EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE COMMON GOOD

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, October 3, 1993, Joseph Cardinal Bernardin of Chicago delivered the homily for the "Red Mass," celebrated on the Sunday prior to the first Monday in October, which traditionally marks the opening of the Supreme Court's new term. Cardinal Bernardin's topic "Promoting the Common Good Through the Practice of Virtues" deals with the relationship between private virtues and the public good, a topic which, in my view, usually does not get the kind of serious attention it deserves in public policy debates. I commend the Cardinal's views to all our colleagues.

At this time I wish to insert in the RECORD the text of the homily "Promoting the Common Good Through the Practice of Virtues," by Joseph Cardinal Bernardin:

PROMOTING THE COMMON GOOD THROUGH THE PRACTICE OF VIRTUES

(By Joseph Cardinal Bernardin)

My dear brothers and sisters in the Lord:

I am grateful to Cardinal Hickey for the invitation to be the homilist for this year's Red Mass, sponsored by the John Carroll Society. This Mass on the Sunday prior to the first Monday in October, which traditionally marks the opening of the Supreme Court's new term, is an appropriate occasion for us to gather in prayer. We ask God's guidance and wisdom for the President, the Supreme Court, the Congress, the Judiciary, the Diplomatic Corps, and all who serve our nation.

The scriptural readings we have just heard give us the image of a vineyard. As described by the prophet Isaiah, this vineyard was very valuable property which symbolized the wealth of the land. However, his parable suggests that this wealth had not produced a just society. The threat that the vineyard would be turned into a ruin was fulfilled quite literally after the Assyrian invasions during the eighth century B.C.[1]

Isaiah used the song of the vineyard to establish why judgment was appropriate for God's people, and to show that their behavior was tantamount to a total failure to live up to the demands of their privileged position.[2] The song, therefore, is a sophisticated form of legal indictment of those who had broken the covenant of justice and love.

The Gospel of St. Matthew continues Isaiah's image of the vineyard. The interpretation of this gospel parable is made clear to us by its connection to Isaiah's song of the vineyard: God is the owner of the vineyard; the vineyard is the community; the vinedressers are the religious and political leaders who have been entrusted with the care of the community; the servants who were sent to the vineyard were the prophets, but they all met the same bad fate. The son is Jesus Christ. The owner expects that at least his son (Jesus) will be received with respect. In fact, he receives even worse treatment, to the point of being killed. His murder is the rejection of the gospel message by the vinedressers, the leaders.[3]

The threat that the vineyard would be taken away and given over to others, who live in accord with the dictates of justice, is a cogent reminder for us who exercise leadership positions in our religious and political communities. If we do not act as responsible stewards and servants of the communities in our care, our leadership will be taken away and given to those who will act responsibly and in accord with the demands of justice. (Those of you who face the prospect of a reelection campaign know all too well the reality of that challenge!)

As we look out across the nation, the vineyard in our care, we see a valuable community of people with a wealth of talents and resources. But it is threatened with destruction and ruin by the forces of violence and narrow self-interest. Perhaps now as never before, people in many of the communities of our nation live in fear of crime. Perhaps now as never before, human life cries out for dignity and respect at every stage and in all circumstances—from conception to natural death. Perhaps now as never before, our failings as individual citizens threaten the common good of the vineyard in our care, the vineyard of our nation.

May I suggest a way to address this threat, a way which will entail no new government programs, no new laws, and best of all, no new expenditures of funds! That is because the means I suggest are not political, legal, or financial, but spiritual. My suggestion is that, as a nation, we embark on a concerted effort to promote the common good through the practice of virtues. Although not requiring any new government programs, new laws, or new expenditures of funds, the promotion of the common good in this way does call for a change of focus, a change of emphasis, a change of direction, a change of attitudes, and, most of all, a change of heart.

When considering the common good, it is far too easy to fall into the trap of seeing the common good as somehow opposed to individual rights and freedoms. This is a false dichotomy since individual concerns are inherently contained in any consideration of the common good. The common good is not concerned with the good of the community in a way that sets itself in opposition to the rights and freedoms of individual persons. In fact, the common good of the community is harmed when individual rights and freedoms are not respected. On the other hand, the individual is harmed when narrow self-interests and the pursuit of purely private gain are pursued without reference to the needs and interests of the community as a whole.

As described by the Second Vatican Council in the *Pastoral Constitution on the Church in the Modern World*, "The common good * * * is the sum total of all conditions which allow people, either as groups or as individuals, to reach their fulfillment more fully and more easily."[4] Thus, there is a dynamic relationship between the individual and the rest of society in promoting the common good. This relationship is reflected in the law of the Catholic Church, which says that "in exercising their rights, individuals and social groups are bound by the moral law to have regard for the rights of others, their own duties to others and the common good."[5]

While the United States Constitution has no similar provision, the common good does have a special place in our nation's understanding of its laws and system of justice. The Constitutional Convention of 1787 voted unanimously against adding a Bill of Rights to the Constitution, considering it unnecessary. It was not that the delegates were against such rights; they simply considered the matter already covered inherently in the Constitution and its parameters for the governance of the nation.[6] As Alexander Hamilton said, an enumeration of rights "would sound much better in a treatise of ethics than in a constitution of government."[7]

As we all know, proponents for a specific listing of protected rights, led by Thomas Jefferson, prevailed within two years of the Constitution's ratification and amended the document to include the first ten amendments as the Bill of Rights. This listing has made us keenly aware of the individual rights which we enjoy in this country. May I suggest that, even though not mentioned specifically in the Constitution, the common good is a fundamental principle which serves as a basis pillar or our nation's understanding of its laws and system of justice.

Just as respect for individual rights is inherent in promoting the common good, so also, when individuals conduct their lives in accord with the virtues, the common good is promoted. Perhaps this is more easily seen by considering the opposite. When individuals fail to live their lives virtuously, that is, when their conduct is marked by a life of sin and vice, then society as a whole, and thus the common good, is harmed.

Let me give you an example. Some time ago, a philosophy professor wrote an article criticizing the way ethics is taught in U.S. higher education. She charged that social policy questions were being overemphasized with little or no attention being paid to private morality. A colleague of hers objected to the article and alleged that "You are not going to have moral people until you have moral institutions." Promoting "bourgeois virtues" instead of awakening the social conscience of students was a waste of time, she said. This colleague changed her mind, however, when she discovered that more than half of her students had cheated on a social justice final exam![8] In other words, it is a question of both personal morality and social justice. One without the other will not work.

Although it may be impossible to provide a list of virtues upon which everyone would agree, the ethics of virtue has certain common features which primarily involve a focus on individual character: Actions are important because they show a person's values and commitments. It is a person's good character that produces practical moral decisions "based on beliefs, experience, and

Footnotes at end of article.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.
Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

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sensitivity, more than on rules and principles."[9]

The new Catechism of the Catholic Church, reflecting our Catholic tradition, defines virtue as "a habitual and firm disposition to do good. It permits a person not only to do good deeds, but also to give the best of himself or herself."[10] We distinguish virtues as being human and theological.

Human virtues are attitudes, dispositions, and understandings by which we regulate our actions, control our passions, and guide our conduct in accord with reason and faith.[11] Four virtues are called cardinal, not because they apply only to Cardinals (!), but because, coming from the Latin word, cardo, which means "hinge," all other virtues depend on these: prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance.

Prudence is the virtue which disposes practical reason to discern in every circumstance our true well-being and to choose the correct means to achieve it. St. Thomas Aquinas, following Aristotle, described prudence as the "right rule of action."[12] It is prudence which directly guides the judgments of conscience.[13]

Justice is the moral virtue which consists in the constant and firm willingness to give to God and neighbor that which is due. Justice disposes one to respect the rights of all and to establish in human relations that harmony which promotes the common good and fairness respecting all persons.[14]

Fortitude is the moral virtue which secures strength and constancy in the search for well-being when faced with difficulties. The virtue of fortitude is able to conquer fear, even fear of death, so that a person is willing to sacrifice his or her own life in order to defend a just cause.[15]

Temperance is the virtue which moderates the attraction of pleasures and provides a balance in the use of created things. Through temperance, persons are able to exercise control over the instincts and appetites of the senses and maintain their desires within appropriate limits.[16]

The human virtues are rooted in the theological virtues of faith, hope, and love. They are called theological virtues because their reference point is God himself, leading human beings to a participation in God's divine nature.[17]

Faith is the theological virtue by which we believe in God and all that he has said and revealed, and which the Church proposes, because God is the essence of Truth.[18]

Hope is the theological virtue by which we aspire to the kingdom of heaven and to the happiness of eternal life, placing our confidence in the promises of Christ and in the assistance of the grace of the Holy Spirit rather than in our own powers and abilities.[19]

Charity or love is the theological virtue by which we love God above all else and our neighbor as ourselves.[20] Loving one another, the disciples imitated the love of Jesus.[21] For this reason, Jesus said: "As the Father has loved me, so I have loved you; live on in my love" (John 15:12).

Charity is greater than all the other virtues.[22] The exercise of all the virtues is animated and inspired by charity.[23] As St. Paul wrote, "There are in the end three things that last: faith, hope, and love, and the greatest of these is love" (1 Cor. 13:13).

Although I am speaking to you as a pastor in the context of a Catholic celebration of the Eucharist, my message of promoting the common good through the practice of virtue is by no means limited only to Catholics. Indeed, we have the example of none other than St. Paul, who relied on the ethical teaching of the Stoics and not on any uniquely Christian doctrine when he wrote the words we heard in today's second reading from his Letter to the Philippians: "Your thoughts should be wholly directed to all that is true, all that deserves respect, all that is honest, pure, admirable, decent, virtuous, or worthy of praise. Live according to what you have learned and accepted, what you have heard me say and seen me do. Then will the peace of God be with you" (Phil. 4:8–9).

Just as St. Paul did not assert that there was anything distinctively Christian about this exhortation, neither do I contend that my call for promoting the common good through the practice of virtues is uniquely Catholic or even Christian. Nor is there really anything novel about the concepts of the common good and the virtues. However, we should not necessarily expect this message to have great popular appeal. As Mark Twain said, "Virtue has never been as respectable as money."[24] Nevertheless, I believe that this message has great timeliness and necessity for us at this point in our history.

This timeliness and necessity were recognized recently by three organizations representing some 100 million American Christians and Jews. A joint statement issued a few months ago by the United States Catholic Conference, the National Council of Churches, and the Synagogue Council of American said:

The common good is an old idea with a new urgency. It is an imperative to put the welfare of the whole ahead of our own narrow interests. It is an imperative which we fervently hope will guide our people and leaders at this new moment.

It is an imperative for a national embrace of responsibility and sacrifice, of compassion and caring as building blocks for meaningful lives and for a health society. We believe we can and must do better.[25]

I, too, believe that we can and must do better, and I echo the call of our Nation's religious leaders that our "faith communities must continue to strengthen our ongoing efforts to engage our constituencies in study, dialog and action in pursuit of the common good. Let then the leaders of our Nation pursue this call and pursue its direction with urgency and creativity."[26]

May God who has begun a good work in you bring it to fulfillment.

FOOTNOTES

[1] John J. Collins, "Isaiah" in *The Collegeville Biblical Commentary* (Collegeville, Minnesota: The Liturgical Press, 1989), p. 419.

[2] R.E. Clements, *Isaiah 1-39*, New Century Bible (Grand Rapids: Wm. B. Eerdmans, 1980), p. 57.

[3] Cf. Daniel J. Harrington, *The Gospel of Matthew*, Sacra Pagina (Collegeville, Minnesota: The Liturgical Press, 1991), pp. 301–305.

[4] Vatican Council II, Pastoral Constitution on the Church in the Modern World, *Gaudium et Spes*, 26.

[5] Vatican Council II, Declaration on Religious Liberty, *Dignitatis Humanae*, 7; see also canon 223 of the Revised Code of Canon Law (1983).

[6] Catherine Drinker Bowen, *Miracle at Philadelphia: The Story of the Constitution Convention—May to September 1787* (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1966), pp. 245–247.

[7] Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay [Publius, pseud.], *The Federalist Papers: A Collection of Essays Written in Support of the Constitution of the United States*, ed. Roy P. Fairfield (1788; reprint, Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1981), no. 84, p. 262.

[8] Christina Hoff Sommers, "Teaching the Virtues: a blueprint for moral education," *Chicago Tribune Magazine*, September 12, 1993, p. 14.

[9] William C. Spohn, S.J., "The Return of Virtue Ethics," *Theological Studies*, 53 (March, 1992), p. 61.

[10] *Catéchisme de l'Église Catholique*, unofficial translation (Paris: Mame-Libraire Editrice Vaticane, 1992), p. 381, Art. 7, par. 1803.

[11] *Ibid.*, par. 1804.

[12] *S. Th.* 2-2, 47, 2.

[13] *Catéchisme*, par. 1806.

[14] *Ibid.*, par. 1807.

[15] *Ibid.*, par. 1808.

[16] *Ibid.*, par. 1809.

[17] *Ibid.*, par. 1812.

[18] *Ibid.*, par. 1814.

[19] *Ibid.*, par. 1817.

[20] *Ibid.*, par. 1822.

[21] *Ibid.*, par. 1823.

[22] *Ibid.*, par. 1826.

[23] *Ibid.*, par. 1827.

[24] Quoted in Charles E. Bouchard, O.P., "Make Virtue Your Habit," *The Catholic Digest* (March, 1993), p. 110.

[25] "The Common Good: Old Idea, New Urgency," *Origins* 23 (June 24, 1993), p. 83.

[26] *Ibid.*, p. 85.

GOVERNORS ISLAND AGREEMENT MUST BE RESPECTED

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my utter dismay over the current state of affairs in Haiti.

Last June, when Gen. Raoul Cedras' military government signed the Governors Island Accord agreeing to cede power to the democratically elected President Aristide, I rejoiced. Today, it seems highly unlikely that Cedras or the other military leaders in Haiti will step down on October 30 and allow President Aristide to return.

I call upon Haiti's military leaders to agree to the terms of the Governors Island Agreement and cede power to the democratically elected President Aristide.

I call upon Haiti's military leaders to relinquish greed, totalitarianism, violence, and repression.

I call upon Haiti's military leaders to respect for basic human rights, justice and democracy which are due all peoples.

We must never forget that a nation and a government that has neither the support of its people nor the best interest of its people at heart can ever survive.

TRIBUTE TO THE 1993 INDUCTEES TO THE ENTREPRENEURSHIP HALL OF FAME

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the entrepreneurial achievements of 34 leaders of the Chicago metropolitan business community. I am proud to salute these chairmen and presidents of small and mid-sized businesses for their induction into "The Entrepreneurship Hall of Fame."

The Institute for Entrepreneurial Studies in the College of Business Administration at the University of Illinois at Chicago cofounded and continues to sponsor the Entrepreneurship Hall of Fame, honoring outstanding business leaders whose spirit and success help keep America's business community strong and

vital. This year's awards ceremony will be held Thursday evening, October 21, 1993, in Chicago, where these distinguished entrepreneurs from the Chicago area will be inducted into the Entrepreneurship Hall of Fame.

The program is exceptional because it creates an active partnership between academia and the business community. Students and entrepreneurs alike benefit from an exchange of knowledge, experience, and creativity. Cosponsors such as the Reliable Corp., LaSalle National Bank, William Blair & Co., and the Arthur Andersen Enterprise Group, have helped the university cement this partnership.

Today, I would like to congratulate these leaders for using their imagination and resources to foster an excellent program which enhances the quality of higher education and underscores the value of entrepreneurship in America. I am sure that my colleagues join me in recognizing these entrepreneurial leaders for their important contributions.

SALUTING ROBERT ONSTEAD ON HIS INDUCTION INTO THE TEXAS BUSINESS HALL OF FAME

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Robert "Bob" Onstead—a distinguished Texan, a highly successful and hard-working businessman, a man who has given mightily to his community, a friend of mine, and just a heck of a nice guy—recently was inducted into the Texas Business Hall of Fame. I'd like to take this opportunity to salute him on this tremendous honor that has been accorded him.

Bob is chairman and chief executive officer of Randall's Food Markets, Inc., a chain of grocery stores in Houston, Dallas, Fort Worth, and Austin. Bob founded Randall's in 1966 when he and two partners bought two mom-and-pop grocery stores. Today, Randall's is a 110-store chain that holds the largest market share among retail groceries in Houston and Dallas, that benefits from the dedication and hard work of its more than 20,000 employees, and that boasts over $2.1 billion in sales annually.

On a personal note, I want to point out that Bob Onstead is not only a superb businessman, but is also an individual who cares deeply about his community, his family, and his church. I think it's fair to say that no one knows the retail grocery business better than Bob; his knowledge is reflected in each and every Randall's and Tom Thumb store located in Texas. Their unfailing cleanliness, high-quality merchandise, wide product selection, and low prices reflect Bob's personal commitment to providing his customers with value and variety in a pleasant shopping environment. But Bob's success in the retail grocery trade is the result of more than making correct decisions about shelf space or pricing.

Bob's success, and the high esteem in which he is held by his colleagues, his competitors and his fellow citizens alike, is the result of his work to help his neighbors and his long-time efforts to improve Houston.

Undoubtedly, Bob is one of the best and brightest business leaders in Texas today. But that alone is not why he was inducted into the Texas Business Hall of Fame. Indeed, when deciding whether or not to induct a prospective member into the Hall of Fame, the Texas Business Hall of Fame examines an individual's business success as well as that individual's record of community service. And on that measure, it is easy to see why Bob was inducted; his record of community service is long and legendary.

He serves on the board of trustees of Abilene Christian University. He serves on the board of directors of the Methodist Hospital System and on the board of the University Cancer Foundation.

His business expertise is much in demand, as well. Bob serves on the board of directors of the Greater Houston Partnership, of which he is a past chairman. He serves on the board of directors of the Food Marketing Institute, and Texas Commerce Bancshares, Inc. He is a past president of the Houston Economic Development Council, the Better Business Bureau of Houston, and the Houston Retail Grocers Association.

Bob's outstanding record of community service has been recognized by a host of organizations in the Houston area and throughout Texas.

Bob is the recipient of the 1986 Religious Heritage of America Business and Professional Award. He was honored with the 1987 Humanitarian Award from the Houston Chapter of the American Jewish Committee, the 1989 Brotherhood Award from the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the 1990 Father of the Year Award from the Community Partners of Houston, the 1990 People of Vision Award from the Texas Society to Prevent Blindness, and the 1992 Rotary Club of Houston Distinguished Citizen Award.

Knowing Bob as I do, I know he probably feels a little embarrassed at the accolades that have come his way since his induction into the Texas Business Hall of Fame. Nonetheless, Mr. Speaker, I would ask you to join with me in saluting Bob on this latest honor that has come his way, and in wishing Bob and his wife, Kay, the very best in the years ahead.

TRIBUTE TO BEVERLY NELSON

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Mrs. Beverly Nelson, a constituent of mine from Rockville, MD, on her recent selection by the Secretary of the Navy to be the sponsor of the oceanographic ship, USNS *Pathfinder*. The *Pathfinder* was launched on October 7 at Halter Marine, Inc., Moss Point, MS, and is the first of a new line of ships capable of performing a wide range of ocean studies and surveys.

As the sponsor, Beverly Nelson christened the ship by breaking a ceremonial bottle of champagne against her bow. This honor recognizes Mrs. Nelson's leadership and courage as a "pathfinder" in her own right, helping others who are disabled to face the challenges of new frontiers. It also recognizes the accomplishments and contributions of her husband, Dr. Stuart Nelson, who is an oceanographer and noted historian.

Although she has been stricken with multiple sclerosis, Beverly Nelson has not allowed her confinement to a wheelchair to keep her from traveling throughout the United States and the world. She shares her experiences, her insights, and her expertise with others who are disabled through her newsletter "The Very Special Traveler." This publication, in her own words, "is dedicated to providing the disabled and the 'not-so-nimble' traveler with advice and reassurances needed for successfully planning and making a trip."

Beverly Nelson is a pioneer and an individualist, Mr. Speaker. She is a woman who believes in equal opportunity for all men and women and upholds the virtues of hard work and a positive approach as the best means to achieve a full and rewarding life. She has dared to challenge the barriers of discrimination against the disabled, and her tireless efforts have been an inspiration to others in her Montgomery County, MD, community, and beyond. I am proud that Beverly Nelson resides in the district that I represent in Congress, and I am honored to add my voice to the praises of friends, colleagues, and family who salute her on this momentous occasion.

EMPLOYEE STOCK OWNERSHIP PLANS [ESOP'S]

HON. DANA ROHRABACHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, employee ownership has always represented a lucrative opportunity for companies, both large and small, and their employees. In the words of Senator Russell Long, "the wealth of our Nation should be more widely held." But as the Senator also pointed out, "broadened ownership will not be the result of a Robin Hood redistribution, but of enlightened, foresighted management which knows that most deals are better if employees share more fully the rewards." Employee stock ownership plans [ESOP's] in corporations and companies allow American employees opportunities to be included in the operations of their business, while simultaneously obtaining a stake in the company's success. As a result, employees become more an integral part of their companies and can amass the capital credit they need to form investments of their own.

The number of ESOP's in the United States is estimated to be approximately 12,000, involving over 12 million employees. Since the 1970's, ESOP's have undergone dramatic growth and expansion. The need for new information sources on ESOP's has never been greater.

A book with annual yearbook supplements, "Employee Stock Ownership Plans: Business Planning, Implementation, Law & Taxation," authored by Robert W. Smiley, Jr., and Ronald J. Gilbert, and published by Warren Gorham Lamont, offers the American entrepreneur a comprehensive text describing the

legal and practical ramifications of implementation and employee ownership.

Robert W. Smiley, Jr., is chairman of the Benefit Capital Companies Inc., headquartered in Los Angeles, CA, which he founded in 1984. Ronald J. Gilbert is the cofounder and president of ESOP Services, Inc., headquartered in Scottsville, VA. ESOP Services, Inc., also operates in central and eastern Europe and Latin America. Prior to founding ESOP Services, Inc., he was a vice president with Kelso & Co. in San Francisco. Their book, in short, is a monumental work.

Over 850 pages of text, supplemented annually by over 500 pages in the updated yearbook, illustrate practical, rather than theoretical, considerations. While the book is dedicated "To employees throughout the world * * *" it is written to appeal to everyone involved with ESOP's whether one seeks guidance as part of a management team wrestling with one of the many complex issues that deal with the feasibility of an ESOP or whether one is acting as legal or tax counsel. It would also be helpful to Members of Congress that want more information on the benefits of employee ownership.

Smiley and Gilbert's book is more complete than anything published before on the subject of ESOP's. It combines the best of both general and technical information. I urge members of the business community and Members of Congress to study the ESOP alternative. "Employee Stock Ownership Plans" by Smiley and Gilbert offers businessmen and Congressmen a great place to start studying.

EMERGENCY PROCESSING OF APPLICANTS FROM GEORGIA

HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, the collapse of communism in Russia has been a welcome development for the Jews of that country. While the future there remains uncertain, the climate has changed, and the fear of persecution has at least diminished if it has not disappeared. But our focus on events in Russia should not deflect our attention from what is happening in some of the other former Soviet republics, now torn by strife and civil war. In some of those places, the Jewish minority continues to be a target. In Georgia, the threat is immediate, and it is not only a threat to their rights, but to their lives.

The Caucasus Network, an organization dedicated to assisting the Jews of the Caucasian and Central Asian republics of the former Soviet Union, has contacted the State Department's Washington Processing Center for refugees to ask it to expedite processing of applicants from Georgia. I ask that the letter be printed in the RECORD to let my colleagues know of the terror that Georgian Jews are facing and of their urgent need for assistance in emigrating. The letter follows:

THE CAUCASUS NETWORK,
Esopus, NY, September 29, 1993.

TREVOR SNELLGROVE,
Washington Processing Center, Arlington, VA.

RE: Emergency Processing of Applicants from Georgia.

DEAR TREVOR, the WPC's decision to give emergency processing to eligible applicants from Tajikistan has done much to save that republic's Jewish community, the majority of which either has emigrated or soon will be in a position to do so. Now Georgia's Jews are in so desperate a situation that their rescue is imperative.

Anarchy reigns in Georgia. Ethnic hatred is being fanned by religious fanaticism, catastrophic economic conditions, and political confrontations. Where Christian Georgians are fighting their bitter wars with Moslem Ossetians and Abkhazians, Jews are caught in the middle. Where Shevardnadze's supporters are battling partisans of former president Gamsakhurdia, the latter's demands for the "purification's of Georgia and expulsion of all non-Georgians from the republic strike terror into Jewish hearts.

Everywhere, defenseless Jewish families are being victimized. Reports have been pouring into our office detailing the escalating violence against them: the countless murders, the kidnappings, the extortion, the vicious beatings, and the assaults. A few days ago, we learned of these two brutal incidents, which are distressingly typical of what has been happening to members of Georgia's Jewish community:

Four Georgian state troopers armed with machine guns stormed into a Jewish home. They beat family members with their fists and the butts of their guns while cursing and making anti-Semitic remarks. Then they ransacked the apartment. They declared that Georgia must be freed of Jews, demanded that the family emigrate, and said that if they did not, they would have to pay monthly "dues" or they would be beaten again. When the family reported the attack to the police, they were told: "If you Jews don't like it here, you can leave. We won't protect Jews from Georgian state troopers."

A young Jewish man was kidnapped by armed men, taken to a local police station, then charged with maintaining contact with Jewish organizations in the US and Israel. He was questioned for two hours, during which time numerous anti-Semitic comments were made by the police and he was beaten mercilessly until his entire body was bruised. After the man broke down and "confessed" that he had committed "treason against Georgia," the police summoned his parents and told them that they had twenty-four hours within which to pay an exorbitant ransom if they wished to see their "Jewish bastard" again. When his mother said they did not have so much money, she was told, "Go and ask your people here and abroad for the money." The extortion payment was raised with the help of the local synagogue and the victim was released. He had suffered a concussion and severe bruises. After he was released from the hospital, the young Jew and his brothers went into hiding.

We bring these two incidents to your attention because they illustrate the devastating truth that Georgia's Jews have nowhere to turn for protection; that the very people whose job it is to guard them from anti-semitic violence are among those who are organizing and perpetrating the attacks upon them. Law enforcement officials in Georgia have assaulted Jews; ransacked their homes; arrested innocent people and beaten them while they were held in custody; compelled their families to pay money for their release; refused to rescue Jews who have been kidnapped or to prosecute those who have preyed upon the Jewish community. As a Georgian rabbi wrote in a letter to The Caucasus Network:

The most tragic part of their situation is the silence of the government, [which chooses] to ignore the pleas of their minorities . . . Their silence supports the actions of these bandits, which include members of the Georgian National Guard, who are connected with participants of a corrupt Georgian legal system.

The authorities in Georgia, by their refusal to take action to protect the Jewish community, have condoned popular anti-Semitism. The authorities in Georgia, by their own crimes against the Jews, have mounted what is, in effect, an official campaign of violence and intimidation against Georgia's Jews. The survival of Georgia's Jewish community is seriously in question.

Category applicants from Georgia with first-degree relatives in the US are eligible to emigrate to the US under the WPC's refugee program. The critical issue is when they will be able to do so. Given the disastrous situation in Georgia, it would be a tragedy to force them to wait years to emigrate. Therefore, we ask that the WPC give qualified category applicants from Georgia immediate computer numbers, the earliest available interviews, and whatever emergency processing will accelerate their emigration from that beleaguered republic.

We understand that the WPC's computer program does not provide the means to retrieve all of the names of the category applicants from any particular republic. Accordingly, we are sending you the enclosed list from our files, giving eligible applicants from Georgia who do not yet have computer numbers. We ask that these families be authorized for immediate computer numbers and emergency processing. We ask for the privilege of continuing to provide such names to you as they become known to us, so that as many eligible applicants from Georgia as can be identified may receive emergency processing.

We beg you to help expedite the rescue of Georgia's Jews and other eligible category applicants and to ensure their most rapid possible reunification with their relatives in the US.

Sincerely yours,

HELENE KENVIN,
President, The Caucasus Network.

GOLDIE ELLMAN,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.

TRIBUTE TO LOU PARDO

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to offer these words of tribute to a man who will, some time this fall, register his 100,000th voter. This remarkable accomplishment is but one of many that Mr. Lou Pardo has bestowed upon the city of Chicago. In this particular regard, Lou has come to typify the consummate election volunteer, and is undeniably one of the main reasons behind the high numbers of registered voters that Chicago has seen in the past several elections.

Lou has dedicated his life to political activism. From his many years in the labor movement, to his recent endeavors in voter registration, my good friend Lou Pardo has shown great determination and drive toward public service.

Mr. Speaker, I ask colleagues to join with me to extend to Lou our warmest congratulations on the event of his 100,000th voter registration.

IN MEMORY OF CHARLES KINDLE

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, today I want to pay tribute to Charles Kindle, of Penn Hills, PA, who died on October 12, 1993. It is fitting that the House should take note of Charles Kindle's passing because he was a man who labored for many years to advance the cause of civil rights for African-Americans in this country. He also struggled to raise the consciousness of people in the Pittsburgh area and across the United States regarding the injustice of the apartheid system in South Africa.

Charles Kindle was a strong believer in the idea of citizen power in the battle against inequality both at home and overseas. A 35-year veteran of the U.S. Postal Service, Charles Kindle stood up for the rights of others in the workplace and in the neighborhoods of local communities. At the time of his retirement in 1983, he worked in the Postal Service's equal employment opportunity office. He was also an active leader in the United Negro Protest Committee, the action arm of the Pittsburgh Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Charles Kindle was not afraid to take to the streets in public demonstrations on behalf of fellow African-Americans who sought expanded job opportunities. He was always ready to speak out against the lack of African-American participation in both the public and private sector economies of his community.

Charles Kindle was also a leader in efforts within the Pittsburgh area and across the Nation to generate public support for sanctions against South Africa. He succeeded in focusing local attention on the evils of the South African apartheid system as chairman of the first African affairs committee of any NAACP chapter in the United States. Charles Kindle protested plans to set up a South African consulate in Pittsburgh and worked with others for the freedom of Nelson Mandela. His efforts, along with those of many other dedicated individuals, played a key role in exposing the failure of the Reagan administration's policy of constructive engagement with minority-ruled South Africa. The successful enactment, over the veto of President Reagan, of South African sanctions legislation banning United States investment in that country was made possible in large part by the efforts of individuals like Charles Kindle.

Charles Kindle was a graduate of Schenley High School and received a bachelor's degree in sociology and psychology from the University of Pittsburgh in 1971. In addition to his many other civic efforts, Charles Kindle was active in the Greater Pittsburgh Coalition of Black Trade Unionists, for which he chaired the African and foreign affairs committee.

This man passed away in the midst of a campaign to serve his community as a member of the Penn Hills Council. As was true throughout his life, this final effort was animated by a sense of civic responsibility and citizen power. In the words of Charles Kindle, "I believe you have to participate in the political process of this country if you want to see change."

Charles Kindle's actions were rooted in the history of the civil rights movement of the 1960's, when he joined hundreds of thousands of Americans, black and white, in the 1963 march on Washington to hear Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., proclaim "I Have A Dream." Charles Kindle devoted his life to the cause of justice. He provided an example to friends and neighbors of the fact that individual men and women can combat the wrongs of the world without giving in to despair, bitterness, or resignation.

It is appropriate to note that Charles Kindle returned to Washington this past August to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the march on Washington. I am sure that for Charles Kindle, and many others, this event was both a celebration of the past and a rededication of commitment to work for a better future. While Charles Kindle has passed from this world, I am confident that his memory will continue to inspire many to carry on the struggle for justice.

Mr. Speaker, I know that the people of Penn Hills, Pittsburgh, and Allegheny County will mourn the tragic loss of Charles Kindle for some time. I want to join with everyone else in my community in wishing the very best to Charles Kindle's wife of 35 years, Anna, the Kindle family, and his many friends.

TRIBUTE TO COL. EUGENE VINCENT LOMBARDO

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Col. Eugene Vincent Lombardo, who is retiring after a most distinguished military career.

Eugene is an advertising, sales and public relations executive who has spent 25 years with his wife Carol in the New York City area.

Eugene's service in the military has taken him from Brooklyn, to Fort Dix, to the Berlin Wall crisis, returning to New York City and the Empire State Military Academy, Officer Candidate School. After he received his commission as an infantry officer, he went on to the New York Army National Guard, as a company commander, then on to Army Public Affairs. From there Eugene served in Venice, Italy in the Army Civil Affairs Division. His military career culminated as deputy chief staff for information management, 77th U.S. Army Reserve Command, during the Persian Gulf war.

Eugene was also awarded one of the most prestigious medals our Nation may bestow upon a soldier, the Legion of Merit. This medal was awarded for exceptionally meritorious service throughout his distinguished 32-year military career.

Eugene is a well known advertising and public relations executive who gives his time and effort to humanitarian causes and to varied civic and community service activities throughout the greater New York area.

Mr. Speaker, Eugene is the epitome of an officer, a gentleman, as well as a leader, and tonight he concludes over three decades of military service. I know my colleagues join me in saluting him and saying thank you for the many years of service he has given to the Nation and his community.

SHORTAGE OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING IN AMERICA

HON. WILLIAM J. JEFFERSON

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mr. JEFFERSON. Mr. Speaker, I come before you today to address the issue of the shortage of affordable housing stock plaguing many of our urban centers across the Nation. A 1992 Harvard University study estimated that there were only 4.1 million units of HUD or privately owned, publicly assisted housing units available to a population of 13.8 million households that are eligible to receive HUD-financed housing assistance. There is a great need to preserve these housing units and to make the necessary investment in rehabilitation to maintain them as decent housing for tenants who otherwise could not afford decent housing.

The administration has underscored this need in its February report, "A Vision of Change for America." In that report the administration called for additional funding to "repair and restore the Nation's stock of assisted rental housing, most of which is 20 to 30 years old. Many units are in deteriorated buildings. Many operators of buildings are also financially troubled." What these projects need above all else is capital. Due to the effects of the prolonged recession on the real estate market, it is not practicable to seek this additional capital from the current owners of the projects. These owners have no incentive, given the depressed market prices of the properties, to invest more capital in investments currently earning little or no return. It is also not realistic to expect these owners to sell the properties to new owners who can raise the additional capital needed. Given the depressed state of the market, current owners cannot afford to sell the projects because they would suffer large, out-of-pocket losses. These losses are the result of the changes in the tax laws made in 1986 and the general aging of the projects, which have substantially reduced the market value of the projects. In addition, many of these investors are getting older and have the option of bequeathing their interests to their heirs with a stepped up basis, thereby avoiding paying any capital gains taxes at all with respect to the properties.

The bill I am introducing provides for 15-year, straight-line depreciation for new investors in the housing projects, together with an exemption from the passive loss rules. The effect of these provisions will likely be to cause a modest increase in the value of the properties over their current depressed levels. This, in turn, would allow the current investors

to sell the properties at a price sufficient for them to pay the capital gains taxes that will be due upon sale. Because of this infusion of revenue to the Treasury from capital gains taxes, the legislation will, in all likelihood, pay for itself and thus be revenue neutral. New investors with the requisite capital could then finance the necessary renovations subject to the continuing regulatory supervision of HUD.

It is my firm belief that this proposal will result in a "win-win" situation. The legislation ensures that the projects will continue to be maintained for low-income tenants who will be the direct beneficiaries of the infusion of new capital. Moreover, it is far more cost-effective for the Federal Government to provide incentives to funnel private capital into maintaining existing low-income housing than to continue to emphasize programs designed solely for the construction of new low-income housing. I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in support of this legislation.

THE WINDOW OF OPPORTUNITY ACT

HON. JON KYL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, on September 21, I introduced the Window of Opportunity Act, H.R. 3101, a measure designed to quickly jump start the Nation's sputtering economy by providing a temporary reduction in the capital gains tax rate.

Capital gains tax realizations have fallen sharply since 1986, when capital gains tax rates were increased. That is because people are now holding on to their assets rather than selling them and paying the higher tax.

Nevertheless, the issue of capital gains is one which has, and continues to, divide the House and Senate. It has always prompted questions about who will benefit most, what the effect on the Treasury will be, and so forth. And as a result, Congress has never been able to reach a consensus about how to reform capital gains taxes.

There's now a way to find concrete answers to those questions and, at the same time, give the economy the critical shot in the arm it needs. It is Window of Opportunity Act.

The bill would set a maximum capital gains tax rate of 6 percent, for 1 year only, for those in the highest income tax bracket. A top rate of 3 percent would be set for everyone else. And, the bill would permanently index capital gains to ensure that taxpayers are not penalized for the effects of inflation.

The temporary reduction included in the Window of Opportunity Act will provide quick economic stimulus, helping to unlock a sizable share of the estimated $7 trillion of capital that is pent up as a result of high tax rates. With more gains to tax, even at lower rates, revenues to the Treasury will increase. And when all is said and done, I believe the temporary reduction will help demonstrate that a permanent rate cut is not only justified, but that it would be highly beneficial to the economy.

Let's find out exactly who will pay if capital gains taxes are cut; what the real-life dynamic—not just the static—effect on the economy will be; and just how much additional revenue flows to the Treasury.

I invite my colleagues to review the following comments of the National Center for Policy Analysis [NCPA], which has endorsed the proposal, and to join me today as a cosponsor of this very important initiative.

I submit the NCPA's letter to be printed in the RECORD.

NCPA,
October 1, 1993.

Hon. JON L. KYL,
Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN KYL: I am writing in response to your recent letter soliciting our comment and analysis on the effects of a temporary capital gains tax rate cut and a permanent indexing of capital gains. The National Center for Policy Analysis (NCPA) has studied capital gains taxes extensively.

Based on that work, we conclude that the temporary reduction in the capital gains tax rate proposed in your Window of Opportunity Act would increase tax revenues temporarily. As you know, capital gains tax revenue has fallen sharply since 1986 because people are holding assets rather than paying the higher tax. Your bill would encourage the sale of those assets, producing more capital gains and more capital gains tax revenue.

A permanent reduction in the capital gains tax rate would, however, be preferable because it would have long-term benefits in the generation of new assets, new capital, economic growth and more tax revenue. Your proposal for permanent indexing of capital gains would do just that.

While some government economists project that indexing for inflation would result in a permanent loss of tax revenue following a temporary initial gain, our analyses of past indexing proposals have shown that indexing will cause overall federal revenue to increase in all future years. There appears to be no reason to think this same effect would not be produced by your proposal.

I appreciate the opportunity to comment on your efforts and proposed legislation.

Warm regards,

JOHN C. GOODMAN,
President.

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH CARDINAL BERNARDIN: RECIPIENT OF THE MARYVILLE STANDING TALL AWARD

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay homage to Chicago's spiritual leader, Joseph Cardinal Bernardin, who will be presented with the 1993 Maryville Standing Tall Award this Friday, October 22, 1993. This award is in recognition of Cardinal Bernardin's unrelenting work on behalf of the needy children of Maryville Academy.

Since 1883, Maryville Academy has been a home for children who have been abandoned by society. Maryville offers these children the love, the understanding, and the hope that could not be offered anywhere else. Cardinal Bernardin has worked with these children tirelessly as a teacher, healer, and mentor, and has given so many of them the sense of self-worth that has been all too absent in their young lives.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot think of a man more deserving of this award than His Eminence, Joseph Cardinal Bernardin; and I urge my colleagues in this body to join me in extending our sincerest and heartfelt congratulations on this wonderful event.

70TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ST. JOSEPH POLISH NATIONAL CATHOLIC CHURCH

HON. TIM HOLDEN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mr. HOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 70th anniversary of the St. Joseph Polish National Catholic Church in Middleport, PA. Located in the picturesque Schuylkill Valley, Middleport's coal industry attracted many Poles, Slovaks, Russians, and Lithuanians from 1900 to 1920. During these years the Poles grew uncomfortable with the Roman Catholic Church, so in 1923 ties with Rome were cut. The newly independent Poles united to form the Polish National Catholic Church. On October 29, 1923, the first Holy Mass in the Polish language was held in the Russian church. Shortly afterwards the PNCC parish of Middleport was organized.

Under the leadership of their first pastor, Rev. Jezef Brzozowski, and Karol Pituch, chairman of the first parish committee, the parishioners bought a house and land for the church. In 1927 parishioner and builder Felix Bartush supervised the construction of the church and was aided by many parishioners who labored out of the goodness of their hearts to complete the project.

The years of the Great Depression were difficult for the parish, since there were no pastors available and no money to pay parish debts. At long last, Rev. Franciszek Kaczmarczyk arrived at St. Joseph's and revived the parish, urging them to abandon the idea of selling the church to pay back debts. Since Rev. Kaczmarczyk's 10 years of service, the church has continued to thrive and grow under the leadership of fine pastors such as Rev. Stanley Skrzpek, Rev. Walter Thomas, Rev. Marian Gora, Rev. Kazimierz Grotnik, and others.

Over the past 70 years the wonderful Polish people of the parish have made the growth, remodeling, rebuilding, and new additions possible for St. Joseph's. Through their hard work and dedication, the parishioners who have kept the church going through both the good and bad years. The current parishioners still emulate the heart and good work of the original builders.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to take this opportunity today to congratulate St. Joseph's on their 70th anniversary. I hope there will be 70 more years of dedicated people bringing continued success and happiness to the parish of St. Joseph.

ALTERNATIVES TO LIVING IN VIOLENT ENVIRONMENTS [ALIVE]

HON. JAMES M. TALENT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize and congratulate the organization known as ALIVE, Alternatives To Living In Violent Environments, in acknowledgement of their 10 years of dedicated service to victims of domestic violence in the St. Louis area.

Alternatives To Living In Violent Environments [ALIVE] was founded in 1983 to provide accessible and affordable alternatives to violence for battered women and their children in the St. Louis area. Battering is the single largest cause of injury to women in the United States as it is estimated that a woman is battered at least once every 15 seconds. A not-for-profit agency, ALIVE seeks to address this terrible problem by empowering battered women to take control of their own lives and to realize their strengths and abilities. In order to raise awareness of this problem, ALIVE also provides a variety of community education programs to increase awareness of the problems of family violence.

Domestic violence against women is detrimental not only to the women involved but also to their children, their community, and the Nation as a whole. Violence to women in their homes is a terrible problem facing our country, but thanks to organizations like ALIVE, we are beginning to address this problem. I would ask my fellow Congressmen to join with me in congratulating Alternatives To Living In Violent Environments on their 10th anniversary.

TRIBUTE TO THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF CHINA LAKE

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding national service provided by one of our country's finest naval facilities—the China Lake site of the Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division located in California's high Mojave Desert. In early November, this 1-million acre facility will be recognized for 50 years of service in providing technical assistance and innovative research in meeting our country's national defense needs.

China Lake, with its impressive cadre of scientists, engineers, technicians, and support personnel, is the cornerstone of the Navy's research, development, test, evaluation, and in-service engineering center for weapons systems associated with air warfare, missile systems, aircraft weapons integration, and airborne electronic warfare systems. The site is also an integral player in the operation and maintenance of air, land, and sea naval testing.

From its beginnings in 1943, China Lake's 17,000 square miles of restricted airspace, lack of encroachment, and isolated location have made it an ideal and secure site for the development of air weaponry. Its early contributions in rocketry and bombs during World War II laid the groundwork for the development of the first air-to-air guided missile, the first antiradiation missiles, and subsequent missile systems.

As the Navy's largest land holder, China Lake accommodates extensive, highly instrumented air and ground ranges as well as specialized laboratory facilities. With those capabilities, China Lake has for years responded rapidly with technical innovation to the many short-term military conflicts our country has experienced since World War II.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and the many past and present civilian and military employees of China Lake in recognizing the vast and diversified contributions of this facility to our national defense over the past 50 years. In our everchanging defense environment, China Lake remains poised to continue playing a critical role in maintaining our defense readiness for years to come. It is only fitting that the House pay tribute to China Lake today.

CONGRATULATIONS TO DR. JAMES A. BIRD

HON. CHET EDWARDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mr. EDWARDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give special tribute to Dr. James A. Bird upon his retirement from the Texas State Technical College system. In a career which spanned 30 years of service to the technical education of Texas, Dr. Bird exemplifies one who strives to help make the future brighter for others in their efforts to further their education. I want to take this opportunity to extend my heartfelt congratulations to him for his selfless and tireless efforts for the betterment of the statewide education community in Texas. He is to be commended for his work and dedication and has distinguished himself as a systems vice president, systems vice chancellor, and acting chancellor.

I know that he is fulfilled and sustained by the many fond memories he has from his years with the TSTC System. It is my hope, however, that as he enters retirement years, he will enjoy this new chapter in his life with as much fondness.

I urge my colleagues to join me today in recognizing and honoring this man and his contribution to education and to the State of Texas.

A TRIBUTE TO ELDER LOVICK P. BELLINGER, JR.

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives to pay tribute to one of Philadelphia's most beloved clergymen. On Sunday, October 29, Elder Lovick P. Bellinger, Jr. will be honored at a banquet celebrating his 10 years of service to the Lord Jesus Christ at the Heavenly Temple Church of God in Christ. To commemorate this most special occasion, I would like to take a moment to reflect on the remarkable career of this outstanding individual.

As the senior pastor and founder of the Heavenly Temple Church of God in Christ in the great city of Philadelphia, Elder Bellinger has led his congregation with the greatest sense of dedication and commitment to the good works of the Lord Jesus Christ. Elder Bellinger has always fought for the betterment of the Philadelphia community, and has proven himself an excellent advocate and fighter for the urgent needs that constantly face our area.

Mr. Speaker, throughout his career, Elder Bellinger has also been a major asset to many organizations in our community. Through his constant dedication and boundless energy, Elder Bellinger has certainly provided a great many Philadelphians with new opportunities, and restored hope and faith.

I would like to ask my colleagues to rise and join me in paying our greatest tributes to my dear friend Elder Lovick P. Bellinger, Jr. I would also like to extend our warmest appreciation to Elder Bellinger's beloved family and congregation. On behalf of the entire U.S. Congress, I would like to offer my greatest thanks and appreciation to Elder Lovick P. Bellinger, Jr. May God continue to bless and smile on this truly great man, so that he may continue to preside over our spiritual community well into the next century.

TRIBUTE TO MAX BRUDER, SR.

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize an outstanding individual, Mr. Max Bruder. Max was recently recognized by the Ogemaw County Veterans Alliance in Michigan as the Veteran of the Year.

Mr. Max Bruder bravely served our country during World War II and continues to be an advocate for our Nation's veterans. He has been an active member of many veterans organizations in Ogemaw County. Max is a lifetime member of the D.A.V., V.F.W. Post 3775, and American Legion Post 103. He serves as the community service officer for both the V.F.W. and the American Legion.

He lives in the Channel Lake area of Ogemaw County and is involved in numerous civic organizations. Max has distinguished himself in many ways, especially in administering the Community Food Basket Program that has raised over $15,000 for the elderly and needy which has distributed over 20 tons of food to the people of Ogemaw County during 1992–93.

In addition, Max has contributed over 400 hours of civic duty to the Department of Social Services and Senior Citizens of Ogemaw

County. His activities have been as varied as assisting individuals in need, raising much needed funds, and working on construction projects in the area.

Max Bruder was further honored recently when he was selected as first runner-up for the Michigan Veteran of the Year in 1993.

The Veterans Alliance of Ogemaw County is an umbrella group that represents all veterans in Ogemaw County. The Veteran of the Year award is considered their highest honor.

Mr. Bruder is truly a fine citizen and an asset to the people of Ogemaw County. Mr. Speaker, I know that you will join with me in commending this outstanding individual.

TIME TO CURB BIG GOVERNMENT

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues an excellent article by Mr. Cesar Conda of the Alexis de Tocqueville Institution. In this article Mr. Conda outlines the dangers of an out of control Federal budget.

The U.S. Government now consumes 37 percent of GDP. This figure has grown steadily over the last several decades. Unless the growth of Government is checked we will soon approach the levels of spending in the Socialist economics of Western Europe.

Mr. Conda points out what many have ignored. Due to their high levels of government spending and taxation, the average unemployment in the major European economies has increased from about 2 percent in the 1960's to between 9 and 10 percent in the late 1980's.

[From the National Conservative Weekly, Sept. 26, 1993]

ENTITLEMENT TRAP WILL KILL U.S. JOBS

(By Cesar V. Conda and Roman Lyniuk)

If President Bill Clinton's proposals creating several additional new entitlement spending programs—chief among them a costly federal health care plan—are enacted by the U.S. Congress, America could develop a bad case of "Eurosclerosis"—the economic disease of anemic growth and feeble job creation that has plagued European economics for the better part of two decades.

The evidence of the past three decades now confirms the "Rahn Curve" theory of former Chamber of Commerce chief economist Richard Rahn suggesting an inverse correlation between government spending and economic growth.

Nowhere is this correlation more evident than in Europe, where the public sector in several countries has now ballooned to almost half of the national income and the rate of economic growth has plummeted to less than 2% per year on average.

The driving force behind this colossal expansion of government in Europe has been the tremendous growth in social welfare expenditures, unemployment, retirement, income maintenance and health benefits.

At the beginning of the 1960s, social spending in the major European countries (France, U.K., Germany and Italy) averaged about 16% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). By the end of the 1980s, this spending had increased to about 27% of GDP on average.

This surge in social spending however well-intentioned, has had a profoundly negative impact on the ability of the European economies to create jobs and raise incomes.

For example, average unemployment rates in the major European states have increased from about 2% in the early 1960s to between 9% and 10% in the late 1980s. By contrast, unemployment rates have risen much less in the relatively lower social spending share countries like the U.S. and Japan.

Many of these social welfare programs actually reduce the incentive to work. As economist John Mueller recently noted: "Social benefits put an above market floor under wages, because at some point it is more attractive to collect benefits than to work."

If we look at how some of these programs actually work, it isn't difficult to see why many Europeans choose not to work.

For example, in Italy, unemployment insurance compensates up to 80 percent of lost wages under certain conditions and in France a worker could conceivably collect unemployment checks for three years and six months.

Furthermore, as the European experience demonstrates, entitlement programs inevitably grow and therefore require higher taxes on employers.

According to the German Industry Institute, because of the social welfare state, the total business tax burden is 61 percent in Germany and 52 percent in France, compared to "only" 45 percent in the U.S. This tax burden has added as much as 50 percent to the cost of labor in Europe, according to the New York Times. As a result, European labor is as much as 50 percent more expensive than its major non-European competitors.

For example, the average German manufacturing worker—the highest paid in Europe—received $26.89 an hour in wages and benefits last year, of which $12.47 came in the form of social benefits.

The growth in social benefit costs has caused unit labor costs in the European Community to outpace those of its economic rivals since the 1970s.

In 1992 alone, average European unit labor costs grew 4.1 percent compared to only 1.4 percent in the U.S. and 2.4 percent in Japan. To stay competitive, European businesses have been forced to either reduce employment or relocate their operations to countries with lower labor costs.

The combination of more people in the social welfare state—and fewer people working in full-time, taxpaying jobs—has pushed some European governments to the brink of financial collapse. Europe's political leaders have either taken or are considering steps to reduce social spending: France has frozen state pensions at current levels, Germany has reduced unemployment expenditures, and the U.K. has ordered a complete review of welfare spending.

Unfortunately, the social welfare state has become so large and the "culture of entitlement" so ingrained in European society it may be politically impossible to significantly reduce. Even Margaret Thatcher in 12 years could not dismantle the basic pillars of the welfare state in the United Kingdom.

To be sure, the U.S. is by no means a Sweden or a France where government gobbles up almost half of national income. But with the U.S. government share at 37% of GDP, we are clearly entering the "danger zone" where the size of government has begun to limit the potential growth of the economy.

As in Europe, social spending has fueled the growth of government in the U.S.: According to Mueller, from 1965 to 1992, U.S. entitlement programs have nearly tripled to more than 14% of GDP and unemployment has risen on average by more than half a percentage point for each one-percentage-point rise in social spending as a share of GDP.

Under the recently passed Clinton budget, entitlement spending will still rise by more than $50 billion annually—or $260 billion over the next five years. In fact, this so-called "deficit reduction" package calls for some $40 billion in entitlement expansions over the next five years, including broadened eligibility for food stamps and low-income home energy assistance programs.

On top of these hefty social spending increases, President Clinton wants to create a panoply of new entitlements, ranging from a "national service" program to job training expenditures for welfare recipients to a government-run health care system estimated to cost taxpayers between $60 billon and $150 billion annually.

The Administration argues that these programs will be limited in terms of costs and program coverage, but the history of the welfare state tells us that social spending programs develop politically powerful constituencies and eventually expand far beyond original expectations.

It may not be too late for the U.S. to avoid the entitlement trap that vexes the European economies. U.S. policymakers must take the following steps to prevent Eurosclerosis in America:

First, reject Clinton's new entitlement proposals and instead enact IRA-like tax incentives for individuals and businesses that promote private sector saving, health care and retirement vehicles.

Second, cap the growth of entitlement spending to the rate of inflation and population growth. Such a plan would significantly limit the growth in the social spending budget to a rate that we can afford, thereby increasing the economy's job-creating potential.

Third, fundamentally overhaul the welfare system by mandating welfare recipients to do something productive in return for government assistance—working in community service jobs, ensuring that their kids stay in school, and keeping two-parent families intact.

This is a critical moment in U.S. economic history: If Clinton is successful in creating new entitlement programs—particularly a federal health care plan that forces the American middle class to rely on Big Government—the U.S., like Europe, will be trapped in a vicious cycle of growing government and declining employment.

JAPAN THE GREAT FREE TRADER????

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, the time has come for the United States to take a stand in defense of free trade not just with Japan but also in Japan.

Japanese Government officials love to boast to us about how important free trade is to Japan—rattling off statistics like the fact that at 3.5 percent, Japan's composite most favored nation [MFN] tariff level is even lower than that of the United States. However, tariffs only restrict the flow of foreign made goods at a nation's borders. Once inside an economy, the

marketability and relative competitiveness of products can just as easily be hampered by rules and regulations impeding freedom of movement. You will never hear a Japanese bureaucrat use the word free to describe the way trade takes place inside Japan's economy.

Japan's domestic economy is riddled with complex regulations and procedures. As of last count there were over 10,900 government licensing and authorization processes affecting business activities in Japan. Almost every one of these procedures is subjectively and nontransparently administered by the Japanese bureaucracy, whose power to restrain newcomers that might disrupt the market order is legendary—especially it seems when newcomers are foreign companies with innovative products not made in Japan.

Thus—despite what the Japanese Government may say—rather than being flat, because of massive bureaucratic interference the playing field for business in Japan is more like a steep upward slope. The solution to America's market access problems in Japan is to target the bureaucratic impediments that stand in the way of level access—not to further empower the Japanese bureaucracy to supervise even more managed trade agreements. Our companies need real, not simulated, access.

The new Japanese Trade Minister, Mr. Hiroshi Kumagai, himself recognizes that the bureaucracy acts to keep Japan's market closed. He is against the Clinton administration's managed trade proposals but for any help the United States can give in supporting his favorite cause: deregulation.

I would like to submit to the RECORD the following recent article from the International Herald Tribune on Mr. Kumagai. In our trade talks we should work with him not against him. He says he wants free trade in Japan. I say we make sure he sticks to his commitment. Wouldn't it be nice someday to see that MITI has changed its name to the Ministry of Importing Trade and Industry?

NEW MITI CHIEF SPEAKS HIS MIND; BUT IS HIS OUTSPOKENNESS ONLY A POLITICAL TACTIC?

(By Steven Brull)

"Big Business in Japan is a hotbed of collusion."

"We need radical reform of the Japanese economy."

"If Japan's trade surplus continues, it will be one factor leading to the destruction of the world economy."

These comments may resonate with the frustrations of Western trade officials, but in fact they are views that Japan's powerful minister of International Trade and Industry, Hiroshi Kumagai, has expressed over the past two months.

Perhaps more than anyone else in the coalition government formed two months ago, the feisty 53-year-old trade minister has helped fashion an image of a new, outspoken style of politics in Japan.

Yet political insiders say there may be less than meets the eye to Mr. Kumagai's rhetoric. To many longtime observers, his stridency is less a new face for Japanese politics than an echo of the strong men of the Liberal Democratic Party that dominated Japanese politics for 38 years.

Without doubt, Mr. Kumagai has added substance to the rhetoric of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, whose coalition overturned the Liberal Democrats last summer with a message of reforming Japan's politics.

Mr. Kumagai has openly criticized his fellow cabinet minister and has campaigned for tougher enforcement of antitrust laws, more transparent public works bidding procedures, and drastic corporate restructuring. Even then, he has warned, unemployment will rise.

His comments are remarkable for a ministry that was a major architect of Japan's postwar economic miracle. Just a year ago MITI, as the ministry is known, was defending Japan's markets as the most open in the world, and criticizing foreign countries on how unfair their trade policies were.

"These are things that ministers have never said before," said one recently retired MITI official. "That in itself is striking."

"I've been quite struck," said Norman Neuriter, vice president of Texas Instruments Asia Ltd., echoing views common in the foreign community here about the new administration. "Everyone's talking about addressing problems, which is quite salutary."

Yet while Mr. Kumagai's comments are unusually sharp for a MITI official, they are hardly without precedent in Japanese politics. Many observers place his comments within the long tradition of the old ruling party leadership.

To them, Mr. Kumagai's caustic criticisms of the Bank of Japan are reminiscent of Shin Kanemaru, the disgraced Liberal Democratic kingpin who once threatened to fire the bank's governor, Yasushi Mieno. In fact, Mr. Kumagai is a close associate of Mr. Kanemaru's protege, Ichiro Ozawa, a politician whom many consider to be the brains and the brawn behind the governing coalition. "He's speaking with more authority than is evident," the former official said.

Even at MITI, Mr. Kumagai's rhetoric is part of a long tradition of inter-ministerial turf battles, in which the agency's ministers try to aid their charges in the business community. Like his predecessors, he has defended MITI, saying recently that "the Japanese economy is one of the most open markets in the area of industrial goods."

"It's not at all surprising," said Haruo Shimada, a Keio University economist and longtime adviser to Mr. Hosokawa. His warnings about economic destruction and rising unemployment in Japan are aimed at reinforcing perceptions that the Japanese economy needs serious medicine, he said.

As such, his views parallel those of Noboru Hatakeyama, MITI's unflinching top negotiator, who resigned earlier this year. "I'm for restructuring our economy," he said. "However, this is quite different from recognizing that our markets are generally closed."

Mr. Kumagai began his career as a MITI bureaucrat in 1964, but dropped out 11 years later. As a member of the liberal Democratic party he showed independence, becoming associated more with the party than the bureaucracy he came from, unlike most former bureaucrats. He bolted the Liberal Democrats to join the Japan New Party earlier this year.

Mr. Kumagai's immediate goal appears to be to pressure the Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Japan to pump more money into the economy. He also wants other ministries, especially those overseeing construction and telecommunications, to prune the thicket of regulations that act as the primary barrier to imports and business expansion.

In some ways, Mr. Kumagai's stridency is the mirror image of the ministry's growing irrelevancy. "MITI feels really powerless," Mr. Shimada said, noting that high tariffs, foreign exchange controls and the other tools MITI once exercised were phased out years ago. "MITI has no instruments, but foreign pressure is increasing.

If MITI feels powerless, however, its minister may be even more so. Few stay in office long enough to grasp the details of what their bureaucracies are really up to. Few, in fact, have ever managed to impose their will on institutions in which information and power generally flow from the bottom up. This is especially so with the current cabinet, which is comprised mainly of politicians new to power.

"I haven't been paying too much attention to what he's been saying," said one mid-level MITI official who refused to be identified. "I've never even met him."

Still, the fact that his gibes have gone largely without retort is a reflection of how much the political atmosphere has changed since Mr. Hosokawa took power in early August. With major contractors being arrested for bribery seemingly every week, few are willing to defend the Construction Ministry. Likewise, as fears grow that the floor may fall out under the economy, pressure is growing on the Finance Ministry to abandon its opposition to deep cuts in income taxes.

TRIBUTE TO DUCKETT CREEK SEWER DISTRICT

HON. JAMES M. TALENT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize and congratulate the Duckett Creek Sewer District in St. Charles County, MO which has been awarded the Environmental Protection Agency Certificate of Merit for Region VII in the United States.

The award is one of three in the four State region which covers Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, and Kansas. By presenting the award, the EPA recognizes Duckett Creek and its staff for demonstrating its commitment to clean water through excellent performance as a waste water treatment plant. In addition to the EPA, Duckett Creek was also named the 1993 Treatment Plant of the Year Award by the State of Missouri.

A few of the plants accomplishments include: 100 percent compliance since its start-up in 1988, plant improvements for energy savings that have reduced electrical consumption and expense by as much as $265,000 over a 5-year period, and effective land application programs which have provided effective beneficial reuse of the waste product. All these were accomplished despite experiencing a phenomenal growth over the last 3 years in which the water treated has increased from 2.5 to 4.4 million gallons a day.

The Duckett Creek Sewer District serves a high growth area in St. Charles County and has consistently shown, through operational excellence, a solid commitment to meet the demands for clean water in the future. The dedication of the managers and workers at Duckett Creek to efficiency and the environment has proven that they are well deserving of the award presented by the EPA. I would

ask my fellow Members of the House of Representatives to join with me in congratulating Richard Higgins, superintendent; Thomas Szilasi, director; Barry E. Smith, administrator; David Fletcher, plant operator; and the members of the board of trustees: Chairman David Crosby, Vice-Chairman David Heideman, Harold Burkemper, Thomas Heinsz, and Eugene Schwendemann, on this recognition of the Duckett Creek Sewer District.

TRIBUTE TO GERALD HANSON

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of Gerald Hanson. Jerry is retiring after a 29 year career with the San Bernardino County Department of Weights and Measures and will be recognized at a ceremony in his honor on November 13.

Gerald Hanson was born on Christmas day in 1938 in Alexandria, MN and has lived in Redlands since 1949. He received his B.A. and M.A. from the University of Redlands, and was a candidate for an Ed.D. at Pepperdine University. In addition, Jerry served in the U.S. Navy from 1960–66.

Jerry began his career with Grand Central Rocket in 1958 as a scale mechanic. In 1964, he began a long and distinguished career with the San Bernardino County Department of Weights and Measures. He was promoted from his initial position of inspector to division chief in 1980 and became director of the department in 1985.

Over the years, Jerry has been an active member of a number of civic and community based organizations including the Redlands Masonic Lodge, the Redlands Shrine Club, the San Bernardino Public Employees Association, the Redlands Noon Kiwanis Club and others. In addition, he is a life member of the U.S. Metric Association, and enjoys membership in the National Conference on Weights and Measures, the Western Weights and Measurers Association, and the California Agriculture Commissioners and Sealers Association.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you jonin me, our colleagues, Jerry's wife Sandra, his daughter, Cynthia, and many friends in wishing Jerry the very best in his retirement. In his many years of devoted service, Jerry Hanson has touched the lives of many people in our community and it is only fitting that the House recognize him today.

TRIBUTE TO COL. EUGENE V. LOMBARDO ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE U.S. ARMY RESERVES

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, on October 22, 1993, a special celebration will take place in Flushing Meadow, Queens, NY. On this evening, an outstanding citizen and soldier, Col. Eugene V. Lombardo, will be recognized on his retirement from a remarkable career. A native of Brooklyn, NY, Colonel Lombardo will retire from the U.S. Army Reserve after 32 years of service.

Colonel Lombardo earned a bachelor of professional studies degree in business communication from the State University of New York, Empire State College. He also holds a diploma from the Business Professional Advertising Association as a certified business communicator and is a graduate of the Dale Carnegie Institute.

His military career was a prolific one, and included distinguished service during the Persian Gulf war in Operation Desert Shield and Desert Storm. He served as division chief for public education with the 353d Civil Affairs Command assigned to Southern European Task Force theater of operations in Vicenza, Italy. During his last tour of duty, he was the deputy chief of staff for information management for the 77th U.S. Army Reserve Command. Additionally, he directed U.S. Army participation in the Statute of Liberty and Ellis Island commemorative celebrations, achieving recognition for his leadership and excellence in coordinating all public affairs and promotional activities.

Active in German-American community and public relations, broadcasting, and newspaper journalism for the U.S. Army's NATO Command, Third Infantry Division, Colonel Lombardo served during the Berlin and Cuban crises in the early sixties. Among his numerous military awards, he holds the Meritorious Service Medal with four oak leaf clusters and the Army Commendation Medal. A graduate of the Empire State Military Academy, the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, the National Defense University, the Senior Defense Information School, and the U.S. Army War College, Colonel Lombardo has held command and staff assignments with the 42d Infantry—Rainbow—Division, N.Y. Army National Guard and the U.S. Army Reserve. He also served as chief of public affairs for the 77th U.S. Army Reserve Command.

He lives with his wife, Carol, on Staten Island, where he is active in professional, community, and civic organizations and has received a number of awards for community service. Mr. Lombardo is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Business Advertising Association, the American Management Association, and the Magazine Publishers Association. He is also a member of the Reserve Officers Association of the United States Armed Forces, and the American Legion, among others.

Mr. Speaker, too often the peacetime work of our Nation military goes unnoticed. Military service is frequently a difficult and thankless profession. Colonel Lombardo reminds us of the Army Reserves' critical duty and the professionalism with which its members fulfill their mission. It is a privilege for me to have this opportunity to salute Col. Eugene V. Lombardo. On behalf of the Staten Island and Brooklyn communities, I thank him for his 32 years of selfless service to our community and our Nation.

STATEMENT OF HON. ELIOT ENGEL OF NEW YORK HONORING CHARLES SALK

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I recognize today an individual who has dedicated more than 50 years of his life to improving the quality of life for working men and women.

Charles Salk is being honored this weekend by the National Association of Retired Federal Employee [NARFE], Manhattan-Bronx chapter, for his many good works. I can think of no other person who better exemplifies the character and commitment demonstrated by our Federal employees.

For 35 years, Charlie Salk worked in the U.S. Postal Service, where he was always involved in labor issues. He eventually rose to the position of vice president in the largest chapter of the postal workers' union.

When his career ended, Charlie's dedication to his colleagues did not cease. He has continued his tireless efforts in NARFE, where he has been active for the past 15 years, including the past decade as president of the 4,000-member Manhattan-Bronx chapter.

Over the years, Charlie Salk has been a friend and adviser to me, and a constant advocate for many other individuals. He embodies the true spirit of the American worker, who will give the best effort possible at all times while asking only for fair treatment in return.

Charlie Salk will be modest and say he does not deserve to be honored by NARFE. But on behalf of the countless people whose lives he has touched, I can testify that such an honor is long overdue.

TRIBUTE TO DR. FREDERICK C. STEWARD

HON. EARL F. HILLIARD

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mr. HILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, today, I come to speak of a great man, Dr. Frederick C. Steward, who recently passed away in Tuscaloosa, AL. Dr. Steward was a giant among his many peers in the area of science. He was one of the Nation's leading botanists and plant physiologists, having been the originator of the now proven fact that plants may be regenerated from one single cell. His discovery of the means to obtain such regeneration of entire plants from one single cell has formed the underpinning of modern plant molecular biology. All of us who are lovers of knowledge and science mourn the loss of this great man. I wish to extend the sympathy of the entire Nation to his widow, Anne, and his son, Gordon, all who reside in Tuscaloosa.

CONGRESSMAN DOUG BEREUTER GIVES THOUGHTFUL EVALUATION OF NATO'S ROLE

HON. RALPH REGULA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, during a debate at the recent North Atlantic Assembly meeting in Copenhagen, Denmark, our colleague DOUG BEREUTER, who also serves as Vice President of the Assembly, gave a very thoughtful evaluation of the role of NATO vis a vis the United Nations. The text of the remarks are attached herewith:

REMARKS OF REPRESENTATIVE DOUG BEREUTER AT THE 39TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY

Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Assembly. The discussion and debate over the last four days has been useful and insightful. Many important issues have been discussed, from new membership to the long-term prospects for democracy in Russia.

But in the short time allotted to me today, I would like to offer some thoughts on two matters that the members of the President's Task Force discussed at length as we drafted the report America and Europe.

As the Task Force recognized, there is no longer a debate about whether NATO can act "out-of-area." That decision already has been made and such action already undertaken. NATO has concluded that, if it is to remain relevant as a security institution, it must be able to respond beyond its traditional borders when the member-states determine that it is in their vital interest.

The question which has begun to be asked by a few of our delegates and which we must face—a question which has been indirectly discussed on several occasions this weekend—is whether NATO can act on its own, out-of-area, without a mandate from another institution such as the U.N. or CSCE.

It is certainly possible, and indeed likely, that any future NATO action could be launched under U.N. or CSCE auspices. My NATO country parliamentarians, I believe, quite strongly, that we cannot make the existence of a U.N. mandate the prerequisite for out-of-area action.

My Assembly colleagues, to do so would inappropriately turn NATO solely into a "security subcontractor" for the U.N.—a very unsatisfactory and unacceptable development.

First, while it is likely that NATO interests will coincide with the interests of the U.N. or the CSCE, we cannot depend on this happening on all occasions.

Second, we cannot always depend on action when we need it. Action can be delayed or stopped, for example, by a veto from the PRC. And the events of the last two weeks in Moscow suggest, of course, that we should not take it for granted that Russia will always, routinely, support our objectives in the Security Council.

Third, it is quite possible that the United Nations will adopt rules of engagement that NATO simply cannot accept. In Somalia, the United States is burdened with rules of engagement that have effectively undermined the ability to fulfill the mission. British, French, Canadian and other peacekeepers in Bosnia have faced similar difficulties. I would suggest that it is increasingly unacceptable for the U.N. to deny NATO peacekeepers that ability to exploit our great military capability.

Consequently, although it is not expressly stated NATO policy, I believe we must realistically acknowledge that autonomous out-of-area action is not only a possibility—it may be essential to preserve the peace. Moreover, retaining the option of autonomous out-of-area action should have a healthy deterrent value. If a potential adversary believes NATO will act out-of area to protect its interests, such an aggressor will be less likely to provoke a crisis.

Now, colleagues, a second concern that the Presidential Task Force addressed while drafting the *America and Europe* report is the general issue of changes in force structure and ongoing reductions in defense spending. We all recognize that the risk of massive armored assault through the Fulda Gap or across the Central European Plain is now unlikely. The Cold War is over and that certainly means that it is appropriate to reduce defense expenditures within the Alliance. But, a pell-mell, preemptive, uncoordinated race to slash defense spending by the unilateral actions of our 16 member states is both reckless and counterproductive.

The members of the Alliance must coordinate our decisions on changes in force size and structure, combat support, and infrastructure. If we do not, the Alliance could well become a paper tiger. Already we see the strains brought on by existing peacekeeping commitments and the prospects for very large commitments in Bosnia.

My friends, this is too important a matter to fall back on diplomatic niceties. I must be blunt. I am concerned that my own nation may be reducing defense spending at too rapid a rate. And, I fear that the currently announced U.S. force reductions may cause difficulties in the years ahead. But, the American reductions are modest indeed when compared with the reductions that some of our NATO allies have announced. I need not go into specifics here. In his report to the Defense and Security Committee, our Spanish colleague, Rafael Estrella, describes in detail the cascading military cuts that have begun within the Alliance.

Again, it is clear that reductions in spending and reduction in forces are now appropriate. But, I plead that these reductions take place within a comprehensive, coordinated effort. My Assembly colleagues, if our respective national parliaments refuse to support a basic minimal level for defense, the much-discussed Strategic Concept cannot protect nations when they lose either the will or means to defend themselves. We must urge our governments to use the January 1994 NATO Summit as an opportunity to realistically coordinate levels of defense spending.

In summary and conclusion, then, my Assembly colleagues, I ask you to first resist any erosion of NATO's autonomy to the U.N., WEU, or CSCE—within the territory of our NATO countries or out-of-area, and secondly to demand that our defense ministers develop by unanimous action a precise framework to strongly influence and coordinate the defense reductions and changes in our sixteen nation states.

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL BERRY

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, over the years I have served in Congress, I have known few people who have served their community as well as Michael Berry. On Thursday, October 21, Michael will be honored before 600 people in Michigan with the presentation of the National Order of the Cedar of Lebanon Knight Award.

This special testimonial gathering of Michael's admirers, of whom I am one, will pay tribute to his professionalism and commitment to public service. He served with distinction as the chairperson of the Wayne County Road Commission. His work on that commission included his stalwart efforts on behalf of Detroit Metropolitan Airport, where his devotion and dedication resulted in the Berry International Terminal being named in his honor.

As a humanitarian, Michael Berry has made his presence and concern the object of admiration and respect. Particularly close to his heart have been his undertakings on behalf of Lebanon in the interest of peace, harmony, and justice in the Middle East. He succeeded in sending $1.6 million worth of medical supplies to three supply-drained public hospitals in Lebanon in 1992. As an executive committee member of the American Task Force for Lebanon [ATFL], he has been instrumental in providing guidance and counsel in formulating the basic principles and policies of that organization.

Mr. Speaker, it is with the same vigor and foresight that Michael has committed himself to the ongoing battle against illness and disease on the executive committee on the March of Dimes and the Board of Directors of St. Jude's Hospital. Michael has also been a contributing member of the Wayne County Citizens Committee on Juvenile Delinquency, the Keep Detroit Beautiful Committee, president of Dearborn United Community Services, board member of Children's Hospital and of the Michigan chapter of the Arthritic Foundation, and the first Muslim co-chairperson of the Greater Detroit Round Table of the National Conference of Christians, Jews, and Muslims.

Michael Berry's reputation extends beyond our community. He has served as a presidential appointee to the Small Business Conference, and was selected by the U.S. Department of State in 1966 to travel to the Near East. There, he was the featured speaker at the Dodge Hall of the American University of Beirut. He was also a featured speaker at the Palace of Justice in Lebanon, where he addressed the Lebanese Bar Association and the judiciary.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you and my House colleagues to join Michael's family and friends in extending the heartiest congratulations to him on the occasion of his being awarded the National Order of the Cedar of Lebanon Knight Award.

TRIBUTE TO RON NEUBAUER

HON. JAMES M. TALENT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to congratulate and recognize Ron Neubauer, chief of police of St. Peters, MO, who will be elected sixth vice president of

the International Association of Chiefs of Police on October 20, 1993.

This office is a volunteer position which requires an 8-year commitment. Each year, Chief Neubauer will move up a chair in the organization until he becomes the president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police [IACP]. The IACP has over 13,000 members from 83 countries. The mission of the association is to address major issues facing law enforcement throughout the world. The organization deals with national, State, and local legislation; the training of officers; testing officers and departments; and any other area that enhances law enforcement.

Ron Neubauer is a tremendous example of how members of the law enforcement community continue to make extra efforts to enhance the safety of the citizens in their community. By accepting this position, Chief Neubauer will be assisting law enforcement in St. Peters, St. Charles County, and the State of Missouri. I would ask the Members of the House of Representatives to join with me in congratulating Chief Neubauer as he accepts his new position.

SALUTE TO DR. E.L. CLARK

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise on this occasion to salute a great member of the Philadelphia community, Dr. E.L. Clark, who will be honored by the Susquehanna Neighborhood Advisory Council in Philadelphia this Friday. Dr. Clark was born and raised in Hattiesburg, MI, and completed his undergraduate studies at Tugaloo College in Mississippi in 1940. He received his M.D. from Nashville, Tennessee's Meharry Medical College in 1944. From there, he went to intern programs at Provident Medical Hospital, in Baltimore, as well as Harlem Hospital in New York City.

In 1946, Dr. Clark established a medical clinic in Meridian, MI where he practiced until 1952, when he was inducted into the U.S. Army. In 1954, his tour of duty having ended, he decided to settle in Philadelphia, making house calls, and serving on the staff at Mercy Douglas Hospital. Dr. Clark then opened an office on Diamond Street in Philadelphia in 1957, which quickly blossomed into a thriving medical practice serving the community until 1988 when he moved permanently to another office which he had opened in 1984 on 66th Avenue in Philadelphia. Several generations of his patients' families continue to seek his medical services, following him to his current facility.

Dr. Clark has been active in numerous civic and medical organizations over the years, including the Pennsylvania County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania Academy of Family Physicians, Chi Delta Mu—a fraternal order of Philadelphia based health care professionals, and the Meharry College Alumni Association. Additionally, Dr. Clark has received the physician of the year award from the Pennsylvania County Medical Society, and he is a trustee of the Bright Hope Baptist Church. The list goes on and on.

Dr. Clark has been a mentor to a number of African American physicians. He has been involved in Temple University Medical School's Preceptor's Program, making his offices available to medical students during their family practice rotations in local medical offices. Dr. Clark's offices also have been the first home to many local physicians who then went to establish thriving practices of their own.

Dr. Clark is a husband, a father, and a grandfather. He is married to Ann B. Clark, and they have two sons, a daughter-in-law, and two grandchildren, all residing in the Philadelphia area.

Dr. Clark is a shining example of a great Philadelphian, and I salute him for his great contributions to his community.

PUTTING THE SQUEEZE ON EATING DISORDERS

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, the Federal Trade Commission recently charged five of the Nation's largest commercial diet programs with deceptive advertising. The FTC contends that diet programs like Weight Watchers, Jenny Craig, and Nutri/System have falsely advertised high success rates and encouraged millions of Americans to unnecessarily lose millions of pounds.

Weight loss is big business—generating over $2 billion a year.

An estimated 50 million Americans will go on diets this year. Some diets might be launched for health reasons—like reducing risk for heart disease. But most diets will be for no other reason than thin is in. These diets can easily become eating disorders.

Eating disorders include anorexia, bulimia, and other abnormal eating behaviors. Eating disorders are common in our diet-conscious society, and can result in cardiac problems, osteoporosis, anemia, and, in the more extreme cases, death. They are also linked to severe depression and substance abuse.

Eating disorders primarily affect women, and symptoms like binge eating, self-induced vomiting, and self-starvation are often seen in little girls trying to be the best ballerina, the best field hockey player, the best student, or simply the best daughter. Some experts contend that images generated by the beauty industry and fashion magazines promote eating disorders. Others believe that eating disorders may be physiologically based. Regardless, these folks need help before it is too late.

Today, I am introducing the Eating Disorders Information and Education Act of 1993. This bill establishes, at the Center for Mental Health Services, an outreach program and a toll-free hotline for eating disorders. The Center is the logical location for such a program since it already has the infrastructure and expertise in developing effective mental health and substance abuse programs.

Although eating disorders affect men, they are one in a series of serious health issues that hit women harder. Eating disorders can result in serious medical complications if they are not treated early and effectively. That is why I am pleased that the Eating Disorders and Education Awareness Act is already part of the Women's Health Equity Act. For the sake of all the women in our country, I urge Congress to pass the Women's Health Equity Act and the Eating Disorders Information and Education Act.

TRIBUTE TO THE VICTIMS OF THE FAMINE IN UKRAINE

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of the victims of the 1933 famine in Ukraine. The famine, which killed more than 7 million people 60 years ago, had a powerful impact on the Ukrainian community in Ohio.

To commemorate the tragic event, St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in Parma, OH erected the Famine Monument on their parish grounds. On October 31, 1993, a formal dedication and blessing will be observed at the cathedral. I commend His Grace Archbishop Anthony and the Most Reverend Bishop Robert for their role in bringing attention to this devastating event in Ukraine history.

Mr. Speaker, I join the citizens of Ohio in commemorating the 60th anniversary of the famine in Ukraine, and in saluting the individuals who have worked so hard to keep the memory of the perished from fading.

TRIBUTE TO MONROE COLLEGE ON IT 60TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Monroe College, an invaluable Bronx institution which tomorrow will celebrate its 60th anniversary.

At the height of the Great Depression in 1933, an energetic teacher named Mildred King launched an enterprise that was ultimately to help tens of thousands of ambitious people to find a place and advance in the business world. Originally called the Monroe School of Business, the institution she founded with four tiny classrooms on Boston Road in the Bronx taught basic office skills such as typing, stenography, and bookkeeping to students whose complete course of enrollment typically lasted only 6 months.

In the ensuing six decades, under the leadership of Mildred King, Harry Jerome and Stephen Jerome, who has been president since 1978, Monroe has grown to be a modern junior college with an enrollment of more than 2,000 students on two campuses offering 2-year associate degree programs in accounting, business administration, computer science, hospitality management, secretarial science and word processing.

Throughout its existence Monroe has adhered to the highest standards of quality. In its

early days the reputation it built through the success of its graduates helped Monroe to achieve steady growth in difficult economic times, while all around it similar schools failed. In 1990 Monroe was accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools, the highest level of accreditation a collegiate institution can receive. More than 90 percent of all Monroe graduates find employment in positions related to their fields of study. And 13 percent of the 639 students who received their degrees at the last commencement are pursuing a baccalaureate degree on either a full- or part-time basis at other institutions.

Mr. Speaker, I have had the privilege of knowing Stephen Jerome, the president of Monroe College, for many years, and I am delighted by his success. I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to him, to the rest of his administration and faculty, and to the students of Monroe College, whose ambition and hard work have made this institution a tremendous source of pride and success for the last 60 years.

HENRY COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM HONORED

HON. MICHAEL A. "MAC" COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, in a time where many school systems across our Nation are installing metal detectors to curb violence, I would like to share with this body a much different story. An example of what can be done at the local level when parents, educators, and community leaders work together.

The Henry County School System, located in Georgia's Third Congressional District, is vying to win its fourth consecutive "Governor's Award for Drug Free Living"—given annually to the school system which best promotes a drug free lifestyle. "Red Ribbon Week" gives each school system an opportunity to present their campaign to fight drug abuse. The citizens of Henry County continue to show their dedication to the well being of their children and the safety of their community. This commitment serves as an example of the best America has to offer—people working together and taking responsibility for their community.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the citizens of Henry County for their dedication to this project. While some still claim that big government and more social programs will solve our Nation's problems, the people of Henry County will prove them wrong once again this year.

DEMOCRACY IN HAITI

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my continued support for the restoration of democracy in Haiti. We must stop the violence in Haiti now.

Recently, I had the opportunity to meet with Prime Minister Robert Malwal and Justice Minister Guy Malary. Mr. Malary begged me not to let the U.S.S. *Harlan County* leave Haiti or the prodemocracy supporters would be in jeopardy. A few days later, Mr. Malary was assassinated. His untimely death is a setback to the struggle of restoring democracy in Haiti and a warning to prodemocratic forces to stay away.

The United States has an obvious interest in restoring democracy to Haiti. An unstable economy in Haiti would not only hurt the Haitian people but also the United States. There would be a renewed flow of Haitian refugees into this country, and drugs that have traveled through Haiti would end up in the streets of America.

The administration played a crucial role in laying the groundwork for the restoration of democracy in Haiti. Thus, we cannot allow this process to be undermined by an armed and recalcitrant few. We must force Gen. Raoul Cedras and his supporters out quickly, swiftly, and decisively or thousands of people in Haiti will surely be murdered. And the ones who are not murdered will be swimming for south Florida.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the Clinton administration to make it all possible to keep the restoration of democracy to Haiti on track and restore the democratically elected government to its rightful place in Haiti.

THIRD MILLENNIUM HONORED

HON. GARY A. CONDIT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to a group which has recently been formed to address perhaps the most vital issue facing our Nation today; the future. Third Millennium is a group composed of post-baby boomers who differ in many ways and yet are united in their commitment to solving the problems which they see as debilitating to their own future and that of future generations. They focus on issues that have always held great resonance for me; specifically, the rampant growth of our national debt, and the urban crisis which is dividing our cities and destroying our education system.

The declaration which Third Millennium has put forth to establish their position is full of criticisms of the current establishment. They are quick to point out the failures of the current trend of excess and the consequences which will be paid for such action. However, the declaration is far from simply an indictment of the older generation. Responsibility is the recurring theme of the message. Members of Third Millennium are ready to tackle the problems with cooperation from all members of our community and are willing to make sacrifices to achieve their goals. This impressive group of young people are an inspiration and encouragement to us not just to address, analyze, or inspect the problem, but to attack it and to solve it.

Their declaration is a straight-forward, well-organized analysis of problems that can no longer be ignored. It is also a thoughtful strategy for solving those problems. The mere fact that this group, which has been in existence for little over 3 months is closing in on a membership of a 1,000, indicates the importance of their message, and their insistence that their message be heard. Therefore, I respectfully submit the preamble of Third Millennium's declaration for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. We can no longer ignore the voices of this group and the chorus of voices shouting the same message. We must begin to govern our country with responsibility and foresight. If we do not, we will only continue along the current path of what Third Millennium refers to as "fiscal child abuse." The words are difficult to listen to, but they will be far more difficult to hear if we fail to take action, and the words came back to haunt us long after the time when effective action could have been taken.

PREAMBLE

We stand at the edge of a new millennium. The superpower confrontation, which brought fear of the apocalypse into the lives of three generations, is over. We live in the richest, freest, and most powerful country the world has ever seen. Most excellent.

But we fear for the future.

Political and social time bombs threaten our fragile successes at home and abroad. Like Wile E. Coyote waiting for a 20 ton Acme anvil to fall on his head, our generation labors in the expanding shadow of a monstrous national debt. Racial, sexual and economic divisions have made fellow citizens brutal enemies. Our cities have fallen into a shameful state where ordinary acts of daily life have become painful struggles.

For too long, we as a nation have failed to exercise self-control. We've trashed the ethic of individual responsibility. We've exploited racial and sexual differences for political gains. Those in power have practiced fiscal child abuse, mortgaging our future, and the futures of those to come. Meanwhile, the engine of democracy has stalled, paralyzed by fringe issues.

It is time to take responsibility. The grave problems facing our country—economic stagnation, social fragmentation and the deterioration of the environment—demand solutions that transcend partisanship. We believe it is the challenge of our generation to move the country beyond partisan stagnation and focus on the real challenges at hand.

Those of us offering this declaration don't pretend to represent our entire generation. We recognize our generation's intense individualism as one of its strengths. The post-baby boom generation, born after 1960, is far too diverse to let one group represent it all. But we believe young people must initiate change. Our role in serving our country must be to stop the dumping of toxic policies on future generations.

The writers of this statement come from a wide array of backgrounds, careers and political persuasions, and not every one of us subscribes to every last letter in this statement. We are drawn together, however, by the belief that we can't let our differences—real as they are—excuse further inaction. Conservative, liberal, or none of the above, we unite in the sentiment that the time to act is now.

We look to President Abraham Lincoln, who, at another time when division threatened to destroy the country, pleaded for change: "The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so must we act anew."

Divisive issues such as abortion and the death penalty must recede to the background. It is up to us to direct our energies to the problems that threaten the future of our nation.

Our generation is often derided for its cynicism. We grew up amidst the betrayals of Vietnam, Watergate and the S&L scandal. We are witness to the highest divorce rate ever. We see neighborhoods across America battle lawlessness, drug abuse, dysfunctional families and substandard school systems. At the same time, divisive right-wing tactics fuel our country's worst fears and hatreds, while impotent left-wing dogma transforms us into a society of victims and dependents.

But if our common experience has jaded us, it has also added urgency to our outlook. We seek no sympathy and we ask for no handout. We know solving our problems will be tough, and we reject demagogues who tell us they can be solved without breaking a sweat. We must make the sacrifices necessary to address the dire problems facing our country.

To the new generation in power, we say: If you are ready to make the tough choices, we will support you. If you are ready to fight, we will join you. If you are ready to lead, we might in fact follow you. But if not, move out of the way.

The last thing we want is a generational war. We present this statement in the sincere hope that members of our generation—whatever their politics—can together chart a new direction for the country, and that members of all generations can embrace it.

A TRIBUTE TO THE RECIPIENTS OF THE 1993 NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Nelson Mandela and President F.W. de Klerk of South Africa, recipients of this year's Nobel Peace Prize. Nelson Mandela and President de Klerk of South Africa share the prize for negotiating the end of an apartheid state and for cooperating in the journey toward a nonracial democracy in South Africa.

Nelson Mandela, President of the African National Congress, and F.W. de Klerk, President of South Africa, have dedicated their efforts to work together to create a nonviolent South Africa in which the human rights of all citizens will be respected. They have pledged themselves as partners to a transition to democracy in their country.

As allies and adversaries, they are working to build a society in which every South African—regardless of race—can participate equally. These two South Africans have transformed the politics of South Africa in a way few people expected would occur in this century.

Mr. Speaker, as a Member of Congress dedicated to the ideals and goals of human rights, I salute the Norwegian Nobel Prize Committee for its continued efforts to recognize those individuals who take risks to better the world in which we live. I applaud Mr. Mandela and President de Klerk for their outstanding efforts to bring peace, democracy and reconciliation to South Africa. This year's award reflects and strengthens the tradition of the Nobel Peace Prize and ensures that the legacy of human rights remains a guiding principle in the world today.

HONORING THE SENIOR AND JUNIOR COMPANION PROGRAMS

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Senior and Junior Companion Programs of Suffolk County, Long Island, NY, as they celebrate 12 years of outreach and advocacy for people who need mental health services.

The Federation of Organizations for the New York State mentally disabled is a statewide organization that advocates on behalf of the mentally disabled. The federation was founded by the concerned parents of the mentally ill, and has been working to improve services to the mentally disabled and their families in Suffolk County, Long Island, NY.

The Senior Companion Program places people with psychiatric disabilities in various community settings. The companions act as role models and assist other disabled people in learning new skills in a peer-support network. The program is based on the concept that through a one-to-one caring relationship, people can progress toward greater independence and self-confidence, no matter how severe the disability.

Senior companions are 60 years of age and over, work 4 hours a day, 5 days a week, for a small stipend. They provide outreach, advocacy and recreational activities as they educate people about everyday life. Peer interaction leads to the awareness of community resources and links individuals to needed services. The fact that the companions are themselves recovering from mental illnesses enhances their effectiveness, and facilitates the development of new friendships.

The Junior Companion Program was developed for the younger psychiatrically disabled person between the ages of 18 and 59. The Junior Companion Program provides activities in which the individual can rebuild their skills and confidence in the community while exploring individual potential and possibilities for employment and training.

Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege and honor to recognize the many men and women who spend their days assisting over 400 mentally disabled Long Islanders everyday in 57 community sites.

TRIBUTE TO FATHER ROBERT A. JEFFERS, PASTOR OF SAINT AUGUSTINE R.C. CHURCH

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Father Robert A. Jeffers, who on Friday, October 22 will be honored on the occasion of the completion of his third and final term as pastor of the parish of Saint Augustine R.C. Church in the Bronx.

Father Jeffers first entered the archdiocesan priesthood in 1964 in the Bronx Parish of Blessed Sacrement. Following an assignment in Staten Island and an assignment in Yonkers, Father Jeffers came back to the Bronx to serve as an associate pastor at St. Augustine's in September 1969. He rose to the position of pastor on June 25, 1974.

Mr. Speaker, Father Jeffers is loved not only by his congregation but by the community at large. As a member of the Morrisania Community Corp., a member of Community Board No. 3, and a board member of Share New York and of South Bronx churches, Father Jeffers has been an active leader of community-wide efforts to improve the living conditions and alleviate the despair of people of all faiths in the South Bronx.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in wishing health and joy to Father Jeffers, who will be leaving St. Augustine Church in the Bronx after 24 years of devoted service.

IMMIGRATION STABILIZATION ACT OF 1993

HON. RICHARD H. LEHMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, today, with my colleagues JAMES BILBRAY, DUNCAN HUNTER, JAMES TRAFICANT and BOB GOODLATTE, I am introducing a bill to reform American's immigration system, entitled the Immigration Stabilization Act of 1993.

Even a casual observer cannot help but recognize that immigration has become one of the most important public policy issues facing the nation and that our country's immigration laws are ill-equipped to deal with the realities of the 1990's. The American people no longer believe that our immigration policies are serving the national interest.

When my State of California is placed in a position where it must build a new school a day to keep up with the immigration influx, we cannot possibly uphold our obligation to give our children the training they need to compete in the world economy. When California is forced to spend $1 billion a year to provide health care to illegal immigrants, we cannot possibly provide the kind of quality health care our own citizens have a right to expect.

It is time to make our Nation's immigration policies responsive to the national interests of the United States. Along with my colleagues, we are proposing a top to bottom reform of all aspects of U.S. immigration law.

Under the Immigration Stabilization Act, we are putting forth a plan that will allow us to regain control of our Nation's borders. The American people are demanding that illegal immigration be stopped, and it's time we in Congress begin to recognize the serious economic and national security implications of our uncontrolled borders.

The American people are angry, and rightly so, by the flagrant abuse of the political asylum process by people who simply want to circumvent our immigration laws. The Immigration Stabilization Act would allow the United States to act morally and intelligently at the same time.

The American people—regardless of race, religion, or ethnicity—believe that overall immigration must be reduced to more manageable levels. Immigration is a vital national policy that will have a profound effect on our Nation's future. I urge my fellow Colleagues to join us in this effort to reform immigration laws in a way that will ensure a harmonious and prosperous future for this nation.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. ODESSA CLINKSCALE

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Mrs. Odessa Clinkscale, an outstanding community leader in my 17th Congressional District in Ohio.

Mr. Speaker, on November 7, 1993, Mrs. Clinkscale will be honored by the A. Philip Randolph Institute [APRI] for her tireless service to her community. Mrs. Clinkscale is seemingly everywhere, deeply involved in a wide array of organizations, boards and leagues. Mr. Speaker, here is just a cross-section of these groups: Elizabeth Missionary Baptist Church, Board of Christian Education Program, (chairperson), Baptist Minister Wives Council, (past president), Jury Commissioner, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People [NAACP], Black Leadership Conference, Youngstown Urban League, and the National Council of Negro Women. In addition, she has served as a precinct committeewoman for over 25 years and is currently the fifth ward councilwoman.

The awards banquet on November 7, I am sure, will be an honor for Mrs. Clinkscale, but it will by no means be a unique experience for this mother for four and grandmother of eight. In her accolade-filled past, she has been awarded the Outstanding Community Service Award by the Youngstown Urban League, the Meritorious Service Award by the United Negro College Fund, and the Democrat Woman of the Year by the John F. Kennedy Democrat Women's Club, 1989.

Mr. Speaker, I join her husband, Rev. Henry Clinkscale, Jr., and the citizens of my district in saluting Mrs. Clinkscale's exemplary efforts on behalf of her community. Her honors can only be a token of how much we appreciate her tireless involvement.

NORMAN E. MOORE: A MAN OF MANY ACHIEVEMENTS

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight the outstanding achievements of Norman E. Moore. One of the truly exceptional men in the insurance profession, Mr. Moore has developed a stellar reputation within our community as someone committed to his family, his neighbors and his profession. This unusual dedication is celebrated today among his many friends as Norm is sworn in as the president of Life Insurance Leaders of Michigan.

The post Norm enters is a most significant one, as Life Insurance Leaders of Michigan maintains the confidence of the public, provides an internal avenue of support and, most importantly, represents and promotes the ethical standard to which Michigan life and health insurance agents subscribe.

Entering the insurance business in 1962, Norm has established himself as one of the preeminent members of the Michigan business community, earning commercial and industry recognition while serving as regional vice president of the Mid Michigan Association of Life Underwriters, and State chairman of the Michigan LUPAC.

Norman has further distinguished himself within the industry as president of Saginaw Life Underwriters, Certified Life Underwriters Society, Estate Planning Council, and Health Underwriters. Such acknowledgment is a testimony to his place in Michigan business as an example of perseverance and success destined to be remembered for years to come.

More importantly, Norman's ability to direct his efforts for the long-term, and unique perspective on financial markets has ultimately empowered many of my neighbors in the Fifth District to realize the financial goals so hard to attain in these troubled economic times.

I know I speak for my friends in Bay City and the Fifth District when I thank Norman for his tireless efforts to foster economic stability in our community. I urge all my colleagues to wish him, his lovely wife, Gloria, and his children, Norman Jr., Vicky, Michele, and Christine our very best.

TRIBUTE TO THE MORRISANIA FAMILY PRESERVATION SITE

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Morrisania Site of the New York City Child Welfare Administration's Family Preservation Program [CWA/FPP], which will hold its first open house on Tuesday, October 26, 1993.

Initiated in New York City by Mayor Dinkins, human resources administrator Barbara J. Sabol, and executive deputy commissioner for the Child Welfare Administration Robert L. Little, the Family Preservation Program provides intensive, short-term—4 to 8 weeks—family centered, home-based crisis intervention to families whose children are at imminent risk of being placed outside the home. The Morrisania site serves New York's community district 3, one of the fifteen community districts in New York City where out-of-home placements have been the highest.

Mr. Speaker, the New York City Child Welfare Administration is committed to ensuring the safety of New York's children. However, while placing an endangered child out of the home may remove him or her from danger, it can also exact tremendous emotional and social costs upon all members of the family.

The Family Preservation Program builds upon models that have been used successfully in over 250 communities across the country to keep families together safely by improving parenting skills and resolving sources of conflict. As in many of these other programs, specially trained family preservation workers carrying a caseload of only two families at a time spend between 10 and 20 hours a week in their clients' home and are always on call.

The Family Preservation Program is dedicated to providing services that are responsive to the families' ethno-cultural and religious needs. It also incorporates special approaches to dealing with the stresses that arise from substance abuse, physical and mental health problems, and the impacts of poverty and racism.

The New York City program also provides for a community and family advocate to work with FPP families and the community at large to address local problems, such as drug dealing and the need for day care centers, and a family mentor, an individual aged 55 or older recruited from the family's community who can serve as a surrogate grandparent and trusted advisor for up to 10 months after the period of intensive services has ended.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in supporting district director Millie Manzanet, community and family advocate Natanya Siegel, and the 12 family preservation workers of the Morrisania Site of the Family Preservation Program who are doing such excellent work healing distressed families in my community.

CLINTON ADMINISTRATION REINTERPRETATION OF CHILD PORNOGRAPHY LAW

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, with all eyes fixed on the explosive situations in Haiti, Somalia, Bosnia, and other hot spots and with every new wrinkle in health care reform gobbling up scads of media air time and ink, the Clinton Justice Department has quietly, and—I would submit—shamefully, turned its back on children by seeking to reinterpret, loosen, and weaken existing Federal child pornography law.

On September 17, the Justice Department petitioned the U.S. Supreme Court in Knox versus United States to remand the case of a man convicted under Federal child pornography law back to a lower court for review. The Clinton brief argues that a much more narrow, weaker standard be applied in this precedent setting case than that which was affirmed by the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. If Mr. Clinton prevails, efforts to curb this hideous form of child abuse will be seriously undermined.

The Clinton policy seriously weakens law enforcement efforts to crackdown on child

porn in this country by inventing a new two-part test of what constitutes a crime. Under Clinton, both criteria must be met for a successful prosecution. The Clinton administration's policy would transfer the burden from the pornographer's intent in arousing a pedophile to the actions of the exploited child. This clearly undermines the meaning of the law as supported by the 1989 case *United States* v. *Villard* which stated that lasciviousness depends on the intention of the photographer of the material to elicit a sexual response from the viewer. For example, sexually explicit photographs of sleeping children or videos of unclothed children innocently playing on a beach who are secretly filmed by a pedophile could not be said to depict minors engaged in conduct of lasciviously exhibiting their genitals or pubic areas.

The brief also argues that nudity or visibility of the child's genitalia or pubic area is required. This reinterpretation of the Nation's child pornography statute by Mr. Clinton would shield from prosecution a sizable element within the child pornography industry. This immunity, however, would be conferred to the purveyors and users of kiddie smut at the direct expense of vulnerable children. The court of appeals correctly summed up congressional intent on this point in stating:

The harm Congress attempted to eradicate by enacting the child pornography laws is present when a photographer unnaturally focuses on a minor child's clothed genital area with the obvious intent to produce an image sexually arousing to pedophiles. . . . Our interpretation simply declines to create an absolute immunity for pornographers who pander to pedophiles by using as their subjects children whose genital areas are barely covered.

It is outrageous to me that the Clinton Justice Department seeks to have this standard, designed to protect children from exploitation, declared null and void. Patrick Trueman, head of the child exploitation and obscenity office at the Bush Justice Department, notes that the Clinton brief "writes a recipe for 'legal' child pornography, i.e., child pornography that the Reno Justice Department will no longer prosecute. * * * With its new interpretation of the federal child pornography law, the Department gives to pedophiles what they could never get from Congress." Patrick Trueman can be reached at the American Family Association in Washington, DC.

The pornographic tapes which were the basis of the Knox case and which would likely receive immunity under the Clinton Justice Department, were described by the Third Circuit Court of Appeals as containing:

various vignettes of teenage and preteen females, between the ages of 10 and 17, striking provocative poses for the camera. The children were obviously being directed by someone off-camera. All of the children wore bikini bathing suits, leotards, underwear or other abbreviated attire while they were being filmed. . . . The photographer would zoom in on the children's pubic and genital area and display a close-up for an extended period of time.

The lower court offered this portrayal of how a catalogue described a scene on the tape:

an enchanting scene showing a dark-haired beauty of 11 letting us have a long, slow look up her dress to view her snow-white panties. . [and] . . scenes of a 13 year old in a leopard skin bikini with a magnificent ass that she puts on display for you as she walks back and forth slowly and teasingly.

The company which produced these tapes described one of them, "Sassy Sylphs," in promotional materials as:

Just look at what we have in this incredible tape: about 14 girls between the ages of 11 and 17 showing so much panty and ass you'll get dizzy. There are panties showing under shorts and under dresses and skirts; there are boobs galore and T-back (thong) bathing suits on girls as young as 15 that are so revealing it's almost like seeing them naked (some say even better).

Today, my colleague from California, JOHN DOOLITTLE, and I—127 Members from both sides of the aisle—have sent a letter to Attorney General Janet Reno urging her to abandon this morally indefensible position. The Clinton Justice Department has devised a thoroughly flawed legal reinterpretation of congressional intent, has radically reversed the Bush prosecution strategy as it relates to child pornography, and as a consequence has concocted a formula for creating a new protected category of child pornography which will open the flood gates to the exploitation of children.

In addition, Mr. DOOLITTLE and I will be introducing a resolution today reaffirming Congress' purpose in passing existing child pornography law and opposing the Justice Department's misinterpretation of this statute.

In addition to the simple standard of decency in protecting a child from the exploitation of child pornography, there is a proven and consistently supported compelling interest in the elimination of such materials. The crime we are determined to prevent is, as so aptly phrased in the court of appeals Knox decision, "the affront to the dignity and privacy of the child and the invasion of the child's vulnerability." It is our obligation to protect children from this victimization.

A CALL FOR WELFARE REFORM

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, earlier today I joined with some of my colleagues to announce the formation of the Mainstream Forum Welfare Working Group. This special task force will work with President Clinton to reform the current welfare system.

Our working group also released a letter today to President Clinton signed by 80 Members of Congress, outlining some of the general goals we hope to achieve by reforming our country's welfare system. We applauded the President's ongoing review of the current welfare system and his pledge to end welfare as we know it.

Mr. Speaker, the best social program is a job. Poor Americans are not looking for a handout—what they need is a hand up. Poor Americans are looking for opportunity, and it is time we gave it to them. We need to help people go from a welfare check to a paycheck, moving them from dependency to self-sufficiency. Welfare reform will not be about taking away from people. It will be about giving back to poor Americans hope, pride, opportunity, and the chance to become connected to their communities again.

Our current system has fundamental flaws—it discourages work, isolates the poor into a separate welfare economy, fosters dependency, and it rewards failure, not success. Most absurd, perhaps, is that our current welfare system promotes the breakup of families—a practice which tears at the very fabric of this country.

Mr. Speaker, we must give every able person in this country the opportunity to work, so that everyone can have the dignity to feel good about themselves and have the means to support those who depend upon them. As it stands now, children—our most precious resource—are suffering the most. One in five children now lives in poverty. One in six children has no health insurance. One in two babies is not immunized by 1 year of age. One in two children has a mother in the labor force, yet lacks adequate, safe, affordable, quality child care.

No State is free from the problems of poverty, joblessness, and homelessness. In New Hampshire, the caseload growth for Aid to Families With Dependent Children [AFDC] has shown significant increases in recent years. AFDC grant payments for 1992 totaled over $54 million, a 29.7-percent increase over State fiscal year 1991. Our present system which encourages permanent dependency has no hope of reversing this mounting problem.

We must make work pay instead of making work hinder. We must make it more worthwhile to put in an honest day of work than to stay home and collect welfare. We must also establish a 2-year transitional period to move recipients off welfare and into jobs. Welfare should be a way station, not a destination. These are just two of the essential steps necessary to reform an outdated and flawed system.

Mr. Speaker, transforming the Nation's health care system is a first and crucial step toward moving recipients off of welfare. Universal access to health care should eliminate the need to choose between staying on welfare and receiving Medicaid benefits or working at a low-wage job that does not provide coverage. We also endorse the administration's call for community service employment for those welfare recipients who are not able to find a job in the private sector. Community service gives people the opportunity to support themselves through honest work.

As a member of the Mainstream Forum Welfare Reform Group, I am dedicated to working with President Clinton to continue this trend of helping people to become self-reliant. In the process, we will be able to move this Nation from a system centered on maintenance and consumption to a system oriented around work and the development of self-esteem and personal assets.

The President's new covenant on welfare offers poor Americans greater opportunities, but also demands greater responsibility. If public welfare assistance demands mutual responsibility both by Government and recipient, I believe people will rise to this challenge.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to work together both with the Mainstream Forum

Welfare Working Group and the administration to find ways to reform our country's welfare system. While we may have differences in our ideas and approach to welfare reform, we all can agree that our welfare system is greatly in need of reform. And this is the time to start.

CELEBRATION OF THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

HON. JOEL HEFLEY

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, in celebration of National Arts and Humanities Month, I would like to express my hope that the arts and humanities, which have added much richness to the culture of American society, will evoke continued encouragement, support, and appreciation from the public.

By placing importance on the arts and humanities, and recognizing their role in the development of our unique heritage, we provide ourselves the opportunity to share in the creative experience provided by so many gifted and talented artists.

To make the most of this monthlong celebration, a coalition of 42 arts and humanities organizations representing more than 23,000 cultural groups, have formed the National Cultural Alliance to develop a multiyear public awareness campaign on the availability and importance of the arts and humanities to all Americans.

The campaign's theme: "There's Something in it for You," emphasizes that because of the diversity of art that surrounds us, everyone should be able to find at least something to participate in, appreciate, or value for its cultural and artistic impact.

TRIBUTE TO ELLEN RUESCH ON HER 100TH BIRTHDAY

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in celebration of the birthday of my constituent, Ellen Ruesch, who on Tuesday, October 26 will turn 100 years old.

Ellen Ruesch came to the United States from Finland in 1912 and has lived in the Bronx since 1968. With assistance from the dedicated social workers of the Highbridge Community Life Center, of which she is a client, Mrs. Ruesch continues to lead an independent life in her own apartment. And with the exception of the last election, which she unfortunately missed, Mrs. Ruesch has voted at every opportunity since she obtained her citizenship in 1920.

Mr. Speaker, with just a little outside support, senior citizens like Mrs. Ruesch can continue to make their own way in society. We can all hope that in our own golden years we will be as active and independent as she is. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing a very happy 100th birthday to a wonderful role model, Mrs. Ellen Ruesch.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, October 21, 1993, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

OCTOBER 22

10:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

To resume hearings to examine the Administration's proposed Health Security Act, to establish comprehensive health care for every American, focusing on the budgets and competition.

SD–430

OCTOBER 26

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Environment and Public Works' Subcommittee on Clean Air and Nuclear Regulation on the Administration's National Action Plan on Global Climate Change.

SD–406

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the 1992 Protocol to the 1966 Conservation of Atlantic Tunas Convention (Treaty Doc. 103–4), 1990 Protocol to the 1983 Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region Convention (Treaty Doc. 103–5), Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Treaty Doc. 103–9), Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection (Treaty Doc. 103–8), and Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods (Treaty Doc. 103–10).

SD–419

2:30 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1537, to revise the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 to improve the use of Federal laboratories and advance American international competitiveness.

SR–253

OCTOBER 27

9:30 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings on S. 1547, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1994–2000 for programs of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

SD–406

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

Antitrust, Monopolies and Business Rights Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the effects of telecommunication megamergers on competition and inflation.

SD–226

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 589 and H.R. 1348, bills to establish the Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor, S. 1332, to designate a portion of the Farmington River in Connecticut as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and S. 1380 and H.R. 2650, to designate portions of the Maurice River and its tributaries in the State of New Jersey as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

SD–366

3:00 p.m.

Conferees On H.R. 1268, to assist the development of tribal judicial systems.

EF–100, Capitol

OCTOBER 28

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold oversight hearings on the Administration's National Action Plan to reduce greenhouse gases.

SD–366

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on the nomination of Michael F. DiMario, of Maryland, to be Public Printer, Government Printing Office, S.J. Res. 143, providing for the appointment of Frank Anderson Shrontz as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and S.J. Res. 144, providing for the appointment of Manuel Luis Ibanez as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

SR–301

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on issues relating to Indian child abuse.

SR–485

10:00 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up S. 783, to strengthen the accuracy and the privacy protection provisions of the Fair Credit Reporting Act with regard to credit reporting agencies' file information systems, and to consider other pending calendar business.

SD–538

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) relevance to the economy.

SR–253

Environment and Public Works
Clean Air and Nuclear Regulation Subcommittee
Business meeting, to mark up S. 1162, to authorize funds for fiscal years 1994 and 1995 for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, S. 1165, to provide judicial review of petitions submitted to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission requesting that the NRC take enforcement action against NRC licensees regarding safety problems or regulatory violations, and S. 1166, to enhance the safety and security of nuclear power facilities.
SD-406

2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold oversight hearings to examine U.S. efforts to help nations operating Soviet-built nuclear power plants to reduce the risk of a serious nuclear accident.
SD-366

Veterans' Affairs
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SR-418

2:30 p.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings on the nominations of Eugene A. Brickhouse, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Veterans Affairs (Human Resources and Administration), and Kathy Elena Jurado, of Florida, to be an Assistant Secretary of Veteran Affairs (Public and Intergovernmental Affairs).
SR-418

OCTOBER 29

9:30 a.m.
Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 1526, to improve the management of Indian fish and wildlife and gathering resources.
SR-485

NOVEMBER 2

10:00 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings to review research on the health effects of agent orange and other herbicides used in Vietnam.
SR-418

NOVEMBER 3

9:30 a.m.
Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 720, to clean up open dumps on Indian lands.
SR-485

10:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the effects of potential restructuring in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).
SR-253

2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 297, to authorize the Air Force Memorial Foundation to establish a memorial in the District of Columbia or its environs, S. 455, to increase Federal payments to units of general local government for entitlement lands, S. 761, to revise the "unit of general local government" definition for Federal payments in lieu of taxes to include unorganized boroughs in Alaska, S. 1047, to convey certain real property in Tongass National Forest to Daniel J. Gross, Sr., and Douglas K. Gross, and H.R. 1134, to provide for the transfer of certain public lands located in Clear Creek County, Colorado, to the United States Forest Service, the State of Colorado, and certain local governments in the State of Colorado.
SD-366

NOVEMBER 4

9:00 a.m.
Office of Technology Assesment Board meeting, to consider pending business.
EF-100, Capitol

10:00 a.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to review foreign policy issues.
SD-419

2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Mineral Resources Development and Production Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on ocean mining policy.
SD-366

NOVEMBER 16

9:30 a.m.
Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 1146, to provide for the settlement of the water rights claims of the Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe in Yavapai County, Arizona.
SR-485

NOVEMBER 18

9:30 a.m.
Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 1345, to provide land-grant status for tribally controlled community colleges, tribally controlled postsecondary vocational institutions, the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development, Southwest Indian Polytechnic Institute, and Haskell Indian Junior College.
SR-485

CANCELLATIONS

OCTOBER 21

10:00 a.m.
Finance
To resume hearings on the Administration's proposed Health Security Act, to establish comprehensive health care for every American, focusing on medical practice patterns and appropriateness of care.
SD-215