

activities in the workplace. Union organizing is not an illegal activity. This bill would overturn a unanimous Supreme Court decision which provided that a union organizer should be treated as an employee as long as union organizing does not interfere with his or her service to the employer. This bill singles out the National Labor Relations Board for the unreasonable burden of paying all attorney's fees of all prevailing parties in judicial proceedings, regardless of whether the boards position was justified.

Mr. Speaker, this is not fairness for employees. This is an unfair gag on working people. I urge my colleagues to oppose this harmful legislation.

RAISING THE AWARENESS OF
FIBROMYALGIA

HON. BOB FRANKS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 27, 1998

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to raise the awareness of a debilitating illness that currently affects more than five million Americans—fibromyalgia.

Fibromyalgia syndrome (FMS) is a chronic, widespread musculoskeletal pain and fatigue disorder that afflicts two percent of the general population. There is no known cause for FMS, a disease whose symptoms—in addition to the pain and fatigue—include chronic headaches, cognitive or memory impairments, and decreased endurance. FMS can be as disabling as rheumatoid arthritis, and while 24 percent of rheumatoid arthritis sufferers are classified as disabled, FMS is not recognized in the Social Security Disability Law.

A majority of FMS patients are female, and symptoms may begin in young, school-aged children. The average person spends five years and thousands of dollars in medical bills just to receive a diagnosis—all because few physicians possess the education to diagnose and treat FMS. In fact, prior to diagnosis, often 60 percent of patients with FMS undergo costly and unsuccessful surgeries. Tragically, even with a diagnosis there is no single therapeutic agent capable of controlling the symptoms of FMS.

Mr. Speaker, it is overwhelmingly apparent that awareness of this disease must be increased so as to ease the suffering of millions of Americans. Research funding for Fibromyalgia at the National Institute of Arthritis, Musculoskeletal and Skin disease measured out to only 0.6 percent of their annual budget in 1996. Unfortunately, very little grant money is awarded because awareness of this problem is so low. The time has come to address this obstacle so that the proper attention can finally be given to fibromyalgia sufferers. I challenge the medical and research communities to work toward increasing awareness and promoting treatments for fibromyalgia.

TOWN OF ONONDAGA CELEBRATES
BICENTENNIAL

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 27, 1998

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, as a newly born nation expanded and grew two centuries ago, townships in America sprouted amidst the excitement of freedom and despite great obstacles. Such was the founding experience of my home town, the Town of Onondaga, which this week celebrates its 200th Birthday.

Although many of the festivities will occur this summer, culminating with a Bicentennial Parade on August 15, many proud residents are focused now on the Annual Dinner Dance April 4.

On behalf of our forefathers and generations to follow, I would like to thank the entire Town of Onondaga Bicentennial Committee for their important and historic work. I would ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating these civic leaders for their dedication to preserving the history which guides us into the future.

They are: L. Jane Tracy, town historian and co-chair; Thomas Andino, town supervisor and co-chair; Charles Petrie; David and Cathy Hintz; Kenneth Pienkowski; Gwynn Morey; Beatrice Malfitano, dinner dance chair; Mr. and Mrs. Willie Royal; Bonnie Romano; Dr. Gary Livent; Suzanne Belle; Mary Ryan; Donald Hamilton; Dorotha Schmitz; Leo Kelly; Dr. Arthur Dube; Margaret Boyd; Sherman V. Saunders; Mary Nowyj; Cara Burton; Jeff Martin; Mr. and Mrs. Michael Keegan; and Daniel Willis.

On a related note, I am very proud to be one of three Onondaga residents in town history to have represented Central New York in Congress. The others included my father, William F. Walsh, and one of the first settlers, James Geddes, who also served as Town Supervisor in 1799.

I am pleased also to mark this memorable time for all Town of Onondaga families in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on this date, forever preserving this memorable time.

Together, we in the Town of Onondaga thank God for our freedom, our country and our homes—just as we pray that we will impress on the next generation the importance of what the Founders of our nation and our town accomplished and the magnitude of the task. Only from history will we learn.

IN HONOR OF THE FIFTEENTH AN-
NIVERSARY OF THE NAM VETS
ASSOCIATION OF THE CAPE AND
ISLANDS, INC.

HON. WILLIAM D. DELAHUNT

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 27, 1998

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to draw my colleagues' attention to a remarkable institution located in my Congressional District, that through years of hard work and sacrifice has become one of the premier social service centers for Vietnam-era veterans in the country.

For the past fifteen years, the Nam Vets Association of the Cape and Islands has pro-

vided a haven in Hyannis, Massachusetts for the veterans throughout our region. I would like to recount the story of how this organization was created by a handful of men, and how it has since affected so many lives.

In 1983, after viewing the unveiling of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, five Vietnam vets from Cape Cod decided to create an organization to address the human service needs of veterans at home. The five leased a small room staffed by a single volunteer to provide peer counseling. Today, the association purchased its own building and developed it into a well-equipped, one-stop Veterans Service Center that distributes over 55,000 meals annually from its food pantry, and provides over 1,300 units of social services a month.

The Nam Vets Association stepped in to provide desperately needed services that the state was not equipped to supply. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts granted Nam Vets a contract to oversee the delivery of these services but required a \$10,000 balance in the association's account before disbursing any funds. Short on cash, but not on valor, James Michael Trainor, then the group's president, mortgaged his own home to obtain the funds to ensure that the necessary care would be delivered to Cape and Islands vets.

The Nam Vets have also struggled through times when there was no state support. When the Commonwealth rescinded funding due to state budget constraints, the association's Board of Directors, made personal loans to cover staff salaries and maintain operations without interruption.

Over the past decade and a half, the Nam Vets Association has opened its doors to all local veterans. As the executive director John Eastman said, "Let no generation of veterans ever forget another generation of veterans." The Outreach Center has become a major health care facility—providing prescription drugs, psychiatric diagnosis, and follow-up counseling. For years, the Center was the only place on the Cape and Islands where these types of services were made available to veterans.

The Nam Vets have also become deeply involved in addressing the problem of adequate housing by providing assistance to vets and their families in finding affordable shelter. In 1993, working with the Barnstable Housing Authority, Nam Vets won a HUD Section 8 Single Room Occupancy Program grant to address the needs of the area's single homeless vets. The structure that became the SRO is affectionately known as "The Homestead" and was originally intended to house 40 to 60 homeless veterans. Since 1994 it has processed over 300 applications. The Nam Vets Association also participates in the VA's Homeless Provider Program which markets foreclosed properties at a discount to non profit agencies. Nam Vets has successfully found two homes for needy families through this program and is currently looking for other affordable homes to meet demand.

The Vietnam Veterans of America Convention recently acknowledged something I have known all along, that the Nam Vets Association is worthy of national attention. The Convention honored the Nam Vets with the 1997 Community Service Chapter of the Year award for their outstanding commitment and for the variety of the services they provide to the community.

As we celebrate Vietnam Veterans Day in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts this Sunday, I am proud to say I represent the members of the Nam Vets Association of the Cape and Islands and commend them for their years of hard work to establish this service organization. Its founders have worked countless hours to ensure that needed assistance is available to those who have made such sacrifices for our country.

Next time any of my colleagues visit Cape Cod, I encourage you to stop by the Hyannis Village Green and view the Vietnam Veterans' Memorial, which the Nam Vets built with their own hands—an act which symbolizes not only their commitment to their country but their continued dedication to honor all those who served.

RECOGNIZING PHYLLIS KORN

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 27, 1998

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize a true heroine of my community: Phyllis Korn, retiring director of Alternatives for Battered Women, Inc. (ABW) in Rochester, New York.

Phyllis Korn has devoted almost twenty years of her career to helping battered women and their children. As director of ABW, Ms. Korn shepherded the organization from being a part-time hotline operated from a church basement to a full domestic violence agency featuring a 24-hour hotline, a 38-bed shelter, children's services, support groups, on-site court advocacy, and other services. Today ABW serves more than 4,000 callers per year and employs 27 staff full-time, 25 part-time, and 35 to 50 volunteers.

Under Ms. Korn's leadership, ABW has been a leader in awareness and prevention of domestic violence as well as conference organization and education of local leaders. Ms. Korn is also a founding member of the New York State Coalition Against Domestic Violence and is an Advisory Board Member of the New York State Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence. She has established formal and informal collaborations between ABW and local institutions including hospitals, community health centers, legal services groups, and community organizations, innovations which have allowed our community to treat battered women and families more effectively and with more compassion.

Whether counseling battered women or educating law enforcement officers, Ms. Korn has been a tireless advocate for the most vulnerable members of our society. The long list of awards and honors she has received are testimony to the widespread and lasting impact of her work; most recently, she was named 1998 Woman of the Year by the Susan B. Anthony Society in Rochester. I am proud to count her among my constituents and, more importantly, among my friends.

Phyllis Korn has touched the lives of thousands of Monroe County citizens, offering a lifeline to women and children with nowhere else to turn. She has left an indelible mark on our community and a legacy for the future. With her as our inspiration, we can all work toward a day when domestic violence is only a distant memory.

IMF RECIPIENTS MUST MAINTAIN FREE AND OPEN MARKETS AND THE BURDEN OF PROVIDING IMF ASSISTANCE MUST BE EQUALLY SHARED

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 27, 1998

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today which will require the Administration to monitor Asian countries that receive financial assistance from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) or from the U.S. Exchange Stabilization Fund, to ensure that these countries comply with commitments they have made to the IMF, that they fully implement market opening commitments they have made under bi-lateral and multilateral trade agreements, and that our IMF partners, especially Japan and the European Union, open their markets so that increased Asian exports are not dumped in the U.S. market, robbing American workers of their jobs and American firms of hard won market share. In addition, the legislation directs the Commerce Department to determine the appropriate application of U.S. antidumping and countervailing duty laws in light of currency devaluations in Asia, in order to prevent the dumping of subsidized and price-devalued Asian exports in our market.

I am happy to have my Colleagues, Congressman JOHN MURTHA and Congressman RALPH REGULA, joining me in the introduction of this legislation as original cosponsors.

Mr. Speaker, the House may soon consider legislation that would appropriate \$18 billion for the IMF, which has recently entered into assistance agreements with the troubled Asian economies of Korea, Indonesia, and Thailand. The Appropriations Committee has already conditioned the obligation of this funding on compliance by these Asian nations with their trade agreement obligations, and on the elimination of Government directed lending. This is an important step in the right direction, but more is needed.

Without the kind of careful monitoring required by the legislation I am introducing, we cannot be certain that the American taxpayers' contribution to Asian stability will be used to tear down already existing market restrictions and industrial policies in these countries, as well as subsidies, the irrational allocation of resources and other non-market decisions that caused this economic collapse in the first place. We must also make sure that our major IMF partners, particularly Japan and the European Union, do their part both to support the IMF effort and to open their markets to Asian exports.

Under the agreements that have been negotiated, the IMF is requiring these Asian countries to terminate national industrial policies and to undertake a number of other economic and financial reforms that should strengthen their economies. True economic stability can only be achieved in Korea and the other troubled Asian countries allow free markets to direct their national investment and resource decisions. Competitiveness is the key to stability in Asia, and investing in industries that are already producing far in excess of demand will not contribute to the long-term competitiveness of Asian industries.

Despite this fact, Korea has continued to invest heavily in automobile production, despite worldwide excess capacity in the production of motor vehicles. The IMF must be careful, therefore, that its funding is not misused by those in Korea who may be inclined to pursue the failed policies of the past in which the Korean government tightly restricted foreign motor vehicle imports (the foreign share of the Korean auto market is only 0.6%) and heavily promoted investment in Korean auto production.

Not only would significant new investment in Korean auto production provide a very unstable basis for that country's future economic growth, but a sharp rise in Korean auto exports to the U.S. could also severely threaten the health of U.S. and other foreign auto manufacturers and the workers they employ. This is not a remote concern. Based largely on the impact of currency devaluations in the last few months of last year, Korean automobile exports to the U.S. increased 8% in 1997 over their 1996 level. Clearly, there is a need to carefully monitor Korea's automobile exports to the U.S. and to other IMF partners, so that future IMF funding decisions can promote stable commercial and trade, as well as financial relations among nations.

It is not just Korean motor vehicle exports to the U.S. that have risen sharply in recent months, either. Although the U.S. had been running a healthy trade surplus with Korea, that surplus turned into a substantial deficit during the last three months of 1997, as the U.S. market began to be flooded with price-devalued imports from Korea. It was reported recently in the Financial Times that in the first 20 days of February, Korea's exports to the U.S. jumped 35%. During that same period, Korean exports to Japan increased by only 8.3%.

If a disproportionate share of Korea's exports are directed at the U.S. market, American workers and American firms will pay the price with lost jobs and lost market share. It is critically important, therefore, that Japan, the European Union, and other IMF partners share the burden of the new flood of exports coming out of Asia, by promoting consumption and opening their markets to exports from Korea and the other East Asian economies.

In this regard, I find it extremely unwise and unfortunate that the government of Japan announced last month that it would increase its duties from zero to 3 percent on 78 import items from Korea, including steel, textiles, and petrochemical products. This move is both harmful to the ultimate success of the IMF's efforts to build Asian economic stability and a direct threat to industries, like steel, in the U.S. and other countries where markets are open. The U.S. market must not become the world's dumping ground for price-devalued imports from Korea.

Steel is a good example of why I believe legislation needs to hold our other major IMF partners accountable for taking their fair share of Korean exports. Although trade agreements have eliminated many of the tariffs, quotas, and other formal government barriers to steel imports, steel producers in Japan, the European Union, and many other countries have entered into private, "mill-to-mill" agreements under which steel exports are tightly restricted. For example, Japanese steel producers have an agreement with the largest steel producer in Korea, POSCO, that limits Korea's exports