unfortunately, the loans never materialize. Consumers' inquiries about their loans are rebuffed and consumers continue to be stalled until the loan broker can close up shop and move on to another location to start the cycle again. Consumers never see their advance fees again, much less the promised loan money. The Council on Better Business Bureaus last estimated that consumers and small businesses were losing up to a million dollars a month through these scams.

The bill I have introduced would put an end to this type of scam by prohibiting unregulated loan brokers from charging advance fees to consumers. This bill is aimed at unscrupulous loan brokers who are robbing consumers and small businesses. Any legitimate loan brokers that are regulated by the Federal Government or the State in which the consumer lives won't be subject to the provisions of this bill.

For example, the bill exempts credit providers and loan brokers licensed and regulated by the consumer's State or by the Federal Government, including banks, savings and loans, credit unions, mortgage banks and servicers approved by Fannie May or Freddie Mac, consumer finance companies, real estate agents, and attorneys. Auto dealers and sellers of consumers goods also are exempted.

In addition, loan brokers can still charge legitimate processing fees—they just can't force consumers to pay the fees before receiving the loan. Brokers can only collect their fees at or after closing loans.

Persons who violate the law would be punished with fines and possible prison terms and could also be prosecuted for mail fraud.

We have modeled our bill on an effective Florida statute that has managed to drive down the number of these scam artists operating in that State by 85 percent. But many, if not most, of the operations in Florida moved out of the State after this law took effect. And, worse yet, most of these crooks operate on an out-of-State basis anyway, so State laws aren't as effective as we would like. For example, New York has some of the toughest laws on the books to prevent these loan scams. However, New York State laws won't stop an unscrupulous loan broker working out of another State from hoodwinking New Yorkers. We need legislation at the Federal level to fully combat this problem.

Swindlers who perpetuate these scams are taking advantage of some of the most vulnerable people in our society. They hit people when they are down and take what little money hard-pressed consumers and small businesses have in exchange for a worthless promise. People that prey on the desperation of others are among the lowest forms of criminals.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

HEALTH CARE COSTS: ARE WE VICTIMS OF TECHNOLOGY?

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, a multiplicity of reasons can be cited for causing increased health care costs—an aging population; malpractice insurance; waste, fraud, and abuse; administrative overhead; inflated physician and provider wages; prescription drug prices, among others.

But, the costs of technological advances in medicine play a part in this equation, too. We need to be sure that in the quest to contain costs we do not also stifle medical advances or diminish the quality of care for which millions of Americans have benefited for so many years.

I commend to the attention of all my colleagues the following article from the March 15, 1993, issue of Business Week magazine entitled, "A Crisis of Medical Success," for its thoughtful commentary on this question.

A CRISIS OF MEDICAL SUCCESS

(By Karen Pennar)

Greedy doctors. Litigious patients. Risk-average insurers. Piles of paperwork. Unnecessary tests. Excessive care for the aged and the terminally ill.

Take your pick. Just about everybody has their pet explanation for why the nation's headed beyond $900 billion this year. It's true that the price of medical services is rising faster than the general inflation rate, in part because nurses' and physicians' wages are growing faster than other wages. It's also the case that waste, fraud, and abuse are inflating health-care costs. And demographic forces, such as an aging population with a longer life expectancy than ever before, are also boosting expenditures.

But the biggest force driving costs ever higher is at once more benign and harder to control—technological advances in the practice of medicine. After allowing for all the other factors, there's still anywhere from 30% to 40% of the real, or afterinflation, growth in spending left unexplained, observes Judith R. Lave, professor of health economics at the University of Pittsburgh. And experts such as Lave believe technology is the missing factor. A panoply of new procedures and products, from magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) to hip replacement, didn't exist or wasn't widely diffused a couple of decades ago. Meanwhile, a host of new ones are on the horizon. Says William B. Schwartz, professor of medicine at the University of Southern California: "The health-care crisis is a crisis of medical success."

NO BLESSING

It's no mystery how this happened. While only 10% of the population was insured after World War II, today 85% is insured. Insurance has aided and abetted the development of the most sophisticated medical technologies in the world. At the same time, having someone else to pay the bills buoyed both the demand for and the supply of medical care. And economics teaches that demand for medical services rises as incomes rise, so one would expect the world's most advanced nation to spend a great deal on health care (page 80).

That doesn't mean the U.S. is spending the money in the best way possible or that it might not be better to rein in the rapid growth in spending. For one thing, technology is not always an unalloyed blessing. The appropriate use of a single procedure can be hotly debated by a roomful of physicians. Further, the supply of new technologies is constantly being replenished. So the "intensity" of use of medical services—most of them technologically advanced in nature—has grown (chart), pushing the health-care bill up 5% to 6% in real terms each year.

Today, most health economists agree that it is the high-tech, low-benefit component of health care—the 2,000 MRI tests, for example, that yield but one finding of an aneurysm or a tumor, for a total cost of $2 million—that is most costly for the nation. Whatever Hillary Rodham Clinton and her husband propose in the way of managed competition will presumably address that issue. But health experts stress that it's not just the cost of medicine, it's efficacy that must come under tougher scrutiny. Robert H. Brook, a physician at Rand Corp. in Santa Monica, Calif., calls for "clinical reform"—the evaluation of the appropriateness of various procedures on medical, rather than financial, grounds.

EASY TARGETS

Health-care providers and insurers have been able to cut costs, but not for long. After a while, the gains have been swamped by new cost increases. In 1983, the government introduced a system for pricing hospital services paid for by Medicare, which did cut costs. But it also shifted costs onto the private sector. The drive by many companies to push employees and their families into preferred provider organizations (PPOs) and health maintenance organizations (HMOs), while generally successful in cutting costs in the early years, may not hold down the long-run growth rate in costs, experts say. That's because it's easy to achieve big gains initially by cutting back on the number of hospital days. Eventually, however, HMO costs tend to grow in line with economywide increases in medical costs as HMOs come under pressure to provide advanced care and top medical talent.

With cost containment so difficult, the easier targets are tempting and popular. Waste and fraud rank high on the list, as does price-gouging. The trouble is, the savings aren't easy to accomplish. And while they may lower the absolute level of health-care spending, the cuts will do little to affect the long-run growth rates associated with the diffusion of new technologies. Take drug prices, for which President Clinton recently lambasted the pharmaceutical industry. It's true that the industry has been raking in profits on both new drugs and copycat drugs (BW—Mar. 8).

But drugs account for a small portion of overall health costs—about 7%—and often, even at high prices, they substitute for more expensive medical care. Victor Fuchs, health economist at Stanford University, argues that if drug-company profits were slashed in half, health-care expenditures would fall by less than 1%, or $9 billion a year.

Wages may become another target for cost control. The median net income of physicians rose from $75,000 in 1981 to $130,000 in 1990, according to the American Medical Assn., for an annual gain of 6.3%. Median weekly earnings of full-time registered nurses also grew steadily in the 1980s, climbing from $396 in 1983 to $662 a week in 1992, according to the BLS. But nurses' wages climbed in direct response to shortages, so it would hardly be wise, observes USC's Schwartz, "to cut wages and degrade skills."

And Stanford's Fuchs observes that a 20% cut in the net incomes of physicians would reduce the total health-care bill by only 2%, or $18 billion. "The potential savings from elimination of excess returns to suppliers of care are small," he concludes.

DOUBLE-COUNTING

Similarly, the contention that malpractice concerns are driving up costs appears to be overdone. Henry J. Aaron, director of economic policy at the Brookings Institution, argues that "direct liability costs are a drop in the ocean" and that the indirect costs of "defensive medicine"—overuse of tests and spending more time with patients to protect against malpractice suits—while difficult to measure, are unlikely to be large. "My guess is that excess services, including featherbedding, amount to $25 billion at most," says Aaron.

Administrative costs are also a prime target for cuts. A recent study by Steffie Woolhandler and David U. Himmelstein of the Harvard Medical School estimated that if the U.S. used a single-payer system, such as Canada's, it could save more than $70 billion a year. And eliminating fraud and abuse by medical practitioners might save another $70 billion, the General Accounting Office suggested in a 1992 report.

The push to find such savings is necessary, and the cuts proposed above appear to yield savings of $200 billion. But there is a large amount of doublecounting in these estimates, and there is no way all those cuts could be made. Brookings' Aaron contends that "at most we could squeeze one year or 18 months' worth of growth in health-care spending out" of the system. After such cuts, the growth in spending would resume, thanks largely to the march in technology.

So some experts are focusing on the demographic factors driving cost as a more fertile area for savings. Baby boomers are aging, and there is already a tendency for more medical care to be dispensed to the aged. Approximately 21% of medicare's 1993 budget of $145 billion, or $30 billion, will go toward medical care for persons in the last six months of their lives, according to estimates by the Health Care Financing Administration. That share could climb as the population ages. Currently, abut 12% of the population is over 65 years of age and by 2010 it will rise to 15%, according to David J. Weinschrott of the Hudson Institute.

There is already a sharp concentration of spending on medical care by a small group of people. In 1987, the latest year for which such figures are available, the top 1% of health-care spenders in the country accounted for 30% of total health spending (excluding nursing-home expenditures). That's up from 27% a decade earlier and 17% in 1963, according to Alan C. Monheit, an economist at the Agency for Health Care Policy & Research, an agency of the Health & Human Services Dept. Just under half of the big spenders were elderly.

Economists are increasingly questioning such spending, especially when it appears to be going toward patients who will shortly die. "There's an enormous use of resources for people who are large users," observes Allan Meltzer, economist at Carnegie Mellon University. "It may be humane, but it's not productive. We need to think about how we allocate society's resources."

Health experts caution against the suggestion that costs can and should be controlled by withholding care to those who are deemed likely to die. First of all, it's impossible to know for sure who will die and who will live. Furthermore, argues Joseph P. Newhouse, professor of health policy and management at Harvard, "the data offer little support for the notion that society is wasting an ever-larger share of resources in a fruitless attempt to save those who are about to die." While spending on terminally ill patients consumes a large share of medicare's budget, preliminary estimates based on the National Medical Expenditure Survey for 1987, by the Agency for Health Care Policy & Research, found that only about 6.6% of total medical expenditures in that year went toward care for non-institutionalized people who died in that year. That's equivalent to about 0.5% of gross domestic product.

All Americans, even to some degree the uninsured, have benefited from a generous and highly advanced medical system. Yet in that vast market of medical services that will shortly cost the nation $1 trillion a year lies an enormous gray area of high-cost care with uncertain benefits. Having applied great ingenuity and innovation to developing new medical technologies, Americans now need to develop exacting standards for dispensing those technologies where they will do the most good. No other cost-cutting strategies will be nearly as effective.

HEALTH-CARE COSTS: DON'T BE TOO QUICK WITH THE SCALPEL

(By Christopher Farrell)

The numbers are staggering. The nation's medical tab will be $900 billion this year, up from $250 billion in 1980. The 14.4% of gross domestic product the U.S. spends on health care is significantly higher than any other industrialized nation. And the worst is yet to come, we are told. Current projections show U.S. health expenditures rising to more than 18% of GDP by 2000 and 22% by 2010—if nothing is done.

The President has promised swift reform, and Hillary Rodham Clinton is heading the attack. There's no question the system needs fixing. U.S. health-care spending is about 25% higher than in other major industrial countries, after adjusting for GDP and population differences. Billions could be saved by eliminating administrative waste, cutting down on low-benefit medical procedures, and introducing more competition into the medical business. To curb rising technology costs, some high-tech services must be rationalized around the country. Most important, the patchwork quilt of private and public systems is in need of repair, especially with 37 million Americans going without coverage.

Yet lost in all the recent rhetoric about cost containment, global health budgets, and greedy drug companies is the fact that rising health-care spending is not quite the devil it's made out to be. The increased spending has improved the quality of life—especially for older people—and generated a lot of economic growth to boot. And as medical advances open up new cures and the population ages, Americans may well want to spend more of their GDP on health care—not less.

HIP HOORAY

Despite legitimate complaints, Americans have gotten a healthy return on money spent for health care. For instance, in 10 years, from 1980 to 1990, life expectancy at birth for women rose from 77.4 to 78.8 years, and for men the improvement was larger—70 to 71.8 years. And for women who reach age 65 in 1990, the average life expectancy had increased to 84, vs. 80 in 1950. Perhaps more important, advances in medical technologies, from coronary angioplasty to hip replacements, have relieved pain and made it easier for people to live normal lives.

New medical technologies cost big bucks, but these innovations are almost always developed by America's most globally competitive businesses, such as pharmaceuticals, which spur U.S. economic growth. Ditto for the biotech industry, which didn't even exist two decades ago. Biotechnology sales are expected to rise from $6 billion last year to $50 billion by the turn of the century. And since about half the world's medical research is conducted in the U.S., medical breakthroughs and new treatments are sure to keep the U.S. in the forefront of new health-care businesses.

Health care is also a big employer, with almost 9 million workers. The industry has been generating lots of jobs recently—512,000 jobs alone in the first 22 months of the current economic recovery. Without these hires, payroll employment would be down by 14,000. Health care is a big source of minority employment in many parts of the country, too. Nationally, from 1987 to 1992, health care accounted for 53% of job gains by blacks and 44% by women.

How much a country spends on health care also depends on its GDP per capita—and America's is by far the world's highest. Simply put, when living standards rise, people spend a bigger slice of their incomes on health. Indeed, the claim that we can no longer afford to spend so much of our GDP on health care largely reflects the fact that productivity growth, and therefore real incomes, has been slow for over a decade. Since 1973, productivity has expanded at about a 1% annual rate, far below the 2.5% annual rate of the previous quarter century. Had productivity kept up with its earlier pace, today's GDP would be a lot higher and health-care costs far more affordable.

It's still critical to wring out waste and achieve efficiencies where possible. But it will be a lot easier to deal with the health-care problem if productivity averages annual gains of 2% to 3% in the 1990s, as many economists expect. The Clinton Administration is already trying to spur productivity growth. Now, as it embarks on a concerted effort to reform the nation's health-care system, it should avoid overzealous cost-containment measures that could cut into the system's muscle.

A TRIBUTE TO LINDY LAURO

HON. RON KLINK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man whose dedication to the education and sports communities of New Castle, PA have spanned an extraordinary six decades.

Lindoro Lauro, the man more commonly known to all in western Pennsylvania as Coach "Lindy" Lauro, first gained widespread recognition in 1937 as a football hero at New Castle High School.

Then, after serving the United States as an Air Force lieutenant in World War II, Lindy enrolled at the University of Pittsburgh and was a 4 year, two-way starter as a fullback and safety on Pitt's football team. All the while he was earning double masters degrees in education and counseling. That alone, my friends and colleagues, is an accomplishment worth cheering. But the tribute to a legend has just begun.

Following graduation in 1950, Lindy joined the Chicago Cardinals. He was the oldest rookie to ever perform in the National Football League [NFL]. After his departure from professional football, Lindy assisted with coaching at Carlisle, Pennsylvania's Dickerson College, the University of Dayton, and Sarnia in the Canadian Football League before returning to his high school alma mater in 1960.

Since becoming head coach of New Castle High in 1961, Lindy has been named "Coach of the Year" several times, by several organizations and tallied an outstanding record of over 200 victories. In fact, in September 1991, the New Castle Red Hurricanes football team became the first in Pennsylvania and the fourth in the entire Nation to reach 600 wins.

I feel the best example of Coach Lauro's versatility as an educator and an athletic director is that in 1990 when Lindy's peers throughout the State of Pennsylvania set a precedent by unanimously choosing him as the only active coach ever to be inducted into the State's Scholastic Football Coaches Hall of Fame. Also, his players credit Lindy Lauro for teaching them the priceless values of self-discipline and pride.

Lindy retired from New Castle High School in 1992, and I stand before the full House to proclaim, "Give me a L"! Hooray for Lindy Lauro, and thank you for exemplifying the truest spirit in scholastics and athletics!

A TRIBUTE TO JEROLD SIPERSTEIN

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention today the fine work and outstanding public service of Jerold Siperstein. Jerry, who has served the field of education with pride and distinction since 1959, is retiring in June and will be recognized at a dinner in his honor.

Jerry Siperstein came to San Bernardino upon the recommendation of Dr. Donald Wheeler who first interviewed Jerry in Minneapolis, MN. Dr. Wheeler thought Jerry a rare bird for his degrees in chemistry and mathematics, and a minor in physics. The San Bernardino School Board hired Jerry to teach chemistry, algebra, and physics at the new Eisenhower High School in Rialto in 1959.

Jerry's impact was felt almost immediately. In 1960 and 1961, he received two National Science Foundation grants to do research to study the chemical bond approach to teaching chemistry. Several years later, he received a Ford Foundation grant for teaching special science classes to gifted students. In addition, Jerry began a series of special classes for elementary school-age students to introduce them to the many wonders of science. A year after the Rialto School District unified in 1965, Jerry began teaching at San Gorgonio High School. Since 1980, he has taught all the honors and advance placement chemistry classes, as well as college prep classes, at San Gorgonio.

Jerry's work has not gone unrecognized. In 1983, he was selected by his peers and administrators as a mentor teacher for demonstrating excellence within the teaching profession, and has served in this capacity since that time. He also received a certificate of recognition from the California Superintendent of Education in 1984. Upon his nomination for the 1990–91 Tandy Technology Award as an outstanding teacher in the field of math and science, an award which he received, Jerry was described as, "expert enough to earn the respect of teachers, creative enough to catch and hold the interest of students, innovative enough to lead our school into the use of computers and humane enough to gain the trust of students and colleagues."

Mr. Speaker, such praise is common when it comes to describing Jerry Siperstein. I ask that you join me, our colleagues and friends in recognizing him today for his many years of commitment and selfless service to education. He has touched the lives of many and is certainly worthy of recognition by the House of Representatives.

A TRIBUTE TO THE AMARILLO HIGH SCHOOL LADY SANDIES

HON. LARRY COMBEST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise today to salute the Amarillo High School women's basketball team, the Lady Sandies, of Amarillo, TX.

On Saturday, March 6, 1993, the Lady Sandies reached their goal; they were crowned class 5A girls high school State basketball champions. Under the leadership of coach Dale Blaut, they defeated Corpus Christi King 68 to 65. I am pleased to honor these young ladies today.

During the 1991–92 season, the Lady Sandies made it to the regional semifinals and ended the season with a 25 and 7 record. However, they persevered in pursuit of their goal—the Texas State championship. This group of athletes and coaches has demonstrated what teamwork is all about, as they won the championship and finished the 1992–93 season with a record of 35 and 1. With persistence and dedication, the Lady Sandies have set school records, city records, and State tournament records along the way. However, credit should also be given to the Amarillo High School student body, their parents, and the community of fans for their faithful support of the Lady Sandies throughout the basketball season.

Mr. Speaker, I take pride in recognizing the Lady Sandies and extend my congratulations to the students and coaches of Amarillo High School for their exceptional accomplishment.

THE POSTREPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE ACT

HON. MARILYN LLOYD

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mrs. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to reintroduce the Postreproductive Health Care Act. I introduced the same bill last Congress as H.R. 3990. This legislation will direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services [HHS] to provide grants to health clinics serving women to develop programs to better serve midlife and older women. Currently, health care provided at these clinics is mainly directed to younger women during their reproduction years, offering important services such as family planning and prenatal health care. These clinics often serve as some women's only contact with the health care system and can act as important referral sources for treatment for other conditions.

Unfortunately, as women approach menopause and their need for reproductive-related services ends, it is often the case that their contact with the health care system also ceases. Yet, women's health needs do not end at menopause; they can actually increase. My legislation would enable clinics to offer services and train health professionals on midlife health issues such as menopause, hormone replacement therapy, second opinion on hysterectomy, cancer screening, and preventive health strategies applicable to midlife and older women. These issues are also critical to younger women who experience premature menopause due to surgery.

One unique and valuable aspect of these clinics is that health counseling plays a fundamental role in their health care delivery model. This legislation is needed because counseling is especially worthwhile to women at menopause. Information and education are urgently needed because women over age 50 are at increased risk of heart disease, breast cancer, and osteoporosis. This makes regular cancer screening and improving poor health habits essential, especially for women living in poverty. While breast cancer risk increases with age, in 1987, only 22 percent of low-income women over age 40 had ever had a clinical breast exam and mammogram. Older, low-income women are also more likely to be diagnosed with late stage cervical cancer, but have the poorest record for receiving pap smears. Education and outreach are needed to reach these women.

Information on the menopause experience itself is vital for women. Although every woman, if she lives long enough, will experience menopause, it continues to remain a taboo subject of conversation. Unfortunately, jokes and colorful lore about women at menopause have managed to make their way into mainstream America, fueling not only harmful stereotypes and prejudice about middle-aged women, but also a great deal of misinformation. My legislation would offer women access to accurate information and health services specifically related to menopause.

Additionally, education and training of health professionals on midlife health issues would be provided. Outreach measures to this currently underserved population of women would also be a priority.

The Postreproductive Health Care Act is not intended to be a panacea for women's health care. Rather, it will enable clinics currently serving low-income women to provide continuity of services through menopause. I urge my colleagues to lend their support and cosponsor this urgently needed, commonsense approach to preventive health care for women.

TRIBUTE TO CARDINAL BRENNAN HIGH SCHOOL

HON. TIM HOLDEN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mr. HOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, this month marks the 25th anniversary of the creation of the present-day Cardinal Brennan High School, located in beautiful Fountain Springs, PA.

In March 1968, the Most Reverend Joseph McShea, the first bishop of Allentown, PA, announced the merger of the Shenandoah Catholic High School and the Immaculate Heart High School, schools with a tradition of top-quality Catholic education. A few months later, in September 1968, the reorganized school, named Cardinal Brennan High School, officially opened.

Since that time, Cardinal Brennan High School has continued to provide outstanding instruction to its students, emphasizing high educational and moral ideals. Today, 215 students are enrolled, with the promise of higher enrollment in the future. Indicative of the school's achievement is the high success rate of students beyond graduation: Of the graduating class of 1992, 92 percent were accepted into institutions of higher learning.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to such an institution. I would like to congratulate the Cardinal Brennan High School on its 25th anniversary, and extend my warmest wishes that it may enjoy the same success for many years to come.

TRIBUTE TO FRANKIE LAINE

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a true American original, Frankie Laine, of San Diego, CA, who celebrates his 80th birthday Tuesday, March 30, 1993.

With a song in his heart and a bold, strong voice, Frankie Laine revives the old spirit of the American frontier. He reminds us of a time when the work was hard and the pleasures and conveniences of life were few, but simple; a time of "Rawhide" and "Mule Trains"; a time we sometimes forget, but for the timeless music of Frankie Laine, we warmly remember again.

One would think that following a career gilded with 21 gold records, Frankie Laine would ease into retirement. Not so. In his adopted hometown of San Diego, Frankie has provided shoes to the homeless, friendship to the friendless, and countless hours of selfless service to the community and to the Salvation Army. The man called the Squire of Point Loma has been a prince of a good neighbor.

On his 80th birthday, Tuesday, March 30, 1993, let it be recorded in the permanent RECORD of the Congress of the United States that Frankie Laine is a national treasure, an American original, and a great and generous friend to the people of this Nation.

EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION

HON. JOHN T. MYERS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, on Friday morning, I will be representing the U.S. Congress at the dedication of the new Wendell W. Wright Education Building on the campus of Indiana University in Bloomington, IN. This building is a result of a decade-long effort by Indiana University officials to create a national center to demonstrate applications of technology in education.

The Wright Education Building houses the School of Education, the Education Library, and the Center for Excellence in Education. The center is responsible not only for demonstrating educational technology to visitors from all over the world, it is also developing new products and practices designed for use in schools, colleges, and corporate training centers.

The new, state-of-the-art building is a result of a partnership formed among Indiana University, the Federal Government, State government, and private sector, most notably AT&T. Congress appropriated $9.6 million in matching funds for this $30 million project. The remaining funds were equally matched by the university with help from State government and by AT&T, Thomson Consumer Electronics, and other corporations.

It is obvious to most that information-age technology will have a major impact on the way education is provided in the future. I congratulate Indiana University on having the foresight to create this unique facility and for forging the partnership to make it possible.

TRIBUTE TO JOHNNY HYZNY, 40 YEARS OF RADIO BROADCASTING

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues an exemplary individual from the Third District of Illinois. Johnny Hyzny will be celebrating 40 years in radio broadcasting this weekend on March 28 and 29, 1993.

Johnny started on radio in 1953 doing live radio shows as a polka musician and then as a disc jockey. Throughout the years, he has been on stations WOPA, WTAQ, WSBC, WJOB, and currently on WCEV. He has done numerous remote broadcasts at festivals and carnivals for local churches and other organizations.

In 1983, Johnny was elected into the Polka Music Hall of Fame. He received the No. 1 Polka Disc Jockey of the Year Award from the United Polka Association in 1984. He was also the recipient of the 1987 Man of the Year Award presented by Li'l Richard Productions.

Johnny has been an active participant in civic and community affairs for many years. He is the recipient of numerous awards and commendations for his efforts on behalf of charitable and other worthy causes. Among these are the Des Plaines Valley Man of the Year, the 3rd District V.F.W. Man of the Year, the Lithuanian Alliance of American Man of the Year, and the Polish American Police Association Award. Also, in 1984, I presented Johnny with Chicago's 23d ward Patriot of the Year Award.

Presently, Johnny is founder and president of the United Polka Association International which has a membership of over 3,000 in six chapters.

John has been married to his wife, Lorraine, for 42 years and they have two daughters—Roseann and Dianne, and three sons—John Jr., Wayne, and Gary, and six grandchildren.

I am pleased to commend Johnny for the tremendous contributions he has made to our community in the past 40 years. I applaud him for this commitment to both his work and his family. I hope my colleagues will join me today in saluting him and wishing him the very best in the years to come.

REPUBLICANS SHOULD END DELAYING TACTICS

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I urge the Republicans to end the tactics which have frustrated the flow of the legislative process.

Mr. Speaker, at 11:12 a.m. today, we were required to vote on a motion to adjourn. The American people received no redeeming benefit from this purely procedural legislative vote. Conversely, it served merely to frustrate those of us working to effectuate qualitative change. Mr. Speaker, like most of my colleagues, because of this ludicrous dilatory tactic, I was forced to abruptly end a committee hearing. Such irresponsible tactics have been exercised almost daily over the past few weeks.

Committees' legislative and oversight hearings provide the best forum for Members of Congress to receive meaningful feedback on those issues that impact our society. The legislative process provides, with few exceptions, that legislative matters are introduced and exhausted at committee levels prior to their final dissolution on the House floor. I urge my Republican colleagues to stop the nonsense. Earn your respective floor salutations, gentleman or gentlewoman.

THE 172D ANNIVERSARY OF GREECE

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, today I rise on the 172d anniversary of Greek independence to celebrate this day and to celebrate the two nations' long-standing relationship.

The United States and Greece have benefited from their relationship since even before

the beginning of this Nation. Our Nation's theoretical roots found their soil in the agorae of ancient Greece. Jefferson and the other Founding Fathers used the Greeks' discussions on democracy to break free of their loyalty to a monarchical government and to dream of a democratic republic. Throughout the early history of our Nation, Americans looked to Greece for guidance. Arguments for the ratification of the Constitution, most notably the Federalist Papers, held up the ancient Greek republic as an example our Nation should follow.

The United States has had the chance to reciprocate. The Greek-inspired ideal of democracy which found a home here became an inspiration to modern Greeks. In the early 19th century, Greeks looked to the example of our own recently acquired independence to achieve their independence, declared in 1821. Since then Greece has been an ally in peace and in war.

Mr. Speaker, one need only walk around this Capitol to see the benefits of our Nation's relationship with Greece. The architecture of this building owes a debt to the architectural ideas first created in Greece just as the democracy in this Nation owes a debt to the democratic ideals first debated in Greece.

WHY AMERICA NEEDS A SINGLE-PAYOR HEALTH PLAN

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, the American health care crisis is a double-edged sword that cuts into the quality of life for almost every American. As a nation, we spend too much money on health care, while at the same time leaving millions of men, women, and children without any access to a quality medical system.

Some say we should focus on controlling costs; others say we should concentrate on guaranteeing every American coverage. I believe that we must blunt both sides of this blade if we are ever to stop our health care system's current hemorrhaging. It is not, as some might say, incompatible to both cut costs and increase coverage. In fact, a bill has just been introduced in the House that would accomplish both of these goals in a fair, comprehensive, and straightforward way.

I am, of course, referring to the American Health Security Act, H.R. 1200, introduced by Congressman JIM MCDERMOTT. As an original cosponsor of this legislation, I am proud to tell you that this measure would provide every American with comprehensive health benefits, including long-term care and prescription drugs. At the same time, it would reduce systemwide costs by eliminating billions of dollars in administrative waste—from hundreds of insurance companies each with their own compliance standards and paperwork—and by creating global budgets for all hospitals. It is also worth mentioning that this legislation would protect a person's right to choose his or her own doctor.

I believe a single-payor health plan, like H.R. 1200, offers the best opportunity to put the brakes on constantly rising medical costs, while also guaranteeing every American comprehensive health care coverage. Let's end gridlock and pass a plan that can truly cure America's health care system.

TRIBUTE TO ALLEN J. FRIEDENTHAL

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, on March 31, 1993, the fourth estate will be losing one of its good guys. After 43 years of ink and newsprint, bylines, and cutlines, Allen J. Friedenthal is saying "sine die."

After more than four decades of datelines and page makeup, headlines, and deadlines, Al is writing his last "thirty."

And the print media will be the lesser for it because in the many, many years I have known Al, he was always faithful to the higher tenets of his craft.

Al Friedenthal was born in Cleveland, OH, in 1930. He graduated from Ohio University in 1953 with a degree in journalism. He then served in the Army where he graduated, just as I did, from the Officers' Infantry School in Forth Benning, GA. Later he was an assistant provost marshal at Fort Ritchie, MD.

In 1958, he began his career in journalism as the sports editor of the Burbank Daily Review. One year later, he became managing editor of the Daily Review.

In 1968, he transferred to the Glendale News Press as news editor. In a short time, he was executive news editor, then managing editor.

He has received many honors from the Valley Press Club and Copley Newspapers for meritorious work.

Mr. Speaker, I will always count Al among my friends. I will miss his decency, his objectivity, his dependability. He was a hard worker, a leader, and a loving and successful father. As he retires, I wish him the very best.

TRIBUTE TO THE UNIVERSITY OF EVANSVILLE MENS BASKETBALL TEAM

HON. FRANK McCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mr. McCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to praise the efforts of the University of Evansville men's basketball team. Last Friday, Coach Jim Crews and the Purple Aces ended another outstanding season with a record of 23 wins and 7 losses, in a hard-fought 82 to 70 loss to Florida State in the NCAA tournament. Their appearance in the NCAA tournament capped another fine season in which the Purple Aces won the Midwestern Collegiate Conference tournament by defeating Xavier University.

The Evansville community is extremely proud of the Evansville team's performance this year, and I am proud to call myself a Purple Aces fan.

This year's Purple Aces team exemplified the kind of work ethic, teamwork, and hustle that combine to create a successful basketball team. The seniors on the club—Scott Shreffler, Sascha Hupmann, and Chaka Chandler—deserve our particular praise for helping to lay the foundation of a program that will no doubt be successful on and off the court well into the future. Coach Crews has steered the University of Evansville to the NCAA tournament in 3 of the last 5 years, and the seniors on the team have been a vital part of that success.

As you may know, the State of Indiana takes its basketball very seriously. While we Hoosiers are proud of all the Indiana teams that made the NCAA tournament this year, as the Representative of the city of Evansville, I congratulate the Purple Aces on another fine season.

RESOLUTION REGARDING THE PEACE PROCESS IN ANGOLA

HON. HARRY JOHNSTON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, this afternoon, I am here to introduce a resolution that I feel will encourage the peace process in Angola. The resolution expresses the sense of Congress in support of the immediate diplomatic recognition of the Government of Angola. It is high time that we unequivocally tell Mr. Savimbi that enough is enough. We cannot stand by and do nothing while UNITA attempts to use military force to override the results of the democratic process.

The Angola people have done more than their share of suffering. There have been over 350,000 casualties from the 16 years of civil war, with the latest renewal of violence killing an estimated 20,000 people since October. Altogether, more than 1,000,000 persons have displaced and 3,000,000 Angolans face the threat of hunger and disease. Millions more fear for their lives because of the widespread and indiscriminate use of antipersonnel land mines that are buried throughout that nation. There is little wonder why Angola has one of the highest amputee rates in the world.

We need to aggressively support a peaceful settlement in Angola. The signing of the Bicesse peace accords in May 1991 prompted great optimism. The MPLA and UNITA both agreed to full demobilization, to the formation of a unified army and to abide by the results of a multiparty democratic election. Nearly 5 million Angolans voted in the September 1992 elections in which President Jose Eduardo dos Santos won a narrow victory. It is unfortunate that Jonas Savimbi contested the results of the elections, immediately withdrew his forces from the unified army, and launched a military offensive before the official runoff of the Presidential elections could be held.

Since that time, both sides have become engaged in violent conflict characterized by serious human rights abuses. This civil strife has disrupted the peace process, paralyzed

relief efforts, and destroyed all semblance of normality for the citizens of Angola.

The United States, in light of our previous extensive support for UNITA during the war and our role as a mediator in the negotiations that led to the Bicesse accords, should remain involved. We must send a strong signal to all Angolans and also set an important precedent for future U.S. policy toward newly emerging democracies elsewhere in Africa.

We must acknowledge the Government of Angola's steadfast commitment to participation in the negotiations. We must also recognize that at various times in the past we have asked that the Angolan Government meet certain conditions before recognition. As a results, they have arranged for the complete withdrawal of Cuban troops, broken with Marxist-Leninist ideology, signed the Bicesse accords and lastly—participated in free and fair elections. Since the renewed conflict, the MPLA has been a willing participant in the negotiations, while UNITA has demonstrated only its recalcitrance earning condemnation from the United Nations for its persistent violations of the accords. We cannot move the goal posts yet again.

I believe that according diplomatic recognition to the Government of Angola will send an important signal to both sides: that the United States supports a peaceful democratic solution. But recognition is only the first step. The U.S. Congress should also urge the international community to help expedite a ceasefire, negotiate a settlement, provide support for demobilization, and implement other aspects of the Bicesse accords. Most importantly, we must let all Angolans know that peace is paramount and that a military solution is unacceptable.

AURORA, HOLLAND, AND WALES CELEBRATE TRI-QUASQUICENTENNIAL

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the floor of this House to join with the people of the towns of Aurora, Holland, and Wales in Erie County, NY in honor of the 175th anniversary of their Charter Day.

On Sunday, March 28 in the South Wales Community Hall, I will join town supervisors William Green of Aurora, Gordon Hessell of Holland, and Robert Koveleski of Wales at their tri-quas-quicentennial celebration.

This grand event commemorates the day in 1818 when the former town of Willink, located in what was then known as Niagara County, was divided into three new towns: Aurora, Holland, and Wales.

It was April 15, 1818, in the Holland land office when Aurora and Wales were chartered as towns of 36 square miles each, and Holland was chartered as a town of 72 square miles.

An interesting historical footnote: In 1820, when the first census was conducted after their incorporation, these three towns had a greater population than Buffalo, which burned during the War of 1812.

Today, the towns are home to lovely villages, family farms, and businesses small and large on some of the most beautiful pastoral land in Erie County.

I am pleased to offer my congratulations on your 175th anniversary of Charter Day, and am privileged to represent the residents of the 30th district in Congress.

HONORING THE MIDWESTERN STATE UNIVERSITY MEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM

HON. BILL SARPALIUS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mr. SARPALIUS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Midwestern State University Indians on their victories at the NAIA Division I Basketball Tournament. Mr. Speaker, it is important to note that this team began the tournament unranked and unseeded, but still managed to reach the semifinals of the national tournament.

Under the direction of Head Coach Gerald Stockton, the Midwestern State Indians finished the season with a 25–12 record, giving Coach Stockton a 470–316 overall record in 23 years as Midwestern's head coach. Also, a special announcement was made at the NAIA Tournament as Coach Stockton was named the NAIA Division I Men's Basketball Coach of the Year. MSU Basketball has enjoyed a tradition of success as this is the seventh time that Coach Stockton has taken the Indians to the NAIA Tournament and this is the university's second visit to the semifinals.

Midwestern State University has proven the adage, "Practice, practice, practice," as they were an unseeded long shot for the NAIA tournament. MSU failed reaching the championship game by a single point in a difficult contest with Hawaii Pacific. These young men played hard on the court and studied hard in the classroom. The Midwestern State student-athlete has a higher cumulative grade point average than the general student body. This is a true compliment to the Midwestern State student-athlete and those who work in the athletic department.

I have heard it said that a kite rises against the wind and not with it. But to rise, the kite must be anchored to a firm foundation and for MSU it was the seniors on the team: Arthur Hurst, Corey Shead, Richard Farina, and James Stegall. These four young men had a senior season that they will always treasure and formed the core of a team that Midwestern State will always be proud of.

The MSU season was very exciting in 1993 and there is no question that the Indians will provide much more excitement in Coach Stockton's last season of 1994. Again, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the MSU Indians on a very successful season.

TRIBUTE TO REV. JAMES PARIS WILSON ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the Rev. James Paris Wilson on the occasion of his retirement dinner at the Saginaw Civic Center, April 10, 1993, in Saginaw, MI. I wish him Godspeed as he and his wife, Lee Ann Wilson, embark on their new life.

This celebration, which will be attended by religious, civic and political leaders from across our great State, recognizes the reverend's decades of public service and leadership as a national, State and local African-American religious leader. Reverend Wilson has demonstrated by his example the kind of citizen that our Nation needs to reclaim its mantle as the world's beacon of justice and opportunity for all persons, regardless of race or creed.

Mr. Speaker, James Paris Wilson's parents, Zack and Luvenia, had spent their young lives as witnesses to the crumbling of the institution of slavery. But, we all know that hurdles would remain for a black child born on November 7, 1907. Young Paris Wilson lost his father when he was 5 years old, and he and his 11 brothers and sisters were orphaned when their mother passed away 6 years later. He left the care of his older half-sister and two of his sisters at the age of 15 to make his mark on the world.

It is obvious that the reverend has spent his life in recognition of the value of education to a young mind. He completed high school when he was 30 years old, an age at which most people consider their formal education to have passed them by. He did not stop there, however, continuing his education for many years hence.

Reverend Wilson went on the postsecondary education at Ohio Wesleyan, Payne Theological Seminary and Capitol University in Ohio, and the University of Michigan. He earned a bachelor of arts, bachelor of divinity and a masters of sacred theology, as well as several honorary degrees.

Mr. Speaker, the reverend's list of professional accomplishments and civic contributions is a most impressive one. He has pastored 7 churches during the past 60 years in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and our State of Michigan. He has given 34 years of service to the local community as pastor of the Mount Olive Institutional Baptist Church, 1114 North Sixth Street, Saginaw, MI, and moderator of the Saginaw Valley Baptist District Association which claims 22 Saginaw area Baptist churches as its members.

A State and national religious leader as well, Reverend Wilson served as the vice president and president of the Wolverine State Baptist Convention and as a member of the board of directors of the National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc., for 24 and 28 years respectively. The reverend was elected as the first African-American member of the Saginaw County Board of Commissioners from 1968–1972, and the Saginaw City Council from 1975

to 1977, and has served on several other boards and committees throughout Saginaw County.

Reverend Wilson was married in 1952 to Marthel Turner. He has been blessed with two daughters, Patricia, who lives in Cleveland, OH, and Sharon (Lucius) Floyd, who has joined her father in public service as an educator with the Saginaw public school system. His grandson, Melvin Paris Barkely is a junior at the Buena Vista High School. After the loss of his first wife in 1991, Reverend Wilson has been fortunate to have the companionship of his present wife, the former Lee Ann Hickens.

Mr. Speaker, my words can not possibly do justice to the decades of service of the Rev. James Paris Wilson. I can only hope that the tribute that his friends, family and colleagues offer him on the occasion of his retirement dinner will serve as a small reminder that we appreciate his works. Perhaps most importantly, it is my hope that, in celebrating the contribution of this great man, we will inspire others to follow his example. We will all miss, but never forget, his faith, leadership, conviction and his commitment to the sick, poor and elderly.

May God bless him and keep him.

TRIBUTE TO CREIGHTON SANDERS

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1993

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Creighton Sanders, who is retiring from a successful sportscasting career after more than 35 years of outstanding service to sports fans and his community. On April 1, 1993, many of Mr. Sanders' associates, friends, and family will gather to honor this outstanding public figure.

Mr. Sanders began his professional life in sports playing baseball with the Reno Silver Sox. Later, he entered into journalism with a radio sportscasting stint in Oregon. In 1960, Mr. Sanders embarked on what would become an illustrious career in television sportscasting. In the more than 30 years that have passed since his entry into television, Mr. Sanders has earned a reputation not only as a leading professional in the area of sportscasting, but also as a champion of sports, working creatively to make sports events not only entertain, but benefit the community.

Apart from his efforts to foster interest and development in high school athletes, he dedicated himself to community service through athletics. Programs he has championed include the Porky Oliver Cancer Research Fund Golf Tournament; the first Forty-Niner Booster Club in Sacramento; Sacramento's celebrity tennis tournament to benefit underprivileged children; and the Paul Hofer Dinner to benefit Sacramento's Special Olympics.

In 1982, Mr. Sanders received a special award from Eunice Kennedy Shriver and the Special Olympics Program for his support of Special Olympics in Sacramento.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to recognize Creighton Sanders for his commitment to the Sacramento community. He is an example that all public figures would do well to emulate. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating him and wishing him success and happiness in the future.