

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## WHO'LL STOP THE RAIN?

## HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1987

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, an excellent series on acid rain pollution in Canada by editorial writer Tom Majeski appeared recently in the St. Paul Pioneer Press-Dispatch.

The articles focus on a problem that emerged 2 years ago during hearings on park pollution before the National Parks Subcommittee which I chair. Those hearings demonstrated that our Park System is being damaged by pollution emitted hundreds or even thousands of miles away.

Just as acid rain pollution does not respect park boundaries, it does not stop at international borders either. Every year tons of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide from United States powerplants drift over Canadian lakes and forests.

Under legislation I authored, the Interagency Task Force on Acid Rain was created in 1980 to gather data on acid rain, including international acid rain problems such as these. The task force was given 10 years to complete its work. Unfortunately, the Reagan administration has used such acid rain studies as an excuse for inaction. Because the task force has not formulated its final recommendations is no reason that the United States cannot start emission reductions.

More than a year ago, a joint United States-Canadian Commission recommended that the United States clean up its coal-burning plants. The Canadians want the United States to act now. President Reagan has repeatedly refused to cooperate or accept responsibility. The administration's grudging promise to commit \$2.5 billion for acid rain research over the next 5 years isn't a downpayment on an environmental problem of monumental proportion; rather it perpetuates study and delays decisions which will provide real progress, a diversion from facing reality and the deterioration of the fragile ecosystem from the damage of acid deposition.

## ABOUT THE WRITER

Editorial writer Tom Majeski, 44, was born and reared in Hastings, Minn. He was graduated in 1966 with a degree in journalism from Iowa State University, then worked for the Hastings Gazette until 1970, when he left to join the Pioneer Press copy desk. In 1975, he moved to the editorial page, where he has concentrated on a variety of issues, from acid rain to workers' compensation reform. He and his wife, Marlene, and their three daughters live on a hobby farm in Vermillion Township, a few miles southwest of Hastings.

## ACID RAIN SERIES

"Acid Rain Over Canada" will continue through Thursday on the oped pages of the Pioneer Press Dispatch. Here is the schedule:

Monday: In Sudbury, Inco Limited's copper/nickel smelter stands as North America's most notorious air polluter.

Tuesday: At Bracebridge, in the heart of Ontario's cottage country, residents tell of dying lakes, dead trout and a well poisoned by acid rain, most of which comes from the Ohio Valley.

Wednesday: Frustrated maple syrup producers around Quebec City tell how their trees are being attacked and killed by a mysterious force many scientists believe is a combination of ozone and acid rain, half of which comes from south of the border.

Thursday: Canadian officials and politicians in Ottawa plot strategies they hope will help convince the United States to cut the flow of sulfur dioxide emissions across the border by 50 percent.

## CANADIANS WANT U.S. TO ACT NOW

(By Tom Majeski)

SUDBURY, ONTARIO.—It struck me suddenly, like a blinding left jab fired by Muhammad Ali when he was in his prime.

I nudged New York Times reporter John Burns and said, "John, look. There are no old trees around here."

Burns glanced out the bus window. "You're right," he said, somewhat surprised. "Do you suppose our Canadian hosts did that just to impress us?"

The idea probably crossed their minds. Just as someone wanted to understand the attraction of boxing would have to study the former heavyweight champion, someone wanting to understand the destructive power of sulfur dioxide emissions would have to study Sudbury.

In the arena of emissions, Sudbury's copper/nickel smelter is the reigning North American champion. Over the years, pollution from the giant plant killed all the vegetation for miles around, turning the Sudbury basin's rocky landscape into a wasteland resembling the moon's surface.

An exaggeration? Not really. Consider this. In the late 1960s and early '70s, NASA sent moonbound Apollo astronauts to Sudbury to train for their lunar missions. And the lunar vehicle made tracks around Sudbury before it was rocketed permanently to the moon.

Today, the plant's destructive power has been curtailed but not eliminated. A huge smokestack, built in 1972, sends sulfur dioxide gases high into the air. As a result, Sudbury is slowly recovering. But the smelter's exported pollution—the emission it pumps into the upper atmosphere—is helping to kill thousands of sensitive lakes and countless trees from Ontario to Newfoundland.

In 1980, an alarmed Canadian government adopted an acid rain control bill designed to cut Canada's sulfur dioxide emissions 50 percent by 1994, from the present 4.6 million tons to 2.3 million tons. But the United States produces about half of the acid rain that falls in Canada. Without cooperation from Washington, the Canadians cannot save their lakes and trees—even if they cut their own emissions to zero.

And that explains why, on a snowy March morning, Burns and I and eight other American journalists were riding a bus from the Sudbury airport to the infamous smelter

owned by Inco Limited (formerly International Nickel Co.).

A few hours earlier, we had been in a Toronto hotel meeting room, discussing the acid rain threat with concerned Canadian officials. Their motives were on the table from the start: To stop the insidious damage occurring in their country, the Canadians must persuade the United States to cut the amount of sulfur dioxide it sends north across the border from the present 4 million tons or so to 2 million tons by 1994. We were invited to Canada to check out their story.

Acid precipitation occurs when sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides from smokestacks and auto exhausts mix with water droplets in the air to form sulfuric acid and nitric acid. It falls to Earth in dry form, or as either rain or snow.

Because of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere most rainfall is mildly acidic. But the rain that now falls in the eastern half of North America is about 10 times more acidic than normal.

Until last week, the Reagan administration had teased but not pleased the Canadians.

During the 1985 "Shamrock Summit" in Quebec City, President Reagan and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney agreed to appoint a personal special envoy to study the acid rain issue. Reagan appointed Drew Lewis; Mulroney named William Davis.

Their joint report was released in January 1986. A key provision called for the United States to spend \$5 billion over five years on demonstration projects to reduce sulfur dioxide emissions from the industrialized Midwest. Reagan endorsed the report's principles.

Many, but by no means all, Canadians welcomed Reagan's commitment. Most of the roughly 4 million tons of U.S. smokestack emissions that cross the border come from Midwest power plants and factories, so any emission reductions from that area would directly benefit the sensitive areas in eastern Canada.

But the euphoria turned to anger earlier this year when Reagan virtually ignored acid rain controls in his 1987 budget message. Last week, he again shifted directions. This time, he pledged to ask Congress for \$2.5 billion over five years to spend on clean coal demonstration projects.

Reagan's latest step was in the right direction, but he didn't go far enough to please the Canadians, who are watching their lakes and forests die.

In frustration over the U.S. president's earlier budget disappointment, Canadian government officials last month invited the group of American journalists to tour southern Ontario and Quebec provinces, the regions experiencing the greatest acid rain stress. They presented Canada's position and answered our stream of questions in the belief that an informed American public would pressure the Reagan administration to make meaningful reductions in smokestack emissions.

Reporters and editors from Time, Newsweek, the New York Times, the Washington Post, the Chicago Tribune, Business Week, Sierra Club Magazine, Inside EPA, the Georgia Wildlife Magazine and the St. Paul

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

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Pioneer Press Dispatch gathered in Toronto on Sunday, March 1. We later were joined by reporters from the Detroit Free Press and Associated Press.

After the briefing, we flew to Sudbury, about 200 miles northwest of Toronto. After questioning Inco officials and touring the smelter, we flew about 125 miles southeast to Muskoka/Bracebridge and visited Canadians living in the heart of the lake-cottage country. Area residents, some of them visibly angry, told about dying lakes, trout kills and well water that has become too acidic to drink.

On Tuesday, March 3, we flew to Quebec City and talked with maple sugar producers. As producers told of helplessly watching their maple trees get sick and die, their obvious frustrations were touching reminders of Minnesota's first emotional brush with Dutch elm disease.

The tour's last stop was Ottawa, home of Canada's federal government. Discussions there turned to politics and the April 5-6 summit between Reagan and Mulroney. Both leaders have been bruised and battered by scandals within their respective administrations. Both could benefit from a solid acid rain control agreement, even a relatively small program similar to that laid out in the Lewis-Davis report.

Most knowledgeable Canadians openly admit that their nation got off to a slow start in the acid rain battle. In fact, those familiar with the history of the issue agree that Minnesota fired the first shot. It came in the early 1970s, after the Ontario government announced that it was to build a 800-megawatt coal-fired generating plant in Atikokan, 35 miles north of the Minnesota border. The government-owned power company, Ontario Hydro, didn't need the electricity, but Atikokan needed the jobs the plant would produce.

Minnesotans pointed out, with clenched fists, that prevailing winds would carry the onerous smoke plume across the Boundary Waters Canoe Area. The Canadians were mostly unconcerned. However, after considerable arm-twisting, Ontario finally agreed in 1979 to cut in half the plant's size and to construct its smokestacks so that scrubbers could be added later, if needed.

Within a year of the agreement Canadian officials discovered alarming evidence of acid rain damage in their back yard. They quickly passed the nation's first emission control law. Four years later, in 1984, the federal government toughened the measure and sold the proposal—a 50 percent emission reduction by 1994—to all but two maritime provinces, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Minority parties in Ottawa—the Liberals and New Democratic Party—now are vigorously pressuring the federal government to bring those two provinces into the fold.

There have been some stumbles along the way. The biggest involves nitrogen oxide emission standards for cars and light trucks. For some unexplained reason, the Canadian government delayed implementation of the rule for a year. So, rather than have catalytic converters installed on 1987 model cars and light trucks, the first converters will not hit the streets until the 1988 models roll off the showroom floors. Some Canadian officials we talked to admit that the delay was inexcusable.

However, other experts told us that nitrogen oxide emissions are far less of a problem in Canada than they are in crowded metropolitan areas of the United States. The main concern in Canada, they say, is sulfur dioxide.

But no matter how successful the Canadians are at cutting their emissions, they know they cannot win the acid rain war without sufficient help from their reluctant neighbor to the south.

Canada's goal is to limit sulfur dioxide deposition in sensitive areas to 20 kilograms per hectare. When compared to Minnesota's limit of 11 kilograms per hectare in super-sensitive areas, the Canadian target is modest. Pointing to the significant gap in the numbers, Robert Slater, assistant deputy minister of planning for Environment Canada, explained that his government has virtually written off trying to save the nation's super-sensitive areas.

For a country whose heritage is deeply rooted in fruitful waters and bountiful forests, that's a remarkable concession. No wonder the April summit has become so critical.

#### SUDBURY'S CURE BEGETS NEIGHBORS' MALADY

Canadians are worried about acid rain damage to their lakes and forests. They also are upset with America's unwillingness to reduce by 50 percent the transboundary flow of sulfur dioxide, the main ingredient in acid rain. With President Reagan scheduled to meet with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney in Ottawa in early April, Canadian officials last month invited a group of American journalists to tour parts of Ontario and Quebec provinces, where acid rain from the United States is having its greatest impact. Today's column by editorial writer Tom Majeski is one in a series of five from his four-day tour of southeastern Canada.

#### SUDBURY, ONT.

To understand this area, turn back the clock some 2 million years.

Imagine a giant meteor smacking into the Earth, creating a huge crater 40 miles long and 18 miles wide. The violent impact cracks the Earth's crust, allowing molten rock from the Earth's fiery core to ooze toward the surface.

Now jump ahead to 1883. Crews building the trans-Canada railroad discover that the rock they are blasting in the Sudbury basin contains rich deposits of copper, nickel and assorted precious metals. Unfortunately, the ore also contains high concentrations of sulfur.

Mining began in earnest in the early 1900s. To extract the metal, workers would toss thousands of pine trees into giant roasting pits, pile tons of raw ore on top and set the trees afire. The heat would free the metal and send up heavy clouds of sulfur dioxide. Back then, no one thought much about air pollution.

The International Nickel Co. (now Inco Limited) built the first smelter here in 1930. Much of the original equipment is still in use today. And while hoods and duct systems currently capture 72 percent of the sulfur dioxide (up from 55 percent in 1980 and only about 10 percent in the 1960s), visitors taste sulfur the moment they step into the plant.

(Company officials offered each visiting journalist a breathing mask, but then said that the masks were really not necessary. Within minutes after entering the smelter, though, my nose became plugged with dust. Surprisingly, none of the workers I saw wore breathing masks.)

Back in the 1950s, when the smelter was at its dirtiest, it pumped 5,500 tons of sulfur dioxide a day into the local atmosphere. Even weeds refused to grow around Sudbury. On the bus ride to the smelter, one of

the Canadian-based reporters traveling with our group paraphrased a well-known poem: *Only God can grow a tree, but surely not in Sudbury.*

In 1972, acting on the advice of scientists, Inco built a 1,250-foot-tall smokestack to disburse the pollutants. It worked. The city's air began to clear. After living for generations in a stark setting that resembled the moon's surface, joyful residents discovered that they could grow grass, shrubs and trees.

But scientists quickly realized that their local pollution cure was causing a serious downwind problem: acid rain. The emissions from Inco's tall smokestack mix with sulfur dioxide from hundreds of other sources and fall as sulfuric acid precipitation over a broad area of southeastern Canada, killing lakes and trees.

If Canada has acid rain doubters, we didn't meet any on our whirlwind visit. Even Inco officials, who have a heavy financial stake in the debate, admit that acid rain is a serious threat and that they are a large contributor to Canada's problem. L.M. Banbury, Inco's environment control superintendent, explained that, while not everything is known about the issue, enough is known to attack the problem.

During 1965, Inco's smelter belched out 2,250 kilotons of sulfur dioxide. Twenty years later, emissions had dropped to 634 kilotons annually. Under Ontario's new regulations, Inco's emissions must be cut to 265 kilotons annually by 1994.

Meeting those limits won't be easy. Vigorous Third World competition has severely depressed world copper and nickel prices. In addition, markets are soft for two byproducts of the sulfur recovery process, liquid sulfur and sulfuric acid.

Inco lost about \$1 billion during 13 consecutive quarters from 1981 through 1985. To survive, Inco slashed production, streamlined its smelter operation, installed more productive mining technology and cut its work force from more than 23,000 during the 1970s to 8,500 today.

During that same period, the company spent about \$50 million on research and development to meet tougher emission standards. The investment does not include capital costs, or the cost of operating the company's sulfuric acid plant. And while Inco made a slim \$200,000 profit last year, it will spend between \$7 million and \$10 million this year on pollution controls.

With the 1994 limits hanging over their heads, company researchers are trying desperately to develop a technological breakthrough that is both economically practical and far more clean. Inco is eligible to receive financial help from a \$500 million pool created by the federal government, the provincial government and industry. But company officials told us that they are committed to meet the stricter standards without outside financial help. They have until the end of next year to submit their plan to the Ontario government.

If companies like Inco are willing to take such financial risks to battle acid rain, Canadians wonder aloud, why won't the United States take rather modest steps to help out their neighbors? It's a question President Reagan will hear when he visits Ottawa next month.

#### NORTHERN NEIGHBORS WANT SAME SWEET DEAL SOUTHERN ONES GOT

Acid rain will top the agenda when President Reagan meets with Prime Minister



Brian Mulroney in Ottawa in early April. To help convince the United States to cut in half its transboundary emissions, Canadian officials last month invited a group of American journalists to tour parts of Ontario and Quebec provinces, where acid rain is having its greatest impact. Today's column by editorial writer Tom Majeski is fourth in a series from his tour.

#### QUEBEC CITY

This is maple syrup country.

Each spring, some 10,000 producers in the province gather sap from 14 million holes tapped into the trunks of sugar maple trees. Quebec producers provide 95 percent of Canada's and 65 percent of the world's supply of maple syrup. The industry pumps \$29 million annually into the local economy.

Pure maple syrup is to a pancake-and-waffle lover what a fine wine is to a French chef.

But a sour enemy is attacking Quebec's beautiful and productive maple trees.

Damage shows up first as a yellowing of leaves on top of the tree, then it spreads to the outside foliage. Within a year or two, the infected tree can support only clusters of leaves that cling close to its trunk. Eventually, the bark begins peeling from branches, the last few leaves wither and fall and the tree dies. Forestry experts call the process "dieback."

First signs of dieback in maple stands were spotted in 1978. It now is spreading here much like Dutch elm disease leaped through Minnesota in the late 1970s. The feelings of helplessness are much of the same here as they were back then in Minnesota.

An aerial survey in 1985 showed that 85 percent of the trees in a large portion of the province were affected. Even more alarming, researchers found that 10 percent or more of the trees were dead in 51 percent of the forests they checked.

In the last several years, Quebec producers lost 2 million maple taps. Some producers have gone out of business; others are struggling to survive on dwindling profit margins. They are frustrated and angry.

Murray Powell, 44, sat at the table in a Quebec government office. He appeared uncomfortable in a suit, facing a group of visiting American journalists. But he came to tell of frightening things that were happening to the maple trees on his farm, located a few miles away.

Six years ago, Powell had 2,700 maple taps on 1,100 trees. Today, he has 1,700 taps on only 600 trees. The other 500 have died. Another 30 percent of his trees are sick. "The experts tell me they will die, too," he said. If that happens, he'll be out of business.

Clifford Lincoln, Quebec's environment minister, told us that if the dieback problem is not solved within five years, the damage to Quebec's forests will be irreversible.

What's killing the trees?

Scientists have not yet pieced together the complex puzzle. But the overwhelming evidence points to two culprits: acid rain and ozone.

Ozone gas forms when the nitrogen oxides produced by the high-temperature burning of petroleum products (mostly in automobiles) react with the ultraviolet rays in sunlight. A highly oxidizing substance, ozone blocks photosynthesis, the process that enables leaves to convert water and carbon dioxide into the sugars that feed plants. This decrease in sugar production weakens the tree.

Scientists also believe that acid rain leaches vital nutrients from the forest's soil.

It also dissolves aluminum that occurs naturally in the soil. Once freed, the aluminum destroys the tree's tiny water-absorbing rootlets. This further weakens the tree. Eventually, it is attacked by a variety of bugs and diseases.

Owners turn dead maples into long piles of firewood and helplessly watch as leaves on nearby trees turn prematurely yellow. Some researchers have spread lime on the soil around sick trees. While it's too soon to tell whether liming will restore a tree's health, it does stop the disease process. "But you can't lime an entire forest," Powell said.

As part of a national acid rain control agreement, Quebec is supposed to cut its sulfur dioxide emissions 50 percent by 1994. The province will beat the deadline by four years.

But that news does not lift the spirits of Powell and other Quebec maple sugar producers. Half the acid rain and nearly all of the ozone that drifts over the province comes from south of the border. Unless the United States takes quick action, Quebec's forests are doomed.

There is a great irony in this story. While Washington has paid little heed to Canada's repeated calls for help in the war against acid rain, the Reagan administration quickly reached an emissions-reduction agreement with Mexico involving a copper smelter being built just south of the U.S. border. Without the agreement, prevailing winds would have carried large volumes of sulfur dioxide north into the United States.

The new Mexican smelter will be equipped with a plant that will convert sulfur dioxide into sulfuric acid. Financing for the acid plant is being provided by Canadian investors. Who will build the plant? Canadians, of course.

The point the Canadians make is that if the United States can reach an agreement with Mexico over acid rain, it can reach a similar agreement with Canada. That is why some 25 million Canadians will be closely watching the Reagan/Mulroney summit in Ottawa on April 5 and 6.

#### CANADIAN ANGER AT U.S. GROWS WITH EACH RAIN-POISONED LAKE

Canadians are worried about acid rain damage to their lakes and forests. They also are upset with America's unwillingness to reduce the transboundary flow of sulfur dioxide. With President Reagan scheduled to meet with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney in Ottawa in early April, Canadian officials last month invited a group of American journalists to tour parts of Ontario and Quebec provinces, where acid rain from the United States is having its greatest impact. Today's column by editorial writer Tom Majeski is third in a series of five from his tour.

#### BRACEBRIDGE, ONT.

Rolf Uhde was angry.

Acid rain periodically kills brook and rainbow trout that he raises in ponds on his 200-acre farm. Scientists at the nearby Dorset Research Centre tell him that 70 percent of the acid rain that falls here comes from the United States. No one seriously disputes that figure. Canadian officials claim, yet President Reagan remains unwilling to take needed steps to eliminate the acid rain threat. This lack of concern for one's neighbor upsets the otherwise gregarious Uhde.

"Let's stop wasting time with studies and more studies," his German-accented voice boomed across the motel meeting room. "That's crazy," he added, shaking his head and waving his thick fists. "We know what

the problem is. We know how to solve it. Let's do it."

Uhde's plea was echoed countless times during the evening by other area residents who had come here to meet a group of visiting American journalists invited to Canada to learn about acid rain.

Bracebridge represents the heart of Ontario's cottage country. Thousands of beautiful lakes are surrounded by summer homes. A number are owned by rich Americans who come here during the summer to enjoy Canada's vast outdoors.

Glaciers carved the lakes out of the Canadian granite shield. Granite is insoluble, so it has little ability to provide the natural alkalinity to neutralize acid precipitation. Throughout most of the region, the granite is covered by a thin layer of sandy soil. Because most of the soil contains relatively high concentrations of decaying forest matter, it, too, is usually acidic.

With little buffering capacity, the region is particularly vulnerable to acid precipitation. Eastern Canada has more than 500,000 lakes. At last count, some 14,000 have been classified as acidic—dead to game fish. Residents told us that lakes with the highest acid content resemble swimming pools: deep blue color and absolutely devoid of life. In those with lesser acid content, acid-resistant fish, such as the yellow perch, still survive.

Unless transboundary emissions are quickly reduced, Canadian scientists claim, thousands of other sensitive lakes in this area may die in the next few years. Many Canadians around here depend on the lakes for their livelihoods. And, like Uhde, they are upset over America's refusal to face its responsibilities.

Dr. P.D. McTaggart-Cowan is a retired scientist who farms near here. He told me that every spring he spreads 800 pounds of lime on each acre of his vegetable gardens. By August, he added, the lime is gone and his vegetables stop growing.

He retired to his farm in 1975. One of his first chores was to drill a shallow well. When he tested the water, it had a pH reading of 6.8. (The pH scale measures the degree of acidity or alkalinity in a solution. Readings range from 0 to 14. The lower the number, the higher the acidity, the higher the number, the higher the alkalinity. Distilled water has a pH reading of 7.)

Today, McTaggart-Cowan said, the pH of his well water is down to 4.3. That's hundreds of times more acidic than it was just 12 years ago.

McTaggart-Cowan's wife was the first to complain about well water. She noticed iron spots on clothes when she removed them from the washing machine. His first response, he said, was to buy a special filter designed to remove iron deposits.

"I was lazy," he told me, his eyes twinkling. "I should have looked into it more, but I didn't."

The sand in the filter quickly turned as hard as concrete. "I chiseled it out and installed new sand, but in less than a month it was again solid. That's when I started researching the problem."

His studies revealed that water high in acid ruins the sand in the type of filter he had installed. His next move was to do what the advertisements urge: He called his Culligan man. The folks there put him in touch with Culligan's commercial division. Working together, they designed a \$3,000 system that neutralizes the acid and removes the heavy metals that are being leached from the soil.

Soil conditions around Uhde's trout farm are different. His two wells—one artesian, the other a conventional shallow well—produce water with a pH of 7.0—as neutral as distilled water.

During the winter, he uses the well water to nurture tens of thousands of baby trout in large fiberglass tanks in his barn. In the spring, he releases them into his ponds, then holds his breath. After heavy spring snow melts or strong summer thunderstorms from the southwest, his ponds are littered with dead trout.

With 70 percent of the acid rain falling in this area coming from smokestacks in the Ohio Valley, researchers told us that lakes around here are doomed unless Washington follows Uhde's succinct advice and takes appropriate action.

#### CANADA WANTS ACTION TO BACK UP REAGAN'S WORDS ON ACID RAIN

President Reagan is scheduled to meet Prime Minister Brian Mulroney in Ottawa in early April. Acid rain will top their agenda. Last month, Canadian officials invited a group of American journalists to tour parts of Ontario and Quebec provinces, where acid rain from the United States is having its greatest impact. Today's column by editorial writer Tom Majeski is last in a series from his four-day tour.

#### OTTAWA

President Reagan will likely face a cool reception when he explains his latest acid rain control proposal to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney here on April 5 and 6. At risk will be the close relationship between Canada and the United States.

To smooth the way for the summit, Reagan last week announced that he would ask Congress to approve spending \$2.5 billion over five years on demonstration projects to test commercial applications of new acid rain control technologies. To most Canadians, Reagan's latest initiative represents a recycled promise he made last year—a promise they claim will do little to reduce the transboundary transmission of the smokestack emissions that cause acid rain.

Canada is a relatively late believer in acid rain control. But the issue has united this diverse and oftentimes quarrelsome nation. A recent poll, for instance, shows that 69 percent of the Canadians responding believe that acid rain is the most serious problem facing the two nations.

So far, Canadian pleas to the United States for cooperation have met with mixed results. Last year, Reagan endorsed the principles of a joint report on acid rain authored by two special envoys, Drew Lewis from the United States and William Davis from Canada. Many Canadians condemn the agreement as worthless. A diminishing number of others say that the five-year, \$5 billion commitment to clean-burning coal demonstration projects represented an acceptable beginning at reducing the flow of sulfur dioxide that crosses the border, primarily from the Ohio Valley.

Canadian optimism turned to anger in January when Reagan's budget message contained only enough funding to reduce those emissions 64,000 tons by about 1992. To save Canadian lakes and forests, scientists here calculate, the United States must cut its transboundary emissions roughly 2 million tons by 1994.

In what appeared to be a tuneup for the summit, an angry Mulroney last month gave Vice President George Bush "an earful." The chewing-out prompted Reagan to return to his original commitment.

Will Reagan come here prepared to reach a meaningful agreement? Canadian officials and politicians are not overly optimistic. They agree that Mulroney desperately needs a summit victory, but point out that the beleaguered prime minister could come away a winner in one of two ways: He could get a signed-in-blood commitment from the president, or, if that fails, he could walk out in a snit.

The former is preferred, but the latter would be applauded nevertheless because Canadians are tired of getting stonewalled on the acid rain issue. They are tired of being ignored by the United States, tired of being considered a second-class neighbor, tired of being viewed as a vast nation of lakes, forests and a handful of residents living alone in the woods. They would cheer if Mulroney—who likes to be considered one of Reagan's pals—suddenly stiffened his backbone, showed genuine anger and walked out on the president.

What happens if the summit fails? "Canada will have to continue chipping away at the mountain of indifference, shovelful by shovelful," explained Bill Blakie, an outspoken member of the minority New Democratic Party. He serves on the Special Committee on Acid Rain and represents the Winnipeg/Birdshill area in the House of Commons.

Committee chairman Stan Darling, a Progressive Conservative party member who represents an area north of Toronto, told a group of visiting American journalists earlier this month that some Canadian lawmakers are looking beyond the summit. If it fails, they plan to visit Washington sometime this spring to lobby members of Congress.

Their biggest obstacle, Darling said, will be Rep. John Dingell, the Michigan Democrat who heads the House Energy and Commerce Committee. The auto industry worries about acid rain control for two reasons: higher electricity rates, which would boost production costs, and more stringent pollution controls on autos. Canadian lawmakers admit that it will take a miracle to convince Dingell to move an acid rain bill through his committee.

But despite the dreadful odds, they feel that they have a chance. They don't need a sweeping national bill, just a program to significantly reduce emissions generated in the Ohio Valley.

They have a few things going for them. For instance, they point out, the United States is nearly isolated on the issue. It stands with the United Kingdom and Turkey as the only major nations that have not yet signed the Economic Commission of Europe's commitment to reduce transboundary emissions 30 percent by 1994. Even the Soviet Union and most other Eastern bloc nations, none of which are known for their environmental concerns, are signatories.

Their second ace involves international responsibility.

"We are not dealing with the United States through the cash register," explained Robert W. Slater, assistant deputy minister of planning for Environment Canada, "but rather as a sovereign state with international obligations to live up to a mutually agreeable value system."

That value system holds that nations do not help destroy their neighbor's lakes and forests. By endorsing the Lewis/Davis report, Canadians explain, Reagan endorsed the concept of acid rain. They now are waiting anxiously to see if he'll come here prepared to meet his obligations as a responsible neighbor.

To most Canadians, Reagan's latest pledge to seek funding for demonstration projects represents just another delaying tactic. To help save their dying lakes and forests, they know that the president must sign an enforceable agreement that cuts by 50 percent U.S. smokestack emissions now falling over Canada.

#### FOREIGN COMPANIES BUYING UP U.S. BANKS

#### HON. BERNARD J. DWYER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1987

Mr. DWYER of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today's edition of the Courier-Post of Camden, NJ, carries an interesting Op-Ed authored by our colleague, JIM FLORIO, which notes that "with little fanfare and without the knowledge of most Americans, foreign companies are buying up American banks." So much so, in fact, that foreign banks now control more than 16 percent of all bank assets in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I find this matter very troubling. In light of the other recent trends which are occurring in our trade relationship with other countries, I thought our colleagues might find the following article informative and I commend it to their attention.

#### LAWYERS MUST TREAT U.S. AND FOREIGN-OWNED BANKS EQUALLY

(By James J. Florio)

With little fanfare and without the knowledge of most Americans, foreign companies are buying up American banks. Foreign banks now control more than 16 percent of all bank assets in the United States—four times as much as they did 10 years ago.

Ironically, banks with names like the First American Bank in Washington, D.C.; the First American Bank of Virginia, or the Village Bank of New Jersey are not owned by Americans. The first two are jointly owned by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. The New Jersey bank is owned by Panama.

In 1986, close to 25 percent of all lending to businesses in this country was done by foreign banks.

The dramatic increases in the number of banks and other financial institutions in this country that are actually owned by foreign investors poses a severe problem for the future of the American economy. We are on the verge of allowing ourselves to depend on foreign countries to a degree that goes far beyond the point of national security and economic safety.

Along with many other trends in our trade relationship, the penetration of our financial services sector by our trading partners is cause for serious concern. I do not want to sound like an alarmist, but the data indicates that our financial services industry may be facing the same future as our manufacturing sector.

Information compiled by the House commerce subcommittee I chair, with assistance from outside experts, shows that the United States has become heavily dependent on foreign banks operating in our market.

In California, for example, foreign banks control 20 percent of all bank assets. In Los Angeles, they account for 34 percent of total bank assets.



In New York state, foreign banks control 28 percent of all bank assets, including 26 percent in New York City and 82 percent in Buffalo.

In other U.S. cities, the data on banking assets controlled by foreign banks cause similar concern: Chicago, 18 percent; Washington, D.C., 19 percent; Baltimore, 20 percent; Portland, Ore., 12 percent, and the Miami area, 26 percent.

These figures are startling. The foreign influence creates the possibility that an unfriendly government could strangle the U.S. economy. The pervasive foreign influence gives countries that are buying up American banks control over much of our capital market. This enables our foreign trading partners to finance their own industries at the expense of their American competitors.

American dollars are not being used to fuel the American economy.

There is additional cause for concern in this trend. Not only have foreign banks increased their financial hold on U.S. capital markets, but they are able to engage in commercial and other non-banking activities in this country that U.S. banks are barred by law from doing here.

For example, in California, 24 foreign banking organizations own or control about 50 companies engaged in non-banking activities—everything from general contractors to dairy products to semi-conductors.

In New Jersey, nine foreign-owned banking organizations own or control 17 companies engaged in non-banking activities, from automotive parts and supplies to industrial organic chemicals to electrical parts and equipment.

It would not be possible under our laws for U.S. banks to own or control any of the 17 companies in New Jersey or 50 California firms.

Obviously, we cannot have a situation in which American banks are unable to do in the United States what foreign-owned banks can do here. Either foreign banking activity in the United States should be restricted or U.S. banks should be allowed to engage in the same non-banking activities now open to foreign-owned institutions.

Clearly, the status quo is unacceptable. The trend that is evolving in our banking industry cannot be allowed to continue without serious consequences for our economic growth, employment and national security.

However, few government officials are addressing this problem. Ironically all of the information assembled by my subcommittee is public. The information is readily available to those who set our economic policies. It is doubtful that they are even fully aware of what is happening.

The first step toward a solution is to make the public aware of the problem. But we must fashion legislation to protect our financial services industry and allow it to compete on a fair footing in the new international marketplace.

#### THE ABANDONED HISTORIC SHIPWRECK PROTECTION ACT OF 1987

**HON. NORMAN D. SHUMWAY**  
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1987

Mr. SHUMWAY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Abandoned Historic Shipwreck Protection Act of 1987. This legislation bal-

ances the overriding concerns of the various interest groups associated with historic shipwrecks—namely the private salvors, recreational sport divers, the coastal States, and the archeological community.

Previous legislative efforts in the House have sought to do this by simply handing title to a specific class of historic abandoned shipwrecks over to the States for their regulation and management. However, this in no way ensures historic protection of valuable ships. Neither does it ensure that recreational sport divers will continue to have access to shipwreck sites or that private salvors can continue their search for and salvage of abandoned shipwrecks.

On the other hand, my legislation would build upon existing Federal admiralty law, which has had jurisdiction over these matters for hundreds of years. The legislation would require Federal admiralty courts to implement and administer specific historical protection requirements during salvage activities on a clearly defined category of shipwrecks. My legislation:

First. Requires salvors, or anyone doing salvage-type activities, to file a salvage claim in Federal district court before beginning any substantial salvage on an abandoned historic shipwreck;

Second. Requires the district court to apply specific requirements—the guidelines for which would be developed by the Interior Department, in consultation with all affected interest groups including sport divers—to assure that the salvor protects the historical and archeological significance of the shipwreck during his salvage activities; and

Third. Requires the district court to consider, when determining a salvage award, the performance of the salvor in carrying out the requirements for protection of the historical and archeological significance during his salvage activities.

My legislation also specifically allows States or Federal agencies to intervene in the salvage litigation as trustees of the public interest to ensure protection of the historical and archeological significance of these shipwrecks. This would allow, for example, States to place an agent or employee onboard a salvage vessel to monitor a salvage operation. States could also request an award of a representative sample of the artifacts or treasures recovered during salvage which otherwise are not represented in their State museums, and which are important to the preservation of the Nation's or the State's cultural, historical, or scientific heritage.

If a particular shipwreck is of such overwhelming national or State historical significance that private salvage should not be allowed, my legislation provides a new legal mechanism for a State to request the district court to stop any private salvage of such a particularly important shipwreck.

With respect to sport divers, my legislation actually goes further than leaving intact the status quo regarding access by sport divers. Section 10 of my legislation says:

Access to these shipwrecks for the purpose of exploration but not salvage should be encouraged to the maximum extent practicable unless inconsistent with applicable law or inconsistent with salvage activities

authorized by a U.S. District Court. Upon cessation of diligent salvage activities, access to the shipwreck for the purpose of exploration but not salvage should again be encouraged consistent with applicable law.

This provision is a clear, direct Federal statement to district courts regarding access for sport divers, whereas previous legislative efforts have contained only "sense of the Congress-type" language regarding sport diving access.

In summary, my legislation balances the concerns of each of the major interest groups involved in this issue:

Private sector salvors' exploration rights are maintained, subject to new historic protection requirements, thus maintaining the incentive for salvors to find these shipwrecks;

States are provided new opportunities they do not now have under general admiralty law: the right to make sure that private sector salvage activities are conducted in a responsible and careful manner; and the opportunity to be awarded a portion of any artifacts or treasures which are recovered during private sector salvage activities; and

Sport divers will enjoy actually even more assurance with regard to diving access, than the status quo.

Finally, we will prevent a situation where, in the name of archeology and historic preservation, States will regulate these shipwreck exploration and development activities so onerously that all incentive to find these wrecks is eliminated and important, historically valuable wrecks—that otherwise would be discovered and from which we would learn the historical story they have to tell—will vanish forever into the depths of the ocean floor.

#### WHAT DID WE KNOW, AND WHEN DID WE KNOW IT?

**HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1987

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the RECORD an article by Kenneth E. Sharpe that examines the numerous violations of U.S. law by the Reagan administration in its not-so-covert war against Nicaragua. This article was brought to my attention by our former colleague, Bob Edgar.

Each day more details are revealed concerning the depth of the Iran-Contra affair. Congress is deeply concerned about what laws may have been violated and what impact it will have on our foreign policy. This article "What Did We Know, And When Did We Know It?" Offers a thoughtful examination of the kind of role Congress must play in order to avoid a repeat of the Iran-Contra affair.

#### WHAT DID WE KNOW, AND WHEN DID WE KNOW IT?

(By Kenneth E. Sharpe)

American sensibilities were rightly shocked at the news of "Irangate."

Who would have believed that the Reagan administration was trading arms to the Iranians for hostages—and then siphoning off money to the "contras"? Here was the White House involved in breaking the law,

circumventing constitutional checks and balances, and secretly conducting an unrealistic and dangerous foreign policy.

But suppose no arms to Iran had been involved. Suppose it had been discovered that Lt. Col. Oliver L. North had illegally funneled money from elsewhere—from secret CIA funds, or another country or private sources—and secretly organized a network to circumvent congressional restrictions on funding the contras? Would this have set off the same kind of hullabaloo?

Probably not.

In fact, for years there has been public evidence that Colonel North was only one of many in the administration who was violating the spirit or the letter of the law and circumventing Congress.

What is the evidence? Why did no one blow the whistle before? And what can we learn from this failure to act sooner?

In 1981, President Reagan could not have won congressional approval for a proxy army to wage war on Nicaragua. However, if other ways could be found to create an exile army and cloak it with a facade of legitimacy, administration officials hoped they might avoid the resistance of those in Congress opposed to overthrowing foreign governments or fearful that U.S. proxies would drag in U.S. troops. Circumventing the constitutional authority of Congress was an essential element of this White House strategy.

First, the administration used secrecy. It went to the closed chambers of the Senate and House Select Committees on intelligence and gained approval for a small, "covert," exile force to intercept arms the president claimed Nicaragua was sending to Salvadoran insurgents.

But the CIA used the aid to create an exile force of thousands whose leaders (National Guardsmen of the former Somoza dictatorship) declared their intent to overthrow the Sandinistas. The House Democratic leadership grew leary. In December 1982, it led Congress in passing the Boland Amendment prohibiting the use of funds "for the purpose of overthrowing the Government of Nicaragua."

The administration, however, continued building the contra army, arguing that it was not violating the law because its purpose in giving the aid was arms interception—even if the contras' purpose was overthrow. Speaker of the House Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill commented: "The president of the United States broke the law, and then laughed to the American people that he broke the law."

While the House struggled to get Senate agreement for stronger measures to control Nicaragua policy, the administration developed mechanisms to get more money for the contras than a reluctant Congress was willing to allow. Congressional spending limits were circumvented by charging certain expenses (such as the mining of Nicaragua's harbors) to other accounts. An airfield for the contras was built in Aguacate, Honduras, illegally using funds earmarked for Defense Department exercises. The Defense Department donated aircraft to transport supplies to contra bases. The Pentagon transferred ships, planes and guns to the CIA at little or no charge.

The administration also violated the reporting requirements of the 1980 Intelligence Oversight Act when it failed to inform the intelligence committees of the mining. The CIA manual for Nicaraguan contras—with its instruction on the selective use of assassinations—violated the presi-

dent's own Executive Order 12333 prohibiting the involvement of any U.S. agency in assassinations.

All of these violations were public knowledge. In October 1984, angered by the mining and the manual, the House forced the Senate to cut off all funds to the contras from any agency "involved in intelligence activities."

But again the White House circumvented congressional intent by encouraging private funding of the contras and giving them organizational and moral support—the tasks of Colonel North, an aide to the National Security Council.

Hard evidence of a private effort to finance the contra war emerged in September 1984, when a helicopter flown by two American veterans belonging to an Alabama-based organization was shot down.

Investigative reporters soon detailed how former Maj. Gen. John K. Singlaub and his deputy, Brig. Gen. Harry C. Aderholt, had organized an extensive private network to funnel millions to the contras. Critics charged that this violated U.S. law—the 1974 Neutrality Act forbids American citizens from participating in foreign conflicts in which the United States is not officially involved.

Sen. James Sasser, D-Tenn., angered that private groups were doing "things that would be illegal for the U.S. government to do," urged congressional investigations into the ties these groups had with the U.S. government. President Reagan, however, declared that such private aid was "quite in line with which has been a pretty well established tradition in our country" and that he would "not be inclined to interfere."

Soon, there was evidence that aid to the contras clearly went beyond a purely private network—but attempts to investigate the evidence were thwarted when the White House refused to cooperate.

In January 1985, newspapers claimed that U.S. aid to Israel, Honduras and El Salvador was being diverted to finance the contras. Representative Joseph P. Addabbo, D-N.Y., said: "I am concerned that countries receiving U.S. foreign assistance aid may be utilizing a portion of such aid to assist the contras and, in so doing, effect a rather devious contravention of the law." But probes by two House panels could not turn up firm evidence.

In August 1985, there were reports that then-National Security Adviser Robert C. McFarlane and Colonel North had helped set up and coordinate the private aid network. "It would be stretching the integrity of the law," said Representative Michael D. Barnes, D-Md.-8th, "to suggest" that Colonel North's activities did not violate the letter or the spirit of the law.

But when Mr. Barnes and others tried to investigate, the White House refused to release requested documents. In a Sept. 5 letter, Mr. McFarlane admitted a White House campaign to help the rebels politically but asserted, "I can state with deep personal conviction that at no time did I or any member of the National Security Council staff violate the letter or spirit of the law."

In October, there were reports that the president himself approved the McFarlane-North plan for a private network to help the contras. But the congressional probe got no further.

In February 1986—six months before the plane carrying Eugene Hasenfus was shot down—newspapers reported that U.S. supply planes were flying out of El Salvador's Ilopango air base to deliver guns and

ammunition to the contras. By midsummer there were reliable reports that the CIA was involved in paying a number of the American operatives supporting the contras. More information poured out concerning Colonel North's involvement in the "private" network.

Again, there was an attempt at a congressional investigation, but in July 1986, the White House again refused to release requested documents. National Security Adviser John M. Poindexter wrote to Congress saying that "the administration strongly opposes enactment" of a resolution of inquiry seeking the documents.

"This is stonewalling," Mr. Barnes said. "Already committed to waging a war without public support, the administration has now decided to hide the war policy from public view," said Representative David E. Bonior, D-Mich.

In the spring and summer of 1986, evidence emerged of a whole new set of suspicious and illegal activities, contra gun-running, drug smuggling, and corruption. Sen. John Kerry tried with limited success to get the Republican-led Foreign Relations Committee to do a full-scale investigation.

In June, a House probe aided by the General Accounting Office discovered that \$13.3 million of \$21.1 million of the "humanitarian" aid approved by Congress in 1985 and dispersed by the State Department to the contras had disappeared. Despite evidence that would have seemed scandalous had it involved corruption in a domestic program, the administration said it was not concerned, and no further action was taken by either the administration or Congress.

In August, Congress, by a slim majority approved \$100 million in military aid to the contras.

Why is it that such law-breaking and circumvention of Congress did not create an uproar before the current "crisis"? There was some protest—but only by those who disagreed with the contra policy. Sometimes there was a hearing, a rebuke, a slap on the hand. But no official was ever prosecuted or forced to resign; no action was undone; and funds were eventually restored.

Stronger action was opposed by those who shared the president's aims and saw the legal and constitutional questions as only so much interference with doing what needed to be done. The Constitution was read to emphasize the president as commander in chief—forgetting that it was Congress that had the authority to declare war and control the purse. Lawbreaking and White House circumvention of Congress were tolerated with "a wink and a nod."

Why the uproar now? Now the president has alienated the hard-liners on the right with arms to Iran. Now the content of the policy is perceived as irrational and dangerous. So now there is a widespread clamor about how the policy is carried out—about illegality, the abuse of power and the circumvention of congressional checks.

There is an important lesson here. The chickens have come home to roost. The failure of all members of Congress—and the press and the public—to take seriously presidential obedience to the law and Constitution invited the very abuse of power that outrages us today.

But perhaps there is a silver lining in this crisis. Hidden within it is a gift to "we the people" on the eve of the 200th birthday of our Constitution.

Emblazoned on the wrapping paper are a number of immediate questions: Who is responsible? Who should be punished? Should



the National Security Council be reformed? Should we change laws to require better presidential reporting of covert activities?

The really important questions, however, are hidden inside.

Were the Founding Fathers right to confer the power to make war on Congress—to ensure, in Lincoln's phrase, that "no one man should hold the power of bringing this oppression upon us"?

Why is Congress, so recently chastened by the abuse of presidential power in the Johnson and Nixon years, so timid about enforcing its constitutional prerogatives—so willing to let the president stand outside the law and the Constitution?

Can a system of checks and balances survive if secrecy and covert action dominate foreign policy?

Does the kind of foreign policy we have with its messianic vision of the United States as a global policeman, necessitate an imperial presidency, and thus make inevitable the abuse of power?

It is questions such as these that we will need to unwrap in the coming year if we are to make our constitution a living constitution, and ensure that there will be a 300th birthday.

#### A BILL TO ADJUST RETIREMENT BENEFITS FOR PHILIPPINE SCOUTS AND THEIR SURVIVORS

**HON. LEON E. PANETTA**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1987

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to redress a longstanding inequity in our treatment of a very special group whose vital services to our Nation have passed virtually unacknowledged. This bill would equalize retirement pay for equal risk for former World War II-era Philippine Scouts who fought so bravely as part of the U.S. Army and their survivors.

Before turning to the legislation at hand, I firmly believe it is important to pause and reflect upon the events of over 40 years ago. Prior to the outbreak of war, when the Philippines were an American territory, a crack unit of Filipinos—known as the Philippine Scouts—was organized under the direction of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. The unit, a fully incorporated part of the U.S. Army and never numbering more than 12,000 soldiers, was to serve a pivotal role in the valiant defense of the Bataan Peninsula. General MacArthur was later to describe the Scouts as "excellent troops, completely professional, loyal and devoted." They were an elite organization with a high esprit de corps in which membership was considered an honor by Filipinos and the strictest standards were followed in selection.

In recruiting the Scouts, General MacArthur pledged:

War is the great equalizer of men. Every member of my command shall receive equal pay and allowances based on the United States Army pay scale, regardless of nationality.

At the onslaught of the war in the Pacific when the enemy attacked Pearl Harbor and invaded the Philippine Islands, these soldiers became the key to the success of our entire

South Pacific strategy. It was the continued resistance on Bataan that denied the Japanese an essential base for the projected thrust into the South Pacific, the enemy was forced to retain large army and naval forces in the Philippines, which otherwise could have been employed against allied shipping of men and materials to Australia and New Caledonia from the United States and Middle East. Their protracted defense of these islands against incredible odds allowed the United States to recover from the first blows of the war and regroup for what would ultimately prove to be a successful counterattack.

The defenders of Bataan suffered extremely high casualties and many of those who survived the harsh conditions of battle did so only to be held as prisoners of war by the Japanese. On a tragic note, it is estimated that one out of every two members of the Philippine Scouts captured by the enemy following the collapse of the Allied effort at Bataan did not survive captivity. Other members fortunate enough to escape were organized in guerrilla units to carry on resistance efforts and to support the return of General MacArthur and his liberating forces.

Despite the valiant services of the Philippine Scouts who fought and sacrificed side by side with American soldiers and despite the fact that the Scouts were a fully incorporated unit of the U.S. Army, the Philippine Scouts received only a fraction of the regular pay received by their American counterparts. In fact, while an American private was earning \$30 a month during the war, a Philippine Scout with comparable rank and length of service received only \$9 for his exposure to the same hardships and dangers.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that the time has come for Congress to redress this longstanding inequity in our Nation's treatment of this very special group of World War II veterans. The legislation I am introducing today authorizes the adjustment of retirement benefits paid to former Scouts or their survivors to reflect equalized pay with their American counterparts of the same grade and length of service. In a recently completed study the Department of the Army estimated the cost of adjusting retirement benefits for the 364 remaining living Philippine Scouts who presently receive benefits would be \$724,000 per year. I think you would agree that it is a small price to pay for a commitment ignored for over 40 years.

While the budgetary impact of these pay equalization measures is small their symbolic value is immense. Congressional authorization of adjusted retirement benefits would provide a meaningful demonstration of our gratitude for their faithful and gallant service during World War II. I again urge my colleagues to support this worthwhile measure.

H.R. 2065

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Philippine Scout Retirement Pay Equity Act".

SEC. 2. PHILIPPINE SCOUT RETIRED PAY EQUALIZATION.

The Secretary of the Army shall redetermine the retired pay of each person entitled to retired pay from the Department of Defense for service as a Philippine Scout

during the period beginning on December 7, 1941, and ending on December 31, 1946, as if the rate of basic pay payable to such person at the time of retirement had been the rate of basic pay payable to any other member of the United States Army in the same grade and with the same length of service as such person. The redetermination of retired pay shall apply only for retired pay payable for months beginning on or after the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 3. PHILIPPINE SCOUT SURVIVOR BENEFIT ADJUSTMENT.

The Secretary of the Army shall adjust the base amount used to calculate survivor benefits under subchapter II of chapter 73 of title 10, United States Code, for each person entitled to survivor benefits as the survivor of a Philippine Scout who served during the period beginning on December 7, 1941, and ending on December 31, 1946, to reflect the redeterminations of retired pay made for such Philippine Scout under section 2. The adjustment of survivor benefits shall apply only for survivor benefits payable for months beginning on or after the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

**HONORING FRANK CRUZ, VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER, KVEA TELEVISION STATION**

**HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1987

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, April 20, 1987, the Hispanic and business community of Los Angeles will honor the recent appointment of Frank Cruz to the post of vice president and general manager of KVEA, the Spanish language television station in Los Angeles.

Frank is well known to Los Angeles television viewers. Since 1985 he has served as vice president of KVEA and has been active in creating local programming targeted toward Los Angeles' 3.4 million Hispanic community. Prior to joining KVEA, Frank was a general assignment reporter and anchor for KNBC news.

He has distinguished himself as a pioneer on Hispanic community news coverage and special reports about Los Angeles.

In 1971 and 1972, Frank produced and hosted a documentary series on the Mexican-American in the United States titled "Chicano", which remains as one of the first television works on the Hispanic community. Many educational institutions and other television stations throughout the country have aired this documentary since its production. His journalistic achievements include a five-part KNBC series on Central America in Los Angeles which was named best documentary of 1984 by the Greater Los Angeles Press Club. His documentary, "The Latinization of Los Angeles" in the fall of 1982 earned him an Emmy Award. In 1983, Frank was the coanchor of the KNBC news team that was recognized with a Golden Mike Award for Best Newscast.

Before his broadcast career, Frank was an educator. He was chairman of Mexican-Ameri-

can studies at Sonoma State College and at Cal State University Long Beach. He has taught Mexican-American history at East Los Angeles College and social studies at Lincoln High School in East Los Angeles.

A native of Tucson, AZ, Frank Cruz holds a bachelor of arts degree in history and a master's degree in Latin-American studies from the University of Southern California. In 1972, he coauthored a book "Latin-America: Past and Present".

Frank has served as president of the California Chicano News Media Association. In 1986, he received USC's Alumni Merit Award and received a city hall commendation award for outstanding contributions in the fields of journalism and education and for his participation in the affairs of the Hispanic community.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of my friend, Frank Cruz. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the achievements and contributions of a great American, Frank Cruz, on his new appointment at KVEA, channel 52, in Los Angeles.

**NATIONAL WOMEN'S HEALTH AWARENESS WEEK, SEPTEMBER 13-19, 1987**

**HON. TIM VALENTINE**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1987

Mr. VALENTINE. Mr. Speaker, today Representative MARILYN LLOYD and I are introducing a resolution designating the week of September 13-19, 1987, as "National Women's Health Awareness Week." The resolution authorizes the President to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States, and Federal, State and local governments to observe this week with appropriate activities.

Why a resolution on women's health? In recent years, society has changed, and women are assuming new roles and facing new challenges. Women in the United States are involved in a spectrum of activities today that were barely discernible yesterday. But with new opportunity has come new demands and dangers and the need for all of us, especially women, to assess the health risks we face.

Our resolution seeks to identify those women's health issues that are most important in our society today. Some of these issues involve diseases that affect women exclusively, such as premenstrual syndrome or cervical cancer. Others involve disorders affecting women at a higher rate than men, such as diabetes or osteoporosis. We hope to heighten public awareness about these diseases and to promote public education and community outreach programs that will help to conquer them.

To cite just one example of the problem, cancer is the leading cause of death among women aged 35 to 54. Although this is mainly due to breast cancer, which caused an estimated 38,000 deaths in 1985, in many States, lung cancer has surpassed the rate of breast cancer, claiming 38,600 deaths in 1985. Lung cancer is on the increase at an alarming rate.

We have an obligation to address these problems and try to find effective solutions.

The maintenance of good health is a societal as well as an individual responsibility. The Federal, State, and local governments; professional and community organizations; and citizens themselves must promote health awareness and support continuing research and acquisition of knowledge on health problems.

Fundamental to the achievement of improved health for all women is the recognition that their lives have changed dramatically in recent years and that future changes are likely to be even greater. Three of the most important social changes affecting women's health are the increasing number of women living in poverty; the unprecedented entry of women into the labor force, including women with small children and infants; and the continuing increase in the longevity of women. We must begin to take these changes into account if programs and policies are to work.

It is absolutely necessary that the Public Health Service should continue to review and monitor its activities in regard to women's health. Women should also increase their efforts to become aware of environmental and behavioral risk factors, as well as factors that promote health and prevent illness. Further, educational and outreach programs should be initiated and expanded by public and private organizations and the media to stress the importance of a healthy lifestyle.

The resolution calls upon all organizations interested in the health of women to study the legislative, policy and service issues that affect the health of women. These groups are encouraged to promote public education on health matters as well as public policy changes needed to improve women's health.

Mr. Speaker, joining us in the introduction of the resolution as original cosponsors are Representatives SOLARZ, RITTER, KASTENMEIER, WOLF, LIPINSKI, ROE, LELAND, MRAZEK, RICHARDSON, DAUB, WORTLEY, BOXER, SUNIA, GUARINI, LEWIS of Georgia, LAGOMARSINO, JENKINS, SLAUGHTER, OWENS of New York, SMITH of Florida, HAYES, WAXMAN, KOSTMAYER, BONER of Tennessee, HORTON, PATTERSON, BEVILL, SHUMWAY, FISH, KAPTUR, HUGHES, SCHEUER, COLLINS, FROST, DE LUGO, WEISS, MARTINEZ, TRAFICANT, BENTLEY, VENTO, LANCASTER, GRAY of Pennsylvania, and GRAY of Illinois.

We urge our colleagues to join us to commemorate the week of September 13-19, 1987, as "National Women's Health Awareness Week."

Below is the text of the resolution:

**NATIONAL WOMEN'S HEALTH AWARENESS WEEK**

Whereas cancer has been the leading cause of death among women and men in the United States between the ages of 35 and 54, and an estimated 119,000 new cases of breast cancer affecting women were reported during 1985, killing approximately 38,400 women;

Whereas the number of deaths resulting from lung cancer in women was approximately 38,600 in 1985, has risen 600 percent in the last 30 years, and may have replaced breast cancer as the leading cause of death among women in the United States;

Whereas an estimated 52,000 new cases of cervical and endometrial cancers were reported during 1985, killing approximately 9800 women;

Whereas between 30 percent and 80 percent of all women experience premenstrual symptoms, and such symptoms are frequently adverse;

Whereas approximately five percent of the cyclical, psychological, and physical symptoms of such women may occur with sufficient consistency and severity to warrant classification as premenstrual syndrome (commonly known as PMS);

Whereas women in the United States are more susceptible to certain illnesses than are men in the United States;

Whereas such illnesses include multiple sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus (a disease of the connective tissue), diabetes, and osteoporosis (a disease causing brittle bones, usually in older women), which is diagnosed in more women than men at ratios of 3 to 2; 10 to 1; 2 to 1; and 2 to 1 respectively;

Whereas depression afflicts as many as 14 million Americans annually, and approximately 25 percent of women will suffer from clinically severe depression, compared to 10 percent of men;

Whereas certain eating disorders, such as anorexia nervosa and bulimia, affect one out of every 200 women and will cause both physical and psychological damage;

Whereas the Public Health Service should continue to review and monitor its activities with respect to the health issues of women, and should encourage the expansion of biomedical and behavioral research on health conditions and diseases unique to, or more prevalent in, women of all age groups;

Whereas all Americans, and especially women, should increase their efforts to become more aware of the environmental and behavioral risk factors that affect health, and educational outreach programs should be initiated or expanded by relevant public and private organizations and the media to communicate the importance of a healthy lifestyle; and

Whereas all organizations particularly interested in the health and well-being of women should continue to make deliberate efforts to be informed with respect to legislative, policy and service issues that affect the health of women, should promote the exchange of information on health issues, and should become advocates of organizational and public policy changes needed to improve and promote health conditions for women: Now, therefore be it

*Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That September 13-19, 1987 is designated as "National Women's Health Awareness Week," and the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon Federal, state and local government agencies and the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.*

**SSA BENEFICIARIES NEED ADVOCATE IN THE AGENCY**

**HON. THOMAS J. TAUKE**

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1987

Mr. TAUKE. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation to establish an office of beneficiary ombudsman within the Social Security Administration [SSA]. While it may not be pos-



sible to eliminate the redtape in the system, a beneficiary representative within the agency will enhance the quality of service and protect the public's interest.

The primary function of the beneficiary ombudsman will be to represent the public during the development of SSA rules and procedures. The ombudsman will review the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Commissioner of the Social Security Administration policies to assess the possible adverse effects of policy changes and the beneficiary ombudsman will recommend alternative approaches to resolve policy problems. The ombudsman will also oversee the SSA's evaluation of benefit claims in order to ensure that the agency is adhering to the established rules and procedures. The controversy and problems of the evaluation of mental impairments would have been identified and corrected expeditiously if a beneficiary ombudsman had been involved in the process.

The beneficiary ombudsman will be appointed by the Secretary of Health and Human Services to serve a 5-year term. An ombudsman office will be located in each regional office, program center and central office of SSA to ensure that the public will have access to their representative in the agency.

I believe that the public's confidence in the Social Security System will be enhanced and strengthened by a representative in the agency. A beneficiary ombudsman's oversight of the quality of SSA services and benefit claims decisions will improve the program. I encourage you to join me in this effort that will benefit both SSA and our constituents.

#### THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY ACT OF 1987

**HON. AL SWIFT**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 9, 1987*

Mr. SWIFT. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. TAUKE] and I are today reintroducing our bill to modify the restrictions placed on the Bell Operating Cos., following divestiture 3 years ago. As a result of the breakup of the Bell System, these companies are today barred from offering information services and engaging in manufacturing—even though there may be important advantages in lifting these restrictions. I might note that even some of those working against lifting the restrictions have told us that, as long as it's done right, they may benefit if the RBOC's get into new lines of business—both because it may stimulate new developments and because those companies may be consumers of some new services.

But, for me, the most important reason to lift the restrictions is the potential benefits for local service ratepayers. First, when the basic telephone system is put to greater use, the fixed costs are spread over more users and, with new services sharing costs, it takes pressure off local rate increases. Second, there are many services that are not offered today—or are offered only at prices that many potential users cannot afford—but which could be offered at affordable rates if we allow effi-

cient use of the existing network. Third, because the Bell Operating Cos. make up one-half of the domestic telecommunications industry, we assure the United States remains competitive in world markets by introducing seven significant players in the economy.

Our bill today combines the original H.R. 3800 with the work we did last year to develop ratepayer protection provisions that will prevent any cross-subsidies from regulated phone service to new ventures. These provisions were designed to send a clear message to the court, to the Justice Department, and to the FCC. The message is that new services had better carry their full share of the fixed costs of the existing system, or both ratepayers and competitors will suffer. For new services to pay anything less would be, in effect, to subsidize new ventures. Conversely, when costs are shared, everyone wins. Further, savings due to new efficiencies are shared between regulated customers and those who use the new service.

While I have tended to refer to these provisions as "ratepayer protections," they also protect competitors. After all, the biggest fear most competitors have is not competition, but unfair competition. They do not want to face a competitor who is able to subsidize prices. And that subsidy will be coming out of the pockets of ratepayers. So, protecting ratepayers also protects competition. Specifically, what we propose is that the RBOC's be required to make available comparable interconnection to all providers before they can get into information services. They would have to have in place nondiscriminatory open procurement procedures before they can engage in manufacturing. And the FCC would have to have in place tough new accounting guidelines that will prevent cross-subsidies between new services and regulated telephone service. These provisions give specific guidance to the FCC on how costs should be allocated between services. We require that the Commission assign costs to the line of business that causes the cost to the maximum extent possible. For joint and common costs, the FCC must consider relative use, special characteristics, and investment to make plant available, including peak demand. At a minimum, new services will be required to pick up their proportionate share plus any additional cost they add to the system.

We require that ratepayers be insulated from failed ventures. The FCC must assure that investment made for new lines of business not be reassigned to telephone customers—unless it is clearly in their interest because basic service needs the investment and the price is right. And debt for failed ventures cannot be secured by assets of the telephone company. Any asset transfers between companies will have to be done under rules that clearly protect ratepayers. In short, risks must be borne by shareholders—just as they are in any nonregulated business. And each BOC must provide the FCC with the results of an audit each year that verifies that the company is in compliance with FCC rules and that auditor had access to information he needed to determine compliance.

Relying on cost allocation and accounting systems to protect ratepayers and competitors is not without risks, and it must be done care-

fully. But doing nothing has risks, too. Being afraid to act because we might make a mistake can, itself, be a mistake if we lose out on technological innovations and the price of local phone service becomes unaffordable. FCC Chairman Fowler says cost allocations can work. While the chairman of my State utilities commission, Sharon Nelson, has grave doubts whether cost allocation will be entirely effective, her view is that proper allocation is so important—and needed so badly for other purposes—that we have no choice but to devise a workable system.

When we first introduced H.R. 3800 some 15 months ago, I made it clear that it was not a finished product. Although today's bill includes significant—vital—improvements over that original version, it is still not finished. For example, there are still questions to be addressed about how employees in the telecommunications industry will be affected by changing the MFJ restrictions. The Bell Operating Cos. suggest that changes will mean new jobs. But what will be the impact on current and future jobs with the Bell companies and in other companies as well? Will creating those jobs displace other workers? Will new jobs be created in this country? While many of these questions are best left to negotiations between employers and employees, Congress should not make its decisions without complete information and may need to suggest parameters.

Concerns that will need to be addressed further have also been raised by newspaper publishers. While the self-interest in raising these concerns is obvious, there are legitimate issues that I think must be addressed in any legislation that is eventually enacted into law. I think we'll also have to look very carefully at the interconnection and open procurement requirements. Again, lifting restrictions is not without risks when we rely on the Commission to assure fair treatment of competitors. The operating companies, even when it is unintentional, can potentially do significant harm to competitors, if they deny fair access to the local system. For example, I met recently with people from the cellular industry who feel they have problems getting appropriate interconnection, both from a technical and financial standpoint, and who feel that recurring charges for NXX numbers is unfair. Because even an imagined inequity gives ammunition to those who oppose lifting the MFJ restrictions on the operating companies, it will be very important that the Commission be able to prevent unfair advantages due to the existence of the local bottleneck.

There have been many suggestions for other changes that I think are worth considering. But, although there are changes we could make to accommodate the many things that have changed since we first introduced H.R. 3800, our decision was to reintroduce the bill in essentially the original form. We anticipate that many things will change even more during the coming months, and those will need to be considered as well as should legislation move later on. So we begin again where we left off last year. We raise the flag and renew our support for the policy changes embodied in this bill. But we also recognize that

there are still many things to learn and work still to be done to refine this legislation.

Without question, the most important consumer benefit is letting new services pay their fair share of the fixed costs. By spreading those fixed costs over more users, we lower the share that basic phone service must bear, and that helps keep the cost of local phone service down and helps preserve universal service.

#### THE STRATEGIC INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE MIDDLE EAST

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1987

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago I chaired a very important hearing of the Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. At that hearing, a significant and persuasive discussion of American interests in the Middle East was presented by Mr. Thomas A. Dine of AIPAC. I want to share excerpts of his testimony with my colleagues.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS A. DINE, EXECUTIVE  
DIRECTOR OF AIPAC

The U.S. has a particular moral and strategic interest in Israel, the one democracy and our only reliable ally in the Middle East. It is the only country in the region with meaningful free elections, a robust free press, checks and balances to prevent and correct abuses of authority, extensive protections for the rights of individuals and minorities, basic equality for women, and other safeguards and rights that are typical of a free society. It stands in sharp contrast to other countries of the region, which include feudal monarchies like Saudi Arabia, where all power is permanently concentrated in the hands of a few wealthy princes and where average citizens are under constant surveillance by the religious police and internal security forces; dictatorships like Syria, where the government slaughtered 10,000 of its own citizens five years ago; or radical fundamentalist regimes like Iran, which terrorizes its minorities, suppresses its middle class, and ships off its youth to be slaughtered in a meaningless war.

In poll after poll for nearly 40 years, the American people have resoundingly reaffirmed their sympathy for the Jewish state and their conviction that Israel is a democratic ally whose security and well-being are vitally important to the United States. The absolute amount of our aid to Israel is substantial, but it is comparatively one of the most cost-effective investments that the United States makes in support of its common interests. U.S. expenditures in support of our European allies in NATO, for example, are more than 40 times the size of our aid to Israel.

Mr. Chairman, we are meeting at a time when the relationship between the United States and Israel is strong and close: there is a deep, broad-based partnership; a full-fledged political and military alliance is emerging.

Significantly, Mr. Chairman, we are partners for peace. In the search for peace with its neighbors, Israel's National Unity Government continues to build upon the bold

initiatives taken last year in close coordination with the United States. This holds true following the smooth transfer of power in October from the Labor Party's Shimon Peres to the Likud's Yitzhak Shamir.

The Government of Israel in 1986 has continued to work closely with Secretary of State Shultz in adopting tangible measures to improve the quality of life for the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza.

And, despite the rejection of direct negotiations by each of Israel's Arab neighbors except Egypt, Foreign Minister Peres continues to seek ways to promote a peaceful environment through economic development under a multi-year large-scale "Marshall Plan" for the Middle East. This plan's farsighted purpose is to help those Arab neighbors and Israel (Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria) who are now suffering seriously from the recession in the Arab world brought on by the collapse of oil prices, and thereby to create a regional environment more conducive to peaceful coexistence.

King Hussein, for his part, has sought to implement an ambitious, \$1.4 billion development plan to upgrade the skills, abilities, and incomes of Palestinians in the territories in an effort to promote a moderate influence and leadership there more likely to engage in a peace process. This plan dovetails with the goals of the "Marshall Plan," and, coupled with the Israeli measures already in place, could serve as an essential building block for peace by nurturing a stable Palestinian leadership in the territories with a stake in coexistence with Israel.

But to achieve peace and maintain it requires strength, particularly in the Middle East where the forces of radicalism must be deterred. In this area, too, the United States and Israel are strategic allies.

This was best symbolized during last month's visit by Prime Minister Shamir to Washington with its special emphasis on Israel's status as a major non-NATO ally, along with Japan, South Korea, Australia, and Egypt. This Congressional provision, signed into law by President Reagan in the FY 1987 Defense Authorization bill last year and recently reiterated in a letter to Chairman Farnsworth by Secretary Shultz and another one from Secretary Weinberger to Chairman Aspin, will better enable the two nations to expand the scope of strategic cooperation. This is not an area of special benefits, grants or loans. Rather, it is a logical extension of the alliance which has blossomed since November 1983 when the United States and Israel enunciated the policy of expanding cooperation, particularly joint military planning and exercises, to meet threats to mutual interests in the Middle East and the eastern Mediterranean. Without the strong support of this Committee, this new area of law would not have been possible. I hope this year will see an expansion of this effort.

But Israel's role as an ally of the United States goes well beyond the confines of military cooperation in the Middle East.

Israel stood foursquare behind the United States in support of U.S. military action against Libya in the spring of 1986, unlike Jordan and Saudi Arabia, who condemned "the American aggression against Libya," or Egypt, who termed it "unacceptable."

At the United Nations, Israel voted with the United States on more than 91 percent of the General Assembly resolutions introduced in the 40th session, the highest rate of cooperation of any country in the world. And on the 10 annual "key" votes determined by the Administration, Israel voted

with the United States all 10 times in 1985. This contrasts with 38 percent for Turkey, and 33 percent for Greece—America's NATO allies in the eastern Mediterranean. It also contrasts with 15 percent for Egypt, 14 percent for Jordan, and under 14 percent for Saudi Arabia—and the Soviet Union's 12.2 percent record.

In the information war, Israel has initiated an agreement with the United States to install a Voice of America transmitter in the Negev desert to enhance American broadcasts to Soviet Central Asia, Afghanistan, and Eastern Europe, this despite the inherent risk of worsening the plight of Soviet Jews. By contrast, two of America's NATO allies, Greece and Turkey, refused to host the VOA transmitter because of their unwillingness to endanger their relations with Moscow. Reportedly, Oman also turned down an American request.

Moreover, at a time when American exports are meeting protectionist trade barriers erected by our closest allies and trading partners, Israel signed the historic Free Trade Area agreement, making it the only country in the world to abolish virtually all trade barriers with the United States.

And so, Mr. Chairman, in the peace process, in strategic cooperation, in the diplomatic arena, and on the trade front, Israel is today one of our foremost partners in the world, working with the United States toward regional and global security.

Israel and the United States have also cooperated over the past two years in another bold initiative. Working together, they have successfully undertaken to rescue Israel's economy from the severe distress it was suffering just 18 months ago.

The United States has a vital interest in Israel's economic recovery for several reasons. First, the economic health of our major allies and fellow democracies is inherently a vital interest for the United States, because in a very profound sense, the free nations stand or fall together. Second, the economy of Israel is the bedrock of the nation's ability to sustain its own defense, and for this reason Israel's economic health is essential to the stability of the region. And third, it is a vital interest of the United States to ensure that Israel continue on the path of economic growth and self reliance. This is something we can do, and for our own interest, must do.

The challenge for the United States, and for this Committee, as we look to the year ahead, is to continue a program that is working, and to take the steps that are necessary to reinforce and indeed accelerate the recovery to which the United States has already contributed so much. The foreign assistance program before you is truly an investment in Israel's future.

Beyond the challenge of economic recovery, the program before you is essential for a second reason. This is the fact that our assistance to Israel over the coming year will have a critical impact on the security of the Jewish state.

Last year we painted a bleak picture describing the erosion in Israel's margin of security, that resulted to a great degree from the very financial and budgetary austerity measures that were necessary to rescue Israel's economy. Regrettably, that picture still captures the essence of the situation. Indeed, current economic plans call for the continuance of defense budget cuts into the 1990s.

The austerity measures cut Israel's defense spending by about 20 percent in a two year period—one of the largest reductions



ever imposed by a democracy in so brief a timespan. While Israeli military planners have attempted to make the cuts without eroding Israel's narrow margin of safety, reductions of this magnitude have, inevitably, added to the element of risk in many areas.

Despite reductions in oil revenues, Israel's enemies continue to purchase more and newer weapons to add to their already bulging arsenals. They have placed orders for billions of dollars worth of new weapons each year, and have tens of billions of dollars more still in the pipeline from past years. Since 1973, the leading Arab nations still at war with Israel have spent nearly \$400 billion on their armed forces, and are continuing to spend at an annual rate of \$30 billion. According to the last set of figures released by the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, five of the seven largest arms importing nations in the world are Arab nations at war with Israel: Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Libya, Syria, and Jordan. And, it may be significant that despite its economic problems, Egypt was the fourth largest importer, ordering in 1987 some \$1.3 billion worth of American weapons alone.

Mr. Chairman, the Arabs purchase these arms from dozens of different nations around the globe. Our country has been a major supplier to these nations, selling scores of billions of dollars of military goods and services to avowed enemies of Israel. American sales of new weapons systems to hostile Arab nations have had a particularly profound impact on the military balance between Israel and those states because American technology is often superior to that of competing weapons. These sales have significantly raised the cost to Israel of maintaining its own defenses, exacerbating the strain on Israel's economy, and barring any changes in American policy, will continue to do so in the future.

Overall, what we have is a pattern of accelerated Arab buildup while Israel substantially cuts its forces. The effort to maintain the qualitative edge adds to the burden on the Israeli economy, further worsening the quantitative gap in the Arab states' favor.

Let me sum up, Mr. Chairman, the conclusions of my testimony. Our aid to Israel has been a wise investment, because Israel is our one democratic friend and most reliable ally in a critical region of the world. But this year, aid to Israel is particularly important, for two reasons. First, to prevent any further erosion in Israel's narrow margin of security, in a situation where its forces have been cut while those of its adversaries are rapidly growing.

The second reason aid is particularly important this year is to stay the course on the economic recovery and growth program on which Israel has embarked. This is no time to reduce our effort.

**HONORING BISHOP-CARROLL  
HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS' BASKETBALL TEAM**

**HON. JOHN P. MURTHA**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1987

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor the Bishop-Carroll High School Girls' basketball team. The members of this team have accomplished an outstanding goal, and they are an honor to

Bishop-Carroll High School, which is located in Ebensburg, PA.

The following girls are members of the basketball team: Trinette Mazur, Mary Zakrzewski, Sue Panek, Julie Byrne, Patrice Fylke, Debbie Lee, Diane Brannigan, Cindy Oyaski, Cindy Cunningham, Viki Hodge, Jennifer Bentley, and Michele Arpino.

Not only were these team members the District 6 class A champions, but they are also the PIAA State champions. I congratulate each and every one of the girls for a job well done. The head coach, Deb Yesenosky, and the assistant coach, Mary Singer, have done a fine job in leading the team to the championship.

Students such as these are a credit to their high school, their families, and the community. Their hard work and determination have shown us what they can accomplish, and this gives me hope for their futures, as well as ours. I would like to wish them the best of luck in their future endeavors.

**HONORING COMMUNITY  
LEADER DANIEL FRIEDBERG**

**HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1987

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to call the attention of my colleagues to the outstanding honor awarded to a resident of the 10th Congressional District—community leader Daniel Friedberg.

Daniel Friedberg has recently been named the Grandmaster of the State of New York Independent Order of Oddfellows. The honor will be presented at a testimonial weekend April 24-26 in Swan Lake, NY.

The Independent Order of Oddfellows is a fraternal beneficiary society. Among its other programs, it sponsors an education foundation which awards college scholarships, supports a research program at Johns Hopkins University, and maintains homes for senior citizens.

The Oddfellows are just one of the many community involvements of Daniel Friedberg. In addition to the Oddfellows works on behalf of education, he formerly served as a member of the Solomon-Schecter High School Board of Directors and is a founder of the Junction College Development Corp. He is also a past president of the Flatbush-Nostrand Chamber of Commerce.

Owner of the Fort Hamilton Beverage Distributors, a successful business in Brooklyn, Daniel Friedberg is married and has five children.

Daniel Friedberg's continued community service has been invaluable to the Brooklyn community in which he lives. His outstanding contribution on behalf of education, both through the Oddfellows and through his own involvements has been an example to all of us who are concerned about the future of our communities. Please join me in congratulating him on his latest honor. It is my great pleasure to bring him to the attention of my colleagues today.

**STATE LONG-TERM CARE OMBUDSMAN ADVOCACY IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1987**

**HON. DON BONKER**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1987

Mr. BONKER. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce legislation to increase the ability of long-term-care ombudsmen to help resolve the problems of older Americans living in nursing homes and board and care facilities. My legislation—the State Long-Term-Care Ombudsman Program Advocacy Improvement Act of 1987—would amend the Older Americans Act to strengthen and expand this crucial service of these vulnerable citizens.

I am also pleased to be joined in introducing this bill by several distinguished colleagues from the Select Committee on Aging, including our chairman, EDWARD ROYBAL, as well as CLAUDE PEPPER, chairman of the Subcommittee on Health and Long-Term Care, and MARIO BIAGGI, one of the OAA's strongest advocates. This measure is similar to the bill introduced yesterday in the Senate by JOHN GLENN and several of his colleagues from the Senate Special Committee on Aging.

This year's reauthorization of the Older Americans Act [OAA] provides an opportunity to make needed improvements in the OAA's Long-Term-Care Ombudsman Program [LTCOP]. This bill reflects recommendations of numerous entities to improve the LTCOP. It also lays the foundation for providing ombudsman services to home care recipients.

In early 1986, the Institute of Medicine [IOM] of the National Academy of Science, issued its congressionally mandated study of the Federal role in improving the quality of nursing home care. The IOM strongly recommended major improvements in the LTCOP, as have both the Senate and House Aging Committees. Several national senior citizens organizations have also called for OAA amendments to the Ombudsman Program, which are incorporated into my bill.

Mr. Speaker, I will briefly describe the OAA Ombudsman Program before outlining key provisions of my legislation. After a successful demonstration period, the OAA was amended in 1978 to require an Ombudsman Program in each State to investigate and resolve complaints on behalf of nursing home residents. The act was later amended to include board and care homes under the purview of ombudsmen. Typically, ombudsman programs are located in State departments or agencies, but are administered in some States by other entities, such as a State bar association.

Ombudsmen have effectively identified and resolved a wide variety of problems faced daily by residents of these facilities—ranging from the hassles of daily life in an institution, problems with obtaining Medicaid coverage, to serious problems with quality of care and outright abuse.

Over the past several years there has been a dramatic increase in the number of local units—or substate programs—that operate under the jurisdiction of the State ombuds-

man. Many of these programs depend heavily upon volunteers to visit facilities within their communities, making ombudsman services truly accessible and responsible to frail and disabled residents.

The combination of local programs and use of volunteers has enabled the program to reach thousands of elderly residents and to resolve many of their problems. According to the Administration on Aging, the number of volunteer ombudsmen increased 57 percent between 1982 and 1984 for a total, at that time, of 5,200 volunteers nationwide. During the same time period, the number of complaints handled by State and local ombudsmen grew from 41,000 to 71,000—a 75-percent increase. The Washington State ombudsman recorded 932 complaints in fiscal year 1986—a 14-percent increase over fiscal year 1985.

Despite this impressive growth, far too many residents of nursing homes still do not have access to ombudsman services. Moreover, ombudsmen are not reaching the vast majority of the tens of thousands of elderly residents of board and care homes. Ombudsmen and other advocates of the elderly indicate that horror stories abound in far too many board and care homes. Unlike nursing homes, there is no national, comprehensive system of oversight for board and care. In a number of States, regulation of board and care homes is nonexistent or limited, at best. This lack of ombudsman coverage is due, in very large part, to the minimal funding available in most States. The OAA only requires that States spend on the Ombudsman Program the greater of \$20,000 or 1 percent of their OAA title III-B dollars.

In many States, ombudsmen lack the authority and tools to do their job effectively and consistently. Some State ombudsmen, as well as their local staffs, do not have a clear right to enter facilities. Many local ombudsmen have been discouraged from doing an effective job because of fear of potential lawsuits by providers. Further, the Administration on Aging has failed to provide consistent and effective support for the national network of ombudsmen.

Mr. Speaker, the State Long-Term-Care Ombudsman Advocacy Improvement Act will correct these and other shortcomings. I would like to take a few more minutes to highlight key provisions from my bill. I might add that a number of the provisions in this bill are modeled after laws that have been enacted in some States, including my home State of Washington.

A new part D of title III of the OAA would be established specifically for the LTCOP. It would be authorized in fiscal year 1988 at \$35 million, in fiscal year 1989 at \$40 million, and for "such sums" in fiscal years 1990 and 1991. This new provision will provide the program with a clear identity and would remove it from direct competition for funding with such essential services as transportation and senior centers.

State and local ombudsmen would be granted immunity for good faith performance of their duties, access to facilities and residents, and legal advice and representation when needed. Ombudsmen will be able to speak out more forcefully on behalf of facility resi-

dents who are unable to do so for themselves by identifying problems and recommending solutions.

Reprisals against residents and facility employees who voice concerns to ombudsmen would be prohibited, as would willful interference with the official performance of duties by ombudsmen. Training of ombudsmen would be improved, and individual ombudsmen could not investigate complaints until adequately trained. To ensure that those who operate ombudsman programs are not "foxes guarding the henhouse," conflict of interest language would be more explicit.

Ombudsmen would be provided access to patients in hospitals who were transferred from long-term care facilities, as well as to long-term care patients in Veterans' Administration and Indian Health Services facilities.

The AoA, the Federal agency responsible for the OAA, would be required to provide greater support for the LTCOP in several ways, including supporting national training, technical assistance, and clearinghouse functions. AoA would also evaluate methods of improving ombudsman services and test cooperative efforts between ombudsmen and the federally required protection and advocacy systems for the developmentally disabled and mentally ill, who have so many problems in common with the frail elderly.

In addition to the needed amendments to the program that I have described, another major feature of my proposal, Mr. Speaker, is language that would establish for the first time, an Ombudsman Program for the frail elderly who receive home care services. Over the past several years, we have heard many concerns expressed about the poor quality provided by some providers of home care services. The Select Committee on Aging examined this issue in a hearing last summer, and legislation has been introduced in the House to address quality of care and clients' rights with respect to home care services. Additional legislation is expected to be introduced shortly in both the Senate and the House.

I believe we can help to ensure good care and to resolve the problems of home care clients by emulating the effective work of ombudsmen in the nursing home setting—by establishing an ombudsman in each State to handle home care-related complaints. My bill would accomplish this in several steps. First, the AoA would examine the few States that currently require ombudsmen to handle home care complaints. Second, funding would be available to test ways of providing ombudsman services to home care clients. Third, training would be available for ombudsman work in the home care area. Finally, beginning in fiscal year 1991, each State would formally establish an Ombudsman Program for home care clients. We would not require that the LTCOP operate the Home Care Program; rather, the LTCOP would have preference for taking on this responsibility.

This new Ombudsman Program would be established by a new part E of the OAA—\$15 million would be authorized for these objectives. Ombudsman services are needed in the home care field but cannot be provided at the expense of services to those in nursing homes and board and care facilities. Creating

a separate part of the OAA and providing distinct funding for this purpose would ensure that ombudsman services for home care clients do not diminish the role of ombudsmen in meeting their current duties.

The Ombudsman Program has proven to be an effective and greatly needed voice for older Americans in long-term care facilities. The record is clear, however, that the program needs to be strengthened and expanded. This year's reauthorization of the OAA provides us the opportunity to do this. I urge my colleagues to join us in enacting the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman Advocacy Improvement Act of 1987.

THE STATE LONG-TERM CARE  
OMBUDSMAN ADVOCACY IM-  
PROVEMENT ACT OF 1987

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1987

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to join my colleagues from the Select Committee on Aging, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. BONKER], the gentleman from New York [Mr. BIAGGI], and the gentleman from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], in introducing, "the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman Advocacy Improvement Act of 1987," legislation to strengthen the Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program under title III of the Older Americans Act.

Both a recent Institute of Medicine study and testimony before the Select Committee on Aging have documented the great need for a strong Federal commitment to providing adequate resources, standards, protections, and authority for remedying some of the persistent quality assurance problems associated with the Nation's long-term care delivery system. Given recent cost containment policies, it is crucial that adequate protections be provided to assure that older Americans and their families are not subjected to any unintended consequences in the quality or in their access to transitional and long-term care. The Nation's Ombudsman programs have done an admirable job in protecting the interests of residents of long-term care facilities. However, the austere resources and constraints under which the program presently operates have limited their ability to address, in full, their current mandate for board and care as well as nursing home residents, let alone to address the broader needs of consumers of other health and community-based services.

The legislation we are introducing today takes what I believe to be a first, major step in addressing this important national concern by: (1) strengthening the existing nursing home Ombudsman Program for nursing home and board and care; (2) increasing the advocacy capability of the ombudsmen and providing greater legal protections; (3) providing for better consumer protection and awareness of ombudsman services; and (4) expanding protections, over time, to home care consumers.

More specifically, given the singularity and importance of the ombudsman functions, a separate subsection and increased authoriza-



tion is created under title III of the act. Among the major actions provided in the legislation are the establishment of consumer hotlines, training grants, a national clearinghouse that includes public education, legal protections for ombudsmen, home care ombudsman services, reporting mechanisms to States and funding agencies that include recommendations for corrective action, and Federal right of access for ombudsmen.

I also would like to call attention to the provision which creates a new section to phase in, beginning with demonstration projects and training, ombudsman services for home care consumers. This provision addresses the current lack of protections for the growing numbers of older persons in need of and receiving home health and supportive services in their home, as documented by the House Committee on Aging's study of home care quality issues. This provision is also consistent with a broader home care legislative package, "The Homecare Quality Assurance Act of 1987," (H.R. 1700) which I introduced in the House on March 18 and which will be shortly introduced in the Senate by my distinguished colleague from Maryland, Senator BARBARA MIKULSKI.

Mr. Speaker, one of the overriding goals of the Congress in establishing the Older Americans Act over 20 years ago was to enhance, protect, and promote the dignity of our older population. This legislation goes a long way toward better assuring that that goal is achieved for recipients of our long-term care delivery system. I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

#### THE 95TH ANNIVERSARY OF ST. GEORGE PARISH

#### HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1987

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to bring to the attention of my colleagues the celebration of the 95th anniversary celebration of St. George Parish to be held on April 25, 1987.

The history of St. George cannot be told merely by presenting a chronology of events by which buildings were constructed and dedicated, organizations formed, or programs and functions held. Rather, it is a history of ethnic people who, like those who came to America from its founding days, sought freedom and better living conditions and, like them, contributed to the mosaic of American social life. This narrative details their hopes and dreams, their struggles and sacrifices, and their desire to build a parish and make it a symbol of all they stood for, particularly their great faith in God.

Predominant among the founders of St. George were the Lithuanians who began to arrive in Chicago after 1863, drawn by the city's extraordinarily rapid industrial development and the consequent availability of jobs. In their homeland of Lithuania, they were being subjected to cultural destruction by a radical policy of Russification during this time. The printing of Lithuanian books and newspa-

pers with the Latin alphabet was banned in 1865, while religious oppression, particularly of the Catholic Church, expanded. Chicago, under these circumstances, was a haven to these people who had suffered so much. Because religion played such a prominent role in the cultural and national life of Lithuanians, the newly established immigrants first sought spiritual assistance in the church, and thus begins the history of St. George Parish.

From a small town of about 100 people in 1830, Chicago became, by 1880, a thriving city of over a half a million inhabitants. Among this group were Lithuanians in large enough number to form the St. Casimir Society. These people petitioned Archbishop Freehan for a Lithuanian priest to minister to them, and on March 2, 1892, Rev. George Kolesinskis was appointed as the first pastor of St. George Parish. He and a committee purchased 12 lots of land together with an old, wooden German Catholic Church building which was moved onto the property and named St. George Parish Church. In 1894 with the purchase of two more lots, the first Lithuanian school was built on the property. The parish continued to grow, and the present day church building, a beautiful gothic-style church, was completed in 1902.

Over a number of years, the parish grew at such a rate that more land and buildings became necessary, so that around 1918 the rectory had been expanded, a three-story brick school erected and a residence was added for the Sisters of the parish. The debt incurred by this expansion, and by repairs which became necessary after a fire, amounted to \$105,000. This considerable amount was paid off before 1942 when the parish celebrated its golden jubilee. It was about this time that many more Lithuanians were fleeing the horrors of World War II when Lithuania became a captive nation. In order to accommodate these new arrivals, further expansion again became necessary.

During the years following the war, and throughout the 1970's, many repairs were necessary to maintain and upgrade the church buildings, a newly built rectory was ready for occupancy, and a new convent chapel for the school-teaching Sisters of St. Casimir was completed and consecrated; but the parishioners banded together and worked hard to defray the expenses. A complete rejuvenation program was undertaken and was completed in time for the diamond jubilee celebration on October 29, 1967. Once more, the dedication and steadfast efforts of the pastor and his parishioners accomplished the goal of decreasing the debt. These were the same years when the Catholic Church was undergoing a transition period and many changes were taking place both in the liturgy and customs of the faith. This was being done for the benefit of the people, as it provided greater participation in the sacrifice of the Mass and promoted clearer understanding of their Christian doctrine.

During the past decade, the parish and the community experienced many changes. The neighborhood had an influx on new ethnic groups; as a result, the parish was enriched by their contributions. The parish, under the guidance and leadership of several recent pastors—men of faith, dedication, and vital-

ty—experienced greater participation of the lay people in planning the future course of the parish. The parishioners and the pastor, being staunch supporters of quality Catholic education, made the decision in 1985 to consolidate the parish school with seven other parishes, thus forming the Bridegport Catholic Academy, which offers an excellent academic program, extracurricular activities, and is staffed by competent educators.

Under the leadership of the present pastor, Father Richard Dodaro, the parish continues to minister to the spiritual needs of the community through paraliturgies, devotions, and liturgies. Planned trips, excursions, summer-fests, and other social functions help to bring the young and the old together. Various activities and collections provide food, clothing, and financial assistance to the needy.

The pastor and the parishioners look to the future with renewed hope and faith in God and country as they joyfully prepare to celebrate Chicago's 150th anniversary, the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, and the 600th anniversary of the Christianization of Lithuania this year.

They will continue the work begun by the first immigrants to America, as evidenced by almost 35 organizations which formed during the parish's 95-year history. For it has been proven in the past that here lies the solid foundation that is necessary for continued success, and here are the people who work in unity for all that is near and dear to them, here is the Parish of St. George, celebrating its 95th anniversary on April 25, 1987—the first Lithuanian parish in the Midwest.

I'm sure my fellow Members of Congress join in wishing the Parish of St. George continued success into the next century.

#### ROUKEMA INTRODUCES "FIGHT LEUKEMIA WEEK"

#### HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1987

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a resolution which would designate the week of May 24-30, 1987 as "Fight Leukemia Week."

Those of us who have known the tragedy of this killer must work even harder to press our fellow Americans to find a cure for this dreaded disease. The victims and their families now have hope. We must conquer this disease and find the complete cure.

I realize barely a week goes by but that a request for a commemorative week is introduced in Congress. However, I ask for the attention and assistance of my colleagues in fighting this horrible disease that has visited tragedy to many thousands of families annually. It is a disease of the young as well as the old, but the cruellest tragedy involves the 2,500 children stricken each year. It is a killer disease and one for which there is no known cure.

This disease kills more children between the ages of 2 and 15 than any other disease. Only accidents take more young lives than leukemia. Leukemia kills even more adults

than children. People over 40 are most often affected, more men than women. Sixty-nine thousand Americans will contract leukemia or related blood diseases (lymphomas, hodgkin's disease, and multiple myeloma) this year; 39,000 others will die from them.

No one knows what causes leukemia, although a virus is suspected. Environmental factors such as high doses of radiation and the long-term exposure to certain chemicals have been linked to the disease. In addition, the body's immune defense system also plays a role in the development of the disease. What we do know is that this devastating disease is a malignancy that arises in the parts of the body that make blood. People with leukemia have too many abnormal white blood cells, causing infections, anemia, and excessive bleeding. Without treatment, 90 percent of all leukemia patients would die within 1 year.

There is some good news. Just 20 years ago, there was no effective treatment for leukemia. Today, the life expectancy for leukemia patients is greater than ever. Nearly 90 percent of children and between 50 and 85 percent of adults with acute leukemia go into remission. Half remain in remission for more than 5 years—a period many specialists consider an indication of permanent remission. The use of chemotherapy is chiefly responsible for the dramatic improvement in managing leukemia. For the first time, doctors battling this disease are beginning to use the word "cured."

Progress has been encouraging. We can now hold out some measure of hope to those afflicted. But the road of treatment is long and painful. The treatment is costly in both economic and personal pain. That is why we need to help the victims and their families. The American people must understand how much their help is needed. A week to fight leukemia is but one way to express our national anguish, to fight back against this silent, insidious killer and to help those brave families and the victims to cope with their terrible burden. A cure may very well be within our reach, and we must find it.

Much of this improvement is due to the untiring efforts of those involved with the Leukemia Society of America. Since its beginning in 1949, the Leukemia Society has spent more than \$38 million on research. This has led to the remarkable breakthroughs in treating the disease that have been developed recently. The Leukemia Society contributes more than \$5.4 million a year to the support of nearly 240 researchers in the United States and abroad. Because research is not enough, the society also provides services to victims who are struggling with the disease today by providing direct financial aid to help with the costs of treatment and advice and guidance. The society also educates the public about this disease. The Leukemia Society of America is to be congratulated for its efforts.

While treatment of leukemia has come a long way in a relatively short time, it is far from perfect. Chemotherapy produces serious side effects and bone marrow transplants are expensive, extremely painful and usually require a sibling donor. Only by continuing to wage the battle through research will the causes and cures of leukemia be found. Time

is of the essence and research is the key. More must be done so that a cure is finally found.

In conclusion, I want to emphasize the need for public awareness of leukemia as a public killer. We need public support for the victims and families who have been touched by the grim hand of the disease. And we need public support for efforts to improve treatment and to discover a cure.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this resolution because we must continue all of our efforts to "fight leukemia."

#### NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK

### HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1987

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor America's libraries—centers of learning for Americans of all ages. This tribute is especially appropriate as we celebrate this week the 30th annual observance of "National Library Week."

The State of Ohio is home to approximately 4,300 libraries. The Ohio State Library will soon be celebrating its 171st year of operation. Throughout the years libraries have become a central resource not only for books, but for just about any kind of information imaginable. Our Nation's libraries provide us with research and information services as well as a variety of pleasure reading material. Libraries also provide a number of helpful community services. They play a central role in keeping the public aware of governmental activities through document depositories. They also provide bookmobile service to persons unable to travel to local libraries, as well as offering cassette, record player, and video player checkout services; special services for the handicapped; and adult education and literacy programs.

I think we all agree that libraries benefit every congressional district in this Nation. That's why I find it unacceptable that in its fiscal year 1988 budget the administration has proposed the elimination of Federal library services, which are provided through the Federal Library Services and Construction Act [LSCA]. Funds provided through the LSCA enable libraries to purchase, build, and improve library buildings; establish and maintain a cooperative network of libraries at local, regional, or interstate levels; and to continue and improve upon existing literacy programs. Library funding made available through the Higher Education Act [HEA] is also targeted for total elimination. These funds currently allow libraries to train persons, especially minorities, in librarianship and to encourage research and development relating to library improvement. Most important to the academic world, funds provided through the HEA assist our Nation's major research libraries in maintaining and strengthening collections and in making their holdings available to other libraries whose users have need for such research materials. To eliminate funding such as this

would have a devastating effect on academic research projects.

Both young and old alike have benefited from our Nation's libraries and I find it very appropriate that we recognize this week to honor these worthwhile institutions. However, I feel it would be even more appropriate to remember our Nation's libraries when discussing the fiscal year 1988 budget. With all the worthwhile services that libraries provide we would truly be committing a great disservice to our constituency if such a budget were to pass this Congress. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting a fair, workable budget for America's libraries.

#### PRESIDENT REAGAN'S TRADE ACTION AGAINST JAPAN

### HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1987

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, almost 2 weeks ago, President Reagan took action to force the Japanese to live up to the semiconductor agreement they signed with us just last fall. This action is important because it represents a tough, fair and well thought out response to unfair trade practices by the Japanese in the semiconductor field.

With tariffs that will double the price of goods sold in the United States by the Japanese companies violating the agreement, this is indeed a tough response. This action is fair because it penalizes the offenders as much as they have cheated us. And, after giving the Japanese a full and fair chance to change their unfair practices and by closely monitoring compliance, the administration has formulated a rational response sparing the American consumer the brunt of this action by targeting products available elsewhere.

This is a risky and difficult course. The economies of our two nations are inextricably linked, and sanctions against the Japanese cannot help but impact sectors of our economy. But we must be prepared to take such steps to defend American access to markets. We should always be looking for solutions to our trade problems that promote improved and open trade—not less trade. That's what the semiconductor agreement was intended to do. By violating that agreement, the Japanese have invited retaliation.

The President's response was measured, but strong. I support the action, and commend the President for his efforts to restore equity to the world trade environment.

I'm enclosing a copy of an editorial on this subject that appeared in the Arizona Daily Star. I believe it outlines very well the difficult choices we face in trade actions.

#### CHIPS AT STAKE—JAPAN NEEDS SOME SHAKING UP OVER TRADE

It's time to get tough with the Japanese over trade. As long as Washington officials don't overdo it, their proposed retaliatory measures may be the best way to sort out the worsening trade deficit with this long-time Asian partner.



No one is advocating out-and-out protectionism, and only one market is specifically at issue—semiconductor microchips.

But Japan did enter into a three-part agreement with the United States last year over the chips, and two of its provisions, say U.S. officials, congressional leaders and the American semiconductor industry, have not been kept. That's reason enough to take action.

Under the agreement, Japanese companies were to stop dumping their semiconductor chips at lower than market prices here or elsewhere. Japan was also supposed to open its own markets to U.S.-made chips.

The Japanese have honored the first provision by stopping the dumping on U.S. markets, but they have continued to sell their products in other nations at 80 percent of cost. They have also failed to open Japanese markets adequately.

The Japanese say they're doing the best they can, but that they need more than just a few months to effect the changes.

The trade dispute is actually much deeper than microchips. Japan has closed its markets to foreign products, although there may well be items the Japanese would buy if given the chance.

The closed markets have created such a trade imbalance, said *The New York Times*, that it has strained relations with every trading nation and caused the first trade retaliation by the United States against Japan in the postwar period.

Japan's trade is so prosperous that its surpluses surpass those run up by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in its heyday.

U.S. companies have long wanted to bid successfully on big construction projects in Japan, such as the new Kansai Airport. But even though American expertise in the field is unrivaled, American contractors can't get in.

The White House has announced a preliminary list of products on which the United States will double the import prices in retaliation for Japan's failure to keep the agreement. Japan can affect the conduct of Japanese firms, said Clayton K. Yeutter, the U.S. trade representative, and he considers the odds of a trade war remote.

Yeutter is a skilled negotiator and prevented a trade war with Europe earlier this year when he negotiated a settlement of a dispute over U.S. losses in grain sales to the European Economic Community.

A Japanese delegation has arrived for "emergency consultations," preceding the visit in late April of the Japanese prime minister. U.S. officials already predict there will be no reprieve in the retaliatory measures set to take effect on April 17, but they will probably temper the move by limiting them to only a three-month trial, and watch to see if and where the microchips fall.

There has to be room to maneuver and a willingness to negotiate with Japan as it in turn works with its manufacturers to head off a full-scale war.

Japan has been fairly warned, and every effort will be made to work out a market adjustment.

Let the microchips fall where they will.

## NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK

### HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1987

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues today in recognizing the important contributions to our lives made by public libraries. As our society is becoming increasingly more information oriented and more dependent on the effective use of knowledge, the information services provided by our Nation's libraries have become essential to the growth of our country.

I am outraged that for the sixth year in a row, President Reagan has recommended abolishing federally supported library programs. Educating our citizenry is the guiding imperative of a healthy and effective government based on democratic principles. Libraries obviously play a central role in developing and expanding literacy. Instead of withdrawing Federal support for our library system, we should be developing ways to further improve library and information services.

Although public libraries are primarily the responsibility of State and local governments, many valuable library programs and services would not be available without the minimal Federal investment that is provided. For example, the Library Services and Construction Act [LSCA], which the President has once again recommended be terminated, provides to States funding that enables libraries to expand services to those members of our society, such as the elderly and disadvantaged, who require extra effort of special materials. In addition, the program supports building renovations to make libraries accessible to the physically handicapped, and programs to broaden access to educational opportunities and career and vocational options.

Last year, in my home district, LSCA funding provided the Queens Borough Public Library with \$50,000 to operate a Literacy Volunteers Program, which recruits and trains volunteers to tutor functionally illiterate adults. In addition, the library received \$139,736 for a major urban resource library project that will provide additional materials on art, business, education, history, literature and technology. I was particularly pleased that \$135,000 was awarded for the Langston Hughes Community Library, which provides a unique combination of services designed to meet the special needs of the neighborhood, including information on black heritage, education, information and referral services, and cultural offerings.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out that the Queens Borough Public Library is the fifth largest public library system in the country, in terms of number of branches. In 1985-86, Queens Library had the highest circulation of any urban library in the Nation, and has been a leader in developing special services to meet the needs of community residents.

I urge my colleagues to reject the President's proposals that threaten to undermine a tradition of support for public libraries. I pledge my continuing support for programs that allow Americans across the country to enjoy the

valuable services provided by our Nation's libraries.

H.R. 1572

### HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1987

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, Congress is rapidly moving forward to enact the first comprehensive reform of the welfare system since the "War on Poverty," and a child care system that finally, truly addresses the needs of low-income families must be a part of that effort.

Child care is essential to the success of any effort to make welfare-dependent families financially independent. However, as the following Business Week editorial points out, "Most low-income women slip through the cracks in existing aid for child care."

The Child Care Act of 1987 (H.R. 1572) is consistent with the work of the 100th Congress to craft a public assistance program that responds to people's real lives. It is budget-neutral, it is realistic, and it is fair. It is time to adopt a new policy to provide the equal access to child care that all working families deserve.

[From Business Week, Apr. 13, 1987]

#### CLOSING A GAP IN CHILD CARE

As more women work outside the home, the demand for daytime child care grows. For working mothers with low-paying jobs, this is an especially serious problem, and it will get worse as more people on welfare are made to accept jobs or job training. Representative Nancy L. Johnson (R-Conn.) has introduced an innovative bill, sponsored by 35 other Republican and Democratic members, that would help many low-income families, mostly headed by women, who now slip through the cracks in existing federal aid for child care. The good news is that the bill would require no new funds, and it gives the working parent more choice among several kinds of child care.

Johnson's bill is targeted at families that earn too much to qualify for federal assistance and too little to make use of the dependent-care tax credit and so must bear all their own day-care costs. The bill would provide \$300 million a year for vouchers to qualified parents who are either working or in job training. They would use the vouchers for day-care fees or for hiring a relative or neighbor to care for their children. They could use only centers or individuals registered with a state agency. The \$300 million would be raised by reducing the current dependent-care tax credit for families earning between \$60,000 and \$69,500 a year, and eliminating it altogether above that level.

Despite its merits, the Johnson bill has met resistance from child-care advocacy groups. One reason is a traditional liberal dislike for vouchers to individuals rather than federal support of institutionalized assistance. Vouchers can create problems, especially in the hands of unsophisticated users, but they give lower-income people some of the same choices the better-off enjoy. A second objection to the Johnson bill is that child-care proponents want to expand assistance, not limit it. So they oppose any cutback of the tax credit, even

for higher-income families. What they want is for the government to spend more money. But given budget constraints, Congress is unlikely to vote for that. Taking money already going to well-to-do families and using it to help the working poor is eminently fair. The Johnson approach may not be the last word on the subject, but it is a sensible approach that deserves the bipartisan support it has won.

#### CONFLICT OF INTEREST

### HON. RON WYDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1987

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, recently a spokesman for the American Medical Association, Dr. Harrison L. Rogers, said that the practice of physicians selling drugs they prescribe to their patients would "make doctors pharmacists and create a conflict of interest."

I agree with Dr. Rogers and commend him and the association for their statement. To prevent this conflict of interest, today I am introducing legislation to limit the ability of doctors to sell prescription drugs to their patients for profit.

This legislation is much needed. According to the AMA and Dr. Rogers, drug repackagers are bombarding physicians with drugs to sell to patients in their offices. And, according to the New York Times, as many as 5 percent of the 75,000 physicians in the New York, New Jersey, Connecticut region are selling drugs to their patients. Furthermore, the Times states the attraction offered by the repackagers is substantial—the chance to make \$30,000 to \$40,000 a year in extra income.

Clearly, there are some instances where its appropriate to permit drug sales by physicians. My bill sets out seven exceptions to the profit ban on physician's sales. The legislation would permit sales of drugs in these situations: When doctors sell injected medications and vaccines, when pharmacies are more than 15 miles away, when doctors practice in community, rural or Indian health clinics, or during medical emergencies.

Moreover, under my bill physicians will still be able to dispense drugs to indigent patients or after pharmacy hours for free.

The central issue in this bill—conflict of interest—is obvious. Doctors selling drugs to patients may succumb to financial temptation and over-prescribe drugs and prescribe those drugs they have in stock whether or not that particular drug is necessary or appropriate. The motive then becomes profit first; patient care second.

These situations put consumers in the position of asking their doctor to justify the price or availability of alternative drugs, or of asking their doctor for a prescription to take to the local pharmacy—a competitor of the physician.

And, there are real examples of the health dangers this practice can create. A pharmacist in Bremerton, WA, recently was asked to fill a prescription for Norgescic Forte—an aspirin muscle relaxant—to a woman also on coumadin, an anticoagulant. Aspirin reactions with coumadin can cause serious internal bleeding and patients are warned not to take both at

once. Yet, the patient's orthopedic specialist was unaware that she was on coumadin. Had the individual sold Norgescic Forte directly to the patient, she could have died. This is just one example of the potential health risk posed by physicians' selling drugs.

Mr. Speaker, some may wonder why this matter cannot be addressed at the State level. First, the Federal Trade Commission has warned States not to prevent physicians from selling drugs at a profit. The FTC feels this may be anticompetitive. My concern is the safety of the consumer may be sacrificed.

Moreover, regulation and dispensing of drugs is and always has been a Federal issue. The dangers drugs pose to consumers were recognized in 1938 with the passage of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. Since then, Congress not only has overseen the approval of drugs fit for the U.S. market, but also drug distribution in that market.

Mr. Speaker, my bill is a logical extension of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. The Health and Environment Subcommittee has scheduled a hearing on this bill April 22, and I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this legislation and efforts to get it on the floor quickly.

#### CSONKA ROAST

### HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1987

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, Miami Dolphins great, Larry Csonka is the guest of honor at the second annual NFL Celebrity Roast on April 11, 1987, in Miami.

We all know that Larry Csonka is a recent addition to the NFL Hall of Fame.

We all know that Larry Csonka is one of the greatest players in the history of football—but, not every Member of Congress, for that matter few people in my home State of Florida, know Larry Csonka didn't always have his mind riveted to football strategies and maneuvers.

He and fellow player Manny Fernandez also had very creative "plays" off the field—which Don Shula sometimes had trouble appreciating.

It was hard for coach Shula to appreciate the shower mate secretly provided one day courtesy of Larry Csonka. It was a 4-foot alligator. The resulting shouts from coach Shula when he innocently entered the shower trap are not printable in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. Speaker, Floridians have a love affair with Larry Csonka. We, of course, are in awe of his football prowess, and we are thankful for all he has done for our State, but we also know that Larry is a very good person. The 1987 NFL Roast on April 11, is evidence of that. It is being held to further the goals of the Miami Project, an organization that is leading the fight to find a cure for paralysis. The Miami Project is headed by Nick Buoniconti, another Miami Dolphins star. We salute them both and all the great Dolphins stars for the great careers and their humanitarian concerns.

#### THE CHALLENGE OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

### HON. TONY COELHO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1987

Mr. COELHO. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to share with my colleagues the following text entitled "The Challenge of American Citizenship." Written by my constituent, 17-year-old Elaine Margeret Barnett, it won first place in the Voice of Democracy broadcast scriptwriting contest sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States. Ms. Barnett is to be commended on her excellent writing abilities and for her insightful expression of what it means to be an American citizen.

#### THE CHALLENGE OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

You can see it in their eyes—the new refugees who've waited for years to come to the United States, that sparkle of anticipation. As they don our shores, you can sense what has brought them here, what has made their long awaited trip a worthwhile reality. For they seek something greater than mere sanctuary. They long to experience that which they have only heard or dreamed about—that which only this country can offer—The Challenge of American Citizenship.

For the children of this nation, which in reality is still a child itself, that challenge lies between each person's individual fulfillment and the responsibility of promoting the national good. For it is these two concepts of responsibility that made America unique.

As citizens we were granted a gift by our forefathers, who proclaimed over 200 years ago that each of us must always be recognized as a separate and distinct individual.

With our great diversity of backgrounds, we Americans are sincerely reassured that we have the right to be what we so choose to be; man or woman as the artist, the scholar, the athlete, the inventor. For it is only then that people may truly experience the fruits of life: the pain, the laughter, the uncertainty. In other words, it is this simple freedom of individuality that enables each of us to taste both the sweet "peach" of success, and the sour "lemon" of defeat.

This responsibility of personal development is the first element of the challenge of American citizenship, allowing each of us to grow in harmony with our own human needs. As we build from our achievements and learn from our mistakes, we take the first step toward excellence as citizens of a young nation.

Benjamin Franklin once declared to the framers of the Constitution, "Let us all hang together, else we shall all hang separately". Then, as he spoke of his fear of King Charles II's actions towards colonial independence, he also spoke of a unity, not merely among the framers, but moreover among all peoples. Whether during a time of crisis, or a period of peace, American patriotism is alive and well. It reminds us that however many individuals there are within our nations boundaries, that in the end, we are indeed one. Our duty as citizens, in that light, suddenly becomes heightened and increased, extending far beyond the mere satisfaction of our own needs, and more towards the progress of America as a whole. For a great nation is built, not on the decisions of an elite few, but on the productive-



ness of the united many. Without the teamwork of Americans, the first ideas for the telephone, the railroads, airplanes and medical vaccines could never have become a reality.

It is this unity that makes up the second element of the challenge of citizenship, a responsibility that asks, each of us to give up a portion of our individuality for the good of the nation. We do so when we defend our nation from evils, improve medicine or technology for the lives of others, or when we simply give birth to a child. Each of these actions requires the unselfish ideals of courage or knowledge or human caring to be fulfilled, and each of these requires the unity of people for the progress and development of America.

The picture now becomes complete. The challenge of American citizenship suggests not merely a child's birth within the borders of a nation, but moreover, it entails the existence of those two opposing concepts of citizen responsibility; one for the self and one for the nation. In other countries, these two concepts collide in a struggle for dominance, but in America there exists, not a struggle, but a challenge—the challenge of each individual to find a personal balance between their self fulfillment and their duty to find a personal balance in the nation and themselves.

That is the true challenge of American citizenship.

We now understand the meaning of that sparkle in the eyes of the incoming refugees. That opportunity of freedom is a new dimension, a sign of change where they feel that challenge awaiting them with open arms. For they are soon to become a part of America's most prized possessions—its citizens.

#### RAISE BEER AND WINE TAXES

### HON. ANTHONY C. BEILENSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1987

Mr. BEILENSON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to increase the excise tax on beer and on the two types of wine which have the lowest concentration of alcohol and are most lightly taxed.

Both beer and wine are still taxed at the same per-unit rates in effect in 1951, and at significantly lower rates than the tax on distilled spirits. Inflation alone, which has gone up over 400 percent since 1951, justifies a substantial increase. This bill would help compensate for 36 years of inflation, and bring the tax more in line with the alcohol equivalent rate of the current tax on distilled spirits—and produce more than \$2.5 billion each year in additional revenue and reduce our budget deficit by an equivalent amount. It would also promote health and safety and help reduce fatalities caused by drunk driving. Under this bill, the tax on beer would increase from \$9 per 31-gallon barrel to \$27 a barrel, an increase of about 32 cents a six-pack; the taxes on the two categories of wine would increase from 17¢ per gallon to 51¢ gallon, and from 67¢ to \$2.01 respectively, a rise of about 7¢ on an average bottle of wine.

Raising the excise taxes on beer and wine to a level closer to that of the tax on distilled spirits makes sense because it is completely

in line with the purpose of this taxation: to tax the alcohol content of beverages. Thanks in part to recent advertising campaigns by major alcohol and automobile manufacturers, the American public is becoming more and more aware of the fact that a 12-ounce serving of beer or a 5-ounce glass of wine contains the same amount of alcohol as a 1.25-ounce serving of liquor. Nevertheless, the alcohol in beer is now taxed at one-fourth the liquor rate, wine at only one-seventeenth.

Additionally, and perhaps more importantly, studies show that beer is overwhelmingly the most common choice of alcohol among young people—probably because a can of beer costs about the same as a can of Coke. Similarly, wine, and the new, increasingly popular wine coolers, are also fairly inexpensive alternatives to soft-drinks. In 1983, while 16- to 24-year-olds represented 20 percent of the population, they were 34 percent of drivers killed in alcohol-related accidents. Young adults under the age of 30 are responsible for just over 50 percent of the total economic cost to society of alcohol abuse and alcoholism. If we ever to instill in our teenagers the seriousness and responsibility associated with safe social drinking, we must raise the price of beer and wine above the price of soft drinks.

Alcohol abuse claims between 100,000 and 200,000 lives every year in the United States in ways ranging from cancer and liver disease to drunk driving, fires and homicides. Cirrhosis of the liver, most often related to alcohol abuse or alcoholism, is the eighth leading cause of death in the United States. In 1983, nearly 18,000 traffic deaths in the United States were alcohol related. As a result, the Office of Technology Assessment says, alcohol abuse may be responsible for up to 15 percent of the Nation's health care costs. Studies done at Duke University conclude that increases in State alcohol taxes directly coincided with decreases in rates of liver cirrhosis and automobile fatalities.

The excise taxes on beer and wine are a relatively untapped source of revenue which is fair, and which promotes health and safety. One study found that raising the tax on beer in line with the increase in prices over the last three decades would cut motor vehicle fatalities by about 15 percent, saving more than 1,000 lives a year. By contrast, the study showed, a national drinking age of 21 during the late 1970's would have saved only about 500 lives per year. The same study also showed that raising the beer tax would significantly lower auto accident fatalities among 18- to 20-year-old males.

The economic burden of alcohol abuse and alcoholism is not borne solely by those directly affected by these problems. The health care, law enforcement, and lost productivity costs associated with alcohol are shared by taxpayers, insurance policyholders and businesses. In 1983, alcohol-related problems cost the economy about \$120 billion, 23 percent of which was borne by the Federal Government. Economic costs are expected to exceed \$136 billion by 1990, excluding the effects of inflation.

Another very important reason for raising the Federal excise tax on beer and wine is that it has become painfully apparent that in order to balance the budget we must increase

revenue—that is, raise taxes. In 1951 alcohol taxes represented 5 percent of Federal revenue; in 1985 they represented seven-tenths of 1 percent of Federal revenue. Tripling the beer and wine taxes would help compensate for that lost revenue-raising power, and raise over \$2.5 billion in new Federal revenue each year.

Raising the cost of drinking would save Americans millions of dollars each year in health care costs and lost productivity, and would save lives. And, it is a fair, logical, and effective means of reducing the deficit.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important legislation.

#### VIRGINIA BOONE

### HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1987

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, from my own experience as a teacher and member of the Dade County School Board, I know that a school is only as good as its principal. When the school has a super principal, the school itself becomes exceptional.

For many years, Highland Oaks Elementary School has stood at the top of the Dade schools in all categories. Scores alone, however, do not totally tell the story of the spirit of the staff and students.

This school provides a fantastic learning and developmental experience, and Virginia Boone's capability and dedication are what has made this school special.

I have known Virginia for over 20 years, since I was first elected to the school board in 1966. The following story tells about a truly remarkable asset to our community:

#### DEDICATED PRINCIPAL WINS AWARD

(By Marcia Cummings)

The black book is a tradition at Highland Oaks Elementary School. For 23 years, Principal Virginia Boone has been collecting them. Each visitor is asked to sign the guest book. Almost a dozen are piled in a closet.

The idea is one of those extra touches Boone brought with her soft Southern accent from her native West Virginia.

It is those little extras, like spending extra time with a child or teacher, or staying in her office until 11 p.m. to return every phone call, or opening a classroom at the last minute for a community group to meet, that won Boone, 62, the Administrator of the Year award from the North Area Region 1 Citizens Advisory Committee.

"Dedication originated with her," said Mary Silver, who presented the award at a meeting Thursday night at Norland High School. "You'll find no one else like her."

A surprised Boone, who until the presentation was just another member of the audience, said: "I don't think anything could hold up to being selected by lay people."

She received a standing ovation from more than 100 administrators, teachers, parents and students from North Miami Beach, North Miami, Norland and Miami Beach high schools and the junior high and elementary schools in those areas.

Born and reared in Matoaka, W. Va., Boone has been in education for 44 years. She was a high school science teacher in her

home state before coming to Miami in 1951. She was an assistant principal at Opa-locka Elementary and a classroom teacher at Mae Walters Elementary. She opened Highland Oaks in 1963.

"I'll never leave this school," said Laurel Glickstein, a speech therapist who works at Highland Oaks and whose children went there. "She's marvelous. When you come to her with a specific problem about a specific child, she always has time."

When she has time at home, Boone tends her roses, staghorn ferns and orchids. She reads science fiction and watches *Star Trek*. Her prize possession is a copy of John Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* that belonged to her father.

Boone and her husband, Conway, a retired attorney, live in Miami Lakes with a dog and a bird. They have no children.

"I have 923 children here, and every one is special," said Boone. "Since I don't have any of my own, I turn to them. While they're here, they are my boys and girls."

**WORLD POPULATION  
AWARENESS WEEK**

**HON. THOMAS C. McMILLEN**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1987

Mr. McMILLEN. Mr. Speaker, Gov. William Donald Schaefer has proclaimed the week of April 20-25 as World Population Awareness Week in Maryland. By doing so, Maryland has joined nearly 3 dozen other States in recognizing the urgent importance of coming to terms with the implications of current trends in world population growth.

During that week, citizens, scholars, and community leaders from around Maryland will gather in conferences and forums to be held at Towson State University, Essex Community College, Salisbury State University, and many other locations to wrestle with that challenge. Many thousands more will complement their efforts at similar events around the country, and that commitment is encouraging for the future of our world.

I am pleased to have joined with my colleagues in the Maryland delegation, Senators PAUL SARBANES and BARBARA MIKULSKI, in supporting House Joint Resolution 148 and Senate Joint Resolution 69 to declare that week nationally as World Population Awareness Week. In addition, I insert Governor Schaefer's proclamation in the RECORD:

WORLD POPULATION AWARENESS WEEK, APRIL 20-25, 1987

Whereas, The world's population has reached five billion and is growing at the unprecedented rate of 87 million a year; and

Whereas, Rapid population growth causes or intensifies a wide range of grave problems in the developing world including environmental degradation, urban deterioration, unemployment, malnutrition, hunger, resource depletion, and economic stagnation; and

Whereas, It is estimated that 50 percent of the 10 million infant deaths and 25 percent of the 500,000 maternal deaths which occur each year in developing countries could be prevented if voluntary child spacing and maternal health programs could be substantially expanded; and

**EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**

Whereas, It is also estimated that some 500 million people in the developing world desire family planning but do not have access or means to such services, and the United States has been the leading advocate of the human right of couples determining the size and spacing of their families.

Now, therefore, I, William Donald Schaefer, Governor of the State of Maryland, do hereby proclaim April 20-25, 1987 as World Population Awareness Week in Maryland, and do commend this observance to all citizens.

**THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF  
HADASSAH**

**HON. BERNARD J. DWYER**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1987

Mr. DWYER of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the good works of Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America and for the 75 years of service to America and Israel which its members have volunteered.

The 385,000 members of Hadassah have been responsible for the building and maintenance of some of the finest health care facilities in Israel. The Hadassah Medical Organization in Jerusalem is a world class primary care hospital. This facility is dedicated to healing, teaching, and research, regardless of race or creed.

Hadassah also supports a wide range of educational programs in the United States as well as Israel. These programs promote the high ideals of Judaic values and American democratic values. This organization runs such unique programs as Young Aliyah, a child rescue and rehabilitation program and Hadassah Israel Educational Services which offers unique educational opportunities for children.

Hadassah is one of the largest contributors to the Jewish National Fund which is committed to the development and rebuilding of Israel through reclamation and reforestation projects.

Mr. Speaker, I salute Hadassah for its contributions to the well being of individuals and for its outstanding contributions to health care and research to alleviate poverty and disease throughout the world.

**HOUSE BUDGET COMMITTEE'S  
BUDGET**

**HON. NORMAN D. SHUMWAY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1987

Mr. SHUMWAY. Mr. Speaker, today we are given the opportunity to vote upon four different budget resolutions. Everyone knows, however, that there is only one budget which we are truly voting upon and that is the budget produced by the Democrats of the House Budget Committee, touted as the great compromise for fiscal year 1988. Frankly, the majority members of the Budget Committee have produced a sham of a budget that does not at

all fairly balance the competing budget interests. This budget increases taxes, compromises our national security, and breaks Congress' commitment to reduce deficit spending.

This budget proposes, although not specifying the form they will take, that \$18 billion in new revenues be collected from taxpayers in fiscal year 1988. Given the ideas arising from certain quarters of the House, these tax increases would take the form of a tax on stock transactions, a delay of the tax rates in the Tax Reform Act or an increase in various excise taxes, such as those on cigarettes or on beer and wine. Regardless of the form, I am unable to support any of these increases in taxes. It has been estimated that the average U.S. taxpayer works 120 days in a year to pay his Federal, State, and local tax obligations. This budget seeks to increase this burden, reducing individual initiative to work, to create and to be a productive part of society. These individual actions have fueled 5 years of steady economic expansion and will be needed to further sustain it. This budget, by increasing taxes, will smother the possibility of future economic growth.

This budget resolution also threatens to seriously compromise our national security. It calls for cutting defense outlays by \$8.75 billion over current spending levels. Simply put, this means that for 3 straight years defense spending will be reduced in real terms. The cuts inflicted upon our military will require troop reductions from 100,000 to 300,000 men, cutbacks in flying hours, and postponement of weapon modernization programs. This budget will produce spare part shortages and decrease the readiness of our military forces. I cannot support a proposal which places our defenses at a dangerously low level of preparedness and does not allow us to keep pace with our adversaries.

Given the other failures of this budget, it is of little surprise that while increasing taxes it simultaneously increases spending. I have never approved of the compulsion to use increased revenues to fuel more spending rather than to reduce an ever expanding national debt, but I am especially disturbed that such an activity occurs now. This increased spending comes at a time when Congress has made a commitment to the American people to reduce deficit spending, when the national debt looms menacingly over our economic prosperity and when the American people themselves have called for more responsible Government spending. This budget breaks Congress' promise to provide for a vital and healthy economic legacy, free from the constraints of an immense national debt.

Although the outcome of today's vote is not in doubt because of partisan strategies, I urge my colleagues to join me in opposing the Democrats' budget so that a responsible one may be crafted which provides for the needs of the poor and elderly without placing a greater burden upon American taxpayers or sacrificing the military forces needed to protect our national security.



THE FEDERAL RADIOACTIVE  
WASTE LIABILITY ACT OF 1987

HON. AL SWIFT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1987

Mr. SWIFT. Mr. Speaker, today I am joining with my colleague, Representative SID MORRISON, to introduce the Federal Radioactive Waste Liability Act of 1987. This bill would help to mitigate a serious inequity caused by the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982—that the citizens of one or two States will be asked to assume not only the full health, safety, and environmental risks of a repository, but they are also expected to assume all of the financial risks of a nuclear accident at a repository.

Spent nuclear fuel, which is the waste product of nuclear fuel rods, is expected to remain deadly for at least 10,000 years. An accidental release of radioactivity from spent fuel, or other types of radioactive waste, could be catastrophic. If it were a major release, it could cause a disaster of unprecedented magnitude.

The citizens of one State should not be asked to take both the waste and the risk—taking the waste is more than enough. Our bill would ensure that the Nation as a whole would at least assume the financial risk. It would guarantee that any citizen injured by a nuclear accident involving radioactive waste owned by the Federal Government—whether that accident occurs during transportation, treatment, storage, or disposal—would be fully compensated for that injury.

Although our bill is offered as an amendment to the Price-Anderson Act, there would be no arbitrary limit on compensation, as there is currently for accidents at nuclear powerplants. The limited compensation provisions in Price-Anderson were established because Congress wanted to give impetus to the growth of a commercial nuclear industry, and limited compensation for major accidents was deemed essential to that policy. On the other hand, in the case of nuclear waste, the only thing we are trying to achieve is its safe and permanent disposal. By establishing the principle of full compensation for nuclear waste accidents, the Federal Government would not be discouraging a desired activity—it would be encouraging it.

This bill builds one that Representative MORRISON and I introduced in the last Congress, H.R. 4394. I would like to specifically note that Representative MORRISON has been a leader in this area, and I've been pleased to work with him in trying to assure that there would be full compensation in the event of a nuclear waste accident.

Mr. Speaker, the bill which Representative MORRISON and I are introducing today would be a major step forward in reestablishing the credibility of the Federal Government's management of nuclear waste—credibility that has been almost totally destroyed by the Department of Energy. It is our goal to see that the principles of this bill are incorporated into the Price-Anderson legislation moving through Congress this year, and we ask for the support of our colleagues in that endeavor.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE JOSEPH  
BRUNO

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1987

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Judge Joseph Bruno and the Rotary Club of Philadelphia, PA. These admirable men have collected and transported 40 tons of books for thousands of school age children in Nigeria.

There is a pressing need for books, especially textbooks, in Nigeria, where English is the official language. When Judge Bruno heard that Nigerian school libraries were virtually empty, and that textbooks, when available, were prohibitively expensive, he rallied his fellow Rotarians to the cause. After collecting the books, Judge Bruno and friends arranged for them to be shipped free-of-charge aboard a Yugoslavian ship, chartered by a Norwegian shipping company. This was truly an international effort.

I want to commend these men for putting "service before self" in their efforts to, in the words of a Nigerian doctor, "bring hope to people who are very thirsty for education."

EXTENDING PERIODIC INTERIM  
PAYMENTS TO HOSPITALS FOR  
ONE YEAR

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1987

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to extend the system of periodic interim payments to hospitals for a period of 1 year. I am introducing this bill because large numbers of hospitals are anticipating having extensive problems if the system of periodic interim payments, also known as PIP, ends on July 1, 1987, as is currently supposed to occur. These problems could have a negative impact on patient care and on the financial stability of many hospitals, especially smaller institutions.

Most hospitals could not be considered major financial institutions, and at any given time, many hospitals do not have a major cash-flow. There are large amounts of fixed costs associated with personnel, equipment, and other factors. With the change from periodic interim payments to prompt payment of claims, the system that is to replace PIP for most hospitals, they are going to have to financially adjust to being paid after rather than before expenditures. As I pointed out, this will be difficult for many hospitals, and all the more because the change in payment schedule is occurring with their largest "customer," the Federal Government. In California, it is estimated that going off PIP July 1 would create an accounts receivable backlog of 11 to 15 days. This would increase Medicare gross accounts receivable, the amount that hospitals must "carry" while awaiting payment, by approximately \$286 million, and the interest lost in having to finance this would be \$26 to \$30

million. Net accounts receivable are projected to increase by \$200 million, and the interest lost in financing this extra amount during the transition from PIP is supposed to be from \$18 to \$22 million.

I am concerned about this issue not because hospitals should earn high rates of profit under Medicare. If there are some institutions that are making large profits under Medicare, then perhaps, as was suggested at recent Ways and Means Committee hearings on the issue, the increase in payments to hospitals under the prospective payment system should not be as high as was originally planned. However, I feel that changing from PIP to prompt payment on July 1 could adversely affect patient care because of the financial bind in which many hospitals will find themselves during the transition. Many hospitals may be forced to take economizing steps just to stay afloat that might unfortunately include cuts in areas that would harm care of patients. For example, to finance carrying the accounts receivable, many hospitals may have to borrow substantial sums, and this could hinder their ability to borrow on other occasions for more important reasons related to their mission, health care. In addition, some staff cutbacks might have to occur, and delays or cancellations in purchases of valuable new equipment. This is a step hospital administrators do not want to be forced to take. It is a simple fact that many hospitals do not currently have sufficient resources or time to prepare for the change from PIP.

My bill would extend the system of periodic interim payments to at least July 1, 1988. In addition, PIP's termination date would, under this bill, correspond to that of each hospital's fiscal year any time on or after that date. This would also greatly aid in the transition to the new system, as a "natural" change would then occur—at the end of each hospital's annual financial cycle. This would resolve problems caused by the imposition of one fiscal cycle, the Government's, on a different cycle, that of each hospital. For the sake of those who must count on hospitals when they become ill or suffer injuries, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

The text follows:

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. 1-YEAR DELAY IN RESTRICTING USE OF  
PERIODIC INTERIM PAYMENT (PIP)  
SYSTEM FOR MEDICARE HOSPITALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 9311(a) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986 is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking "received on or after July 1, 1987" and inserting "made in hospital cost reporting periods beginning on or after July 1, 1988"; and

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking "1987" both places it appears and inserting "1988".

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1815(e)(1)(B) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395g(e)(1)(B)) is amended by striking "June 30, 1987" and inserting "June 30, 1988".

**IN RECOGNITION OF JOSEPH WALLACH, GENERAL MANAGER, KVEA TELEVISION STATION**

**HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1987

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues the contributions of Mr. Joseph Wallach, founding general manager of KVEA channel 52 in Los Angeles.

Mr. Wallach is credited with creating Estrella Communications, Inc., now known as the Telemundo Group, Inc., which purchased and operates KVEA, the Spanish language station in Los Angeles which also covers San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange, Kern, and Ventura Counties.

Under his leadership, KVEA is providing increased news coverage of local and national issues affecting the 3.4 million Hispanic population of the Los Angeles basin. His management team offers locally produced newscasts and special reports ranging from coverage of Hispanic cultural and civic events to the implementation of the new immigration reform act.

Mr. Wallach was formerly executive director of Globo Television Network in Brazil from 1965 to 1980. During his tenure, Joseph helped develop Globo to become the fourth largest commercial television network in the world, with affiliates in 31 cities throughout Brazil, and programming sold to 80 countries.

Joseph Wallach received a bachelor of arts degree in business administration from City College of New York and also attended Boston University's Graduate School.

Mr. Speaker, on Monday, April 20, 1987, the Hispanic and business community of Los Angeles will honor Mr. Joseph Wallach at a reception to recognize his contributions as the founding general manager of KVEA. I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating Mr. Wallach for his contributions and outstanding public service to the people of southern California.

**THE NEED FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION**

**HON. TIM VALENTINE**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1987

Mr. VALENTINE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution that puts the House of Representatives squarely and openly on record in support of adequate funding for vocational education programs in the fiscal year 1988 Federal budget and in opposition to any attempt by the administration to rescind funds already appropriated in fiscal year 1987 for this purpose. I am proud to be joined in this effort by the following original cosponsors: Representatives BLAZ, ROBINSON, PERKINS, DOWDY, CARR, FLIPPO, LAGOMARSINO, HAROLD FORD, MAJOR OWENS, DAUB, FRANK, KOSTMAYER, WORTLEY, FUSTER, SISISKY, HUCKABY, MAVROULES, ROE, YATRON, TOWNS, ROSE, BYRON, MELVIN PRICE, GUARINI, UDALL,

LEVIN, KAPTUR, RIDGE, BEVILL, BIAGGI, SUNIA, LEVINE, JOHN LEWIS, NEAL, KENNELLY, BONKER, TAUZIN, AND WEISS.

The President, in his fiscal year 1988 budget, has proposed not only that all Federal funding for vocational education programs be terminated but also that \$389 million already appropriated in 1987 for basic vocational education grants be rescinded. The resolution we are offering highlights the vital role of vocational education programs in the development of this Nation and emphasizes the need for continued Federal support to assure the future success of students who choose to enroll in vocational education programs.

Quality vocational education programs have been and must continue to be an important component of the Nation's system of education. The number of students participating in vocational education programs has grown tremendously over the last 20 years. Back in 1965, 1 of every 37 Americans was enrolled in a vocational education program; 15 years later, in 1980, the ratio has increased to 1 of every 17 Americans. In my home State of North Carolina alone, during the 1985-86 school year, 330,000 students at the secondary school level and 650,000 full- and part-time students at the community college level benefited from vocational education programs. Nationwide, of course, the number of Americans who rely on vocational education programs is much higher.

Over the years, millions of Americans have been helped by the knowledge and practical skills that they have acquired through participation in vocational education programs. These programs have made it possible for students to prepare for the jobs of the future. Studies have shown that most high school vocational education students either go on to some type of related employment or continue their formal education. More than 71 percent of vocational education graduates find employment related to their studies.

Recent Gallup polls have confirmed what many of us have learned through meeting and speaking with constituents. Americans want greater emphasis placed on teaching the basics in the Nation's schools. The basics and vocational education are closely related.

Mr. Speaker, today America is confronted with a declining marketplace both at home and abroad because of competition for foreign goods and services. If we are to remain competitive in the rapidly changing international marketplace, then it is essential that we equip our young people with the knowledge and skills demanded by ever changing technology. In short, we must train our young people for the jobs that will be available in the coming decades.

I am firmly convinced that Americans can compete effectively with overseas competitors—but only if they are given the proper tools. Vocational education can provide those tools.

It is true that we can save money today by eliminating Federal support for vocational education. But we would pay a high price in the future. In my view, vocational education is an investment that we cannot afford to pass up.

For that reason, I urge my colleagues to join in this effort. The future of our young people and our Nation are nonpartisan matters that

we should confront on a cooperative basis, and I hope support for vocational education can be addressed in that spirit.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of this resolution be printed in the RECORD:

Whereas the President's proposed fiscal year 1988 budget would end all Federal funding for vocational education programs and rescind \$389 million from the 1987 appropriation for basic vocational education grants;

Whereas vocational education programs serve 16.5 million Americans each year;

Whereas quality vocational education programs play a vital role in the Nation's education system;

Whereas vocational education programs have enabled millions of Americans to achieve a level of self-support and self-esteem that cannot be measured in dollars; and

Whereas the skills provided by vocational education programs will play a critical role in the Nation's battle to remain competitive in the international marketplace: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that it is the sense of the House of Representatives that an adequate level of Federal funding should be authorized for vocational education programs for fiscal year 1988 and that Federal funds should not be rescinded from the 1987 appropriation for basic vocational education grants.

**NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK**

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 8, 1987

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have this opportunity to join my colleagues in saluting our Nations' libraries during National Library Week. Libraries continue to provide an essential service in our society—they are a resource for people of all ages in their quest for knowledge, recreation, and education. Here in Congress, we can clearly see the critical contribution of libraries and their staff in the work of the Library of Congress, and the Congressional Research Service.

Libraries are not just the preserve of the big cities. They provide services throughout the country and broaden the horizons of all who use them. In addition, they perform a wide range of community outreach services—they are at the forefront of the fight against illiteracy and provide a much-needed source for public education programs. For those schools without libraries, the public system gives access to books beyond those provided in class. Libraries are essential to the education of Americans of all ages.

I would like to pay especial tribute to the libraries of the San Francisco Peninsula. They continue to provide an outstanding service to all residents of the peninsula and recently received an award from the American Library Association of America for their work in public relations. I believe it is no coincidence that my district is not only one of the best educated in the country, but also has an outstanding library system. I commend them for their ex-



traordinary achievements, and look forward to continuing to work with them.

Libraries are clearly a precious resource, but the present administration has consistently failed to acknowledge their value. Subsequent budgets have proposed zero-funding for the Library Services and Construction Act. The recent comparison of United States and Japanese education should have emphasized the need for us to devote our resources to education. As a former educator, I can conceive of no single more damaging act than to cut back on our public libraries.

America's libraries need our help and support now. Let's give it to them before they are damaged irreparably.

**TRIBUTE TO MR. LEHMAN E. BLACK, JR.**

**HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1987

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Lehman E. Black, Jr., a prominent resident of my 17th Congressional District. Since coming to Youngstown, OH, in 1949, Mr. Black has attained the community's highest respect and admiration due to his many contributions to improving the quality of life for the people of the Youngstown area. His affiliation with a multitude of civic and professional organizations illustrates the great concern and interest he has shown for the well-being of his fellow citizens.

Since the age of 12, Lehman Black has been involved in funeral home work first as an assistant to his grandfather, and then serving as an apprentice with his cousin, John W. Patterson, the first black member of the Ohio State Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors. A graduate of Lima Senior High School, Mr. Black began advanced study at the Cincinnati College of Embalming and earned his degree with honors in 1948. Upon coming to Youngstown in 1949, Mr. Black worked with the L.C. Underwood Funeral Home until 1954. The next 15 years of his career represented a rapid gain in both responsibility and expertise as he accepted a managerial role at the Linton Funeral Home until 1969. For the next 2 years, Mr. Black's career gained added significance when he became part-owner and operator of the Stewart-Calhoun & Black Funeral Home in Akron, OH.

The wealth of knowledge and skill that Lehman Black accumulated throughout the duration of his promising career finally came to fruition in 1971 when he opened his own firm. Currently, Mr. Lehman E. Black, Jr. is owner and president of the L.E. Black Funeral Home, Inc., located in Youngstown, OH.

The list of Mr. Black's accomplishments is virtually endless, as is his record of active commitment to the many important community, civic, and professional organizations in the Youngstown area. In the past, Lehman Black served as board president of the Western Reserve Transit Authority, as well as board member of the Eastgate Development and Transportation Authority. Presently, Mr. Black's membership in civic and professional

organizations includes affiliation with the NAACP, Blue Cross and Blue Shield, and the Funeral Director's Association at the county, State, and national levels.

In appreciation of his many efforts, the people of the Mahoning Valley have bestowed Mr. Black with many honors. These include awards for Outstanding Service to the Community, the Community Service Award for Outstanding Meritorious Service to the Youngstown Branch of the NAACP, and other tributes that befit the gentle character of Lehman Black. On April 25, 1987, the members and supporters of the A. Phillip Randolph Institute will gather to honor the many achievements and contributions of Mr. Lehman E. Black, Jr.

On behalf of the residents of the Mahoning Valley, I would like to commend Lehman Black on an outstanding career and for his exemplary involvement in the service of his community. It is with pleasure and sincere thanks that I join the people of the 17th Congressional District in honoring a model citizen and an extraordinary man.

**HONORING WINDBER HIGH SCHOOL BOY'S BASKETBALL TEAM**

**HON. JOHN P. MURTHA**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1987

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor the Windber Ramblers. The members of this basketball team have had an outstanding 1986-87 season, and they are an honor to Windber Area High School, located in Windber, PA.

The following students are members of the team:

Seniors: Paul Romanchock, Lou Flori, Tracy Horner, Brian Costa.

Juniors: John Fuschino, Chris Georg, Gary Burke, Greg Burke.

Sophomores: Brian Horner, Randy Mullikin, Jude Leonardis, Jason DePolo, Jason Oyler, Dave Penrose, Mike Facciani.

Managers: Jamie Christner, Mike Campitell.

Statisticians: Virg Palumbo, Jay Hicks.

Scorekeeper: Bill Esdinsky.

The accomplishments of these team members include the following titles: Rotary Champions, Mountain Conference Champions, Tri-County Champions, District 5 Champions, Western Pennsylvania Champions, and Class AA State Runner-up. I congratulate each and every one of these gentlemen for a job well done. To be noted for their long-standing support and leadership are P. Emery D'Arcangelo, coach, Bob Strittmatter, assistant coach, Virgil Palumbo, principal, Sal Marro, superintendent, and Philip DePolo, athletic director. These men have done a fine job in leading the Windber Rambler's in a championship season.

Students such as these are a credit to their high school, their families, and the community. Their hard work and determination have shown us what they can accomplish, and this gives me hope for their futures, as well as ours. I would like to wish them the best of luck in their future endeavors.

**HONORING COMMUNITY ACTIVIST EILEEN O'BRIEN**

**HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1987

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to call the attention of my colleagues to the longstanding dedication of a special woman in the 10th Congressional District of New York—community activist Eileen O'Brien.

As a founding member and first president of the Madison-Marine Civic Association, Eileen has been a leader and inspiration to all. While these accomplishments are outstanding, they are just part of her many local projects and involvements. Last year this intelligent and committed woman organized a neighborhood salute to local veterans, and she has long been an active and integral part of her parish. Most recently she has been elected to fill an important position on school board 22 in Brooklyn.

A nurse by profession, Eileen O'Brien has lived all of her life in the community, as has her husband, Richard. They have two sons, Richard, 14 and Michael, 3.

There is no denying that Eileen has truly been an asset to the Brooklyn community in which she lives. Her tireless efforts as a community leader will continue to serve as an example to all those who care about the future of the communities that comprise the Borough of Brooklyn. Eileen O'Brien's lifetime of community involvement is to be commended. It is my great pleasure to bring her to the attention of my colleagues today.

**INTRODUCTION OF SAN CARLOS IRRIGATION PROJECT DIVESTITURE BILL**

**HON. JIM KOLBE**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1987

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, can you imagine a situation in which the electricity we count on, depend on, and take for granted in our daily lives, was not there for us whenever we needed it? Can you imagine being a gas station owner who could never predict if he could fill someone's tank because of habitual brown-outs and blackouts? Can you imagine going through a hot Arizona summer and never knowing if you'd be able to run your home air-conditioner or swamp cooler? A great many people in my district don't have to imagine this situation—it is reality. It's an unacceptable reality that the Arizona congressional delegation would like to change.

Today, my Arizona colleagues and I are introducing legislation which instructs the Secretary of the Interior to divest the Federal Government, and specifically the Bureau of Indian Affairs, of the San Carlos irrigation project in the State of Arizona.

The San Carlos irrigation project [SCIP] provides power for the Gila River and San Carlos

Indian Tribes, as well as non-Indian entities such as the San Carlos Irrigation and Drainage District and numerous private and commercial users. Service to these entities has been, to put it mildly, unreliable. Coolidge Dam, the unit from which SCIP is based, has not generated power since the fall of 1983 because insufficient resources have been dedicated to the maintenance of the generation units and switchyard. The necessary repairs on the dam itself will be expensive. In the meantime, SCIP has been forced to purchase expensive power from other sources. Not only is it expensive, but service is poor because of the inadequate electric power distribution system.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs does not possess the resources, the expertise, nor the in-

centive to manage this project in a manner that serves the interests of the Indian and non-Indian users. It is, therefore, in the best interest of the citizens of Arizona, and all American taxpayers, that a divestiture take place immediately.

Existing law authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of BIA electric utility systems except those, like SCIP, that were constructed and operated as part of an irrigation system. The bill we are introducing today authorizes and directs the Secretary to divest the electric power distribution system. It does not attempt to specify which parties the system will be sold to or on what terms.

All the non-Federal parties in Arizona, including the Indian tribes for which this project was designed, support this divestiture and the

extent of this support is further demonstrated by the unanimous cosponsorship of this bill by the Arizona congressional delegation. Introduction of this legislation, and the subsequent review, investigation, and discussion of the problems at SCIP will go a long way toward restoring responsible management of this electrical system.

The Reagan administration has long been advocating privatization of Federal assets. Such an approach, they say, is designed to ensure more efficient management of those assets and to ease the Federal economic burden in maintaining that asset. Our bill fits like a glove with these objectives. It deserves quick action.