

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CLEVELAND, A GREAT PLACE TO VACATION

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 13, 1985

● Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, one of the best kept travel secrets in the country is my hometown of Cleveland, OH. The May 12, 1985 travel section of the Washington Post has an excellent description of Cleveland's attractions. I ask that the article on Cleveland by David Beacom be printed in the RECORD. I hope the article will inspire my colleagues and their constituents to experience Cleveland for their vacation travel.

CLEVELAND: BEHIND THAT INDUSTRIAL FACADE THERE'S A CITY OF IMAGINATION—AND EVEN FUN

(By David Beacom)

Q. What's the difference between Cleveland and the Titanic?

A. Cleveland has a better orchestra.

The only lesson you might draw from a trip to Cleveland, many folks would predict, would be never, ever to repeat the experience. Surely that was the Moral of the Story for the Titanic's grateful survivors. "Let's not and say we didn't," might be an even more common response. But it's the desire to avoid that common response, to seek out less predictable experience, that gets the curious traveler going and can make trekking even to Cleveland a capital notion.

Contrary to outsiders' expectations, the 600,000 souls who live in Cleveland (and their occasional guests) do manage to have fun. And it might happen to you in the gritty downtown neighborhood called the Flats or even in the more rarefied atmosphere of the Cleveland Play House, which bills itself as the nation's oldest resident theater company. What's more, meandering through Shaker Heights and other leafy suburbs, you could see rich people and some not-so living on a scale only dreamed of in many cities. And, encountering at every turn the efforts of Cleveland's proud leaders (a can-do crowd if ever was) to cast their town in a flattering light, you may pick up on an unexpected lesson—a reminder, really: Power always has its limits. Despite that intense boosterism, after all, how does the idea of a vacation in Cleveland strike you?

The simple truism about the limits of power is easily forgotten. On the Titanic, the decks had to start heaving before the corporate titans aboard got the same message. In that perilous situation, wealth and accomplishment lost much of their familiar reassuring force.

Unlike the Titanic, however, Cleveland is not necessarily doomed, though this doesn't hit the visitor full in the face—not at first, anyway. For that matter, neither do any of Cleveland's considerable pleasures.

Like so many cities on the Great Lakes, downtown Cleveland has a ragtag, gap-

toothed look that results partly from an abundance of flat land along the shore: Towering, broad-shouldered buildings rise beside all-but-vacant lots. Venerable classical structures like City Hall open onto formal vistas that peter out in a desultory block or two.

Downtown tucks loosely into vast acreage formed by Lake Erie to the north, the Cuyahoga River to the west and a smoky encampment of factories to the south. As if even these sparsely arranged boundaries constituted too tight a confinement for a Midwestern town, Cleveland spills over unrestrainedly to the east—in which direction the city stretches nearly 200 blocks.

Within those blocks can be found most of black Cleveland and nearly all the city's prestige institutions: the Cleveland Museum of Art; Severance Hall, home of the city's daunting orchestra; the Cleveland Clinic, currently a favorite of King Hussein and other Middle Eastern potentates in need of repair. Then, too, the richest suburbs roll on out east—including Shaker, Pepper Pike and an almost ineffably lovely patch of New England, transported to Ohio and given the name Gates Mills.

On the other side of town, across the Cuyahoga, lies white Cleveland, resolutely ethnic. Beyond West 117th Street, Lakewood, Rocky River and other eminently presentable suburbs hug the shore.

At the heart of it all is Public Square, which forms a kind of front yard for Cleveland's tallest building—the 52-story Terminal Tower. ("Who would believe," inquires a song once too popular at the local Chamber of Commerce, "a city with a tower that's terminal overlooking a lake that's eerie?")

A Midwestern answer to Grand Central Station, the Terminal Tower went up in 1930 and brought offices, shops, and rapid-transit trains together under one roof at the hub of the city. Cleveland's version, however, is cheerier. Sheltered by gently arching white vaults, the shops beneath the Tower sparkle with tiny lights and a snappy array of merchandise. The Terminal complex also houses the city's best emporium, Higbee's. With its lofty ceilings and resplendent crystal chandeliers, Higbee's looks every bit the quintessential department store.

Next door to the Terminal is Stouffer's Inn on the Square, Cleveland's solitary attempt at a grand hotel in the traditional manner. Across the square rises Standard Oil of Ohio's high-stakes gamble on the city's future. The 45-story office building, a brown marble behemoth costing a quarter of a billion dollars and due to open this year, will also have a cluster of shops at its base.

Hereabouts, designers of the shopping centers of the 1980s do not have far to look for inspiration. There's no surpassing the Arcade, the 95-year-old shopping-street-under-glass one block east of Public Square. The Arcade is busiest at lunch. Inside the five-story Victorian confection, mainly cast iron but no less dainty for that, a block-long skylight pours sunshine into even the lowest levels. That's where stores and restaurants are located. The floors above house offices and a gallery or two, though an old-fashioned ladies' tearoom hangs on in the uppermost reaches. Very little compromises the

perfection of the Arcade, which for honest charm puts recent limitators to shame.

Not so delicate-looking but quite as special is the Flats, hard by the Terminal Tower on the banks of the Cuyahoga. Here, factories that once fed much of the city stand moribund. Or they've been cleared out, giving way to condominiums, upscale restaurants, marine outfitters (Cleveland has lots of sailors) and a couple of costly antique shops. Saloons in the neighborhood have a studied raffishness about them.

This part of the city is a strange, and strangely evocative, place—a Depression-era landscape of idleness and waste and pockets of money. Every view has a lonely kind of beauty: gravel heaps and weedy gullies and weighty iron bridges leading nowhere in particular, all remnants of the more heavily industrial Cleveland of yore. Nowadays it's becoming the turf of the Yuppies, a sad fate but for the fact that grimly ambitious bunch seems a less blase, more winning group here than elsewhere.

An evening in the Flats surely promises no narrower a range of diversions than do equivalent spots for the young and reckless in other burgs. It may even offer a distinct emotional bonus. Amid the derelict railroad sidings, within the rosy brick walls of the commercial buildings of the last century, Cleveland has launched one of its customary, game attempts to adapt to reduced circumstances. For all but the most hardhearted, the determination that underlies such efforts can be down-right moving.

Even in Cleveland, however, some things don't require resuscitation. They go on as they always have—maybe better. That's the case with the West Side Market, in Ohio City. Local wags have modified signs leading to the community—just across the Cuyahoga from the Flats—so that they read "CHIC city." But in pinpointing the area's appeal that misses the mark.

Sure, a number of Ohio City's frame houses have been colorfully redone à la San Francisco's "Painted Ladies." Those in search of the funkier sort of antiques will feel right at home in the neighborhood's grimy shops. And area restaurants things have happened. But with aging cities, as with athletes in their dotage, such talk eventually arouses not respect but derision—or worse, blank disregard.

And yet creaky competitors sometimes do summon the strength for another victory. Better, still more manage to shift gears and make a success of something new. That's what Clevelanders are up to.

What's their plan?

First, they've decided to hope for the best, which helps explain why they stick around and try to make a go of it. Second, they've put on a happy face: Downtown has silvery new office towers and plenty of oversize abstract art, these days the most visible totems of a city on the go. Third, they'll work hard—witness the navy-suited armies on the corporate march up and down East 9th Street. Then, too, they're willing to take their lumps.

Finally, they'll strive to keep the world guessing. A comeback in the offing? Maybe, maybe not. But it's far too early to light the candles, strike up the hymns and gather

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by the Member on the floor.

'round the coffin. Considering the city's native assets, and allowing for the occasional comic missstep along the way, a dignified old age seems assured for Cleveland—with long-term prosperity a distinct possibility.

So the rest of us might stop crowing. Pow-erhouse or neon, we should all be so lucky.

AND THEY SPREAD THE FUN FROM CLEVELAND TO RESEDA, AND BACK

(By Morris D. Rosenberg)

Cleveland knows a good thing when it sees it—even though some people may have their doubts.

Consider what happened a few weeks ago when Ken Minyard and Bob Arthur—hosts of a morning "drive" show on radio station KABC in Los Angeles—told their listeners that the city of Reseda had become "the Cleveland of the San Fernando Valley." Suddenly, phone calls and letters began pouring in from Reseda citizens who felt insulted by the comparison.

Reseda, Minyard explained recently in a telephone interview is an older lower-middle-class town that once was lovely. "Who knows why certain communities get a certain kind of reputation, but Reseda has become the butt of jokes in much the same way as Cleveland."

So Minyard and Arthur responded to their irate listeners, "look, you're right, we're guilty." They decided—tongue still somewhat in cheek, however—to make amends by sponsoring a contest for a song about Reseda that would celebrate its virtues and best capture "the essence of the city." The prize? A round-trip bus ticket to Cleveland.

Enter Rocco Scotti, a Cleveland booster who sings "The Star Spangled Banner" at the Indians' home baseball games. Scotti had heard about the Reseda slur and contest from relatives in L.A., and he thought KABC had struck a sour note.

Cleveland, he felt—and city officials strongly agree—has become a much-maligned butt of columnists and one-liners. Scotti immediately contacted the station (he has sung the national anthem on earlier Ken and Bob shows to open the Dodgers' season) and thus became the link in an impromptu campaign by Cleveland to turn a negative joke into a positive boost.

The prize-winning song was submitted by Adrienne and Keith Follazay—singers, songwriters and Reseda residents—who performed it on the KABC program. Then Continental Airlines agreed to donate round-trip tickets to Cleveland to the Follazays, and the radio station provided spending money.

Cleveland civic organizations—the Convention and Visitors Bureau, the Greater Cleveland Growth Association, Cleveland magazine and city officials—joined together to plan a whirlwind week of escorted activities around town for the winning couple to make sure Resedans changed their tune about Cleveland.

Beginning April 7, the contest winners toured downtown; visited the Flats; went to the theater; watched the Indians play ball; sang their Reseda song ("In the heart of the Valley where the sun always shines/Reseda waits peacefully for me") at a downtown cafe; visited museums; took the Trolley Tour; saw the West Side Market; were driven to Shaker Heights; and flew home to Reseda on April 14, exhausted but delighted.

"We never had bad feelings about Cleveland," said Keith Follazay. "But everybody who heard we were going there asked us

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why," Adrienne added. Reflecting on their visit, Keith said, "I think they (Clevelanders) might be the warmest people in the United States."

KABC's irrepressible Minyard and Arthur now say "we're so impressed by what happened that we may set up the Ken and Bob Tour of Cleveland." They promptly invited Adrienne and Keith back on the show to sing their new song—about Cleveland: "We've got the best location/Cleveland is a new sensation." And radio station WJW in Cleveland agreed to rebroadcast that performance.

Reseda is also happy, claim Ken and Bob. "They've dedicated a mini-park to us—that's a bench and a couple of cement pots—in honor of what this did for them."

CLEVELAND WAYS AND MEANS

Getting there: Both United and Northwest Orient Airlines fly from Washington National to Cleveland Hopkins. The round-trip air fare ranges from \$140 to \$302, depending on the days of the week you travel.

Getting around: Although swift, convenient rail service links Hopkins and the Terminal Tower downtown, you will most likely need a car to make your way around Cleveland. Distances are great, and—except for the excellent trains to Shaker Heights—public transit seems too daunting for the outsider.

Taxi service, long abysmal in Cleveland, has in recent times improved—but not enough to make a big difference for the traveler on a schedule.

Where to stay: Stouffer's Inn on the Square (216-696-5600 or 800-HOTELS1), in the center of town, underwent extensive renovation several years ago and could once again profit from some fluffing up, but it still ranks as the big-deal old hotel. Rates are \$103 to \$113 double, with some weekend rates of \$69 per night available.

More modern but less distinctive is the Bond Court Hotel (216-771-7600 or 800-321-1090), not far from Public Square at 777 St. Clair Ave., \$100 double. Also nearby is the Hollenden House (216-621-0700 or 800-321-6728), at 610 Superior Ave., \$90 double.

Where to eat: The best bet just might be Au Provence, at 2195 Lee Road in Cleveland Heights. Unprepossessing on the outside, warm and countrified in, Au Provence serves up French and Creole cooking and has been a Cleveland favorite for a decade. Earth by April, a few doors away at 2151 Lee, has during its 11-year existence made a reputation for well-prepared seafood.

More recent additions to the city's restaurants include Cuisines, set up in a stylish Deco digs in the Hanna Building, near Playhouse Square. Sammy's, in the Flats, overlooks the Cuyahoga River—a more felicitous vista than you might imagine. The Ohio City Tavern is a popular spot in its neighborhood. So is Heck's, housed in a renovated movie theater in suburban Rocky River.

Information: Cleveland Magazine, published monthly, contains complete listings of cultural and sporting events. The city's daily newspaper, The Plain Dealer, has a "Friday" section designed to help readers plan the weekend.●

DR. KOSAKU UYEDA: VA SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AT ITS BEST

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 13, 1985

• Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I am always proud to come before this great body to talk about the exceptional quality of the Veterans' Administration's health care delivery system and its medical research team—people and services that rank among the finest in the world.

Today, it is my honor to inform you of the achievements of an outstanding research scientist, Dr. Kosaku Uyeda of the Dallas VA Medical Center.

The Veterans' Administration recently presented Dr. Uyeda with the prestigious William S. Middleton Award, its highest scientific honor, for his research in the field of carbohydrate metabolism. The award is named for the late researcher, clinician, and educator who served as the VA's Chief Medical Director from 1955 to 1963.

Dr. Uyeda's discovery of the metabolic that controls glucose metabolism in the liver and in other tissues has been hailed by the scientific community as an achievement that revolutionizes the study of diabetes and obesity.

According to Dr. Roger H. Unger, a senior medical investigator at the Dallas VA Medical Center, it would not be surprising if Dr. Uyeda's discovery makes possible "new therapeutic approaches to correcting the abnormalities of diabetes."

Dr. Uyeda, who holds a Ph.D. from the University of California at Berkeley, has been with the VA since 1967 and has served as a research career scientist since 1979.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Uyeda's work is an excellent example of the type of scientific research that is conducted within the VA's Department of Medicine and Surgery and of its high quality. This research team continues to draw worldwide attention for its advances and breakthroughs in medicine and science which have significantly improved the quality of life for all mankind.

We owe much to Dr. Uyeda and his fellow researchers who pursue medical knowledge with remarkable ingenuity and persistence.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues will want to join with me in expressing deep appreciation to Dr. Uyeda for his major contributions to VA research, to the international medical community, and to his fellow man. I would also like to offer our congratulations to Dr. Uyeda as he receives much-deserved recognition for his outstanding work.●

HONORING NEW JERSEY
FIREFIGHTERS

HON. JIM COURTER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 13, 1985

• Mr. COURTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor over 500 volunteer firefighters from 35 companies in the greater Middlesex County, NJ, area who recently valiantly pulled together to help combat one of the blazes ever in Monroe Township, NJ. This concerted effort helped to stem an impending disaster that threatened over 400 people who were forced to evacuate 200 homes in the area. Similar superb teamwork was previously displayed when the firefighters pulled together to fight a severe blaze earlier in February.

America grew to be great in large part because our people have consistently pulled together in times of adversity. The noble efforts of these firefighters in inspiring and encouraging to see. They are all heroes in the true sense of the word.

I commend to my colleagues' attention an editorial which appeared in the Home News, one of the region's finest papers, that expounds on this valiant effort:

VOLUNTEER ARMY GAVE 200 PERCENT

Monroe Fire Chief Van Applegate Jr. called it "the worst fire in the history of this township that I know."

Whipped by high, shifting winds, the fire swept through more than 700 acres of drought-parched grass and woodlands Friday, damaging a score of homes and destroying several garages, sheds, outbuildings and vehicles before an army of volunteer firefighters brought it under control.

At the height of the vast fire, more than 400 people were evacuated from about 200 homes in Inwood Estates and in the Outcalt, Old Forge and Matchaponix sections of the townships. At least 500 firefighters from about 35 companies through Middlesex and from parts of four other counties worked along with first-aid squad members, local residents and businesses to battle the blaze. The state Bureau of Forest Fire Management also joined the attack with bulldozers, trucks and a helicopter making water "bombing" runs.

"It frightened the devil out of us," says Monroe Mayor Peter Garibaldi.

But it could have been much worse.

If it hadn't been for the work of the volunteer fire companies—and all those other volunteers who were "running into the fire house, throwing on the gear and just going at it"—says Chief Applegate, "we'd have lost every house in there." Without this quick and concerted response to Monroe's call for help he says, "we would have been in trouble."

So this time it's Monroe residents who have reason to be thankful for the courageous performance of volunteers who responded promptly and fought a well-coordinated battle against a big and dangerous fire. As they did in the face of the explosion and fire at a chemical plant in Middlesex Borough in February, the network of volun-

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teer fire companies and aid squads swung into action on the fire lines and in backup roles at emptied fire houses according to prearranged emergency plans.

Spotswood Fire Chief Art Esposito, the information officer at the scene, says the volunteer fireman "gave absolutely 200 percent"—as usual. "The Southeastern and Middlesex County Fire Fighters Association did an outstanding job," he said, and New Jersey residents "should be very proud of their volunteer firefighters."

Indeed they did—and indeed we are. •

INAUGURAL BAND PARADE—ON TO WALT DISNEY WORLD, ORLANDO, FL

HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 13, 1985

• Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, it is with truly great pleasure and joy to take this opportunity to highlight a most happy turn of events involving that "parade that wasn't"—the 50th Inaugural Parade, canceled last January because of dangerously cold weather. It was a sad time for those of us from Michigan's Ninth Congressional District and, especially Holland, MI, because the tremendous Holland High School Marching Band was selected to represent our State of Michigan in the parade.

As the Holland Sentinel newspaper reported back then, it was a time of "Expecting the Unexpected."

The greatest surprise, as it turned out, was the weather in Washington, DC, on January 20-21. The parade had to be canceled because of serious concerns that frost-bite would take place, especially with mouthpieces of the musical instruments frozen to mouths. There was a windchill factor of 30° below zero.

But, now a wonderful turn of events. The Holland High School Marching Dutchmen are on the way to Walt Disney World in Orlando, FL, to march with Mickey Mouse in a "re-staged Inaugural Parade on May 27.

That's not a bad consolation prize. And, there are strong indications that President Reagan will be on hand for the parade. At any rate, there's high confidence that cold weather will not force a postponement this time.

During our special Inaugural Week activities last January, it was my honor to meet and visit with the Holland band and have a great picture taken together in front of the U.S. Capitol Building. I never met a finer group from our district. They were disappointed but they handled the unique situation with great class. Now, this marvelous 171-member band has another opportunity. I can assure all that they will make the most of it and will present a marvelous presentation with their great music and appearance featuring their wooden shoes.

Mickey Mouse may lead the parade but I know that the Holland High School Marching Band will steal the show.

Mr. Speaker, permit me at this time to insert a recent article from the Holland Sentinel on the announcement of the upcoming Florida trip as well as a brief story from the same paper by Kristen Lidke highlighting some of the comments of band members during their Washington visit. The two news articles follow:

HOLLAND HIGH BAND HEADING FOR FLORIDA

(By Patti Eddington)

They're going to give it one more try.

The Holland High School Marching Dutchmen have accepted an invitation to march with Mickey Mouse in a "Restaged Inaugural Parade" May 27 at Walt Disney World in Orlando, Fla.

And band members think that's just ducky.

"They're extremely excited and very much looking forward to it," band director Charles Bullard said. "After the Washington trip in January I think they felt the chance of a lifetime went down the drain."

Because so many high school and college bands went home disappointed when the Inaugural Parade for President Ronald Reagan was canceled because of a January cold spell, Walt Disney World Officials decided to stage the special Memorial Day weekend event, according to Michael Eisner, chairman of the board of the organization.

While the Holland band has been aware of the invitation for several weeks, school officials have been trying to finalize details before committing the band to the trip.

Bullard said the 171 Holland band members and chaperones will leave Holland Saturday, May 25, on either charter or school buses and travel to O'Hare airport in Chicago. An American Trans Airlines plane will take the group, as well as two other bands which will perform in the parade, to Orlando.

During the three-day trip students will have an opportunity to visit Disney World and Epcot Center. They will perform in the Walt Disney World parade on Monday, May 27, before returning to Holland.

Indications are Reagan will attend the event, Bullard said.

"It is on his calendar and he has sanctioned the event. The Disney people are optimistic he will be there," Bullard said.

While a massive fund raising drive took place before the band traveled to Washington, band students will each pay their own \$125 bill for the Florida trip.

Bullard said seven students have expressed difficulty in raising the funds necessary for the weekend journey, but unsolicited contributions which have been sent the school will cover expenses for three of the students.

The parade is being sponsored by Disney World, Days Inn, Greyhound and Burger King, according to officials at Disney World.

JUST A FEW THOUGHTS ENROUTE

(By Kristen Lidke)

Although the Holland High School Marching Band experienced its share of surprises and disappointments during its trip to the Washington area, the overall mood of the group remained positive throughout. Listed below are some examples of the spirit, humor and irony which pulled band

members through the historic "Parade that Wasn't" and made the trip a memorable one.

"Be perfect, and you'll be OK."—Band Director Charles Bullard, the day before leaving for Washington, D.C.

"During the trip, we must be prepared for anything and must be extremely adaptable for any performance situation."—Bullard, the day before leaving for Washington.

"This should be the last surprise we have."—Bullard, the day before departure, commenting on the initial change in flight itinerary.

"I thought the other day I had my last surprise."—Bullard, after learning a busload of band members and chaperones were stranded in Detroit overnight.

"My little heart is just a-beatin' and my arms are going numb."—Sophomore Tammy Edwards, flying for the first time since she was 6 years old.

"Above the clouds, I saw a strip of a rainbow while my ears were popping!"—Anonymous band member somewhere in the clouds en route to Washington.

"Hey, you guys! They have 'Trigger Burgers' on the menu at Roy Rogers Restaurant . . . and 'Trigger Chips,' too!"—Sophomore Karin Essenburg.

"I don't snore! I just breathe loud!"—Sophomore Michelle Konjer.

"I like wearing my uniform. It makes me feel like a person."—Junior Karen Allen.

"We could have worn our ear muffs and go . . . it's not that bad out there."—Junior Buffy Becker after learning of the parade cancellation.

"What a bummer. I wanted to see how old Nancy Reagan really looks in person."—Senior Julie Hirt, upon hearing of the scrapped parade.

"If I was Reagan, I would have voted the same way . . . I wouldn't want them (the parade musicians) to rip their lips off." Senior Regan Higgs, who was named after President Reagan. "My mother liked him when he was an actor," Higgs said. Higgs also happens to be the band's drum major, just like Ronald Reagan was in his high school days; live in a white house; have a best friend with the last name Bush (senior Troy Bush) and be Republican. "Older women like both Reagan and I, too," he said, "because a woman from the Michigan Delegation who said she was Reagan's fan . . . gave me a hug and . . . kissed me on the cheek."

". . . I forgot something. I was supposed to introduce my roommate, who happens to be my husband, who happens to be the president of the United States."—First Lady Nancy Reagan, after forgetting to introduce her husband to the crowd during Monday's inaugural festivities.●

LEGISLATION TO AMEND THE HIGHER EDUCATION ACT OF 1985

HON. BERKLEY BEDELL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 13, 1985

● Mr. BEDELL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965. This legislation directs the Secretary of Education to issue regulations to provide fair treatment in the computation of family contributions in the Pell

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Grant program for students from farm families experiencing financial difficulties.

According to a recent report issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, some 17 percent of all farms are experiencing serious financial difficulties. Indeed, if we look only at family farms the percentage of those experiencing difficulties and facing foreclosure or bankruptcy increases dramatically. As more and more family farms are forced out of business, children from such families will be looking, in ever greater numbers, outside agriculture and to higher education for new employment opportunities.

However, the Pell Grant Program, which the Department of Education calls the foundation of financial aid, is currently denying Pell Grant eligibility for students from family farms because their parents have, as a result of a foreclosure or bankruptcy, sold property and assets that receive a capital gains tax exemption. Although this tax exemption creates a great deal of untaxed income, most farmers are unable to use it for any other purpose other than to retire debt.

According to the Department of Education, there is no regular or special procedure that currently exists through which ineligible applicants can request fair consideration of any special circumstances of this sort. Because many individuals in our rural areas are already experiencing great economic difficulties, it is my hope that during this session of Congress, we can work to ensure that the Pell Grant formula provides for the full consideration of the effects of foreclosure, bankruptcy, and taxation on the family farmer.

The text of my bill follows:

H.R. —

A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide fair treatment, for purposes of computing family contributions in college student assistance, for students affected by the sale or forfeiture of family farm assets

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 482 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C.) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(f) The Secretary shall, within 30 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, promulgate special regulations to prevent, in the computation of family contributions for any program under this title, the inclusion in family income of any proceeds of a sale of the farm assets of that family if such sale results from a voluntary or involuntary foreclosure, forfeiture, or bankruptcy."●

VETERANS' HEALTH CARE BUDGET CANNOT BE REDUCED FURTHER

HON. G.V.(SONNY)MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 13, 1985

● Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, within the next few weeks, the House and Senate will be making major decisions on the budget for fiscal year 1986. Many Federal programs will be affected. The decisions we must make will not be easy. We all have different priorities.

A very high priority of mine is veterans' health care. I want my colleagues to fully understand the impact of any budget reductions in funds to operate the VA's health care system. Who is better able to relate the problems in the field than the people in the field?

According to the chiefs of staff at VA hospitals nationwide who responded to a recent survey, inadequate budgets are already taking their toll. More cuts in the budget will mean longer waiting lists, the turning away of certain non-service-connected veterans, and delays in many surgical procedures.

There follows a report from the chief of staff at the VA Medical Center in Fresno, CA:

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

MEDICAL CENTER,

Fresno, CA, February 1, 1985.

HOWARD H. GREEN, M.D.,

Chief of Staff, VA Medical Center, White River Junction, VT.

DEAR HOWARD: I have itemized below the information that you requested in your letter of January 2, 1985. In further support of the dismal picture detailed below, I would call your attention to the printouts of the new resource allocation model based on FY 1983 data. You will note that we are the second largest "winner" in the Western region. Unfortunately we can't eat that, and this really represents so much pie in the sky at this point. I certainly will be very interested in hearing the overall results of this survey.

(a) Size of hospital: 265 beds plus 60 bed NHCU to open June 1985.

(b) Affiliated: University of California, San Francisco; Central San Joaquin Valley Clinical Campus.

(c) Projected dollar deficit FY 1985: 1. Personnel service: \$445,497 (actually this is a low figure because of the use of \$512,202 unused NHCU personnel dollars for FY 85); 2. All other: \$498,898.

(d) Impact of dollar deficit.

1. Personnel: We have been under some form of local freeze most of the time for several years, this has specifically involved professional personnel. There has recently been imposed a reduction of 23 RN positions by attrition in spite of the fact that by VA staffing standards we are currently approximately 18 RN positions short. We have numerous vacancies in patient care professional and support services and in administrative support services for which we do not have sufficient personnel dollars. Our catchment area is one of rapid population growth

and increasing demand for care. For example, we have over 2,000 outpatient visits per physician FTEE per year.

2. Supplies: Pharmacy depleted inventory; \$185,000. As of this month pharmacy has already used 60% of its budgeted funds. SPD inventory depletion; \$105,000.

3. Equipment: We have been unable to fund maintenance contracts for any of our major pieces of key equipment. Many major pieces of equipment (e.g. radiology) need replacement because much of it was obtained in the mid 70's at the time the affiliation began.

4. Backlog of surgical patients: TURP: 7 (3 months) total joint replacement: 22 (over one year).

(e) Solutions we have devised:

1. We have had enrollment controls on the "AC" category of outpatient for several years but this has not stemmed the tide of increased demand.

2. Computerized utilization review of expensive outpatient drugs. This also involves a peer chart review for appropriateness and a physician distribution matrix that is forwarded to the service chief.

3. We have recently instituted a 100% surveillance of all inpatient antibiotic orders.

4. We have sharply limited pharmacy services for patients who are being evaluated for care.

(f) Comments: I think the implications of a devastating impact on quality of patient care are obvious. There is little doubt that if this continues we will be forced to exclude more and more of the veteran population from care on a priority basis. For the most part these people have nowhere else to go because of diminishing community resources. They are indeed the "New Poor".

Sincerely,

JOHN B. THOMPSON, M.D.,
Chief of Staff, Fresno VAMC.

A FAIR AND COMPLETE TAX
FOR SOCIAL SECURITY

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 13, 1985

• Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, in January, the President reaffirmed his promise not to cut the Social Security cost-of-living adjustment and, in February, the administration projected that the Social Security trust fund would accrue \$51 billion in additional surpluses over the next 3 years even if full COLA's are paid. But then, in April, despite their promises and predictions the administration and their allies in the Senate unveiled a plan to reduce the cost-of-living adjustments by 2 percent per year which CBO reports would throw 370,000 elderly and 200,000 nonelderly into poverty.

Although the full Senate saved the COLA for the moment, the debate continued and the Senate leaders' objective was clear. Finally, they reduced benefits and kept tax rates high in order to build even greater Social Security surpluses to finance the deficits they created by excessive spending on weapons and tax loopholes for corporations and wealthy individuals.

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Mr. Speaker, their plan is not fair to Social Security beneficiaries whose annual inflation protection is now cut in half by 6-month delays in their COLA's. And it's not fair to Social Security taxpayers whose tax rates have increased in 3 out of the last 5 years and which will increase three more times by 1990. Therefore, I am introducing today a legislative alternative which is fair both to beneficiaries and taxpayers and which will reduce next year's deficit by billions more than any COLA cut.

My plan, the fair and complete tax for Social Security [FACTSS], give those concerned with fairness and equity a better deficit reduction plan than those who are using the deficits to undermine Social Security.

FACTSS will preserve and protect the full COLA by a plan which:

First, reduces the Social Security tax burden by cutting the tax rate to 6.73 by 1988. Under current law, the tax rate is scheduled to rise from 7.05 in 1985 to 7.51 by 1988 and 7.65 in 1990. Therefore, FACTSS reduces tax rates by 10 percent by 1988 and 12 percent in 1990.

Second, reduces fiscal year 1986-88 deficits by over \$30 billion by applying the reduced tax rates equally to all wage/salary income. Under current law, 1986 earnings above \$41,600 will not be subject to the Social Security tax. The exemption level increases automatically every year and is projected to be over \$50,000 by 1990.

Third, removes Social Security from future budget discussions by moving the old age and survivors and disability insurance [OASDI] trust funds off-budget in fiscal year 1989. Under current law, these trust funds and Medicare would be moved off-budget in fiscal year 1993.

Under current law, there are two Social Security tax brackets: 7.05 percent of the first \$40,000 and zero percent of all earnings over \$40,000. Therefore, the highest income earners pay lower effective Social Security tax rates than middle- and moderate-income workers. For instance, a \$140,000 a year executive pays an effective Social Security tax rate of less than 2 percent compared to a more than 7-percent effective tax rate for the 9 out of 10 individual workers earning less than \$40,000 a year.

If the 1 in 12 individuals earning over \$40,000 paid the same effective tax rate as the majority who earn less than \$40,000, the Social Security system's reserves would grow by an additional \$90-\$100 billion in just the next 3 years. Since the Social Security system does not need additional surpluses to cover currently projected benefits, extending the tax equally to all workers by repealing the zero tax bracket would enable us to pay the full cost-of-living adjustments, reduce tax rates and still reduce deficits by

more than a 1-year COLA freeze or a 2-percent per year COLA cut.

Mr. Speaker, although I do not believe that Social Security should be used to balance the budget, the sad fact is that despite the deep cuts already made in benefits in 1977, 1980, 1981, and 1983, and despite the projected surpluses in the system, Social Security will remain in jeopardy because there are those who will insist on using Social Security to balance the deficits in the rest of Government. Therefore, I designed my legislation to produce more budget savings over the next 3 years than a 1-year COLA freeze or a 3-year COLA reduction.

FACTSS proves that we can reduce the deficits without cutting benefits and without raising tax rates. In fact, my plan actually reduces taxes for about 94 percent of all working Americans by making the Social Security tax system more equitable.

Here then is a clear choice for those who say that changes in Social Security must be a part of any deficit reduction package:

I offer a positive plan to pay the full COLA; cut taxes for 94 percent of working Americans; and, reduce fiscal year 1986-88 deficits by about \$30 billion.

The administration/Senate leadership offer a punitive plan to cut the COLA; keep tax rates higher than they need to be on over 100 million younger workers; and, reduce fiscal year 1986-88 deficits by about \$20 billion.

Mr. Speaker, if those who insist on using Social Security to balance the budget are truly concerned with fairness for seniors and tax equity for younger workers, then they should reject any deficit reduction plan which reduces benefits to the old and disabled and increases taxes on young and working Americans. Instead, they should join me and the other original cosponsors in supporting a fair and complete tax for Social Security.

I am including for the record, a short outline of the FACTSS proposal and a short comparison of the Social Security tax burden on various income groups.

EFFECT OF MAXIMUM TAXABLE WAGE CAP ON TAXES, SOCIAL SECURITY, AND THE DEFICIT

Under current law over 90 percent of all working Americans pay Social Security and Medicare Taxes on all of their earnings. The highest earners do not. This is because these taxes are levied only on earnings below \$40,000. Therefore, while the 9 out of 10 workers pay an effective tax rate of over 7 percent, a \$140,000 a year executive pays an effective tax rate of less than two percent.

If every taxpayer paid Social Security/Medicare taxes on their entire salary, 1986 revenues would increase by about \$27 billion. Tax rates could be reduced by 2 percent per year and revenues would still increase by approximately \$33.9 billion over the next three years. This is about \$11.3 billion more than the President/Senate Re-

publican Leadership's \$22.6 billion proposal to reduce the COLA by 2 percent per year over the next three years.

A list of the Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) of the 796 largest corporations in America is attached. It gives an estimated date for their last Social Security/Medicare payroll deduction in 1985 and their estimated effective tax rate.¹ By April 15th, 788 of the 796 CEOs should have already earned more than \$4,000 and stopped paying Social Security/Medicare taxes of the year.

By comparison, here is a list of more typical Americans as contrasted with the average CEO.

	Cash pay	Date of last FICA deduction	Effective FICA tax rate
Minimum wage worker.....	\$6,968	December 31.....	7.05
Average self-employed farmer	8,568	do.....	11.80
Average self-employed individual	10,153	do.....	11.80
Average individual wage earner	17,056	do.....	7.05
Median American family.....	27,000	do.....	7.05
Average of 796 CEO's.....	504,000	January 28.....	0.57

¹ Actual 1982 IRS figures for profitable business/farms. Business/farm losses are excluded.

Note—Prepared for Chairman Roybal by Davis Smith, Committee on Aging, (202) 226-3335 (4/13/85).

WHAT WILL FACTS DO?

Repeal Social Security tax rate increases scheduled for 1988 and 1990.

Reduce the total tax rate by two percent per year in 1986, 1987 and 1988. The total reduction is applied to the Social Security tax rate while the Medicare rate of 1.45 percent remains constant. (See Summary Table 1).

By 1988, steps 1 and 2 result in a 10.4 percent reduction in the currently scheduled tax rates and a 12.0 percent reduction by 1990.

Re-establish the total self-employment tax rate at 150 percent of the employee/employer rate as reduced under 1 and 2 above. By 1988, this results in a 22.5 percent reduction in the currently scheduled effective tax rates and a 28.6 percent reduction by 1990. (See Summary Table 2).

Subject all wage/salary income and self-employment net profits above and below \$40,000 to the Social Security/Medicare tax rates as reduced under 1, 2 and 3 above. (Under current law, 1985 earnings above \$39,600 are exempt).

Guarantee long term fiscal stability and tax equity by establishing a floating tax rate beginning in 1990. Further decreases of 0.2 percentage points each in both the employer and employee tax rate would be automatically triggered when Trust Fund assets exceed a full one year reserve level. Increases of 0.2 percentage points would be triggered if assets fall below 90 percent of a full year's reserve level.

Exempt self employed persons, workers and their employers from Social Security taxes after age 65. This will encourage work by and employment of these older Americans. (Medicare HI taxes continue to apply). Effective in 1989.

Increase retirement earnings test for beneficiaries age 65 and over to: \$10,000 in 1986; \$15,000 in 1988; \$20,000 in 1990; and, eliminate completely in 1992. (The current earnings test level is \$7,320).

Remove Social Security from the unified budget in FY 89 instead of FY 92 as under current law.

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WHO WILL FACTSS APPEAL TO?

The 94 percent of individual workers who get a tax cut because they earn less than \$44,000 year.

The 90+ percent of self-employed people, family farmers, small businessman, realtors, etc., who also get their taxes cut because they have net profits of less than \$50,000 a year.

Small and large businesses whose average employees have salaries of less than \$44,000 since their Social Security employer taxes will be reduced by FACTSS.

The almost four million workers age 65 or over who would get a 6 to 10 percent increase in their earnings by being exempted from Social Security taxes.

Over a million workers age 65 or older whose benefits are reduced or eliminated by the earnings tests and whose benefits will be increased and ultimately completely restored by the phasing out of the retirement earnings test.

Persons concerned about Medicare financing since the Hospital Insurance Fund receives a 10 percent increase in its funding (without an increase in the Medicare tax rate).

Persons concerned with reducing near-term budget deficits since FACTSS increases total Social Security/Medicare Revenues in FY 86-88 by about \$33.9 Billion. This is 50 percent more than a 2 percent per year reduction in the COLA.●

THE PACIFIC RIM, AMERICA'S GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 13, 1985

• Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, in view of the increasing interest in U.S. trade opportunities in the Pacific Rim, I commend to the attention of my colleagues the following article from the President's Forum, a publication of the Milwaukee School of Engineering (MSOE). MSOE is a fine example of an institution taking aggressive action to move the State of Wisconsin to the forefront of international trade.

MSOE AT THE POINT

We at MSOE believe that the single most important consequence of the arrival of the Information Age is that it is catalyzing and forcing the US to emphasize quality, cooperation between government-business-labor and education, while hastening the process of world unification. We call it, on one hand, rediscovering our American roots, and world opportunities. On the other hand, "globalization."

Just imagine this example of the globalization process:

Soon you will be able to talk with almost any person in almost any spot on earth through the liquid-crystal screen of your TV/computer hanging on the wall. You'll be able to trade stocks and bonds, currencies and commodities; get the best interest rates or obtain loans, buy and sell anything worldwide. Your TV/computer will search the globe for you, find the best deals, show them to you visually, translate you and your addressee's voices into the appropriate foreign languages, and give you printed quotes, specifications, invoices and receipts, while debiting or crediting your bank account!

Many Asian computers are already "online" with Europe and America.

Couple this international telecommunications revolution with the very rapid increases in reciprocal foreign business investments among nations, and you can really feel the strength of this globalization process. It is a great centripetal force, relentlessly whirling humanity together toward a true "One World." We will live to see it.

It will also be a tremendous force for peace as it links peoples and prosperity. No wonder so many Asians welcome the future, confident that it will be golden for them.

They are prepared for it. Their strong family systems are intact; their educational systems keep improving; virtually all their young people are well educated, disciplined, responsible and motivated. They are good communicators and know foreign languages, science and math. They are world oriented.

We have much to do to catch up with them. America's biggest problem may not be the threat of nuclear war. More likely, it is this matter of education and the preparation of all young Americans for full participation in the abundant opportunities and life the Information Age offers to the educated.

For, unlike most Asian countries on the Pacific Rim, and much of Europe, where 90% of youth finishes high school with solid learning equal to several years of our college, we are permitting tens of millions of our youth to go virtually uneducated and become unemployable.

Can America continue to be a world leader if 30 to 40% of our population remains so poorly educated and an obsolete, permanent drag and burden on those of us left working? This is simply not being allowed to happen in the Japans of our world.

It is now well known that we at MSOE are extremely concerned by this problem of preparing Americans for full, worldwide cooperation and participation in the Information Age, and are addressing ourselves and all we influence to the great tasks of our time.

As a college located in an urban setting in a great midwestern metropolitan area in a major manufacturing and farm state, MSOE feels doubly challenged to alert and prepare the people in our region to exploit the opportunities of Asia.

If we virtually ignore these opportunities and hang back, the California's and Texas's of America will take the lead, and our local institutions and businesses will continue to wither. There will be no one to blame but ourselves.

AN IBSC

To forestall this, MSOE is studying and researching a possible globalization program as an integral part of its five-year, Action for Excellence expansion activity.

As now envisioned, a Globalization Program could be undertaken by a special non-profit MSOE corporation known for example, as the International Business Service Center (IBSC). Its duties will include broadening the worldview and experience of MSOE's staff, faculty, students and community by curriculum orientation and additions, foreign exchanges of faculty and students, training for foreign work assignments, and all other practical means which will help assure a great broadening of the international and entrepreneurial perspectives of MSOE clientele.

IBSC could also serve as a clearing house and consulting resource for midwest and overseas business to provide information and assistance which would promote busi-

¹ Assumes 1985 cash compensation identical to 1983 as reported in Forbes, June 4, 1984.

ness exchange and investments. Hopefully many of these services will be so valuable and vital as to attract fees and contributions sufficient to cover IBSC's expenses.

A small IBSC staff would be seasoned personnel, long experienced in Asia and other parts of the world. Two veteran U.S. State Department foreign service officers are donating their time for planning studies with MSOE personnel. These individuals are some of America's foremost Asian specialists with recent senior experience in our Asian and other area foreign assistance missions (AID), and have agreed to help assist MSOE faculty and staff to guide IBSC and provide foreign business contacts. We could also draw on the very considerable experience of some of those midwest businesses now doing well abroad.

We are confident that MSOE, one way or another, will do it's best in the least expensive way to help most of you who may wish to participate in booming Asia and other areas to prepare yourselves for success there.

We hope you will pass any insights you have learned from us on to others. We also urge you to provide us with your views and suggestions on how all of us can help Wisconsin and all of America be more relevant to our world and rejuvenate our business and trading instincts, as well as motivate and train our young people. We can also try to provide you with more information on the subjects presented here.

The Pacific Rim is America's golden opportunity and you can help our great country grasp it! ●

DENNIS RAHIM WASTON: AN ARTIST WITH A COMMITMENT TO HIS COMMUNITY

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 13, 1985

● Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, while the arts are an important part of our lives, we often take them for granted. To those Americans who cannot afford the price of theater or concert tickets, the arts can be a very closed world. That's why performers like Dennis Rahim Watson are so important in bringing arts to the community.

Dennis Rahim Watson is a young poet, comedian, and actor who was recently honored with a "Black Leadership Roundtable Youth Award" by the Avon Corp., during the 1984 Congressional Black Caucus Legislative Weekend. He just completed his 2,000th performance as an entertainer in New York City. Dennis has performed at numerous civic, religious, cultural and political events throughout New York. His uniqueness as a performer lies with his commitment to community service in the field of entertainment and education.

His work as an entertainer was recognized by the Drug Enforcement Administration in 1984 for outstanding contributions in the area of drug enforcement. Since his decision to combine academics and artistic interests in 1980, Dennis has used his talents to

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better the lives of others. New York State Department of Corrections rewarded his volunteer performances in several correctional facilities with their departmental award for volunteer services in 1983.

Dennis has never stopped his quest for excellence in entertainment for community organizations. As he pursues new and exciting ways to motivate minority youth toward service and high standards, he remains inspired by the creed that "each one of us can make a difference; if each one teaches one and each one reaches one." I believe that Dennis Rahim Watson is an inspiration to us all that we should share our talents in a way which will improve the lives of others. I want to congratulate Dennis on his 2,000 performances and his continuing commitment to bring the arts to the people. ●

CHRIST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SAN FRANCISCO CELEBRATES ITS 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. SALA BURTON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 13, 1985

● Mrs. BURTON of California. Mr. Speaker, from April 28 through May 19 of this year, the Christ United Presbyterian Church of San Francisco will be celebrating their 100th anniversary.

The Christ United Presbyterian Church is the oldest existing Japanese American Presbyterian Church in the United States. I would like to share its unique history and experience with my colleagues.

The First Japanese Presbyterian Church had its origins in a non-denominational independent Japanese Christian organization called the Fuku-in Kai or the Gospel Society. This group, which was formed in 1877, served as a place of study and religious instruction, as well as a settlement establishment assisting newly arrived immigrants from Japan in employment, housing, English instruction and various types of charitable causes. Eight years later, on May 16, 1885, the first Japanese Presbyterian Church in the United States was formed which consisted of several members of the Fuku-in Kai. Within a few months after being organized, Jusuboro Morita and Kokichi Mitani were elected elders of the church with Rev. John Carrington as its moderator.

In the following year, Dr. Ernest Adolphus Sturge, a Presbyterian missionary, came to San Francisco to assist in the services of the newly organized church. Under Dr. Sturge's direction and inspiration, many members of the church of Japanese ancestry entered the ministry. Through

these new ministers, churches were founded in the rural Japanese-American communities. By the turn of the century, Japanese Presbyterian churches were being established in Sausalito, Monterey, Watsonville, and Los Angeles by ministers who were associated with the San Francisco Japanese Presbyterian Church.

In 1906, the San Francisco earthquake and fire destroyed a major portion of the city, but the Japanese Presbyterian Church building, located on Haight Street survived the fire and it served as an emergency shelter for the victims of the disaster.

The 1920's marked a nadir in the history of the church for it was the period of many anti-Japanese agitations and activities. Anti-Japanese immigration acts prohibited the further immigration of Japanese to the United States and during this era, the church's role was to unify and serve as one of the spokespersons for the Japanese-American community and to combat the antagonism and prejudices of that period.

In the 1930's, under the leadership of Rev. Dr. Eiji Kawamorita who served as pastor for 20 years, the church's energy and efforts were channeled to establish more services for the Nisei or second-generation-born Japanese Americans. As the need for English speaking services increased, Donald Toriumi, then a student of the San Francisco Theological Seminary, was called on to perform the English language services. Koji Murata was the first Nisei to become an elder of the church.

When the Second World War was declared in December 1941, and Americans of Japanese descent were evacuated from the west coast because of the war, the church, under the direction of its first Nisei minister, Howard Toriumi, assisted those who were suffering from the economic and social hardships of the evacuation. Many members from the Japanese Church of Christ were incarcerated at the Tanforan Race Track, and later transferred to Topaz, UT, for the remainder of the Second World War.

While church members were in the relocation camps, the church was placed under the care of the San Francisco Presbytery. Meanwhile within the camps, the church members and pastors joined with Christians from other denominations to hold interdenominational worship services. After the war, the church building was returned to the Japanese-American congregation which then served as a hostel in the community so that the Japanese Americans could again reestablish themselves in the San Francisco area. Elders Dave Tatsuno and Kojuro Tanaka were an important part of this work in assisting the re-

turning evacuees in settling in the bay area.

During the 1950's, the church was involved in providing for the needs of the next generation, which was the Sansei, or third generation Japanese-American members.

In 1962, the Japanese Church of Christ, under the new leadership of Rev. Nicholas Ioya, was influential and active in civil rights activities.

Since 1975, the church has been under the leadership of Rev. David Nakagawa, who in line with the tradition of the Japanese-American Presbyterian Church of San Francisco, has been in the forefront in responding to the needs of the Japanese-American community and the community at large. Rev. Nakagawa serves as the minister of the church today, as it celebrates its 100th anniversary.

The past 100 years have been a century filled with many important and historical events for the Christ United Presbyterian Church. Throughout these years, notwithstanding the various hardships, the members of the church enter the next century with thoughts and deeds based on the religious principles of discipleship. The theme of this 100th anniversary is "Go Ye Therefore" and in accordance with this theme, it is an honor and privilege for me to participate in this celebration as the devoted members of the Christ United Presbyterian Church continue their efforts to build a solid foundation for the future.●

LEGISLATION DENYING A DEDUCTION FOR AMOUNTS PAID AS RESTITUTION FOR ACTS OF FRAUD

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 13, 1985

● Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation that would deny a business expense deduction for amounts paid as restitution or other damages for violation of the law involving fraud. Mr. Speaker, we have recently seen unconscionable cases of corporate crimes and abuses, the most recent example was the fraudulent scheme by the E.F. Hutton Co., against many banks around this country. All too often the fines are not commensurate with the nature of the violation. Fines are not deductible business expenses; however, restitution payments generally are. The legislation I am introducing today would assure that the Federal Government does not through the Tax Code subsidize the restitution payments which companies, such as E.F. Hutton, make as part of a plea to fraud charges.

Mr. Speaker, I share the concerns of those 15 Senators who recently wrote

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to Ed Meese protesting the absence of any charges against individuals in the E.F. Hutton case. These decisions, however, are matters of prosecutorial discretion. However, we in the Congress can take this small step to assure that these types of acts are discouraged. I urge speedy enactment of my legislation.●

TRIBUTE TO DELTA COLLEGE

HON. NORMAN D. SHUMWAY
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 13, 1985

● Mr. SHUMWAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join with me in paying tribute to San Joaquin Delta College, in Stockton, CA, as it celebrates its 50th anniversary.

Thirty-one years ago, I was privileged not only to be graduating from Delta College, which was then called Stockton College, but also to be the commencement speaker. No doubt I considered it appropriate at the time to entitle my address "1954: This Is the Year."

For now—Delta College, 1985 is surely a year worth marking and remembering. For half a century, the college has offered an outstanding learning experience to young men and women in a beautiful setting conducive to the absorption of knowledge. The college has every reason to be proud of its fine faculty, varied curriculum, and enthusiastic student body. Having enjoyed the opportunities provided by the college, I can certainly attest to Delta's dedication to education, and to the memorable experiences which all of its graduates have to treasure.

Congratulations to Delta College, and every best wish for many more years of success.●

THE "JUSTICE" DEPARTMENT

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.
OF KENTUCKY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 13, 1985

● Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to my colleagues' attention another example of questionable justice by the U.S. Justice Department.

By way of background, on February 7 of this year, the First National Bank of Boston pleaded guilty to a charge of failing to report \$1.2 billion in international currency transactions, as required by the Bank Secrecy Act.

The law and regulations serve as deterrents in the attempts to control money laundering and profits by the criminal element of our society.

The fine imposed upon the First National Bank of Boston for its disregard

of Federal laws designed to prevent organized crime syndicates and drug traffickers from laundering large sums of cash was \$500,000. During the April 3 hearing of the House Banking Subcommittee on Financial Institutions Supervision, of which I am a member, I questioned William L. Brown, chairman of the board of First National Bank of Boston, who conceded that First National Bank of Boston had made about \$1 million in profits from the unreported transactions. Chairman Brown admitted that the bank was \$500,000 ahead of the game after paying the fine imposed by the Justice Department.

While questioning the U.S. Treasury Department witness during the same April 3 hearing, I asked about the severity of the Bank of Boston fine. Under present law, the penalty for failure to report these cash transactions could have been as much as \$500,000 per day. When asked why the fine was not more, the Treasury witness replied—and I quote from the hearing record:

Mr. Congressman, the pre-arrangement was arranged by the U.S. Attorney's Office in Boston and, in fact, it was pretty well arranged without too much Treasury Department involvement. . . . It was a criminal case and that was the primary concern at the time.

I say to my colleagues that things are wrong with a system which allows a bank to make \$1 million in profits after breaking the law and merely fines the institution \$500,000.

This is another example of the just actions by the most politically conscious and active agency in our Federal Government—the U.S. Justice Department.

When will our constituents say the time has come for action with America's system of justice?●

CIA TERRORISM SQUADS

HON. DON EDWARDS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 13, 1985

● Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, today, the gentlewoman from Colorado and I are introducing a resolution of inquiry to require the Director of Central Intelligence to provide to the House information relating to U.S. training and support for so-called antiterrorist groups operating in the Middle East. These units were allegedly set up for preemptive strikes against anti-American terrorists, presumably to protect U.S. facilities and personnel. In fact, they have turned into hit squads financed by the United States.

The use of proxies to avoid Executive order prohibitions against assassination is fraught with problems—as

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witnessed by today's news accounts of an unauthorized car bombing in Lebanon by a group financed at least in part with U.S. dollars. Such groups are inherently uncontrollable. With a license to kill from the U.S. Government, they serve only to escalate the problems of international terrorism and to further tarnish our reputation abroad.●

**DR. HERMAN I. ABRAMOWITZ,
NEXT PRESIDENT OF THE
OHIO STATE MEDICAL ASSO-
CIATION**

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 13, 1985

• Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise in tribute to Dr. Herman I. Abramowitz, my constituent, friend, and personal physician, who will shortly be installed as president of the Ohio State Medical Association.

Few doctors have deeper roots in the Buckeye State as Dr. Abramowitz. He was born in Xenia, and attended both college and medical school at the Ohio State University. He served as an intern in the Miami Valley Hospital, and currently practices in Dayton.

Dr. Abramowitz' services to Ohio would be too long to list. Some of the highlights include serving as president of the Montgomery County Medical Society, clinical associate professor of the Wright State University School of Medicine, and president of Montgomery County's Combined Health District Board of Health.

Since entering public life, I have frequently relied on his views concerning health and public policy. And I have long since relied on his medical advice as my own doctor.

I offer my congratulations to Dr. Herman Abramowitz, and best wishes for success in his continued service to the people of Ohio.●

**NEW JERSEY REACHES OUT FOR
NEW TEACHERS**

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 13, 1985

• Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, it has been a little over 2 years since the United States was stunned by the report of the National Commission on Excellence in Education. That report, entitled "A Nation At Risk," and several which followed closely on its heels raise the consciousness of the Nation to the imperative need for reform of our public education system.

At the time, I felt considerable frustration as a legislator at the Federal level, because I believed then, as I do

now, that the place where this rebuilding should begin was at the State and local level. I must admit that I had my doubts about whether there would be any substantive action.

I am delighted to say that I have been pleasantly surprised by what has taken place. Over the past 2 years, the State and local governments and school boards have undertaken numerous initiatives with a display of creativity and resourcefulness that has demonstrated that our Federal system is still working.

My own State of New Jersey has been singularly successful in its efforts in this respect. Under the leadership of Gov. Thomas Kean and commissioner of education, Saul Cooperman, New Jersey has adopted a far-reaching program of fundamental reforms that strike at the heart of the national problem.

We acted on the observation that a stable corps of competent teachers would be one of the essential elements of our rebuilding efforts. Governor Kean and Commissioner Cooperman were the first to recognize that this would require the education system to reach out to other professions to draw from experts in other fields who would be willing to pass their expertise on to our Nation's students.

I call the attention of my colleagues to an April 26, 1985, article in the Washington Post describing the new alternative system for teacher certification being implemented in New Jersey. While it is still too early to measure the success of this program, what is encouraging from the article is the fact that the program is attracting people to the teaching profession who may otherwise have been shut out. Governor Kean and Commissioner Cooperman are to be commended for this accomplishment and I wish them the best of luck in their efforts.

The article follows:

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 26, 1985]

**NEW TEACHER CERTIFICATION PROGRAM
BYPASSES TRADITIONAL EDUCATION DEGREE**

(By Debbie Goldberg)

TRENTON, N.J.—When Jan Christian, sales representative for a New Jersey chemical company, talked to mathematics teachers at nearby Ramsey High School about her interest in teaching, she said they looked at her as if she were crazy.

Christian, 30, hopes to become one of the first teachers certified under New Jersey's new program that allows qualified persons to earn teaching credentials largely through on-the-job training—in her case, in front of the classroom.

Even as many educators express concern that teachers are being lost to jobs that offer higher pay and more prestige, New Jersey's program has attracted lawyers, accountants, artists, journalists, a band director and a telecommunications marketing official who say they want to become public school teachers.

Since January, more than 560 persons have applied for the program, according to Celeste Rorro, director of teachers certifica-

tion and academic credentials in the state education department. "The response has been tremendous," she said.

Christian, who has a chemical engineering degree and almost nine years of work experience, said her salary "will drop in half" if she switches to teaching. Because engineering and technical marketing has not been as satisfying as she expected, Christian said she "decided being happy in my work is worth more than salary."

Steven Schaffer of Fanwood, N.J., who has been practicing law for nine years, said he found the legal trade "aggravating" and applied for teaching certification because he is interested in coaching sports. "I don't think you need an education [degree] to be a good teacher," he said.

The alternate route to certification as the program is called, is a way into classrooms for those lacking a traditional education degree. Proponents, including Republican Gov. Thomas Kean, have said they hope to attract more and better teachers.

Half of the state's 73,500 teachers are expected to retire or leave for other jobs over the next decade, said Rorro, also citing a "precipitous decline" over the last 10 years in the quality of the teaching force.

The first 500 program applicants have earned 20 doctorates and 81 masters degrees, Rorro said, adding that the initial belief that the program would attract many older, retired persons is "absolutely not so."

Paul Contardi, 43, of Metuchen, said he hopes to use his PhD in biology as a ticket to teaching mathematics or science. Because of a scarcity of full-time university-level jobs, Contardi has been offered only temporary positions since he earned his degree several years ago.

Contardi, who taught while in graduate school and has been a substitute teacher for several months in junior highs and high schools, said that, if he had to obtain an education degree in order to gain a permanent teaching job, "I don't know if I would do it."

Compensating for what the newcomers lack in formal teaching training will be their maturity, experience in a specific field and "a real desire to be a teacher," said Tenafly School District Superintendent Harry Jaroslaw, who chaired the state commission that created the program.

Applicants must have a bachelor's degree and must pass the National Teachers Examination in a subject, or in general knowledge for those interested in teaching elementary grades. Armed with provisional state certification, they can then apply for teaching jobs.

Once on the job, provisional teachers must take 200 hours of formal teaching instruction, offered through the state education department or local school districts, said Ellen Schechter, director of New Jersey's teacher education office.

The newcomers are to be closely supervised and will work with an experienced "mentor" teacher. They are expected to be fully certified to teach in New Jersey's public schools after a year on the job.

Peter Zeigler, 25, of Trenton said he sees the alternate route as an "attractive option" after spending several frustrating years in the working world. He has held several security and law enforcement jobs since earning a college degree in English and political science.

"Until now, you had to have an education curriculum, take education courses and what not" to become a teacher, Zeigler said.

"A lot of people were left out by that structure."

The alternate route is the nation's only program that grants full teaching certification to those without education degrees, Schechter said. Although many states provide emergency or temporary certification to handle teacher shortages, she called these programs "substandard."

In fact, New Jersey's emergency-certification program was eliminated when the alternate route was approved last fall. Schechter said that there were "zippo standards" for emergency certification and that some teachers had no college degrees.

Jaroslaw said many of his fellow superintendents "are favorably inclined" about the new program but noted that hiring provisional teachers will require extra work, and perhaps funding, by school districts, some of which may not want to become involved.

Jaroslaw is leading a consortium of nine school districts near Tenafly that plans to hire as many as 10 provisional teachers for next fall.

Among the program's critics is Janice Weaver, dean of the state's largest teacher education program the School of Professional Studies at Glassboro State College.

Weaver said the disregard for formal teacher training indicates that teachers do not receive "the same kind of respect for specialized knowledge" as do plumbers.

But Henry Drewry, director of a small teacher-preparation program at Princeton University, said there is room for both avenues to certification, noting that parochial and other private schools usually do not require state certification.

Janis Martinson taught last summer at a private school and is to graduate from Princeton this spring. She recalls being discouraged "by everyone I talked to" from going into teaching.

Martinson said she is not worried about teaching without a degree and plans to teach at private school if she cannot go through the state's alternate program.

"I think I'm going to bring a lot of energy, enthusiasm and knowledge of my subject to the classroom," she said. "I really think you learn more about being a teacher in the classroom than [from lessons] in a book." ●

A SALUTE TO "MEMPHIS IN MAY"

HON. HAROLD E. FORD

OF TENNESSEE

HON. DON SUNDQUIST

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 13, 1985

● Mr. FORD of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, we would like to take a few moments and share with our colleagues information about an annual event in the great city that we represent, Memphis, TN. It's called "Memphis in May," a monthlong celebration that pairs the city of Memphis with another country. The purpose of "Memphis in May" is to promote friendship and commerce between the Mid-South and a different foreign country every year.

This mission is accomplished by celebrations in the areas of the arts, education, trade, and commerce, and

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unique special events which highlight the culture and traditions of the honored country. In the past, "Memphis in May" has honored the countries of Japan, Canada, Germany, Venezuela, Egypt, the Netherlands, Israel, and Mexico. This year, "Memphis in May" is saluting the "Land Down Under," the beautiful, majestic country of Australia.

If you ever have the opportunity to visit Memphis this month, you'll be able to experience the art, music, dance, theater, customs, food, sports, and traditions of Australia. You'll be able to browse through an Australian marketplace, taste Australian beer, and eat some of the best pork barbecue you've ever tasted.

In fact, the "Memphis in May International Barbecue Cooking Contest" this year will have more than 200 teams from the United States, Canada, and Australia. This event alone brings more than 300,000 people to the bluff of the mighty Mississippi River where they can watch the "Ms. Piggie Contest," listen to a "Hog Calling Contest," and enjoy 2 days of music and fun.

Other events in this year's "Memphis in May" Salute to Australia include an Australian film festival, the Great Wine Race, the Beale Street Music Festival, the Third Annual Memphis in May Triathlon, and the Sunset Symphony.

In addition to these activities, our city's historic past and promising future will be showcased through its many attractions such as Mud Island, the Beale Street Historic District, Libertyland, and Graceland, the home of the king of rock and roll, Elvis Presley.

This year's "Memphis in May" is a celebration that everyone should try to attend. If you have the opportunity you'll be joined by nearly 1 million other visitors who will participate in the 1985 Salute to Australia. It's an opportunity to enjoy the best of two colorful cultures, Memphis, TN, and the "Land Down Under," Australia. ●

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 Re-

marks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, May 14, 1985, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 15

9:00 a.m.

Armed Services

Closed business meeting, to consider a committee amendment to S. 1029, authorizing funds for fiscal year 1986 for the Department of Defense (pending on Senate calendar), and routine military nominations.

SR-222

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To continue hearings on recent changes in the financial services industry.

SD-538

Judiciary

Constitution Subcommittee

Business meeting, to mark up S.J. Res. 13, to propose an amendment to the Constitution relating to a Federal balanced budget and tax limitation, S. 40, to set forth procedures for holding constitution conventions for proposing amendments to the Constitution, S. 37, to provide for civil rights in public schools, and S. 150, to revise certain provisions of the Freedom of Information Act with respect to request procedures, time limits, fees, and exemptions.

SD-226

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for certain defense programs, focusing on Army modernization.

SD-192

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Business meeting, to mark up S. 501 and S. 616, bills to expand export markets for United States agricultural commodities, provide price and income protection for farmers, assure consumers an abundance of food and fiber at reasonable prices, and continue low-income food assistance programs, and related measures.

SR-328A

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider S. 979, to extend the expiration date of titles I and II of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, and other pending calendar business.

SD-366

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Foreign Relations		international union for the protection of literary and artistic works.	SR-385	Congress on emerging clean-coal technologies.
To continue joint hearings with the Committee on the Judiciary on international terrorism and narcotic trafficking	SD-419			SD-366
Governmental Affairs				MAY 17
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations		To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Veterans' Affairs on the nomination of Donald E. Shasteen, of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary of Labor for Veterans' Employment.	SR-418	Commerce, Science, and Transportation Surface Transportation Subcommittee To hold hearings on the deregulation of surface freight forwarders.
To continue oversight hearings on weight reduction products and plans, focusing on the safety and efficacy of diet products.	SD-342			SR-253
Judiciary		Labor and Human Resources Handicapped Subcommittee	SD-430	10:00 a.m. Select on Intelligence Closed briefing on intelligence matters.
To continue joint hearings with the Committee on Foreign Relations on international terrorism and narcotic trafficking.	SD-419	To hold hearings on S. 415, the Handicapped Children's Protection Act.	SH-219	SH-219
Joint Economic				MAY 20
Agriculture and Transportation Subcommittee		Veterans' Affairs	SR-418	9:30 a.m. Finance Taxation and Debt Management Subcommittee
To hold hearings on rural economic development.	SD-562	To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Labor and Human Resources on the nomination of Donald E. Shasteen, of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary of Labor for Veterans' Employment.	SR-418	To hold hearings on S. 56, S. 71, S. 217, S. 251, and S. 729, bills to clarify the application of imputed interest and interest accrual rules of the Internal Revenue Code.
10:30 a.m.		10:00 a.m. Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Business meeting, to mark up S. 501 and S. 616, bills to expand export markets for U.S. agricultural commodities, provide price and income protection for farmers, assure consumers an abundance of food and fiber at reasonable prices, and continue low-income food assistance programs, and related measures.	SD-215	SD-215
Judiciary				10:00 a.m. Select on Intelligence To hold hearings to examine civil suits under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO).
To hold hearings on pending nominations.	SD-226			SD-226
2:00 p.m.		Appropriations Defense Subcommittee	SR-328A	MAY 21
Appropriations		To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Department of Defense, focusing on NATO programs.	SD-192	9:30 a.m. Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee				Business meeting, to consider the nomination of Martha R. Seger, of Michigan, to be a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Energy Information Administration, and the Economic Regulatory Administration, Department of Energy.	SD-138	Appropriations	SD-538	Environment and Public Works
Foreign Relations		Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee	SD-192	Environment Pollution Subcommittee
To hold joint closed hearings with the Committee on the Judiciary on international terrorism and narcotic trafficking.	SD-116, Capitol	To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for fossil energy.	SD-138	To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of section 404 of the Clean Water Act, relating to the wetlands dredge and fill permit program.
Judiciary				SD-406
To hold joint closed hearings with the Committee on Foreign Relations on international terrorism and narcotic trafficking.	SD-116, Capitol	Appropriations Legislative Branch Subcommittee	S-128, Capitol	10:00 a.m. Appropriations
2:45 p.m.		To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Legislative Branch of the Federal Government, focusing on the Library of Congress and the Architect of the Capitol.		Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee
Select on Intelligence				To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Department of the Treasury.
Closed briefing on intelligence matters.		Environment and Public Works Water Resources Subcommittee		SD-126
MAY 16		To resume hearings on S. 366, S. 534, and S. 987, bills to authorize the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and related proposals.	SD-406	2:00 p.m. Appropriations
9:30 a.m.		Judiciary		Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs		To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Holocaust Memorial Council, Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior.		To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Department of the Interior.
International Finance and Monetary Policy Subcommittee				SD-138
To hold hearings on S. 635, to express opposition of the United States to the system of apartheid in South Africa by prohibiting new U.S. bank loans to the Government of South Africa, prohibiting investment of U.S. firms in South Africa, prohibiting the importation of South African gold coins into the United States, and forbidding the sale of computers to the Government of South Africa.	SD-538	Appropriations Legislative Branch Subcommittee		Appropriations Legislative Branch Subcommittee
Commerce, Science, and Transportation		Select on Intelligence	SH-219	To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Legislative Branch of the Federal Government, focusing on the Congressional Budget Office, Office of Technology Assessment, General Accounting Office, and the Government Printing Office.
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.	SR-253	Closed business meeting, to resume markup of proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1986 for the intelligence community.		S-128, Capitol
Judiciary		2:00 p.m. Energy and Natural Resources Energy Research and Development Subcommittee		
Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Subcommittee		To hold hearings to discuss the Department of Energy's prospective report to		
To hold hearings to examine whether the United States should participate in the Berne Convention, an interna-				

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MAY 22	JUNE 4	JUNE 14
9:30 a.m. Labor and Human Resources To hold hearings on S. 797, the Youth Employment Opportunity Wage Act of 1985. SD-430	9:30 a.m. Energy and Natural Resources Energy Regulation and Conservation Subcommittee To hold oversight hearings on the impact of imported petroleum products on the domestic petroleum industry. SD-366	9:30 a.m. Finance Health Subcommittee To hold hearings on health promotion and disease prevention strategies for Medicare beneficiaries. SD-215
Select on Intelligence Closed briefing on intelligence matters.		
10:00 a.m. Foreign Relations To resume hearings on American policy toward South Africa. SD-419	10:00 a.m. Foreign Relations Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-419	9:30 a.m. Labor and Human Resources To hold hearings on home health care reform. SD-430
Governmental Affairs Civil Service, Post Office, and General Services Subcommittee To hold oversight hearings on a General Accounting Office report on Federal pay equity and classification system. SD-342	9:30 a.m. Finance To hold hearings on S. 814, to make technical corrections to certain provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1984, and proposed technical corrections to the Retirement Equity Act (P.L. 98-397). SD-215	9:30 a.m. Energy and Natural Resources Energy Regulation and Conservation Subcommittee To hold oversight hearings on the current status of and factors affecting the natural gas market. SD-366
2:00 p.m. Appropriations Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for Naval Petroleum Reserves, and fossil energy. SD-138	Labor and Human Resources To hold hearings on drug export reform. SD-430	Labor and Human Resources To continue hearings on home health care reform. SD-430
Governmental Affairs Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee To hold hearings on S. 765, to provide for coordinated management and rehabilitation of the Great Lakes. SD-342	9:30 a.m. Energy and Natural Resources Natural Resources Development and Production Subcommittee To hold oversight hearings on the impact of coal imports on the domestic coal industry. SD-366	10:00 a.m. Labor and Human Resources Children, Family, Drugs, and Alcoholism Subcommittee To hold hearings to examine the problem of drugs in the military. SD-430
Small Business Small Business: Family Farm Subcommittee To hold hearings on small issue industrial development bonds as a source of capital for small business expansion. SR-428A	2:00 p.m. Energy and Natural Resources Energy Research and Development Subcommittee To resume oversight hearings on proposed budget requests for fiscal year 1986 for programs of the Department of Energy, focusing on fossil energy programs. SD-366	9:30 a.m. Labor and Human Resources To hold oversight hearings to examine certain barriers to adoption. SD-430
MAY 23	JUNE 6	JUNE 25
9:30 a.m. Commerce, Science, and Transportation Aviation Subcommittee To hold hearings on S. 586, to provide for the review of certain authority in awarding international airline route certificates issued under the Federal Aviation Act. SR-253	9:30 a.m. Energy and Natural Resources Natural Resources Development and Production Subcommittee To hold oversight hearings on the impact of coal imports on the domestic coal industry. SD-366	9:30 a.m. Labor and Human Resources To hold oversight hearings to examine certain barriers to adoption. SD-430
Governmental Affairs Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee To hold hearings on the Civil Penalties Act, focusing on program fraud. SD-342	2:00 p.m. Energy and Natural Resources Water and Power Subcommittee To hold hearings on S. 403, to revise requirements with respect to the issuance of licenses for existing hydroelectric facilities, and S. 426, to provide for more protection to electric consumers. SD-366	9:30 a.m. Labor and Human Resources To hold oversight hearings to examine U.S. relations with the International Labor Organization (ILO). SD-430
10:00 a.m. Governmental Affairs Civil Service, Post Office, and General Services Subcommittee To continue oversight hearings on a General Accounting Office report on Federal pay equity and classification system. SD-138	9:30 a.m. Labor and Human Resources Handicapped Subcommittee To hold oversight hearings on administrative activities of Gallaudet College and the National Technical Institute for the Deaf. SR-428A	9:30 a.m. Labor and Human Resources To hold oversight hearings to examine certain barriers to adoption. SD-430
Labor and Human Resources Children, Family, Drugs, and Alcoholism Subcommittee To hold hearings on efforts to locate missing children. SD-430	10:00 a.m. Energy and Natural Resources Water and Power Subcommittee To hold hearings on S. 403, to revise requirements with respect to the issuance of licenses for existing hydroelectric facilities, and S. 426, to provide for more protection to electric consumers. SD-366	9:30 a.m. Labor and Human Resources Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-430
MAY 24	JUNE 12	JULY 10
10:00 a.m. Select on Intelligence Closed briefing on intelligence matters. SH-219	9:30 a.m. Labor and Human Resources To continue oversight hearings on the implementation of the Orphan Drug Act (P.L. 97-414), focusing on section 7(b) relating to radiation-cancer liability. SD-430	9:30 a.m. Labor and Human Resources To resume oversight hearings to examine certain barriers to adoption. SD-430
JUNE 3	JUNE 13	JULY 16
9:30 a.m. Finance Health Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed legislation to modify the Medicare direct medical education pass-through. SD-215	9:30 a.m. Labor and Human Resources Labor Subcommittee To hold hearings on S. 1105, to reform the Walsh-Healey Act to allow Federal contractors in the private sector to work flextime hours. SD-628	9:30 a.m. Labor and Human Resources To hold oversight hearings to examine U.S. relations with the International Labor Organization (ILO). SD-430
		JULY 17
		9:00 a.m. Labor and Human Resources Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-430
		JULY 31
		9:30 a.m. Labor and Human Resources To hold hearings to examine certain barriers to health care. SD-430
		OCTOBER 1
		11:00 a.m. Veterans' Affairs To hold hearings to review the legislative priorities of the American Legion. SD-106
		CANCELLATION
		MAY 15
		9:30 a.m. Labor and Human Resources Business meeting, to consider the nominations of Marshall B. Babson, of Connecticut, and Wilford W. Johansen of California, each to be a member of the National Labor Relations Board. SD-430