

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CONGRESSIONAL HEARING ON
LONG ISLAND SOUND

HON. ROBERT J. MRAZEK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. MRAZEK. Mr. Speaker, it is clear from all available evidence that Long Island Sound is dying. This great body of water, perhaps the most important natural resource for Connecticut and Long Island, is in unprecedented danger.

The attached record represents testimony from Long Islanders who can attest to the need for prompt action if Long Island Sound is to be saved for future generations of Americans.

It is our hope that my colleagues here in the House will have an opportunity to learn firsthand the parameters of this challenge from people on Long Island who know best.

APRIL 18, 1988.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MRAZEK: My name is George Doll, I am a commercial lobsterman. I have lobstered out of Northport for the past 25 years. My main area of operation is in Long Island Sound off Eatons Neck. I have lived in Northport for the past 35 years. During that 35 years I've seen most of our native fish, shellfish and other aquatic life slowly fade from existence. As a child I remember seeing tremendous schools of fish, oysters, scallops, turtles even smelts right in Northport Harbor. Porpoises were a common sight off Eatons Neck. Most of these things are gone now. The last porpoise I had seen in the Sound was about 30 years ago. The last smelts about 20 years ago. All that's left of the oysters and scallops are empty shells.

I was fortunate in choosing lobstering as a profession. It seems that scavengers such as lobsters, eels and some crabs have done well up until now. Last year we saw evidence that even the lobsters are in trouble in the western part of the Sound. Last summer was the first time in 25 years that I had lobsters die in holding cars in Northport Harbor. I understand that some of my colleagues that fish further west than I found dead lobsters and crabs in their traps. The culprit; lack of oxygen in the water. This lack of oxygen is supposedly the result of the tremendous amount of sewage and other pollutants that are released into the Sound.

I urge you to please move ahead with the Long Island Sound study at the greatest possible speed. We need to act now to stop this pollution so that the aquatic life that we once thought of as common will still be here for our children and their children in the years to come.

Thank you,

GEORGE J. DOLL, JR.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT SANCTUARY, INC.,
Oyster Bay, NY, April 18, 1988.

Hon. ROBERT MRAZEK,
Congress of the United States, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MRAZEK: I am William J. Kolodnicki, Executive Director of the Theodore Roosevelt National Audubon Sanctuary in Oyster Bay, N.Y. I am speaking for myself and the Huntington Audubon Society.

I have an M.S. in Marine Science and my area of expertise is Least Tern Biology. I serve on the CAC for the EPA Long Island Sound Study and have served on its steering Committee for the last three years.

I am hopeful for the Sound because of the initiation of the EPA study. I do, however, wish to share some fears of mine and thank you for the opportunity.

I have heard complaints from Marine Biologists on Long Island that the grant money is not as competitive as it should be and that the scientific channels of communication are not broad enough. The educational part of the grant has done little to impress me and is terribly restricted by having one CAC Coordinator for both states located in Connecticut.

It has been my experience for the last 11 years as I study terns on Long Island Sound that people think that their fish have disappeared from the sound. They think that their water is unsafe to swim in. They fear that there are toxins in their water. We are beginning to find out some of the answers to those questions. The educational program of the EPA Study is critical so that our citizens fears may be substantiated or removed as a valid concern. The educational program is ineffective at this time and people's fears are high.

A fuller knowledge of the toxins in the Sound is critical. Although we are preserving some habitats, it profits us little if the reproductive biology of the organisms that terns and plovers eat is being mutated or if the fish and other wildlife that inhabit the sound are they themselves adversely affected by the toxins present. Wildlife pathology and analysis are as important now as they were when we discovered DDT in Ospreys and Eagles.

I recently attended the North American Wildlife Conference in which I learned of the Critical Habitat Program for the Chesapeake Bay Shoreline. The Sound coastline cannot be protected by a piecemeal plan which allows Town Governments the freedom to disregard sound Coastal Management whenever it is inconvenient to their industrial or recreational pleasure.

There must be a better educational effort for the wide and diverse communities in Connecticut and Long Island which surround the Sound. There must be more attention given to the wildlife pathology of the Sound. The research of the toxins must be expanded. The coastline must not be compromised any further. These will be expensive words to people that regard the Sound as a new place to dump what they cannot put in their landfill.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. KOLODNICKI.

Thank you very much. My name is Judy McEvoy and I am the Director of Legislative & Economic Affairs for the Long Island Association, the region's largest business and civic organization consisting of employers representing over 400,000 employees. The LIA would like to take this opportunity to thank Congressman Mrazek and Congressman Hochbrueckner for holding this most important hearing on the Long Island Sound.

The Long Island Sound, once one of our most beautiful treasures, is fast becoming a condemned area of the communities that border it. After countless years of neglect, the problems of pollution in the Sound must be recognized and rectified. In recent years mounting problems have reached epidemic proportions and only promise to get worse, culminating in the destruction of one of Long Island's most valuable resources, both economically and environmentally. Something must be done.

Constant dumping of both nutrients and toxic contamination have taken its toll on the Sound resulting in numerous disasters such as the "Brown Tide" of the past 3 summers. Since 1985, this Brown Tide, composed of tiny marine organisms, have enveloped the Sound each summer resulting in destruction and death. In July 1987 the concentration of these organisms had reached epidemic proportions. The Suffolk County Health Department cites a level of 250,000 cells per millimeter—as the threshold level at which marine life could be harmed. Alarmingly enough scientists measured levels of nearly 1 million cells per millimeter in certain areas of the Sound, almost 75% above this threshold level! This unprecedented algae boom appears to have killed nearly all scallop larvae by slowing down their feeding process.

Dives conducted at various depths in different areas of the Sound have revealed absolutely dismal conditions. Fish were dying, unable to move. Lobster populations were almost entirely destroyed as were invertebrates such as the jellyfish. The sad truth is that these populations of fish and marine life will not be replenished again for many years to come, if at all. We will have destroyed almost the entire marine population.

While these algae are not believed to be toxic, other contaminants found in the Sound are. Traces of several toxic materials including copper, cadmium and lead were detected. In certain parts of the Sound, it is reported that the bottom is covered by a "thick layer of toxic sludge." This, however, is as great a threat to humans as it is to fish. Fish, experts concluded, ingest the toxic materials. Humans in turn, eat this fish and are poisoning themselves with a wide range of contaminants.

As populations and waste streams of our municipal areas of LI Sound continue to expand, the situation will only get worse. The recreational uses of the Sound are even beginning to become affected. Already last summer, some of the beaches bordering the Sound were closed for a few weeks because of heavy pollution. In addition, many recreational fishermen lost out when a number

● 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.

of clamshell beds and fish areas were forced to be closed because of contaminants. Continuation of these events will add to a growing negative opinion of New York and Long Island. Who is going to want to vacation at a resort with brown water and closed beaches. A large part of Long Island's \$7 billion tourism industry is at stake.

The economic conditions of the region's commercial fishing industry is also in trouble. The entire striped bass fishing industry, which brought in 14.7 million pounds in 1973 has now been eliminated because of PCB contamination. In the last decade, algae has virtually wiped out the once substantial clam and scallop industry. Whereas in the 1970s it was a \$110 million business; today it has dwindled to less than half that. In addition, over 200,000 acres of shellfishing grounds throughout New York were closed. These shellfish bed closings along with the other problems jeopardize the livelihoods of the area's fishermen. The number of Long Island Bay men has dropped dramatically in the last 10 years. Those who are still around have reported fewer and fewer catches.

The causes of all of these problems are not fully understood. Many experts feel the algae problem stems from nutrients being dumped by treatment plants. The nutrients come into contact with the algae and accelerate their growth. Others believe that contaminants are due to rainwater draining from urban and agricultural land. Industry, according to one expert, does not contribute as much as previously thought. Rather, the lack of rainfall, very warm weather and sunlight intensely may promote the algae growth. Furthermore, the Sound's weak, waveless currents make it hard for residue and debris both manmade and naturally occurring, to move away.

Although there are differences in opinion on what should be done for the Long Island Sound, there is a general consensus that something must be done. Some experts believe that the water cannot be managed until the land is, namely the wetlands. Acting as a natural filter to trap pesticides from farms, waste from urban runoff and industrial chemicals, the wetlands are being eroded away. In 1984 40% of the U.S. population lived within 50 miles of the shore. By 1990, it is estimated that the percentage will be 75%. Thus, all of us must do a better job to ensure that our land uses on these areas are acceptable and will not hinder the protection which the wetlands provide. In addition, where necessary local governments should purchase the land areas along the shoreline so as to ensure that incompatible uses do not take place.

This is a small start, but other steps need to be taken. One such step is to require more rigid enforcement of existing federal antipollution laws. This involves a crackdown on violators as well as the tightening of controls on sewer and industrial discharges. Companies and municipalities should be held responsible for their unlawful activities. Additionally, the FDA should set new standards for contaminants that would prevent the harvesting and selling of fish that are known to contain harmful toxins.

Of course, the most important part of any movement to clean up the Sound must come from the people. Therefore, a public education program to increase awareness of the problems in the Sound—both on Long Island and in Connecticut is strongly advocated by the LIA. Such a program should include a lecture series, fact sheets and video

taped segments shown in public schools. It is essential, though, that all the people and groups in favor of saving the sound, form one unified voice. Currently jurisdiction is divided among 2 states, 4 to 5 U.S. government agencies and scores of counties, towns and cities along both shores. Any time there are so many different jurisdictions, there are bound to be differences and conflicts of interest, which in effect, weakens the effort.

Clearly, our shoreline is one of the essential ingredients of the Long Island quality of life. The LIA urges that additional research and funds be made available now to ensure that this gift to all Long Islanders is protected.

The price of inaction is tremendous. The entire food chain as well as human health is in jeopardy, not to mention many aspects of our economy. Once all the research is in, work must begin immediately on saving what is one of Long Island's most precious natural resources for future generations. Oceanographer Jacques Cousteau put it best—"Poisoning the sea will inevitably poison us."

Thank you very much.

TESTIMONY OF KENNETH L. ROBINSON ON BEHALF OF SIERRA CLUB LONG ISLAND GROUP, APRIL 18, 1988, HAUPPAUGE, NEW YORK

On behalf of the almost 5,000 members of the Sierra Club in Nassau and Suffolk Counties, I wish to express our appreciation to Congressman Robert J. Mrazek and George J. Hochbrueckner, for sponsoring tonight's hearing on the state of Long Island Sound.

The reports of the death of Long Island Sound have *not* been greatly exaggerated. As the members of the Long Island Sound Caucus are well aware, the Environmental Protection Agency's Long Island Sound Study is focusing on hypoxia, commercial fishing, and toxic pollutants. The most recent issue of the Long Island Sound Report, prepared with funds from the Environmental Protection Agency's Long Island Sound Study, revealed that the Long Island Sound estuary is high in hypoxia, in other words, low in oxygen, high in fish deaths, and abysmally, low in clean healthy water. Art Glowka, long time Long Island Sound activist, has declared the sound dead.

It is the task of the Long Island Sound Caucus, the New York State Assembly Long Island Sound Commission, the federal, state, and local governments, environmental organizations, such as the Sierra Club, and the people in this room to resuscitate, improve, restore and preserve the Sound.

The Environmental Protection Agency, with the Cooperation of the NYSDEC, Connecticut DEP, and the Interstate Sanitation Commission are attempting to study, determine and model the causes and extent of pollution in Long Island Sound. Their efforts must continue to receive the necessary funding, despite the persistent attempts at cutbacks by the present administration.

While the EPA Long Island Sound is examining the macroecological causes of Long Island Sound's destruction, it has purposefully avoided confronting issues of residential and commercial development along the coastline, improper enforcement of SPDES permits issued to municipalities and private interests, coordinated planning for use of the Sound, the enhancement of public access to the coast, preservation of significant areas of environmental concern along the sound, erosion, and so forth.

The real tough part, and the part that no one has taken any concerted action upon, despite the recommendations of the New England River Basin Commission's Study, Senator Ribicoff and Congressman Lester Wolff's legislation, and the present state of the Sound, is to bring advocacy of Long Island Sound to the forefront. If trees can have standing in court, as Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas declared several decades ago, so too must the Long Island Sound have standing before the public, before the myriad of government agencies whose dominion includes the Sound and its coastline, and the Courts.

Our first job is to make the public aware that the Sound is in danger from pollution, from overdevelopment, from misuse and from a misunderstanding of its proper role in the regional environment. We also must explain to the Sound's constituency what is being done to protect and enhance our most important estuary.

The Long Island Sound Heritage Endowment of the Sierra Club Foundation has, during the past five (5) years, developed the only Long Island Sound database, on Long Island. The Long Island Sound Collection is located at the Port Washington Public Library, whose property overlooks the Coast. The Long Island Sound Collection is the only compendium of documentation easily accessible to the general public who want to explore the Sound, its history, its meaning and its problems. For three (3) years an able and dedicated intern, Mrs. Patricia Donecho, both created the Long Island Sound Collection, under the supervision of Edward de Sciora, Director of the Library, and Virginia Parker, and advocated the interests of the Sound.

We are now in the process, with the Port Washington Public Library, and the C.W. Post School of Library Sciences, attempting to locate a new intern to continue the Long Island Sound Collection.

However, the missing element in all plans to save the Sound is a Long Island Sound Advocate. There is not one local, state, or federal governmental agency whose sole legislated function is to protect Long Island Sound. Rather, as stated earlier, dominion over the Sound has been splintered among countless governments.

Thus, the Sierra Club today is calling upon Congress, with the cooperation of the New York State and Connecticut Legislatures to create the Office of the Long Island Sound Advocate. Perhaps modelled after the New York State Consumer Protection Board or the New Jersey Office of Public Advocacy, the Long Island Sound Advocate should be an independent organization composed of two (2) persons—one (1) for New York State and one (1) for Connecticut—with an appropriate budget-whose sole legislated function would be to advocate the interests of Long Island Sound as spelled out in both the new England River Basin Commission's 1975 Long Island Sound Study and EPA's updated version of that report.

They should work to "empower" the public (to use a phrase common to the foundation community) to locate, educate and assist the public in appearing before local planning boards and boards of zoning appeals when the waterfront is threatened by overdevelopment, to assist in the creation of coastal zone and public access management plans, to implement programs to preserve and purchase waterfront property, to monitor SIDES permits and assure that the Sound is not further polluted by municipal sewage treatment plants, storm water

runoff, untreated effluent and the like, to advocate local, state and federal law makers on matters concerning the Sound that require additional strengthening or amended legislation, and, most importantly, to return Long Island sound to a healthy estuary.

Without an Office of the Long Island Sound Advocate, the recommendations of the NERBC study will continue to collect dust, the EPA Long Island Sound Study will be hailed in the New York Times and then discarded, and million of dollars and countless hours will have been wasted.

Given the billions of dollars our governments exhaust on matters of little concern to the millions of New York and Connecticut residents who live on or are near the Long Island Sound or who enjoy its waters and vistas, the sums required for an Office of the Long Island Sound Advocate are well worth the investment. We look forward to prompt action by the Long Island Sound Caucus in drafting, introducing and approving appropriate legislation.

GREENLAWN VETERINARY CLINIC,
Greenlawn, NY.

Re Testimony for the congressional hearing concerning pollution of Long Island Sound.

Date: April 19, 1988

To: Congressman Robert J. Mrazek.

As requested at the hearing on 4/18, I should like to submit the toxicological data which I have collected to date from marine birds. I have enclosed a photocopy of a preliminary draft of a paper that will be submitted for publication which details the toxicological findings on three marine birds: two black-crowned night herons from Northport Bay and one glossy ibis found in Huntington. These birds contained lethal levels of various organochlorines, including DDT and chlordane. As indicated in this paper, the scientific literature suggests that these birds do not acquire these toxins on migration to foreign land, but rather in their nesting and feeding habitats here on Long Island.

I have also submitted a pathology report from an osprey originating from Oyster Bay which possessed highly elevated levels of mercury which Dr. Stone at the Wildlife Pathology Unit (N.Y.S. Dept. of Environmental Conservation) considered significant.

Finally, I have appended a graph which depicts some preliminary data on a study I am conducting on blood lead levels in the herring gull. Sixteen samples yielded blood lead concentrations of 2 to 29 micograms per deciliter from gulls exhibiting no clinical signs of toxicosis. To put this in perspective, normal values for mammals are generally considered to be less than 10µg/dl. Obviously, gulls are exposed to large quantities of lead in the environment.

Heron and gulls occupy niches which are at the top of several food chains in the marine ecosystem, and thus are valuable as monitors of environmental pollutants. This is especially so of the herring gull. I would recommend that this species be considered as part of the overall study on the toxic burden on Long Island Sound. Specifically, studies on changes in the hematology, blood chemistry and tissue levels of various toxins be conducted.

Respectfully submitted,

BASIL P. TANGREDI, D.V.M.

STATEMENT BY LEROY R. SUBIT, Sc.D. PH.

There is no question whatever to the fact that man, himself has created a monstrous situation.

A situation so vastly encompassing that it threatens the very air we breathe, the food we eat, the lives of all mankind, the lives of animals which have been on this earth of us since the dawn of history, the very lives of fish in the sea, the life of our rivers and other bodies of fresh water.

A complete lack of foresight in planning for a rapidly expanding population has caused, even in our enlightened age, serious inroads on the balance of nature, and a critical hazard to life itself.

In his greed and short-sighted attitude, man has created a deathwish.

Man has set himself on the road to mass suicide.

Man himself is the murderer.

Unless rigid steps are taken to preserve and ensure the ecology, all life will eventually be eliminated from this planet.

Water, such an accepted thing, such a commonplace thing, rain falling from the clouds, snow and ice melting to moisten the earth, replenish the rivers and the oceans, and ground water providing for the needs of man, animal, bird, fish, and even the worms which make soil rich.

But the fact is, without water, pure water, there can be no growing things, no food from the land, no fish from the sea. Without pure water, there can be no life!

Who else but man, himself is responsible for the pollution of our land, our rivers, our sounds, our bays, our oceans?

Who else but man is responsible for the destruction of the balance of nature, the destruction of many natural habitats, the destruction of fish and waterlife which form an exceedingly important part of the food supply required by human beings, the destruction of the health and welfare of his fellow man?

Look at Long Island Sound, at one time one of the most beautiful bodies of water in the world, teeming with marine life, giving sanctuary to wild fowl, offering sportsmen a very rewarding day, permitting swimmers to enjoy clean water. Long Island Sound is now a dumping ground for garbage, waste matter and other pollutants from factories, complexes and cities which have never given a thought to preserving a balance with nature, maintaining a healthy environment where life can go on.

The feeble efforts of local ordinances have provided too many loopholes for the polluters, and the problem of pollution has now become a matter of serious national concern.

The only way to counteract the eventual destruction of life itself is for the State and Federal government to effect strict mandates and rigid enforcement, and to advocate and develop the use of modern technology to convert pollutants into sources of energy.

Life on this Earth must continue.

OYSTER BAY, NY, April 8, 1988.

Congressman ROBERT MRAZEK,
Huntington, NY.

DEAR MR. MRAZEK: Thank you for your letter concerning the Long Island Sound hearing on April 18. I plan to be at the hearing to make a personal statement. Enclosed are the published results of a survey of the large single colony of cormorants, herons, egrets and gulls in the western sound. It was done by Peter Capainolo, Curator of the Queens College Center Museum in Caumsett State Park and myself on Huckleberry Island in New Rochelle.

This tiny island is essential to these species' well-being in a big part of the sound,

including its south shore, and is of significance on a state-wide basis. Along with terns, these species are the largest, showiest and most visible of Long Island Sound's locally breeding wildlife. They are also good indicators of the general health of the sound since they depend on its resources for their survival and are easily monitored in their concentrated nesting colonies. These birds and much of the sound's ecosystem are threatened by overdevelopment. In this case, Huckleberry Island's birds are at great risk from a nearby \$1 billion development proposal on Davids Island, which itself is probably the only suitable remaining nesting area that the Huckleberry birds could use as an alternative, which they will probably need in the not-too-distant future. This is because the droppings from this dense population have, after only about 13 years, apparently eliminated nearly all vegetation smaller than large saplings and are already damaging the mature trees in which most of these species need to nest.

I hope you will find the paper of use. Huckleberry Island is, unfortunately, but a microcosm of the problems facing Long Island Sound—which mostly stem from human overpopulation and overdevelopment.

Sincerely,

DAVID KÜNSTLER.

The following is a copy of the testimony I gave at the public hearing, New York State Senate, Senate Subcommittee on the Long Island Marine District—Owen H. Johnson, Chairman. The hearing took place at the Kingsborough Community College, Brooklyn, New York on January 28, 1988.

Hi, my name is Sharon Samuel Brown. I have come to speak to you as a concerned resident of the North Shore of Long Island, as a blue water sailor who has crossed the Atlantic Ocean three times from Bermuda to Long Island Sound, as an avid observer of marine mammals, as a public relations representative of my husband's business, Sportique Motors in Huntington, Long Island and lastly, but of greatest importance as a mother.

As a concerned resident of Long Island's North Shore, I am greatly saddened by the pollution and eventual destruction of the marine habitat in our area. A shoreline famous in the past for being abundantly rich in sea life, a shoreline which boasted about the whaling port of Cold Spring Harbor now has to face the grim fact that for the past two summers Cold Spring Harbor has yielded massive fish kills, the stench of which was carried for miles.

My privilege as a sailor on our 47 foot sailboat has been to enjoy contact, up close with the friendly air breathing, intelligent dolphins and whales who make their home in our coastal waters. Counting the numbers of beached mammals angers me and creates in me the desire to share with you the facts I have learned about these creatures—so that we all may know about how the improper disposal of our waste is causing the murder of innocent, beautiful, intelligent life. There was a time when human beings lived a less exploitive life. The Earth still held her secrets and we revered those creatures who could reveal them. Now we find ourselves approaching the seas as we did the land: creating boundaries, carving up territories, dividing—in the name of nations—the waters that link each living thing to every other. To fill our emptiness and loneliness we must view our planet as a whole world. Currently we are bound to a vision that

leads us further away from each other. We must take a second look, for we cannot accept the wholesale destruction of life and the alienation which accompanies it. Let us take a second look at the incredible essence of these aware creatures.

Whales and dolphins have very large and complex brains. These animals are extremely conscious of what they are doing. After reading many stories and having encounters with whales and dolphins it is clear that their actions are purposely and stunningly specific to the occasion. They intend us no harm.

The human mind has changed the basic nature of soil, the chemical composition of air and human tissue. The ability of our hands to devise images brings us a power almost beyond our control—we don't know what to do with it anymore except to keep on using it. Then what is this other mind, the mind that is in the waters? These enormous alien brains that flow in the oceans—what is in the mind world of a creature with a brain bigger and possibly more complex than ours, who cannot act out its will to change the world, if only for the simple reason that it hasn't any hands? Author John McIntyre writes in his book, *Mind In The Waters*, and I quote, "This is the mind I have always believed existed somewhere. The deep calm mind of the ocean, connected to body, living in the world, not looking out at it. Not changing the world around them—only listening, touching, eating and being. It seems to be enough. There was a time in our culture, not long ago, when the essential role of men and women was to nurture and protect each other, to be caretakers of life and earth. At that time, when the sun sparkled on the sea of our imagination as freshly as it sparkled on the sea herself, we thought of our world and each other in ways which were life venerating and death respecting."

In a report written for the Cousteau Societies' Calypso Log December 1987, entitled *Detective Among Dolphins*, expert Dr. Joseph R. Geraci noted after investigating an unprecedented death of 400 stranded bottlenose dolphins in July and August of last year on the East Coast of the United States I quote "What we are dealing with is a condition in which it seems these animals are presensitized to invasion by bacteria that are otherwise innocuous." The dolphins immune systems were seemingly stressed beyond responding. The direct role of pollution was unclear, but suspected. An earlier report from the coastline of California speaks of dolphins sharing a similar problem. A startling conclusion was reached by Dennis Kelly, a professor of marine science at Orange Coast College in Costa Mesa, California. California coastal bottlenose dolphins may be endangered by a pollution caused disease that attacks the immune systems, the weakening and eventually killing them. Necropsy—animal autopsy—has shown startling results. All the tissue from all of the dolphins including blubber, muscle, liver, kidney and brain tissue revealed high levels of DDT and PCB. Dolphins, like humans are highly evolved, intelligent mammals that feed from the top of the food chain, like us humans. They sustain themselves on a wide variety of food such as halibut and perch—they even tug clam siphons from the ocean bottom. The fate of their health—death through breakdown of the immune system through pollutants could effectively forshadow our own.

The raw sewage and chemical dumping is worsened by the hideous dumping of plas-

tics into the coastal waters. According to an article printed in the most recent issue of the ASPCA magazine it takes 450 years for the plastic to begin to disintegrate, and there is doubt of the safety of the disintegrated debris of plastics. In its current disposed of state, it provides deadly traps for birds and sea life. Plastic bags are consumed by sea turtles who mistake them for jelly fish. Plastic packing pellets are mistaken for seeds and are fed by birds to their young. The enormity of plastic abuse is surely on the rise as we witness daily the additions to our life of plastic disposable items.

As a society we have gone to great lengths in accommodating our handicapped citizens. We face the adjustments and accommodations daily, such as handicapped parking spaces.

In order to provide a safe environment for our intelligent sea mammals who, too compared to us humans, are handicapped, we must keep their waters clean for them.

I suggest we go back to nature by using more natural products such as cardboard instead of plastic straps around our aluminum six packs, let's use more paper bags in grocery stores and how about living again with the lovely glass bottles more than we do. Let's increase our deposits up to twenty-five cents on recyclable containers. We should begin to educate our children, at the kindergarten level about saving our watery planet. We need awareness and education not only to save the earth for us and our children, but for the children of the oceans as well. Thank you.

TESTIMONY OF PATRICK G. HALPIN, SUFFOLK COUNTY EXECUTIVE

Ladies and gentleman, the Long Island Sound is obviously one of the nation's important recreation and commercial urban bodies of water, in which almost a quarter of a million boats are currently registered throughout the various jurisdictions in New York and Connecticut; commercial fishing alone produced over \$20 million in landings, of which \$3.5 million was produced from lobsters and crabs in New York waters; in addition to almost \$14 million in the commercial landings of fin fish; Connecticut lobster landings amounted to over \$4 million.

The Long Island Sound Study produced a number of disturbing preliminary findings that give great weight to the importance of today's hearing. For example, the problems of hypoxia, a prevalent summer condition in which the bottom waters in the western half of the Sound have very low levels of dissolved oxygen. In areas of lowest dissolved oxygen there are fewer fish and shellfish as opposed to more well-oxygenated areas. The historical data in studies conducted by the Long Island Regional Planning Board and others indicate that hypoxia is a greater problem now than it ever has been in the past. It is our suspicion that nutrients from sewage treatment plants and non-point source urban runoff are major contributing factors to hypoxia in Long Island Sound. I, therefore, am pleased that the Long Island Sound Study is currently developing computerized water quality and hydrodynamic models of the Sound in order to help discover the full range of causes of this problem.

The Long Island Sound Study has also measured the extent to which water, sediments and fish and shellfish are contaminated with toxic materials. Many of the sources of these toxic materials have also been identified and inventoried. The evi-

dence seems to indicate that some of these contaminants may be declining. For example, metal levels found in oysters appear to be lower now than they were a decade ago. However, other contaminants have not declined. This factor alone more than justifies, in my opinion, the opposition that we in Suffolk County have placed against the dumping of dredge spoil from the various Connecticut rivers into Long Island Sound. From my days as a member of the Suffolk County Legislature (with my friends and colleagues Congressmen Mrazek and Downey) we have vigilantly opposed further contamination of our "Urban Sea". The materials coming out of some of the Connecticut dig sites beyond question contain toxic materials.

One of the important areas that the Long Island Sound Study is dealing with is the measurement of the distribution and abundance of fish and shellfish in the Sound. When this inventory is complete, we should have a better knowledge of whether or not the resource is improving or in decline.

Over the past several years, Suffolk County and its municipalities have undertaken a number of projects to improve the sewage treatment plants that discharge into the Sound. These would include the Huntington scavenger waste pretreatment plants and modifications to the Huntington sewage treatment plant that were both recently completed. Work is also under way on the rehabilitation of the Northport sewage treatment collection system and force/main. By July of this year I am hopeful that the Village of Port Jefferson plant will be upgraded. The completion of the sewage treatment plant on the grounds of SUNY at Stony Brook is scheduled for completion by February of next year; effluent from this plant is discharged to Port Jefferson Harbor. Work is also under way to improve effluent standards for the pretreatment of scavenger waste discharged to the Greenport sewage treatment plant.

However, in my judgment, a number of activities must be undertaken by the County, State and Federal governments to address the deterioration of Long Island Sound water quality. Although I do not agree with Dr. Jacques Cousteau's dire judgment of the Sound when he visited here several years ago by proclaiming it a dead body of water, I nevertheless do feel that this vital arm of the Atlantic Ocean, which serves so many beneficial uses, from transportation, recreation, commercial and sport fishing, commercial and recreational boating, as well as one of the most magnificent settings for residential communities surrounding both sides of the Sound, deserves priority attention and action.

Long Island's 208 Study had observed that the western Long Island Sound waters are characterized by high levels of solids, nitrogen and bacteria. Since most of the high levels of suspended solids, nitrogen and coliform bacteria in western Long Islands can be traced to discharges within New York City, it is, therefore, obvious that conditions in the Sound are largely beyond the control of the governments of Nassau and Suffolk Counties. It is the responsibility of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation to require the implementation of waste controls necessary to improve water quality to meet acceptable standards. These controls could include nitrogen removal for existing sewage treatment plants and the retention and treatment of combined sewer overflows. Pretreat-

ment for metals and/or organic chemicals should also be undertaken. Despite numerous efforts in both Counties to insure the quality of the inlets and harbors, the background conditions emanating from New York City overwhelm local efforts.

Stormwater runoff, which is one of the major non-point sources of the transport of sediment, nutrients, metals, organic chemicals and bacteria into the Sound, must be controlled. This will require State, County and municipal action to assure that no additional stormwater runoff discharges will occur as a result of new development, or the redevelopment of urban areas. Wherever possible, direct inputs of runoff into the surface waters should be eliminated through the installation of storm drain systems that discharge into new or existing recharge basins, retention ponds or other alternative structures.

It is also important that intelligent open space measures be taken to preserve access to the Sound for conservation and recreational enjoyment. In this regard, I am extremely proud of the record that Suffolk County has established in preserving areas from the threat of development. Just recently the County has successfully concluded the acquisition of five parcels on the Sound amounting to over 200 acres—Camp Barstow in Miller Place; Inlet Pond addition in Greenport; Port Jefferson Headlands; Orient Point in the Town of Southold; and an addition to the County holding at Crab Meadow in the Town of Huntington. We are currently negotiating for an additional 116 acres at: Crab Meadow, Nissequoque River addition, and Fresh Pond Greenbelt at the Smithtown/Huntington border. We have also proposed an additional 635 acres to be acquired through the State EQBA funds. Unfortunately the State moves much slower than the County of Suffolk.

I further recommend that the Federal Government assume a more active role, particularly in the funding of facilities for urban runoff mitigation. In addition, the Federal Government should move for the acquisition of parcels that have resource value. I do support the mechanism suggested in H.R. 4127, which calls for the establishment of an American Heritage Trust, and I would urge my distinguished friends and Members of Congress representing Long Island here today to support to the fullest this type of measure.

I would like to close with a somewhat happy comment that on March 22, 1988, the U.S. District Court ruled in favor of the Town of Huntington, County of Suffolk et al., plaintiffs against the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, et al., defendants, and issued an injunction enjoining the Corps from dumping dredged material or issuing permits to other parties for dumping dredged spoil at the site known as WLIS III in the western portion of the Sound. I am sure this must have come as a special satisfaction and victory to Congressman Mrazek, who has so vigilantly fought this battle for so many years.

Unfortunately, over 667,000 cubic yards of dredged material have been dumped at the WLIS III site since its initial designation in March 1982. I fully expect that the Army Corps of Engineers will consider appealing the decision. At the very least, I would hope they would comply with the National Environmental Policy Act as well as other Federal statutes pertaining to the dredged spoil disposal site designation process. Since using the Sound as a dump site is not in accord with the Long Island Coastal Zone

Management Plan, it should be expected that at the very least, the Federal Government would follow its own consistency clause and help us in our battle to preserve and enhance this vital body of water.

Thank you for the opportunity to be with you.

TESTIMONY OF FRANCIS V. PADAR, P.E., M.C.E., DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, NASSAU COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

The County of Nassau through its Department of Health has been actively involved on a long term basis in studying the marine waters of Nassau County which are tributary to the Sound and further is participating in the current comprehensive study of the Sound headed by the Environmental Protection Agency. Our surface water quality data covering the period since 1969 was instrumental in defining the scope and content of the current study. Department staff serve on the technical and citizens advisory committees of the L.I. Sound Study.

A definitive statement on the condition of the Sound and the specific steps necessary to clean it up is not possible at this time. Indeed, that is the purpose of the very comprehensive study now in process. There are however, some basic facts which can be stated which help to identify the extent and the causes of the quality stresses and the kinds of programs and projects which will be needed to restore the Sound to its proper viable condition.

A fundamental problem is the organic matter discharged to the Sound which by natural biodegradation robs the oxygen dissolved in the marine waters to the extent that fishkills occur and, in extreme cases, when oxygen is completely exhausted, that septic conditions are created. This organic matter also contributes nutrients which support algal blooms which outgrow their food supply, die, and sink to the bottom. The decay of this organic matter further exacerbates the dissolved oxygen deficit of the water particularly at the bottom of the water column where dissolved oxygen is already relatively low.

Primary sources of organic matter are the effluent of municipal sewage treatment plants but, in addition the overflow of combined sewer systems in New York City which is caused by even the slightest rainfall, as well as the stormwater runoff from all areas tributary to the Sound with the greatest organic loading coming from urban areas. The dumping of dredge spoils in Western L.I. Sound since 1982 under the control of the U.S. Corps of Engineers may also be a significant factor.

Health Department data reveals that dissolved oxygen levels have been decreasing significantly since 1982 in the western portions of the Sound. Instances of low dissolved oxygen levels in bottom waters of the Sound and harbors occur almost every year during the calm, hot days of July and August. In August 1987 however, a complete absence of dissolved oxygen was observed in many locations in the Sound as well as the harbors. This condition caused the fish kills of 1987.

Attributing the greater than normal oxygen deficit at any location to specific causes is not possible at this time. The progressively lower overall dissolved oxygen in the Sound since 1982 corresponds to a period of below average rainfall in seven of the last 10 years with corresponding lower quantities of combined sewer overflows in New York City as well as from both storm-

water discharges and river flows in other areas tributary to the Sound.

During the same period however, dredge spoil disposal at the Western Sound site has been initiated and routinely practiced and New York City sewage treatment plants have been bypassed during breakdowns and repairs with quantities fluctuating from 0.7 billion gallons in 1985 to 2.1 billion gallons in 1986.

The current phase of the L.I. Sound Study involves the development and use of a state-of-the-art mathematical model which will be designed to specifically identify the causal relationships between sources of pollution and levels of contamination at critical areas of the Sound.

It should be understood at all levels of government that the current L.I. Sound Study will identify the problem and provide general plans for their resolution. The Study will not however, implement the solutions. Correcting the problems will be by far the major task and the most costly by several orders of magnitude compared to the cost of studying the problems. An important federal level priority should be to begin to plan the manner and the means to subsidize the necessary corrective programs.

By way of illustration, some of the programs and projects will probably encompass major capital intensive efforts such as construction of several plants in New York City to treat combined sewage overflow. Additional major facilities required may include plants to intercept and treat stormwater runoff or such runoff may have to be recharged in upland locations. Such projects could be needed for all drainage basins tributary to the Western Sound. Critical restriction of dredge spoil disposal in the Western Sound is a good possibility as well, or use of disposal sites in the Eastern Sound.

The modeling study will probably be able to prioritize these projects and enable a schedule to be developed for phasing the capital construction effort in order to realize some improvements in water quality in the short term and to spread the cost over an extended timeframe.

The project of saving the L.I. Sound has begun, the investigative phases are reaching culmination. We should not be deterred by the realization that the solutions to the problem may be difficult and expensive.

TESTIMONY OF NINA MARDEN

We all know that Long Island Sound is polluted, very badly so from Huntington to New York, less so but still significantly, as far out as New Haven.

Most of us tend to think of the Sound as the water that laps on our beaches and then spreads out vaguely to separate us from that distant and foreign country, the mainland.

We must change our point of view if the sound is to be saved. We must see ourselves as a unit, the Long Island Sound Basin. That is to say, the Sound itself, its bays and harbors, the rivers that empty into it and the water sheds that run off into it.

We, all of us who live or work within that basin, are responsible directly or indirectly for its pollution. If it is to be cleaned up now and protected in the future we must all work together; householders, business, industries, conservationists, historians, archeologists and all levels of government.

The Environmental Protection Agency is currently making a five year study of the Sound focusing on three major problems: toxic contamination, low dissolved oxygen

concentration and the health of fish and shellfish.

When this is completed, a management plan will be worked out based on its findings and the needs and desires of the users and the resident population.

The implementation of this plan will require legislation. It is most encouraging that Congress has formed a caucus of Long Island and Connecticut Representatives to deal with the Sound and its problems, particularly so that they see the need for one now, before the study and management plan are completed. We cannot afford to let the pollution to continue at its present level until then.

There are of course, many controls now in existence from village ordinances to federal laws; however, there are gaps in them as they have grown up in more or less haphazard fashion to cover specific problems. In some cases they are outdated. There are differences and inequities between the two states and these need to be identified and brought into balance.

In many areas, the present laws will be inadequate for the future. The population of the United States is migrating towards the shoreline. It is estimated that by the year 2000 seventy-five percent of all the people in this country will be living at waters edge. This will mean much greater density which will generate vastly more waste of all kinds. New laws will be needed to minimize the waste and rid us of the rest without harming the environment.

The State Assemblies of New York and Connecticut both have bills pending proposing a bi-state Long Island Sound Marine-Resources Committee. It would be the duty of this committee to coordinate and recommend the standardization of all laws relative to Long Island Sound.

This is an excellent first step; however, there is urgent need for a committee with specified powers of much broader scope.

Mr. Hochbrukner, Mr. Mrazek, I recommend to you a bi-state commission similar to the Chesapeake Bay Commission.

This commission, which was enacted into law in 1984, is made up of members from Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland. Its duties are as follows:

Identify specific Bay management concerns requiring inter-governmental coordination and cooperation;

Recommend to the states and/or to the federal and local governments legislative and administrative actions necessary to effectuate coordinate and cooperative management of the bay;

Collect, analyze and disseminate information pertaining to the region and its resources for the respective legislative bodies;

Represent the common interests of the signatories as they are affected by the activities of the federal government, and assist in monitoring those activities;

Provide an arbitration forum to serve as an advisory mediator for conflicts among the states.

Having an agency specifically authorized to act for the states in relation to the federal government and to act as mediator between the states themselves has proven to be very effective for Chesapeake Bay.

Should we not have one also?

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF PROF. HENRY BOKUNIEWICZ,
STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT STONY
BROOK, MARINE SCIENCES RESEARCH
CENTER

We are now in the middle of an unprecedented study of Long Island Sound. There has never been so extensive an examination, or one so intensive. To know what is happening to the Sound is a big job; to understand why it is happening requires a major effort; and to place ourselves in control of the Sound will demand our best technology and a firm commitment.

Long before this Long Island Sound study, there were scientists dedicated to the study of the Sound. To these researchers, the Sound presented, and still presents, a multifaceted challenge to explain its changes and unravel its complexity. The water quality and the biological communities differ tremendously from place to place. There is a strong web of interactions among the Sounds currents, its chemical reactions and the biological activity; and all its characteristics change dramatically from day to day, week to week, month to month and year to year. Under such conditions, even the most elementary questions we can ask about the Sound have been very difficult to answer. Measurements needed to answer our questions, although simple, are not easily made. Since the Sound is so complex and variable, many measurements have to be made repeatedly over a wide area to properly characterize the Sound's behavior. To a geologist, for example, its important to know how much sediment is carried to the Sound by its rivers (This is also important ecologically because many of the most troublesome contaminants are attached to that sediment). To adequately answer that simple question has required thousands of measurements and years of persistent effort. Although past studies have been fragmented and narrowly focused, we are fortunate to have an answer to this question.

The answers to other basic questions are plagued with uncertainty. How badly is the Sound contaminated? Are low oxygen conditions getting worse? The Long Island Sound Study gives us an unprecedented opportunity to address these critical issues. To know what is happening in the Sound we must go out to it and look. The Long Island Sound study has mobilized the resources needed to prove the Sound with some of the most sophisticated instruments and the latest techniques. Shipboard measurements are being made every few days and instruments are in place to make other measurements automatically and continuously. All this activity, however, is only setting the foundation for the next step, which is already underway. Computer models of the Sound are being designed to use this data to tell us how the Sound works, and, more importantly, to predict what will happen if we change the way we use the Sound.

Research takes on an added importance when we consider human uses and human impacts on the Sound. Human activity can rival and even surpass nature. Dredges, for example, move two and a half times more sediment than all Sound's rivers do. Having an impact, however, is not to be confused with control; nature still has the upper hand. Tides and currents move hundreds of times more sediment than our best combined efforts and contaminants traveling with sediment particles are widely dispersed by these currents. As a result, even if we turned off all the sources of contamination today some contamination would persist in the Sound for many decades.

If the Sound is sick, we are in the process of diagnosing its symptoms. A remedy can be sought—a remedy that is commensurate with any illness as well as effective. I don't know what the remedy will be, but the prognosis for technical solution is good. The remedy will have to be dynamic and multifaceted, like the Sound itself. The remedy will not be simple. The remedy will not be quick. The remedy will not be inexpensive. The Long Island Sound Study can point the way to the solution and we need the resolve to follow it.

STATEMENT OF OKEANOS OCEAN RESEARCH
FOUNDATION, INC., HAMPTON BAYS, NY

The Okeanos Ocean Research Foundation is providing this written statement regarding its interest on effects in Long Island Sound. The Okeanos Foundation is a non-profit research and education organization. The foundation conducts research and educational programs on marine mammals and sea turtles. The majority of the animals we work with are endangered species and are federally regulated. The Okeanos Foundation is the only organization authorized by federal and state laws to handle these species.

Since the Foundation began its work in 1979 it has made a number of significant discoveries on marine mammals and sea turtles in the region. Anecdotal and historical records indicate that dolphins were once common in Long Island Sound. Schools of hundreds of animals were seen on a daily basis. At some point approximately 15 years ago they were no longer seen in the region. Over the last ten years less than 20 dolphins have been sighted in the Long Island Sound, and over 150 hours of Okeanos survey time has failed to produce a single sighting. Since the population of dolphins along the east coast of the United States has not significantly changed it is unlikely that an overall population decline can account for their absence.

Recently the Okeanos Foundation has received funding to investigate the presence of sea turtles in the Sound. Over the last three years the Foundation has found that four species of sea turtle are regularly found in the region. All the species found here are either federally listed as endangered or threatened. The most frequently encountered sea turtle in Long Island Sound is the Kemp's ridley (*Lepidochelys kempi*). This is also the most endangered sea turtle and one of the most endangered animals in the world.

The Kemps ridleys found in Long Island Sound have all been juveniles. These animals have been observed to be utilizing the rich resources of the Sound including all types of shellfish such as mussels, clams and various species of crabs. Historical evidence indicates that young sea turtles, particularly the Kemp's ridley, have occurred in the Sound since at least the turn of the century. Long Island Sound has probably always been a developmental habitat for these animals.

Our research has shown that sea turtles utilize an area extending from Orient Point on the eastern end to the Throgs Neck bridge on the western end. Sea turtle activity is concentrated along the shore and out to the 20 meter contour including various bays and harbors. They also spend a significant portion of their time foraging at or near the bottom.

Sea turtles arrive in our waters in the spring and remain active in the Sound

throughout the summer. During the early fall there is a purposeful movement to the east and out toward the open ocean, presumably toward warmer waters.

During the summer of 1987 tests in Long Island Sound revealed extreme anoxic conditions throughout the water column as far east as Huntington Harbor. The lack of oxygen caused the death of a large number of benthic organisms. Our research shows that sea turtles occur throughout the Sound and are active primarily during the summer months. Growth and development of young sea turtles requires extensive feeding along the bottom. Obviously any event that impacts the organisms living on the bottom could have a significant effect on these endangered species' ability to feed. Any detrimental effects would be amplified during the summer.

During the last three years our research staff has spent an extensive amount of time out on the Sound. We have observed a deterioration of the water quality. Since we have not conducted studies on water quality we cannot say what is causing the change. Diminishing marine mammal and sea turtle populations and the concurrent death of other marine biota in the Sound raise important concerns. Development and its associated forms of pollution may be the cause of these problems. We have recently received an environmental impact statement for condominium construction in New Rochelle in which they cite the Kemp's ridley as a "trivial" and "infrequent" visitor to Long Island Sound. This is not true! Our research indicates that Long Island Sound may be a critical developmental habitat for this highly endangered turtle. Sea turtles have been around for more than 200 million years and have probably utilized Long Island Sound for a long time. Over the past 30 years the population of Kemp's ridleys has declined from more than 40,000 nesting females to less than 500. While it may still be possible to retrieve these turtles and other animals from the brink of extinction, it becomes increasingly difficult with the continued degradation and destruction of critical habitats such as Long Island Sound. We believe that it is essential for proper management of this resource that integrated ecological studies be conducted now. Different institutions with diverse expertise should be enlisted for that purpose. During this time development our habitat destruction should be minimized. If this is not done, endangered species such as the Kemp's ridley will not recover.

STATEMENT OF MARK KING, COMMERCIAL FISHERMAN, LONG ISLAND SOUND

My name is Mark King and I've been fishing and lobstering on Long Island Sound since I was four years old, that's 28 years. I've been fishing on my own and self employed for the last 13 years. I now own and operate a 55 foot steel dragger based out of Mattituck Inlet. These are my own personal thoughts about Long Island Sound although I think many commercial fishermen would agree with much of what I'm about to say.

It seems to me that the only thing saving the water quality in the Sound is the degree of tidal flushing that occurs that brings in relatively clean water and takes out many of the pollutants on the outgoing tide. There is constant movement of water in the Sound. Many of the water quality problems in the Sound come from Connecticut. This is not to put down those people because their major problem is that the geography of

their state provided them many rivers to dump pollutants into. We would probably do the same thing here in NY. These rivers however, accumulate the waste of many cities and it eventually winds up in the Sound. Something must be done to clean these pollution sources up or eventually the Sound will die much the same way Chesapeake Bay has; slow and almost unnoticeable unless you are there every day.

Also, people are generally unaware of the water quality problems in the Sound and need to be educated. Most people use the Sound for fun or commerce. Fishermen's livelihoods depend on water quality in the Sound and we are very concerned. It is getting worse. We are concerned because our futures depend on it, and the food we harvest from it must be clean if we are to survive as an industry.

Runoff, cesspools, sewage, etc. all wind up in the water. For many years the Sound has been a dumping ground for our waste. Public awareness of this problem needs to be increased. People must begin to care and education is needed to make them do that. Much can be done right now and we should not study it to death. It's going to take a lot of money, political will, and whoever heads this up will have to be a tough nut.

FOREIGN TRAVELERS AND VISA DELAYS

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, recently, my Small Business Subcommittee on Exports and Tourism heard testimony that it is becoming increasingly difficult for foreign visitors to obtain visas to come to the United States. Long delays in the visa application process have become so frustrating that it appears we are actually trying to discourage potential travelers to America.

During this time of the weak dollar overseas, when we are making great effort to attract foreign visitors to come and spend their money here, this kind of bureaucratic roadblock is counterproductive to our goals. Attempts to save money by cutting back visa personnel at the embassies or reducing the number of offices of the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration overseas are unwise and shortsighted and most of all costly.

Every time a foreign tourist is discouraged from coming to America money is lost. It is lost to local, State, and Federal coffers. It is lost to all the businesses big and small that serve travelers. It is lost to the breadwinners whose paychecks would be increased by more tourists. It's hard to think of a company that does not benefit from increased tourism to America. It's good for American business and helps reduce our trade deficit.

America is always on top in surveys when foreigners are asked where they want to visit. Yet our percentage of world tourism has fallen from 12 percent in 1985 to 10.3 percent in 1987. During this time of the reduced dollar we should be doing everything we can to encourage foreign travelers to spend their money here to increase our world market share.

I have strongly urged the Secretary of State to take action to streamline the visa application process and eliminate this bureaucratic bottleneck, thereby allowing foreign travelers to feel welcome here in America. This will prove to be a major economic benefit to our country.

DRAFT MILITARY INTO THE DRUG WAR

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, in light of all the overblown arguments outside Congress against any possible use of the U.S. armed services to detect and assist in the interception of the illicit shipment of drugs into this country and the Pentagon's dramatically and deliberately exaggerated concept of what the Congress might have in mind for a role of the armed services in such an endeavor and the costs, personnel, equipment, and logistical requirements of such operations, I urge my colleagues to read the attached remarks of nationally syndicated columnist, Mr. James J. Kilpatrick. His column appeared, among many other places, in the Lincoln (NE) Journal under the headline, "Draft Military Into the Drug War."

WASHINGTON.—Face it: This nation's appalling problem of narcotic drugs is a problem of both supply and demand. Until we steel ourselves for a combined attack, not only on supply but also on demand, the war will merely drift along. The administration's tough program of "Zero Tolerance" deserves overwhelming support.

On the supply side, it is high time to throw our military resources into the battle. Both House and Senate now have voted overwhelmingly for this overdue move. As a matter of general principle, Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci's objections are sound: Military personnel are not trained in law enforcement; they are trained to wage war.

Even so, extraordinary circumstances demand extraordinary measures. There are real enemies of the United States out there. Some of them are identifiable; they have names, they can be fought as other enemies are fought. The kingpin suppliers, the big boys in the drug racket, the smugglers and peddlers and little guys—all of them have to be fought with every weapon at the nation's command. There is no reason on earth not to enlist the military in this fight.

All that is now proposed, as I understand it, is to call on the Air Force for aerial surveillance of the southern border. Chase planes and helicopters would intercept incoming planes of undisclosed origin and purpose. The Navy would provide ships to "locate, pursue and seize" contraband at sea. Without the slightest damage to military readiness, the Army and National Guard could contribute greatly to deterring shipments of narcotics from Mexico.

Once again, we ought to learn from the bitter lessons of Vietnam: Halfway measures won't suffice. Granted, the analogy is not exact. This is a different kind of war. Unconditional surrender is an impossible goal. But vastly more can be done to interdict supplies of marijuana, cocaine and heroin

coming into this country. Our soldiers, sailors and airmen are being paid to protect the national security. Let them earn their pay.

The war has to be waged on the civilian side as well. New York's Sen. Alphonse D'Amato is right in urging capital punishment for the kingpins. No one is talking about executions or life sentences for the street peddlers. Punishments ought to fit crimes. It is the big racketeer, the wholesaler, who should be targeted for arrest and indictment.

Give such defendants every benefit of the Constitution. Give them fair trials, and then, if they are found guilty, hang them. Literally hang them. Nothing might so effectively deter the big boys as the sight of their buddies swinging from a gallows on the docks of Miami.

Are we serious about ridding our society of drugs? Then let us get serious. Let us attack the demand side with the same ruthless effort. Of course constitutional protection have to be maintained. Of course law enforcement must be reasoned and prosecutions appropriate.

Yet another part of an effective assault lies in public education. It lies in the cultivation of attitudes. Somehow the notion must be dispelled that it is smart, or chic, or fashionable to snort a little coke. If a few high-society consumers were brought publicly to trial, handcuffed and humiliated, sentenced to time behind bars, the word might get out.

The stigma of a jail sentence would work wonders upon the "casual" consumers who make up the bulk of the drug market.

**FRED HARTMAN: BAYTOWN'S
"MAN OF THE LAST HALF CENTURY"**

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, one of my constituents is to be honored Thursday evening in his adopted hometown of Baytown, TX. Fred Hartman will be recognized as Baytown's Man of the Last Half Century by the local chamber of commerce.

It will be a richly deserved honor.

From headlines to highways, from public service to protecting the people's right to breathe clean air, Fred Hartman's exemplary record over the last half century stands as a monument to the term, "giving of one's self."

No one man has made more of an impact on the dynamic growth of Baytown and East Harris County over the last 50 years than has this son of deep central Texas. He came to Baytown by way of Marlin, TX, and Baylor University, and his service to his community, county, and State has touched thousands of lives.

Fred Hartman is recognized throughout the State of Texas as a newspaperman with few peers. A delightful wordsmith, Hartman served as editor and publisher of the Baytown Sun for 25 years and only recently stepped down as chairman of the board of Southern Newspapers, Inc., an organization that owns and operates newspapers in a number of States.

Fred Hartman has always believed that a newspaper should be an integral part of its

community, a partner in progress rather than a standoffish overseer—and he often used the pages of his beloved Baytown Sun to promote and sell the many virtues of Baytown and east Harris County. More often than not, his voice was heard.

But newspapering was only one way Fred Hartman touched so many lives. Public service was another. And the record shows that he gave, and continues to give, a full measure of devotion to those efforts. From serving on the board of directors of San Jacinto Methodist Hospital in Baytown to serving on the Texas Air Control Board, Fred Hartman has put community and State before self, giving of his time and efforts to make Baytown and the State of Texas a better place in which to live. His work with the Baytown Chamber of Commerce and the Baytown Rotary Club also have improved the lives and well-being of thousands of men and women.

All the while, he has found time to advise, counsel and serve the last six Governors of Texas in a variety of capacities, and has long been recognized as a leader in pushing for highway improvements. In fact, there are those who believe that Fred Hartman enjoys the challenge of securing highway funds for east Harris County almost as much as he enjoys baseball. His 30 years of service as chairman of the Baytown Chamber of Commerce's highways committee attest to that fact.

A family man and a Christian Fred Hartman is the kind of person that younger generations should look up to. Older generations already do.

Simply put, if Fred Hartman had chosen to be a baseball player rather than a newspaperman and servant for community good, he would have been a lifetime .300 hitter and a member of the Hall of Fame.

Perhaps the most appropriate way to sum up this fine gentleman is to use Hartman-like lexicon and borrow one of his own favorite phrases: Fred, you are without question one of the finest persons ever to "slide into third base" in east Harris County. And we all are the better for it.

**ROBERT KUCHTA, ASUR CLUB'S
MAN OF THE YEAR**

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Robert Kuchta of Frackville, PA. On June 5, 1988, Mr. Kuchta will be honored by the Schuylkill County American, Slavonic, Ukrainian, Russian Club as their 1988 Man of the Year. The ASUR Club was organized by Americans of Slavonic background who work together to promote good citizenship and to help build and improve their communities.

This is a great honor for Mr. Kuchta and recognition he richly deserves. A lifelong Schuylkill County resident, he is an outstanding community leader and a dedicated civil servant. Mr. Kuchta has been working in State government since 1974 and has also been

active in local politics in Frackville. He is a former Borough councilman, Democratic committeeman and now serves on the Crime Watch Committee as a block captain.

Mr. Kuchta is also active in community and church affairs. He is a member of the Holy Ascension Orthodox Church where he also serves as a member of the board of trustees and as treasurer of the church choir club for over 27 years. In other community affairs, he is active in the ASUR Club, the Elks Lodge, the American Legion, the Friendship and Goodwill Fire Companies, Frackville Lodge No., 737 F. & A.M. and several other organizations.

The ASUR Club is well known throughout Schuylkill County for its commitment and dedication to community service. Robert Kuchta exemplifies the best of this tradition. On June 5, 1988, we will have an opportunity to honor him for his many years of service and for his selection as the ASUR Man of the Year. I know that my colleagues will join me in congratulating Robert Kuchta for this outstanding achievement and in wishing him and his family continued success and good fortune in the years to come.

**RECOGNIZING THE HOME
BUILDERS ASSOCIATION OF
MARYLAND**

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the Home Builders Association of Maryland for their efforts in raising \$1 million for the enterprise loan fund. This fund will enable nonprofit developers and civic groups to provide decent and affordable housing to low-income families.

On any given night in Baltimore up to 1,500 individuals are homeless. In addition, there are 36,000 families on the waiting list for subsidized housing, yet Baltimore has only 18,000 units of public housing. According to the center for budget and policy priorities, less than 38 percent of the very low income renter households in Maryland received Federal housing assistance.

The substantial unmet need for housing in Maryland will continue to grow in the coming years due to Federal inaction. Although nothing can replace a robust Federal housing program, the work of community development corporations will continue to play an important role in bringing affordable housing within the grasp of everyone. The generous contribution of the Home Builders Association of Maryland will go a long way in assisting these groups in their efforts. I invite my colleagues in the House to join me in saluting the generosity and community spirit of the Home Builders Association of Maryland.

LITHUANIAN IMMIGRANT, CHESTER BUTKYS, ENRICHES THE LEHIGH VALLEY AND OUR NATION

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, Ceslovas—or "Chester"—Butkys, born in Latvia in 1894 to Lithuanian parents, resided in Bethlehem and Nazareth, PA, from the mid-1960's until his death at the age of 93 on March 26, 1988. It was an honor to have this quiet, generous man as a constituent and the Lehigh Valley is richer because of his presence among us.

In his early days, Ceslovas pursued a path that led through the Lithuanian Supreme Court, a professorship of law at Baltic University in Hamburg-Pinneber, Germany, and the key position as librarian for the Gilbert Association in Reading, PA. He had previously received a law degree in 1916 from the University of Moscow. What historic events he must have witnessed during that period in Russia under the tsars—who made no pretense of loving liberty—as Lenin—who made the pretense—prepared to strike.

In Lithuania, fortunately he was able to devote significant time and energy to courtroom cases involving civil rights, hunting and forest management, business, and commerce. According to Butkys' son Adolph, his father not only served on the bench but also lectured at the Universities of Kaunas and Vilnius. At 87, Ceslovas authored the book, "Memory of a Judge."

After his move to America from Hamburg, Germany, in 1951, Ceslovas settled in Reading, PA. He had to make a second, major adjustment to his lifestyle as he utilized his savings to care for the education and care of Adolph who had been crippled by a bomb explosion. Adolph studied at Albright College, the University of Pennsylvania and Temple University. After obtaining his Ph.D. in economics, Adolph taught at Lehigh and Villanova Universities. Though he is confined to a wheelchair, what an asset Adolph has become—a testimony to the faithful and dedicated support provided by his father.

Mr. Speaker, this is a simple story of the life of an immigrant who did not travel far in this country yet enriched the Lehigh Valley and our Nation by his insight into law and human relations. And we are twice blessed by his son who has carried on his father's integrity and professional skills.

AIR SAFETY RESEARCH LEGISLATION

HON. TOM LEWIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. LEWIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the time is long past for the Federal Aviation Administration to have a mandate to conduct long-term air safety research. Recent events in Hawaii and Detroit bear this out in alarming detail.

To this end, today I am introducing two legislative bills designed to help find and correct problems before they become accidents.

Congressman DAN GLICKMAN, who is the ranking Democrat on the Subcommittee on Transportation, Aviation and Materials, and Congressman DAVE MCCURDY, the chairman of the TAM Subcommittee, are original co-sponsors of the research bill.

As many are probably aware, the FAA directed airlines flying 737's to inspect for metal fatigue and delamination. The problem occurred in trying to accurately determine affected aircraft.

What happened on Aloha Airlines' flight 243 is proof positive the detection system needs improvement.

To be fair, it should be noted that since the accident Aloha Airlines has removed three more aging 737's from service, and the FAA has begun an aggressive inspection program.

Unfortunately, graveyard reactions such as these have too often been the norm. All too often we see aggressive attempts to correct problems—after the loss of life or a major accident.

It's a fact that failure to detect metal fatigue and delamination will remain the norm until the FAA has a wide spectrum of research programs directed toward detecting problems before they become accidents.

The easiest and most common way to detect leaks in the fuselage today is to look for tobacco smoke stains on the outside metal. Not very reassuring, is it? It also will become an ineffective detection method as smoking is rightfully banned on more and more flights.

The major research bill I'm introducing today mandates a program to develop better detection equipment and systems.

Along these lines, Congressman GLICKMAN and I attached an amendment to the NASA authorization bill 2 weeks ago that outlines the specific research needed on portable devices needed to detect fatigue cracks, corrosion, and delamination.

The research bill also addresses the need for an aggressive human factors research program to scientifically understand the causes and correct human mistakes.

More than 70 percent of accidents, industry-wide, have resulted from human error. The most current and glaring example is Northwest flight 255, which crashed in Detroit in August of 1987.

Another major portion of the legislation is directed toward preventing postcrash fire.

More than 40 percent of the fatalities in survivable accidents is caused by fire, with a significant correlation between flammability and toxic emissions. This bill mandates the FAA to undertake a research program with a goal of a fire resistant cabin interior that would not produce toxic smoke.

The focus of the legislation is simple: Realizing most accidents are preventable and avoidable, use the funds and resources available to do the necessary research to prevent them.

The funds are there. A little of what passengers and pilots pay for tickets and gas every time they fly goes into the airways trust fund. That now has more than \$7 billion available for research.

Wherever it comes from, the bill requires 15 percent of all research funds to be used for long-range research and study.

There's no doubt the FAA and the industry will tell us what we propose is too costly. Our answer is it is time that passenger safety become the only consideration of the FAA.

Along these lines, I'm also introducing legislation today that repeals section 305 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, which directs the FAA to promote air commerce.

The only responsibility the FAA should be charged with is air safety. Promoting air commerce conflicts with that responsibility. Research to develop a fire resistant cabin interior, or noise reduction research, can be deemed too costly.

The fact is long-term research has been routinely slashed from FAA budget requests by the Office of Management and Budget, primarily because the request is for "long-term" research.

These two bills are positive steps toward a new generation of safer air travel. This legislation will get us out of the model T stage in air safety research. I urge my House colleagues to cosponsor this important and timely legislation.

Mr. Speaker, at this point I ask that analyses of my two aviation safety bills be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Thank you.

ANALYSIS OF "AVIATION SAFETY RESEARCH ACT OF 1988"

Section 1. Title—the Aviation Safety Research Act of 1988.

Section 2. Aviation Maintenance and Fire Safety Research Act of 1988.

The Administrator is mandated to undertake long-range research to develop technologies to analyze and improve aircraft maintenance.

This is directed toward developing electric current resistive techniques to measure corrosion, heat or infrared measurements for quantitate assessment of delamination and bond integrity, and advanced ultrasonic techniques for complex structural analysis.

The Administrator is also directed to conduct a long-range research program on fire and smoke resistant aircraft interiors and on minimizing post-crash fire hazards.

Most deaths in survivable aircraft crashes are caused by fire. This research effort is directed toward the goal of developing fire and toxic smoke resistant cabin interiors.

Section 3. Research on the Relationship Human Factors and Air Safety and on Dynamic Simulation Modeling.

The Administrator is mandated to conduct a long-range research program on understanding the relationship between human factors and aviation accidents and to develop technologies to prevent human errors that lead to accidents.

Statistics from the National Transportation Safety Board for 1980-1985 indicate that the major cause of accidents is human error. This includes errors by pilots, air traffic controllers and maintenance workers. In order to eliminate human factors as a source of accidents, the Agency will conduct research to scientifically understand the causes of these errors and to develop preventative measures.

The Administrator is also mandated to develop a dynamic simulation model of the air traffic system that could be used to predict future safety related problems.

In order to address long-term air safety problems, the Agency is requested to develop a model system that would predict future problems. Such a model would allow sufficient time for conducting safety research to examine the problems.

Section 4. Plan.

The Administrator will develop a long-term research plan to implement Sections 2 and 3 and to include the Agency's complete research program in the plan.

By preparing and submitting the plan, Congress can follow the research progress as well as assess the goals and funding levels of the research program. The plan calls for research programs covering up to 15 years in length.

Section 5. Funding.

The FAA authorized research funding for FY 1989 and 1990, which was signed into law in 1987. (P.L. 100-223) is amended by reducing the total funding level for each category by 15 percent and designating the amount to be used for long-range research.

This provision establishes an on-going long term research program by designating a minimum of 15 percent of research funds for this research in the authorizing legislation.

ANALYSIS OF LEGISLATION TO REPEAL FAA MANDATE TO PROMOTE AIR COMMERCE

Title—Repeal of Authority of the Secretary of Transportation to Encourage and Foster U.S. Air Commerce.

Section 1. Section 305 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended, (49 U.S.C. App. 1346) is repealed.

Section 305 reads, "The Administrator is empowered and directed to encourage and foster the development of civil aeronautics and air commerce in the United States and abroad."

Conflicts may arise between the two conflicting and mandated duties of the Administrator to both regulate air safety and to promote the industry. This legislation removes the duty of promoting air commerce so that the first and only duty of the Administrator is regulating air safety.

BICENTENNIAL DAY IN SOUTH CAROLINA

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, Monday, May 23, marked the bicentennial of South Carolina's ratification of the U.S. Constitution. As history records, the contribution of my State to the writing of the Constitution is significant. The four men who represented South Carolina in Philadelphia during the summer of 1787 played an active role in the work of the Convention. And, on September 17, 1787, all four—Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Charles Pinckney, Pierce Butler, and John Rutledge—joined 35 other men in signing this historic document. The finished product was then forwarded to the Confederation Conference—sitting in New York City—and it, in turn, called on the States to ratify or reject the new Constitution.

There was an intense debate in South Carolina between the Federalists and the anti-Federalists over the ratification process. South Carolinians have always possessed an inde-

pendent spirit, and when the South Carolina Delegates returned home from Philadelphia, they encountered a great deal of opposition to the document, including the exact location where debate on ratification would take place.

Despite the objections of the anti-Federalists, Charleston was selected as the site for the convention, convened on May 12, 1788, at the Exchange Building, which still stands today. The Federalists had the four signers—the two Pinckneys, Butler, and Rutledge—as their spokesmen, while the anti-Federalists had their eloquent spokesmen also—men like Rawlins Lowndes, Gen. Thomas Sumter, one of the State's leading fighters in the War for Independence, Wade Hampton, and Judges Henry Pendleton, and Aedanus Burke.

In the convention, Federalists extolled the virtues of the new document, created to bring a more efficient National Government to the new Nation; the anti-Federalists complained that only local government could preserve the rights of the States such as South Carolina.

After 10 days of debate, at 5, on the afternoon of May 23, 1788, 200 years ago today, the convention ratified the Constitution by a vote of 149 to 73. South Carolina had become the eighth State to ratify the Constitution.

South Carolinians are proud of the role that our Founding Fathers played in the creating of this, our most treasured, document.

BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS OF SOVIET JEWS

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, as the summit unfolds, I respectfully urge General Secretary Gorbachev to heed calls from the four corners of the globe to respect the basic human rights of Soviet Jews and other minorities. I commend President Reagan and Secretary Shultz for their dedication and persistence on this issue.

Although glasnost has ostensibly reduced the harassment of Soviet Jews, the fundamental problems which they face remains the same. Not only are they denied the right to practice their religion freely, but also they are officially labeled as a class separate from all other Soviet citizens. They are victims of government-sponsored discrimination and antisemitism. Yet, the Soviet Union will not allow Jews to emigrate to Israel, the Jewish homeland, or to any other country where they can enjoy equal citizenship and practice Judaism.

I submit the following appeal from Eduard Markov and 85 other Soviet Jews. Mr. Markov, a leader in the Leningrad Jewish community, has lived a life of refusal since 1979. A former energy engineer, Mr. Markov now does boiler work on a part-time basis. He is separated from his only son who lives in Israel.

Mr. Markov expresses his hope to the leaders of the superpowers that this historic summit will establish a foundation for progress on all issues of human rights.

Lynn Singer of the Long Island Committee for Soviet Jewry recently visited Mr. Markov

and received his appeal which I am sending to President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev.

The letter follows:

MAY 20, 1988.

We, Jewish refuseniks who fight for our legal right of family reunion and repatriation to our historical motherland, the State of Israel, and who are being kept forcibly in the U.S.S.R. many years, appeal to you at that moment when your negotiations reach a climax in the most essential question to all humankind, the question of armament reduction. Bringing in a lengthy contribution to the matter of saving humankind from nuclear disaster, you are guided undoubtedly by the principles of humanism and love of fellow man. We want to attract your special attention to the notion that the results of the achieved agreements must not overshadow your interest to the fate of a relatively small number of people because the basic principles of humanism assume that the value of one human being and of all humankind are equal.

We are convinced that today at a time of rapid growth of technology including military and achieved successes in the field of disarmament including unprecedented measures of verification, the departure of Soviet Jews who many years ago have limited access to secret information cannot cause damage to the security of the USSR.

We ask you to not forget about children and parents who found themselves on the different sides of the borders because of refusal on the grounds of so-called secrecy. We have no doubts that the problems of poor relatives must and can find a positive solution.

Dear Mr. President, dear Mr. General Secretary, we hope that these questions of vital importance for us will be discussed at our summit and will find a positive solution.

Markov, Shpeizman, Shpeizman, Ludmilla Morkova, Sheibs, Sheibs, Lev Alexandrovsky, Ankelevich, Akselrod, Isakovich, Akelevich, Archipova, Aronson, Agranova, Aron, Abramson, Arbilskaia, Bezprosvanny, Bezprosvanny, Blinov, Bliitsky, Beilenson, Blinder, Bobrina, Berson, Schwartz, Dinkin, Dubrov, Diskin.

Kolodner, Kagan, Kustanovich, Kushnirova, Kochitov, Khadina, Kachakov, Kogan, Lindberg, Lutskaia, Latinsky, Latinskaya, Levin, Evgeny Lein, Irina Lein, Lembikov, Modlin, Mishina, Nosik, Nevransky, Oserman, Okun, Ostovsky, Olinko, Oserov, Pevzner, Pedorovsky, Spitskovsky.

Feshter, Fishkin, Fain, Gershun, Gimpelson, Gurevich, Gershuvitch, Guterman, Inselevic, Ioffe, Irush, Kalendarov, Katzman, Kashdelon, Keiss, Kuna, Khnoch, Sardichenko, Smokin, Shapiro, Shklar, Vilenchik, Vilnikov, Voskovoynikova, Volskaya, Zelichenok, Zeidinsk, Zomanskaya, Yampolsky.

A TRIBUTE TO WALLACE J. PAPROCKI

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, today it is my great pleasure to rise in order to pay special

tribute to Mr. Wallace J. "Pap" Paprocki—on the occasion of his retirement after 41 years of service to the J.C. Penney Co. and his community.

Mr. Paprocki's career focused on the most important aspect of our society today. He dedicated his life to community service.

For the past 16 years, Paprocki served as the coordinator of government relations for the J.C. Penney Co. in the State of California.

In addition to his professional commitment to the Penney Co., he devoted many long hours, on a regular basis, to various causes in his community—oftentimes taking the much needed leadership position. He championed the fight to address various issues affecting the less fortunate. In 1986, he was honored by the press as the "Mover and Shaker of the Inland Empire."

I call on my colleagues to join me in applauding Mr. Wallace J. "Pap" Paprocki for his years of public service—on this the occasion of his retirement.

SPRINGFIELD SHRINERS HOSPITAL—A BEACON OF HOPE FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AROUND THE WORLD

HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, June 5 will be an important date for the Shriners Hospital for crippled children in Springfield, MA. On that day, ground will be broken for a new hospital building for the Springfield unit. Shriners from around the Nation and from the very active Springfield Melha Shrine will be on hand to begin the task of building a modern hospital to replace the current one at 516 Carew Street.

Springfield is proud to be home to this hospital. Parents and children around the United States and the world look to the Springfield Shriners Hospital when a child needs orthopedic surgery. The Springfield Shriners Hospital began treating children in 1925. It was one of the first Shriners Hospitals. Since that year, thousands of children with orthopedic handicaps have arrived in Springfield and left with hope for a full, active life. All cases are reviewed by the board of governors and the chief of staff. Children are admitted for care from infancy up until their 18th birthday without regard to race, creed or national origin. The amazing thing about this hospital, and all the Shriners Hospitals, is that no payment is accepted in whole, or in part, for any treatment or service rendered.

All services are free, including braces, artificial limbs, and crutches. This is truly charity at its finest, and the quality of care at the Springfield Shriners Hospital is so highly regarded that the top juvenile orthopedic experts in dozens of countries regularly send patients to Springfield to be treated.

Mr. Speaker, visiting the Springfield Shriners Hospital is a moving experience. There are children of many nations sharing rooms and sharing the experience of having surgery to correct handicaps. It is often a difficult, uncomfortable time for these children. But visi-

tors to the Springfield unit find a hospital that is full of joy and happiness. The credit for this healing atmosphere goes to Administrator, Edwin Thorn, Chief of Staff Dr. Leon Kruger, and the chairman of the board of governors, Jack Butterfield. They, along with the many doctors, nurses, support staff, local Shriners and volunteers, keep the spirits of the children strong. Many patients have to learn to use artificial limbs, or to walk on surgically corrected legs. Holidays are a special time at the hospital, as the Springfield community pitches in with cards, food, toys, and visits from local schoolchildren. A visit to the Springfield Shriners Hospital is an experience one can never forget.

The future for the Springfield unit is bright. When opened in 1990, the new hospital—which will be constructed on the same 7-acre site—will have 40 beds for patients and a greatly expanded out-patient service unit. There will be two operating rooms. The current hospital has one operating room. The \$20 million building will be two stories tall and have 105,000 square feet of space. No public funds are involved in this project. The new Springfield Shriners Hospital will be funded by the National Endowment of the Shriners Hospitals for Crippled Children. This is truly one of the great private philanthropic organizations and all Shriners can be proud of the great work done in the 22 Shriners Hospitals in the United States.

I salute Edwin Thorn, Dr. Leon Kruger, Jack Butterfield, and all those involved in running the Springfield Shriners Hospital on their June 5 groundbreaking. We can all look forward with great joy to the day that the new building receives its first patient. And, of course, I salute the Springfield Melha Shriners and the many Shriners nationwide who bring hope to children in need.

A TRIBUTE TO TEACHERS

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, in the April 29 issue of the Lexington News, of Lexington, MO, Editor Michael Crawford published an excellent tribute to teachers. I congratulate the Lexington News on this editorial and I commend it to the membership of this body:

[From the Lexington News, Apr. 29, 1988]

EDITOR'S NOTES

(By Michael Crawford)

On Tuesday May 3, one of the most important segments of our community will be recognized—teachers.

Many area businesses and individuals have joined us (see page 9B) in recognizing this special group of people who are doing a special job.

It was too many years ago that a teacher taught the basics of reading, writing and arithmetic in a one-room building. Through the years, the role of the teacher has expanded. Today, the teacher not only instructs students on the basics, but also helps them prepare to meet life's everyday challenges. The teacher serves as counselor, coach and surrogate parent.

All too often we take for granted the responsibilities that a teacher takes on. It is not easy to keep the attention of 25 ten-year-olds, or any age of students as far as that goes. Daily, they must create an interesting yet informative way to convey the messages and information which are essential to our children.

Today, teachers must battle drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, unmotivated students, parents who do not support educational programs and parents who neglect and abuse their children.

After four years of additional education and many more hours of advanced study, teachers today do not command the respect they deserve. It is this group of dedicated professionals who are providing the basis for our future—the education of our children.

I urge you to take time Tuesday to say thank you or to acknowledge the exceptional job your child's teacher is doing. A note letting a teacher know you appreciate his or her efforts might brighten a day!

THE IMPORTANT UNFINISHED AGENDA ON TRADE FOR THE 100TH CONGRESS

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member is pleased that the House has overwhelmingly voted to override the Presidential veto of the omnibus trade bill on May 24, 1988, for many reasons including those this Member cited in the record of debate on that legislation on that same date. In light of the expected failure of the other body to override the veto I call to the attention of all Members of Congress to the lead editorial in the May 25, 1988, edition of the Washington Post which is attached.

If the veto is not overridden it is this Member's fervent hope that the Congress would quickly make only minor modifications to the comprehensive bill that was numbered H.R. 3 and send it to the President as a new bill. While our colleagues in the majority party in the Congress may be sorely tempted to consider reaping political gains from the unfortunate veto of H.R. 3 and while emphasizing the difficulties in crafting new legislation in the remaining days of the 100th Congress, the Post editorial points to two reasons why members of the majority party should be inclined to push for the enactment of a new trade bill:

[From the Washington Post, May 25, 1988]

AN UNWISE VETO

President Reagan was wrong to veto the trade bill, and particularly to veto it over the clause on plant closings. Unfortunately, it serves the purposes of people in both parties to exaggerate grossly the importance of this modest and limited requirement to give working people advance notice of layoffs and shutdowns. This proposal has allowed the administration to advertise its role as the champion of the factory managers, but it has given the Democrats an invaluable opportunity to win back those blue-collar voters who, in large numbers, twice supported Mr. Reagan. The Republicans have belatedly realized that they are likely to lose more than they can gain in this quarrel, and

that's why, in his veto message, Mr. Reagan gave much emphasis to his endorsement of the placebo of voluntary notification.

The centrally important provision in this trade bill is not the plant-closing requirement, but rather the authority for the United States to take part in the current round of world trade negotiations. Until Congress gives the American negotiators the legal authority to make commitments, other countries are not likely to take them very seriously. And if the United States cannot pull the talks forward, there is no other country with the will or the stature to do it. In a year in which there is rising anxiety here about the alleged decline in American national power, it's hard to think of a more glaring case of U.S. international leadership sacrificed to a second-rate domestic political quarrel.

The House has voted by a wide margin to override the veto, but the outlook in the Senate is very different. If the Senate sustains the veto, it will make compellingly good sense for both parties to collaborate in rapid enactment of the trade bill with the plant-closing clause dropped out. The veto message broadly hints that Mr. Reagan would sign it.

Some Democrats are doubtless inclined to let the veto stand and use the plant-closing issue in the fall campaign. There are two reasons for them to reconsider, one partisan and one not. First, the next president may be a Democrat. Is there any Democratic congressman who doesn't think that a President Dukakis would have better things to do in his first term than to grind away on trade legislation?

Beyond that, the country's prosperity in the next administration—regardless of the party in power—is going to depend on getting its exports up. That's the only way—short of recession—to get U.S. trade in balance, to get the foreign debts under control and to stabilize the dollar. New and stronger world trade rules could give powerful help to American exporters, and exports mean jobs. To abandon the trade negotiations now, and to let them drift for another two or three years while a new administration wrestles with another bill, would be perverse and foolish even by the normal standard of campaign-year politics. The trade bill needs to be enacted this summer.

INTRODUCTION OF THE WORLD WAR II MERCHANT MARINERS FAIRNESS ACT OF 1988

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to introduce today, on this National Maritime Day, the World War II Merchant Mariners Fairness Act of 1988.

While this day is special for all merchant mariners, this year's celebration is particularly poignant for thousands of our World War II merchant seamen who finally have been granted veterans status. After nearly 43 years, these brave Americans have received the recognition and benefits which they so fully deserve.

As someone who long has championed the cause of these forgotten men, I was pleased when Judge Louis S. Oberdorfer declared on October 2, 1987, that the Pentagon's previous

decisions in this matter—rejecting veterans status for World War II merchant seamen—were "arbitrary and capricious and * * * not supported by substantial evidence."

As a result of this landmark decision, Secretary of the Air Force Edward C. Aldridge, Jr., issued a statement on January 19, 1988, which stipulated that service of the "American merchant marine in oceangoing service during the period of armed conflict, December 7, 1941, to August 15, 1945," should be considered "active duty" for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

While I am glad that we have finally made the right decision in granting veterans status to some of these forgotten patriots, I am compelled to say that I believe the Secretary's decision is flawed in one critical aspect.

By creating the so-called period of armed conflict, the Secretary again has made an arbitrary and capricious decision which has no basis in law.

By selecting these dates, he has discriminated against hundreds, perhaps thousands, of Americans who served our Nation's Armed Forces with distinction and honor during late 1945 and 1946.

To illustrate my point, let me use the example of Mr. Charles Richard Page, a Houstonian, who was in U.S. maritime service from August 21 1945 to May 6, 1947. While Mr. Page enlisted in our merchant marine on July 15, 1945, certain bureaucratic delays prevented his actual induction by about 5 weeks. Following his induction, he successfully completed his military training at Catalina Island, off the coast of California, and he served with great distinction.

I disagree with those who argue that persons who entered service after August 15, 1945, are not entitled to veterans' status. Let me tell you why I believe all merchant mariners who served between December 7, 1941 and December 31, 1946, should be granted veterans' status.

Once again using Mr. Page as an example, while it is true he was on "active service" after August 15, 1945, the Japanese did not formally surrender to the United States and its allies until September 2, 1945.

Mr. Page and the other hundreds of merchant mariners who completed training in late 1945 and 1946 at places like Kings Point, St. Petersburg, and Catalina Island served on ships under the direct military control of the U.S. Navy. These merchant mariners traveled under sealed orders and their vessels were equipped with an array of military equipment, including 50-caliber guns.

In addition, President Roosevelt nationalized the shipping industry by placing it under the War Shipping Administration [WSA]. The WSA was in control of all ship movements until December 31, 1946.

Mr. Speaker, these ships were not taking pleasure cruises. They were transporting desperately needed supplies, including medicine, to countries that had been devastated by the war. The ships and their crews traveled through heavily mined waters, like the Mediterranean Sea, and on more than one occasion merchant ships were sunk by mines. In addition, the lives of our merchant mariners were threatened by local partisans who were still engaged in armed conflict.

Not until December 31, 1946, did President Harry Truman state during a press conference that he was issuing Proclamation 2714 which read in part that "although a state of war still exists, it is at this time possible to declare, and I find it to be in the public interests to declare, that hostilities have terminated."

Mr. Speaker, all other laws that affect World War II veterans use the date December 31, 1946. Quoting from the Veterans' Administration manual, "Chapter IV—Veterans Benefits. War Period. World War II comprises the period from December 7, 1941, to December 31, 1946."

Mr. Speaker, the August 15, 1945, date simply has no basis in law. In fact, the overwhelming preponderance of evidence suggests that the correct and only relevant date is December 31, 1946. After all, that is the date of Proclamation 2714, and that is the date used for all other World War II veterans laws. While I don't question the motives of the Secretary of the Air Force for choosing this so-called "period of armed conflict," justice demands that Congress finish the job which Secretary Aldridge began. That is the purpose of my legislation: to extend veterans' status to all merchant mariners who served our country's war effort between December 7, 1941 and December 31, 1946.

While it is true that people like Mr. Page received letters, ribbons, and other citations for their outstanding service, they are entitled to more than just these tokens of service. They deserve not only our respect, but they deserve to be treated in exactly the same manner as all other World War II veterans.

As MEBA President Gene DeFries noted in his National Maritime Day speech 2 years ago, "These merchant seamen are men who passed the test, a greater test than most have ever been called upon to face. They are men who went to sea. They are not armchair warriors. They are not 'Rambo's' who have never seen the face of war. These are men of true courage. These are men who deserve our thanks, deserve our support, and above all, deserve our honor."

I agree entirely with that statement and urge my colleagues to join me today—on National Maritime Day—to treat these brave Americans with fairness and equity.

Let us finally end this injustice by enacting the World War II Mariners Fairness Act of 1988.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

H.R. 1988—POLLING DATA FROM CENTRAL CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, the junior social studies classes of Central Catholic High School in Reading, PA, have been studying the American political process this year. They have been closely analyzing the legislative process and how our laws are made. In recent months, they have conducted a public opinion poll on H.R. 1988, the Olympic Checkoff Act.

This legislation would establish a special tax return checkoff which would be earmarked for use by the U.S. Olympic team.

The students polled 1,553 individuals from 20 States and the District of Columbia. The results were also tabulated according to several demographic characteristics such as age and sex. This was truly an impressive effort by the Central Catholic students. The polling team, led by Marisa DeSantis, Kristen Stubbeline, Marcy Moyer, and Lynn Madl, came up with some very interesting results. Overall, the students found that 86.3 percent of their sample supported H.R. 1988; 10.9 percent of those surveyed opposed the bill and 3 percent expressed no opinion.

These poll results provide strong evidence of the wide public support for H.R. 1988. I am pleased to convey these results to my colleagues and I hope that they will keep this data in mind as we continue our efforts to enact H.R. 1988. I also want to take this opportunity to congratulate the students of Central Catholic High School for their fine work on this survey and to wish them continued success in their studies. Their interest in the work of the Congress deserves commendation and I hope that they will continue to participate in the democratic process.

ON BEHALF OF DAVID W.
HORNBECK

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mark the passing of an era in Maryland public education. David W. Hornbeck will soon be retiring after serving 12 years as Maryland State Superintendent of Schools.

Mr. Hornbeck's career in education began in 1966 when he was named director of a public school tutorial project in Philadelphia. Later he served as deputy counsel to the Governor of Pennsylvania and special assistant and counsel to the Pennsylvania Secretary of Education, before being named Maryland's Superintendent of Schools.

Maryland public schools have experienced a steady and recognizable improvement under Mr. Hornbeck's stewardship. The number of students taking the scholastic aptitude test, the average scores on the test and the percentage of Maryland high school students going on to college have all increased over the past 12 years. We are hopeful that equally capable and dedicated individuals will step to the fore as we address the challenges of the future.

Although his departure is a big loss for our schools, all Marylanders are pleased that Mr. Hornbeck will continue to be active in the field of education both as a lawyer specializing in education issues and as a visiting Professor of Education and Public Policy at Johns Hopkins University. He will also continue his work as vice chairman of the board of directors of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

I invite my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in saluting the career

of an exemplary public servant, David W. Hornbeck.

STEPHEN B. ROMAN, HUMAN
RIGHTS LEADER

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, this week we will consider House Resolution 437, protesting Soviet human rights violations and I am reminded of the recent passing of Stephen B. Roman of Toronto, Canada. He was a leader and organizer of all Slovaks outside of Czechoslovakia and was looked on as a fighter for human rights by those inside as well as outside of his homeland.

Mr. Roman, named to the Order of Canada, was chairman and chief executive officer of Denison Mines Ltd. and was succeeded by his daughter, Helen Roman-Barber who has been vice-chairman of Denison since 1985. Like many others, I got to know Stephen at one of the many world congresses he organized to promote human rights and to highlight the abuses inside Communist Czechoslovakia.

Moreover, it is my good fortune to have many constituents of Slovak heritage who are vitally concerned and active in breaking down human rights barriers behind the Iron Curtain. Through their initiative and efforts, supported by Stephen Roman and his family, abuses, such as religious restrictions in Czechoslovakia, are exposed. In fact, at the March funeral, there was a personal message for Stephen's wife Betty from the Vatican:

The Holy Father was greatly saddened at the sudden loss, and vividly recalls his special apostolic visit to Unionville to bless the cornerstone of the Cathedral of the Transfiguration and prays for the soul of your deceased husband.

Although Stephen was the head of a multi-billion-dollar empire, he once said: "There can be no joy in forever commanding an earthly empire." According to a friend: "In an age when many leaders rule by consensus, Stephen was a man who spoke his mind on communism, politics, and business without looking at which way the wind was blowing." Stephen devoted his life to helping others and he did not forget those in his homeland.

He was 16 years of age when he arrived in the United States just prior to World War II and went on to build a vast business empire but never forgot the plight of his brethren. At his passing, he was honored by friends from all walks of life—from Prime Ministers to this Congressman, farm workers and children. There is no doubt that Slovaks, not only in my Lehigh Valley Congressional District but throughout the world will cherish the memory of Stephen Roman and look to his family to carry on his fight for human rights.

SUPPORT FOR VETO OF TRADE
BILL

HON. TOM LEWIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. LEWIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the omnibus trade bill recently vetoed by the President contained a number of provisions which are important for the long-term viability of America's trade prosperity, economic growth and future standard of living. The major thrust of this legislation was free, fair, and open trade, at a time when the United States is suffering from a record trade deficit and has recently become the world's largest debtor nation. In real terms, our deficit means record surpluses for many of our trading partners, many of whom restrict their own markets from American products and services.

In the past, the United States has stood idly by while our trade partners were busy gobbling up our markets both home and abroad, and protecting their own markets with restrictive quotas, tariffs and nontariff barriers. While the United States does maintain our share of tariffs, quotas, and nontariff barriers, our markets continue to remain freer, fairer and more open than any market in the world.

I supported the calls for stronger enforcement of this country's trade laws. I pushed for stronger legislation regarding exports of America's precious technology, and I continue to fight against market barriers on American exports. All of these concerns were addressed in the omnibus trade bill. This begs the question, why did I vote to sustain the President's veto?

In reaching my decision, I had to balance the benefits as well as the burdens of this legislation. In addition to those positive aspects mentioned above, a provision was included that would require private businesses with 100 or more employees, to give 60 days notice of any layoffs or plant closings. On the surface, giving advance notice to employees is both reasonable and fair. Any reputable business should give this consideration to their most important asset, their people. The problem, however, is the principle.

Legislating business to run their internal affairs as the Government sees fit is simply wrong. Not only is it bad for business to have Uncle Sam telling them how to run their business, but it's a bad use of Government resources. American business needs Government assistance in opening foreign markets, not help in running their own business.

Moreover, once Government starts telling private business how to run their internal affairs, it will only be a matter of time before Government starts telling business what else to do. This provision simply establishes a bad precedent.

I support giving American workers fair and adequate notice, but I believe Government should not be mandating this requirement. America needs Government to do what it does best by keeping markets free, fair, and open so business can do what it does best, compete.

TRIBUTE TO JIM DICK

HON. ROBERT E. BADHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. BADHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the achievements of a great Orange County citizen. Jim Dick has been a leader in Fountain Valley, CA, for nearly a quarter of a century. Recently, he was recognized for his devotion to his community by being named Fountain Valley Citizen of the Year.

In 1964, Jim and his wife, Doris, settled in Fountain Valley, and ever since, the community has had good reason to applaud their decision to relocate there from the east coast.

Jim has been an active force behind the Fountain Valley Historical Society. Through his commitment to the preservation of the history of the area, buildings have been saved, site markers positioned, and historical site calendars printed.

He did not stop there. He has been a member of the planning commission, the Friends of the Fountain Valley Library, the Belfontaine Homeowners Association, and the Fountain Valley Town Commission.

Through the years, Jim Dick has been a resource the community could count on and is certainly deserving of the Citizen of the Year Award. It is my distinct honor and pleasure to ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Jim Dick and wishing him all future success. I know he will continue to work to improve the quality of life for his Fountain Valley neighbors.

CELEBRATING 40 YEARS OF
PUBLIC SERVICE**HON. JOE KOLTER**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. KOLTER. Mr. Speaker, today marks the celebration of Beaver Valley Radio Station WBVP. Throughout its 40 years of existence, WBVP has been enormously successful and important to the community.

On May 25, 1948, at 5 p.m., the late radio announcer Chuck Wilson anchored the station's first broadcast. WBVP's programming provides Beaver Valley with news, sports, public information, and entertainment. Over the past four decades, air personalities were featured such as Gertrude Trobe, the "Teddy Bear" Jim Reynolds, and former Pennsylvania Lt. Gov. Ernie Kline.

WBVP is active in the community. The station has coordinated everything from school closings to assisting families after disasters. WBVP received national notoriety in 1981 when it was the first radio station to interview President Ronald Reagan after the assassination attempt.

Through its programming and community participation, WBVP has served the Beaver Valley area well. I ask my colleagues to join me today to commend WBVP for 40 years of local radio broadcasting. I convey best wishes for many more successful years.

PRESERVING THE COMMITMENT
TO FREEDOM**HON. DEAN A. GALLO**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, as the President departs for the historic summit with General Secretary Gorbachev, we must reconfirm our commitment to people who have been denied exit visas from the Soviet Union, the free practice of their religion, and other basic human rights. We are all too familiar with their sad and frustrating stories.

Now is the time for the Soviet Government to comply with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Helsinki accords. These treaties, along with several other agreements, place responsibility on each participating nation, including the Soviet Union, to permit individuals to emigrate. Sadly, the Soviet Government has not complied with treaties that its delegates freely signed.

As representatives of the United States and Members of Congress, we must insist that the Soviet Government permit Soviet people to leave their homeland at their own discretion. Only then will trade concessions, sharing of scientific breakthroughs, and arms limitation talks be successful between our two nations.

On a personal level, I would like to share with you some of the tales of hardships that individuals and families have faced over the years. Many of my constituents are either friends or family members of Soviet citizens who remain in the Soviet Union against their will.

Members of my most recently adopted family, the Mendeleevs, have been refused exit visas since May, 1973, because of Oscar Mendeleev's exposure to "alleged state secrets" during employment that he held before 1969.

Doctor Igor and Ina Uspensky have also been prevented from leaving because of "state secrets" which cannot possibly be based on any of their research and scientific work that has been published.

The Raiz family of Vilnius, who have two sons old enough to be drafted into the Soviet military, have been denied any type of permission to leave until the year 2000. In the meantime, Mrs. Karmellah Raiz is ill and has not received proper medication.

Mr. and Mrs. Kalendariov have been separated from their daughter and son since 1973 and 1979 respectively. The couple, upon applying for a visa in 1973, repeatedly have been harassed. They were told that they could not reapply until 1992.

The Zelichonoks suffer from health problems. Mr. Zelichonok was also arrested and sentenced in 1985 to 3 years in a labor camp because of "correspondence with foreigners in the West."

Mr. Nikolai Ferenc, an 80-year-old man, has been separated from his family for over 40 years. His sad situation has received the heartfelt support of the children in my district. Students from Mr. Ferenc's great-grandson's third grade class have written to General Secretary Gorbachev urging him to release Mr. Ferenc. I have also received many additional letters

from other children and adults who are very concerned about the separation of Mr. Ferenc from the rest of his family.

Our commitment to free emigration and protection of human rights is the window of opportunity and reason for hope for families who wish to be reunited with their loved ones. We need to urge the Soviet Government to uphold its commitments as we are upholding ours. The Soviet Government must fulfill the terms of the agreements to human rights and abide by them.

Sadly, history shows that emigration doubles during negotiations and shuts down once the summit is over. In light of the upcoming summit, I urge General Secretary Gorbachev to remain committed to free emigration and protection of human rights. Closing the door once the present summit concludes will only create more mistrust of the Soviet Government and reduce chances for peaceful negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

HONORING THE KEARNY FIRE
DEPARTMENT**HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great admiration and respect that I rise today in recognition of the growth and accomplishments of the Kearny Fire Department and the valor and uncommon courage of its members. What began on January 9, 1888 as a volunteer force, using a two-wheeled hose cart and a crude bell alarm system, became the foundation for the professional 146-member team of today, which provides fire protection in the town of Kearny and surrounding neighbor communities, utilizing a sophisticated communications system and modern, efficient equipment.

During the year of 1988, the Kearny Fire Department is celebrating the 100th anniversary of service to the community. In recognition of this important milestone, a special anniversary celebration will take place on Memorial Day, May 30, 1988. I wish to thank all the members of the Kearny Fire Department who act in the highest traditions of the fire service when they face the reality of danger with prompt action, concern, and responsibility, often in disregard for their own personal safety. I take special pleasure and pride in recognizing their spirit, unswerving dedication, service and ongoing commitment to the safety and betterment of their community. Of special significance and importance in Kearny Fire Department history, is the firehouse built in 1894, which was officially registered among State of New Jersey historic places on April 20, 1987 and listed on the National Register of Historic Places on May 29, 1987 by the department of environmental protection in Trenton.

Mr. Speaker, let me conclude my remarks by extending my appreciation for their efforts and offer my best wishes in the future. I hope the House will join me in saluting all the members, past and present, who represent the

highest ideals of the American spirit and reflect the history of their proud, strong and loyal fire department.

TRADE BILL—WHAT THE HYPE WAS ABOUT

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, in light of the overwhelming decision by the House to override the Presidential veto of the omnibus trade bill and the impending decision in the other body on the veto, the attention of Members of Congress is invited to the following excellent excerpted article by the business writer of the Lincoln (NE) Journal, Mr. Dick Piersol, which is found in the May 15, 1988, edition of that newspaper.

The article follows:

TRADE BILL—WHAT THE HYPE WAS ABOUT
(By Dick Piersol)

Nobody really expected the President to veto the omnibus trade bill on Friday the 13th.

So as the bill descends slowly into file 13 of the White House, it may be an auspicious time to take a look at what the fuss was about.

This thing has been hyped and maligned about as much as anything that has passed through Congress in a long time.

And for what?

The really crazy parts of it were knocked out in conference committees.

For example, former presidential candidate Richard Gephardt's political cynical and jingoistic approach to foreign trade policy—mandatory retaliation toward trading partners that carry too large a trade surplus—was thrown overboard and keelhaunched a long time ago.

Maybe Congress perceived, however dimly, that:

It took 13 years for the United States to build its trade deficit to its current record levels. Any attempts to restore equilibrium is unlikely to succeed by blaming and attempting to punish the foreign governments whose merchants sold to willing buyers in the United States. The deficit grew because of a combination of currency exchange rates, foreign protectionism, and not least, because U.S. industry and the government let it happen.

Any attempt for a quick fix would bear the legacy of the notoriously protectionist Smoot-Hawley Act enacted in 1930.

The reduction of the trade deficit depends not only on the opening of existing markets in foreign industrialized nations, but also on the creation of markets in nations whose governments, as a matter of policy, maintain cultures that deprive the majority of their citizens the opportunity to buy anything, much less U.S. goods designed without a thought of foreign buyers in mind.

Perhaps the most significant but least appreciated part of the trade bill authorizes the executive branch to negotiate new trade agreements. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to exaggerate the importance of those negotiations. The nation's international trade depends much more on these deals than the ones cut in the lobbies of Congress.

Among our government's laudable positions in those negotiations is to open world markets in agriculture, one of the few sectors of trade in which the United States still runs a surplus, and in services. Never before has either sector been the subject of negotiations under the worldwide auspices of the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade.

All other things being equal, all playing fields being level, all subsidies aside, the United States has little to lose and a lot to gain by insisting on free trade in agriculture and services.

An equally important position is to address as trade issues the domestic policies of foreign governments.

The United States is the most lucrative market in the world. Why? Because its people created a government that allowed the evolution of a middle-class bunch of consumers. Other governments, and not all of them regarded as our enemies, have deliberately retarded the growth of broad-based economies to the benefit of privileged classes and to the detriment of the world economy.

So what else did the trade bill do?

It takes some of the president's power and gives it to the U.S. trade representative. All those who think this Cabinet-level employee is likely to do anything the boss doesn't like, raise your hands.

It eases the provisions of the corrupt practices act so U.S. businesses can go to work in the Middle East under the prevailing ethos there. Some people call it bribery.

It requires companies to give 60-days public notice to close a plant or lay off a lot of people. During an interview when he was in Lincoln to deliver a commencement speech, Yeutter made it clear the Reagan administration will do nothing that might encourage unions or their friends in Congress to make any kind of demands on industry or the government.

It expands loans and grants to small businesses trying to break into international markets.

In fact, when you get to examining the thing, the trade bill looks a lot more like a farm bill, an artifice to continue propping up the farm economy in an election year, or a hammer to bring reluctant foreign negotiators to heel.

No fewer than 15 portions of the bill deal with agricultural trade policy, trade subsidies for U.S. farmers and export subsidies for grain merchants.

As international trade issues continue to mature, it might be worth pondering these facts collected from Harper's Index in the monthly magazine:

Percentage of world exports in 1966 that were sold by American companies: 18.
Percentage today: 18.

ADVICE ON LAW AND THE PRACTICE OF LAW

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues the remarks made by the Honorable James L. Watson of the U.S. Court of International Trade on May 5, 1988, before the Black Law Students' Association of the Brooklyn Law School. His re-

marks contain advice for minority members and others who are considering careers in law.

Judge Watson's speech addresses the problems of greed and blindness in today's law profession. Too many are approaching the law as a means for earning large sums of money, luxuries, and power while law's true values are being forgotten. Law was created to hold society together in relative harmony, not to simply further the lives of those who practice it.

Minority members in the law, cites Judge Watson, have a special responsibility to see the realities of society and never fall prey to the materialism which often accompanies success. A minority member is able to have a special perspective of society and must continually remain aware of justice and fairness. A minority member must also stay attuned to his culture.

I believe that Judge Watson's advice is both sound and timely. His remarks make us keep in mind the fact that law is a tool for society, not for the individual. This fact must be taken seriously due to the current influx of law students specializing in corporate law. I hope that my fellow Members of Congress will agree with Judge Watson's advice and urge others to pursue a career as a lawyer with law's true essence in mind. Lawyers are the protectors of a most sacred pediment of society; and law cannot afford to be blinded by greed and ignorance.

REMARKS BY JUDGE WATSON, BROOKLYN LAW SCHOOL, BLACK LAW STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION—MAY 5, 1988

I am dividing my remarks into two sections, both of them giving some practical advice on law and the practice of law. The first part is directed to matters which anyone entering the field of law should know. The second is specifically directed to members of minorities.

Law is a gigantic and pervasive field and I can only discuss a few fundamental aspects of it. One of the most disturbing trends in law in recent times has been the growth of the belief, that the only law worth practicing is the law which focuses on big deals, big money and big issues. This is part of the general infatuation of modern society with large size and material wealth. It is particularly sad, and more than that, dangerous, when lawyers become the blind and obedient servants of power and wealth. I try never to forget that law is an idea or institution which humans have devised in order to maintain a semblance of fairness and harmony in society. I presume that without law, human society would be dominated by the use of force and violence. Of course, some cynical people would say that, that is precisely what we have, and that, in most respects, law is simply the instrument by which the ruling establishment maintains itself in power while providing the illusion of fairness and justice. But I hold to the ancient, if perhaps naive view, that there is a genuine respect for the law at the core of this society and that, when the day of judgment comes, justice is dispensed without partiality and without regard for position in society.

One of the big problems with power law, that is to say, law which focuses on accomplishing the objectives of the established interests, usually powerful business interests, is that the practice of such law often causes

the practitioner to become dehumanized. You should never forget that law is a profession designed to help human beings cope with the rules of society. If your scale of values is not completely warped there should be at least as much satisfaction helping a person deal with a landlord/tenant problem as helping a multi-national corporation deal with a problem of government regulation or a hostile takeover.

So the first thing I would say to you is not to be fixated on practicing law as an associate in a big firm. Many people find working for such firms to be a dehumanizing experience. These law firms are such massive enterprises that they require a great deal of mechanical efficiency and bottom-line thinking in which the needs and wants of the workers, or drones, are not much taken into account.

Another thing that I want to emphasize is that a really good lawyer is not a person who is completely wrapped up in law and completely uninterested in other fields of human activity. The best lawyers are well-rounded people. People who understand human psychology. People who appreciate art and science in general. People who understand how to enrich what they do in the law with the multitude of humanistic skills which come from familiarity with other areas. That is why it is important for you to respect, understand and enjoy great literature, great art and great history. You must also recognize the fundamental importance of learning how to appreciate other people whether or not they occupy an important rank or station in your scale of judgment.

In this way you finally come to realize that what is important in the world is not the accumulation of material wealth or the exercise of power. Although it cannot be denied that a certain level of comfort makes life more enjoyable, the establishment of certain basic, human relationships and a meaningful human environment in which to live your life is of the greatest importance. I believe that a person can be comfortable without being overly acquisitive. Now, I am going to turn my attention to the question of how a minority lawyer fits into the big picture.

It is a natural human tendency, and certainly a lawyerly tendency, to notice distinctions, and the distinctions which make one a member of a minority are noticed, particularly by those examining an applicant for the purpose of employment. As crude as these superficial distinctions are, they are a real factor in human behavior and you must reconcile yourself to the idea that in most settings in the legal profession the fact that you are a member of a minority will be the subject of notice. I don't mean necessarily that it will evoke a negative response but it will be a distraction. There is nothing you can do to counteract this response except to conduct yourself with the maximum of professional dignity.

One of the things which I think you must come to terms with is that whether or not you want to that way, a special role will be thrust upon you as you make your way in the legal profession. It may not be a role that you want. You may not have within yourself any particular consciousness of yourself as a member of a minority, or you may even wish to obliterate that consciousness in the neutral role of a pure professional. Or, as is possible for any intelligent person, you may be looking to deemphasize your minority status within that range of human behavior by which we can either stress or unstress certain aspects of our per-

sonality or behavior. However, it is one of the seemingly unchangeable facts of human life that very often we are defined in the world not by what we are ourselves but by the category in which we are placed by others, even if it is something as crude as "you are not one of us and I don't particularly care what you are once I've made that distinction."

Now, I don't want to suggest that the existence of this special consciousness regarding your minority status is going to be the dominant factor in your legal careers. But, I think it would be foolish to ignore the fact that it will be an important element. Now, this doesn't mean that it is a negative element. From my point of view, it is a positive element because a person with a minority consciousness is particularly valuable in the field of law. A person with a minority consciousness always has a special appreciation of the importance of genuine justice in the conduct of the society. The person who is from the majority background, who has been brought up as a beneficiary of the sheer weight of numbers, who has the untroubled expectation of exerting overwhelming force in the society, simply does not have this consciousness and sensitivity as a matter of course.

I think that as a member of a minority in this society and a member of the legal profession you are going to (if you want to maintain honesty in your professional life) have to keep up a special awareness of justice and fairness and a continuing awareness of the deficiencies existing in this society.

Even in this best of all possible worlds there are tremendous social problems remaining and developing in terms of the fair distribution of the country's wealth, in terms of a development of a class of permanently underprivileged persons who are not sharing in the pursuit of happiness, in the continued existence of hunger and homelessness, and in the seemingly endless addiction of this country to drugs, both pharmaceutical and mechanical, and corruption. I don't expect you to turn into saviors, or crusaders, but I do expect that you will maintain a higher than average standard of interest in seeing that justice is done, in focusing on the problems faced by the nation, in resisting the temptations of greed and selfishness, and in using the law to do the right thing rather than the expedient thing.

As you make your way in the law I hope that you will keep your antennae attuned to the existence of other minorities, particularly that larger minority of people who truly believe in justice and equality and who do what they can to make the dream come true. That minority cuts across racial and ethnic lines and consists of all people who, one way or another, have arrived at a balanced and harmonious view of themselves and other human beings. Some enter that larger minority by force of intellect or logic, or spiritual enlightenment, or reaction to evil. But, in this society, you are born into that minority, you are kept in it whether you like it or not, and you should make it into a source of pride, strength and accomplishment in your professional career.

Now, I am open for questioning.

COMMUNIST SANDINISTAS DO IT AGAIN AT SAPOA

HON. DONALD E. "BUZ" LUKENS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. DONALD E. "BUZ" LUKENS. Mr. Speaker, when the Sandinistas signed the peace agreement in Sapoa in March, they were probably thinking exactly the same thing they were thinking when they signed the Guatemala accord in August 1987: they would never comply.

You don't even have to guess what the Sandinistas are thinking to predict the future of Nicaragua as long as the Communists are in power. All you have to do is open your eyes to what they are doing.

The Sandinistas have blatantly violated the Sapoa agreement—as they have over and over in the past.

SOVIET MILITARY AID

U.S. military aid to the freedom fighters has been cut off in accordance with the agreement. But the Sandinistas continue to receive millions of dollars in military aid from the Soviets.

CEASE FIRE

On April 4, Sandinista soldiers attacked a resistance unit in La Vigia and wounded three freedom fighters. The Sapoa cease fire was effective April 1. The Washington Post reported that a captured Sandinista verified the attack.

POLITICAL PRISONERS

Most of Nicaragua's 10,000 political prisoners remain incarcerated. Prisoners released under the guise of compliance with Sapoa are often not political.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

Under Sapoa, the Sandinistas promised full freedom of the press. The government's refusal to sell La Prensa newsprint makes this another empty promise.

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Under Sapoa, the Sandinistas promised to guarantee the right of full political participation. On May 4, Sandinista State Security arrested 25 opposition leaders.

Every day, the evidence keeps stacking up against the Communist Sandinistas. It couldn't be more clear.

Mr. Speaker, I am inserting the following article from the Washington Post regarding the necessity of the Communist Sandinistas now fulfilling their commitment to freedom, which they have so dismally failed to do thus far.

[From the Washington Post, March 25, 1988]

CEASE-FIRE IN NICARAGUA

If the cease-fire takes hold, Nicaragua will see an end of fighting for the first time in nearly seven years. Undeniably, this is a great boon. Thousands of lives have been lost, the life of the nation shredded and a whole region drawn into a maelstrom by the long war between the ruling Sandinistas and their rebel challengers. The cease-fire negotiators sang the national anthem when they signed. But it is far from certain that the community of purpose implied in the song has much of a chance—or even exists.

The cease-fire accord has the superficial appearance of an agreement between equals. The Sandinistas won a respite from a draining war. The contras gained a political beachhead in Nicaragua. But there is a difference. The two sides had arrived at that critical moment in a negotiation when both simultaneously agreed that further delay risked losing more than could be gained. But with the war, the Sandinistas were hurting badly, while with the aid cutoff, the contras were collapsing. The regime has a better chance to consolidate the truce on its terms than the rebels have to expand their beachhead.

The Sandinistas are opening the political door just a crack; their record suggests they will struggle to limit any democratic passage through it. Their immediate strategy is to ensure that Honduras shuts down its contra sanctuaries. From last week's—and this week's?—incursions into Honduras, it is plain what Nicaragua's threats to Honduras are. What are its positive assurances? Another part of the Sandinista strategy is to draw the United States out of its role as the partisan of one Nicaraguan party and into a role as guarantor of the cease-fire. The United States should indeed become a guarantor—but not simply of a cease-fire. It has a stake in the fulfillment of the Sandinista pledges on democratic practice too.

The problem is that it has also now pretty much abandoned or lost the instruments of pressure for seeing that this comes about. Congress cut off the contras at the American end and the cease-fire cuts them off at the Nicaraguan end. The remaining external lever is chancy, abstract, suspect and easily ridiculed: the political and moral force that others in Central America and the United States can bring to bear. But improbable though it might be that these pressures can succeed, at the very least those who urged the aid cutoff and the present course have an obligation to pursue them rigorously.

It has been argued by the anticontra left over the years that the Sandinistas could not reasonably be expected to democratize while facing a mortal threat. It follows in this logic that, being no longer under the gun, they can reasonably be expected to honor their pledges to democratize. Central America has an evident self-interest in hounding them to do so. And those Americans who have repeatedly urged others to "give peace a chance" now have an obligation to turn their attention and their passion to ensuring democracy a chance as well.

INVITATION TO SWAPO LEADER

HON. WALLY HERGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, for the past few weeks Sam Nujoma, the leader of the South West African People's Organization [SWAPO], has been traveling throughout the United States speaking out on United States policy toward Namibia. During his time in Washington, Nujoma participated in so-called hearings on Namibia on Capitol Hill and met with Undersecretary of State Armacost at the State Department.

When asked on these occasions what kind of government Namibians could expect under SWAPO leadership, Nujoma indicated that he

foresees a democracy with the protection on basic human rights. Nujoma also told his audience on Capitol Hill that the suspected traitors and collaborators would be treated well if SWAPO were to be in power after Namibian independence.

Given SWAPO's track record of well documented terrorism and its continuing atrocities against the civilian population of Namibia, this new-found conciliatory attitude displayed by Nujoma seems a bit suspect. At a press conference immediately following these Capitol Hill meetings the panel either sidestepped or ignored any questions having to do with SWAPO's current attitude toward human rights.

One question left unanswered at these meetings sheds particular light on SWAPO's true character: The plight of the "missing SWAPO 100."

On February 16, 1986, SWAPO admitted that they were holding 100 detainees who allegedly were "South African spies." Other organizations have suggested that they were innocent civilians. Since then, a number of human rights groups, including Amnesty International and the International Society for Human Rights as well as our own State Department, have condemned the abduction. SWAPO, however, continues to refuse to provide any information about the status of the detainees. Not even the pleas of parents and relatives who make up the Parents Committee in Namibia can convince Sam Nujoma to release any information about their well-being.

Is it any wonder that many question the sincerity of Sam Nujoma when he speaks so eloquently about democracy and human rights?

Eager to exploit the possibility that SWAPO may be realizing that the armed struggle is counterproductive, the internal political parties in Namibia have again called on SWAPO to join them in discussions to finalize a constitutional draft embodying the principles spoken of by Nujoma while here in the United States.

If Sam Nujoma is serious about what he has said while here in the United States, he will take this challenge and join those who seek peace and national reconciliation in Namibia.

JIM THORPE'S BIRTHDAY CENTENNIAL CELEBRATED

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, 100 years ago one of the world's all-time greatest athletes was born on an Indian reservation near Prague, OK. I am speaking of course, of Jim Thorpe, the phenomenal athlete who excelled in every sport he attempted and won gold medals in the decathlon and the pentathlon in the 1912 Olympics in Stockholm.

In the western Pocono Mountains in north-eastern Pennsylvania, a town formerly known by the Indian name Mauch Chunk changed its name to Jim Thorpe to honor this great athlete and to give his remains a final resting place of honor. At the Jim Thorpe mausoleum in Jim Thorpe, PA, the town will be holding a birthday party in celebration of the birth of this famous athlete 100 years ago.

Mr. Speaker, the story of Jim Thorpe is one of the American dream fulfilled and then lost. Born on an Indian reservation, Jim Thorpe attended the Carlisle Indian School in Carlisle, PA, and became a national sensation as a football player. He became a semiprofessional baseball player while working on a farm in North Carolina during the next several years. In 1912 he went to Stockholm with the U.S. Olympic team and won gold medals in the pentathlon and decathlon, setting records which have never been matched. He was elected as the first President of the American Football League, which later became the National Football League. In the 1930's Thorpe returned to Oklahoma to work on behalf of the Sac and Fox Indians. He served in the Merchant Marines during World War II. Associated Press elected him the Greatest Football Player and Greatest Male Athlete of the Half-Century in 1950, and Sport magazine named him the "Greatest American Football Player in History" in 1977.

For all of the recognition Jim Thorpe received for his athletic ability, he died of cancer in the poverty wing of a Philadelphia hospital. His Olympic gold medals had been taken from him because he had been accused of playing professional baseball before the 1912 games; he had earned approximately \$60 and never knew that taking the money would violate Olympic rules. Although his medals were restored posthumously in 1983, Jim Thorpe never knew that his reputation and fame would find resurgence after his death. Now he is revered for his tremendous athletic talent.

Mr. Speaker, I join the town of Jim Thorpe in honoring the memory of their namesake on this centennial of his birth. As a young American Indian who became an international sensation for the talent he worked so hard to develop, Jim Thorpe is a man all can learn from.

NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH AWARENESS WEEK

HON. JIM LIGHTFOOT

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Speaker, this week is "National Rural Health Awareness Week." I am pleased to support legislation designating the week of May 19, 1988, as "National Rural Health Awareness Week."

I am a cosponsor of this legislation, which was unanimously approved by both the House and Senate and emphasizes the importance of an accessible and affordable rural health care delivery system.

Rural America's health care needs are not being adequately met. This legislation recognizes that rural America has special health care needs and should not be confused with or treated as our urban counterparts.

As members of the Rural Health Care Coalition, my colleagues and I are currently examining various problems encountered by rural hospitals. The coalition is diligently pursuing research to find solutions for the rural health care crisis. Our agenda includes the payment differential between rural and urban hospitals and the serious shortage of physicians and

other health care providers in our rural areas. The difficulty in recruiting health professionals is to a great degree attributed to the differential in Medicare physician reimbursement rates.

The elderly in rural America often have to travel longer distances to be treated by a health care provider. Twenty percent of my congressional district is comprised of older lowans who depend on having accessible care to meet their health needs.

I am pleased to offer my support for this worthy resolution as it will educate our Nation regarding the health care needs of rural America. I hope that legislation will be introduced and supported which will address rural health care inequalities.

KILDEE HONORS CONCERNED PASTORS FOR SOCIAL ACTION COURIER

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a newspaper that is an advocate in promoting human dignity and justice in my hometown of Flint, MI, the Concerned Pastors For Social Action Courier.

For several years now, the CPSA Courier has played an active role in keeping our community abreast of current events and community activities. The Courier has a deep and abiding commitment to serving the people in our city, and its news stories oftentimes focus on the human element which is largely forgotten by most newspapers. The Courier continually urges its readers to get involved in their churches and neighborhoods. In many ways, the CPSA Courier serves as the social and religious conscience of our community.

I believe that the Courier's commitment to our city is reflective of the outstanding efforts of the members of the Concerned Pastors For Social Action. This group of pastors, representing some of the largest congregations in the city of Flint, have long served our community as dedicated public servants. Their deep sense of compassion and understanding, and their active role in helping those who are the most vulnerable in our society, has won them the respect, the admiration and the heartfelt thanks of our entire community. We in Flint and surrounding areas consider ourselves truly fortunate to have these pastors living amongst us.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in recognizing the Concerned Pastors For Social Action Courier as an outstanding newspaper which has significantly contributed to improving the quality of life in our community.

NATIONAL LIGHTHOUSE DAY RESOLUTION

HON. WILLIAM J. HUGHES

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution to designate August 7, 1989, as "National Lighthouse Day." I am pleased to be joined in sponsoring this resolution by my colleagues DANTE FASCELL, of Florida, JIM SAXTON, of New Jersey, and BILLY TAUZIN, of Louisiana.

August 7, 1989, is the date on which we will be celebrating the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Lighthouse Act and the commissioning of the first Federal lighthouse in the United States. We believe it would be an appropriate occasion for Congress to call special attention to the unique role which lighthouses have played in our country's history.

There are very few symbols of our Nation's rich maritime history as visible and familiar as lighthouses. The first American lighthouse was built in Boston Harbor in 1716, and over the years some 1,200 lighthouses were constructed along our coastlines, rivers, and lakes. Initially, these structures served as key navigational aids marking the channels and reefs.

For a number of reasons, however, lighthouses diminished in use over the years. The development of highways and railroads shifted much of our commerce from water to land. New technology came on line to replace lighthouses with more sophisticated electronic navigational devices. Finally, the elements themselves took a toll, causing many lighthouses to fall into disrepair.

Today, there are approximately 750 lighthouses still standing, perhaps only 500 of which are still lit. In fact, I am proud to point out that the oldest standing lighthouse in America in continuous use—it was lit in 1764—is located in New Jersey at Sandy Hook State Park. While most lighthouses are no longer operational, they remain historically and culturally significant. All across the country, communities and private organizations have taken the lead in restoring local lighthouses, so that future generations will have an opportunity to visit and learn about these facilities.

In Salem County, NJ, for example, a group of citizens organized a successful effort to restore the historic Finns Point Rear Range Lighthouse near Fort Mott State Park. The two lights at the Finns Point Range were established as navigational aids on April 2, 1877, to mark the natural channel of the Delaware River.

Similarly, the Mid-Atlantic Center for the Arts has been working for the past 2 years to restore the historic Cape May Point Lighthouse in New Jersey. That facility was completed in 1859 and the beacon is still operated by the Coast Guard as an active aid to navigation. Nearly 50,000 people visited the ground floor of the Cape May Point lighthouse when it was opened to the public last year. I am very pleased to note that the MAC will soon be opening the rest of the structure, to permit the public to climb to the top of the

lighthouse tower for the first time in half a century.

Unfortunately, not every lighthouse is as lucky as these to have been adopted by their local community. Many lighthouses, particularly those which are not located on land, have fallen into disrepair. For that reason, I was very pleased to join with other Members of Congress last year in sponsoring legislation to establish a national Bicentennial Lighthouse Fund, to provide some Federal assistance for the local lighthouse restoration efforts.

Mr. Speaker, lighthouses have long been a symbol of safety, heroism, and American ingenuity. I would urge my colleagues to join with me in sponsoring this "National Lighthouse Day" resolution, in recognition of the 200th anniversary of the Federal lighthouse program.

A REMARKABLE PROJECT

HON. ROBERT E. WISE, JR.

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, the following is the text of a speech given by Senator Jennings Randolph on May 21, 1988, at the dedication of the Stonewall Jackson Dam in Lewis County, WV. I include the full text into the RECORD:

REMARKS BY SENATOR JENNINGS RANDOLPH, DEDICATION OF STONEWALL JACKSON LAKE, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1988

It has been said that even the most worthwhile objectives are not always easy to achieve. As we meet today to dedicate this imposing structure, I am reminded again of the truth of that statement.

The nearly 22 years since the Congress authorized the creation of Stonewall Jackson Lake have not been easy. But as I look around me, it is obvious that the effort has been worthwhile. The work has been hard, but it has been well done. The problems have been difficult, but they have been overcome. We stand today at the threshold of reaping the benefits of what we knew was the right course.

This project began in late 1966 when the Congress gave its go-ahead signal. I had been Chairman of the Senate Public Works Committee for only six months. You will forgive me for saying I was gratified that one of my first actions in that important position was to secure the approval of an undertaking that will be of immense value to West Virginia for years to come.

But that was just the beginning. That we are here today is a tribute to the efforts of many people. Our state government, our representatives in Congress, the citizens of this area, the Army Corps of Engineers all have been deeply involved.

It is true that from the beginning Stonewall Jackson was a controversial project. Many questions were raised, not the least of which was whether it was even needed. Then there were questions about whether flood protection could be provided in some other way. The acquisition of property, the relocation of public and private facilities and the uses of the lake all came under intense scrutiny.

The process was difficult and sometimes painful. But I am convinced that it enabled

us to refine the Stonewall Jackson project so it can reach its maximum potential to serve the people of our state.

Some of those who had early reservations about Stonewall Jackson are with us today. I am glad that their concerns were addressed and that we can all stand together as what was once a dream becomes a reality.

The execution of the plan for this lake called upon the many skills the Corps of Engineers have developed over the years. It was necessary to obtain about 800 individual parcels of land. The construction was equally complex and included the relocation of highways, railroads, gas storage wells, cemeteries, historic buildings and at least one school. Work was under way for six years before the building of the dam itself began in July, 1983.

I look forward to the day, about one year hence, when the lake will be filled with water. In the summer of 1989 we will look out over 2,600 acres of water ready to welcome the boaters and fishermen, the picnickers and those who just want to stretch out on the shore. Recreation facilities will be completed in the following year.

It is gratifying that the State of West Virginia is taking advantage of this lake by creating a major state park here. This facility, with its easy access by Interstate highway, will draw not only West Virginians, but visitors from other states who will be attracted by our growing reputation as a vacation center.

Through the efforts of Senator Byrd and Senator Rockefeller, serious consideration is being given to establishing a national park centered on Stonewall Jackson. This action would give a national focus to central West Virginia and bring even more visitors.

Long ago I became convinced that we should do all we could to let potential visitors know what is available to them in West Virginia. For many years, our friends at the Corps of Engineers insisted on referring to their work as "dams and reservoirs." While probably technically accurate, this description invoked a picture of a dull, utilitarian installation. It gave no hint of the beauty or pleasure awaiting the traveler, nor did it induce him to turn off the road to find out.

Unfortunately, persuasion did not work. So I turned to legislation to require that these great impoundments be properly called "lakes." The result has been that the term is now used throughout West Virginia and all across the country.

So Stonewall Jackson Lake will take its place among those other shimmering jewels that enhance the beauty of our mountains and valleys—Beech Fork, Bluestone, Burnsville, East Lynn, R.D. Bailey, Summersville, Sutton and Tygart.

Since 1934 this network of lakes has been created to serve many purposes. Mainly intended to reduce the damage of floods, they provide added benefits, including recreation, water supply, water quality improvement, and fish and game conservation.

Even at this early stage in its life, we are reaping benefits from Stonewall Jackson. Eighteen months ago, heavy rains threatened once more to flood nearby communities as they have for many years. Although unfinished, the dam held back enough water to prevent what the Corps of Engineers estimated as \$25 million in flood damage.

That occasion alone suggests what the people of this area can expect in the future when the constant threat of flooding is greatly relieved. Most important, there will be peace of mind in these valleys. And it will

not take long to recover the more than \$200 million invested in Stonewall Jackson Lake.

It is always a pleasure to stand with friends among the West Virginia hills. I do so today knowing that the work we see nearing completion here will help to create a better, more secure life for the dedicated people of this area and our wonderful state.

DUTY-FREE TREATMENT OF TOBACCO GROWN IN UNITED STATES AND PROCESSED IN CARIBBEAN BASIN COUNTRY

HON. J.J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to clarify the tariff treatment of United States-grown tobacco that is processed in a Caribbean Basin country. Under current law, it is possible that tobacco grown in the United States, processed in a CBI-designated country, and returned to the United States may be considered ineligible for duty-free treatment. This bill clarifies the intent of current law that in the above-described case, tobacco may be reimported without duty.

An anomaly currently exists: The tobacco is changed enough during processing that it is treated by the Customs Service as no longer a United States product but rather a Caribbean product. Caribbean products are ineligible for CBI duty-free treatment unless a two-part rule of origin requirement is satisfied, including a determination that the product is substantially transformed as a result of processing in the Caribbean.

The tobacco in question is changed enough to be considered a Caribbean product but is not changed enough to be eligible for CBI duty-free treatment. So, an article which should enjoy duty-free treatment is currently dutiable. This legislation, Mr. Speaker, corrects this anomaly.

Counterpart legislation was introduced in the other body by Senator BENTSEN of Texas. I trust this legislation will be scheduled for Ways and Means Committee action as part of the miscellaneous tariff package.

TRIBUTE TO C.R. MEROLLA

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Mr. C.R. Merolla, who is being recognized for distinguished community service by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. A dinner in his honor is being held on June 18, and I would like to take this opportunity to express my personal appreciation to Mr. Merolla for his dedicated efforts on behalf of his community.

As president and chief executive officer of the Bank of Long Island, Mr. Merolla is a respected leader in the business community. However, he donates a substantial amount of his time to charitable and other organizations benefiting his fellow man. As cofounder and

chairman of the Long Island Philharmonic, he is an active director of the Long Island Association, a trustee with the Good Samaritan Hospital in West Islip, a Suffolk County Economic Advisory Committee member and active with the Boy Scouts Suffolk County Council. In addition, he is a former founder and director of the Long Island Coalition for Fair Broadcasting.

Mr. Merolla has been chosen for this distinguished award in recognition of his deep commitment to excellence and concern for his community. These characteristics exemplify the goals of the ADL and serve as a role for all of us to emulate in our daily lives.

On behalf of my constituents in the Fourth Congressional District, I offer my deepest thanks to Mr. C.R. Merolla for his tireless dedication to the betterment of Long Island and its citizens. I'd also like to extend my congratulations and best wishes for his continued success.

TRIBUTE TO MIDLAND, MI, 10TH ANNIVERSARY MATRIX MIDLAND FESTIVAL

HON. BILL SCHUETTE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. SCHUETTE. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to share with you a unique celebration of the arts which is held annually at the Midland Center for the Arts in Midland, MI. The Matrix:Midland Festival is celebrating its 10th anniversary season June 1 through June 18, 1988.

This season the Matrix:Midland Festival will provide exceptional programming to mid-Michigan audiences featuring four commissioned works, nearly two dozen world renowned musicians, dancers, scientists, writers, speakers, and notable personalities such as Beverly Sills, Dr. Bruno Bettelheim, Steven Rosenberg, and the Nikolais Dance Theatre.

Since the festival's inception, the format of this multidisciplinary celebration has provided a supportive environment for creative people in the arts, sciences, and humanities to nurture the new and rediscover the old often from new perspectives.

A unique feature of the festival is an award of excellence which recognizes artists, scientists, authors, composers or choreographers who have made an exceptional contribution to their field. The award is often in the form of a commission and the resulting work premieres during the festival. Over the past 10 years, 11 commissions have premiered during the festival representing the creativity of such distinguished individuals as Gerhardt Knodel in visual art, Dr. Robert B. Livingston in science, Jerry Mayer in theatre, Cathy Guisewite in poetry/literature, Choreographer Nils Christe and the soloists of the Royal Danish Ballet in dance and Charles Strouse in music.

Another important component of the festival is the Affiliate Artist Dow Corning Residency Program which presents artists performing in various disciplines, who bring their unique performances of music, theatre or dance to nu-

merous area schools, enriching the arts education experience.

The festival in cooperation with the Grace A. Dow Memorial Library has provided keynote speakers for an annual writers conference. Past speakers have included Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., Joseph Heller, Norman Cousins, Allen Drury and Tom Wolfe. The conference has become an established forum for writers, both beginning and established, to meet and exchange ideas, to discuss professional concerns and to share challenges writers face.

The Matrix:Midland Festival enjoys community support through individual contributions and cosponsorships with various businesses in the surrounding communities. Annually, thousands of hours of volunteer time are committed to the common goal of the pursuit of excellence which has become the hallmark of the festival.

Matrix:Midland Festival, through a decade of growth and creativity, reflects the Midland community's quest for innovative growth in the arts, sciences, and humanities, and has become a nationally recognized program and a significant resource to the State of Michigan.

I am proud of this opportunity to publicly congratulate the people of Midland on this special occasion.

OGLALA LAKOTA COLLEGE—A SUCCESS STORY

HON. TIM JOHNSON

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in the State of South Dakota there exists one of the finest higher educational institutions in the country for native Americans. The Oglala Lakota College is truly one of the major success stories for the Oglala Sioux Tribe—a tribe which has struggled for years to provide a decent quality of life to its people amidst very adverse conditions. Consider the following: Shannon County, the county in which the Pine Ridge Reservation lies, had the lowest per capita income in the entire United States—\$2,637, and suffers from an unemployment rate of 80 percent. In such a depressed economy, the tribe is struggling to provide for its members a way out of this poverty, and the tribe knows that one of the most important tools it can equip its people with is an excellent, quality education.

Oglala Lakota College is the second largest tribally controlled college in the country and is fully accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools. I have here a copy of an article that appeared on the front page of the Chronicle of Higher Education in the April 6, 1988, issue which gives an excellent background on the college and its successes. Mr. Speaker, I would like to request that portions of this article be reprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD so that others can be encouraged by the tribe's efforts. I am extremely proud of this success, and the Oglala Lakota College deserves to be commended for its efforts.

THE CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

(By Carolyn J. Mooney)

PINE RIDGE RESERVATION, SD.—In a land so barren that it became known years ago as the Badlands, and in a community so poor that it had the nation's lowest per-capita income in 1980, a tribally controlled college considered by some outsiders to be one of the nation's best-kept higher-education secrets is quietly flourishing.

Its name is Oglala Lakota College, and for 17 years its American Indian students, instructors, and administrators have followed a philosophy that now serves as a college motto—"Wa Wo Ici Ya," a Lakota Indian expression meaning "We can do it ourselves."

Chartered in 1971 by the Oglala Sioux Indian Tribe as a higher-education center, the college grew out of a few classes that initially were offered on the reservation under agreements with Black Hills State College and other state institutions. It began receiving federal money in 1974, but it wasn't until Congress passed the Tribally Controlled Community College Assistance Act in 1978 that it became eligible for the annual federal support that provides about 36 per cent of its approximately \$4.5-million operating budget.

Now, 10 years after the passage of that act, some 20 tribally controlled colleges stretching from Washington State to Oklahoma are regularly—if not generously—financed by it. Two of the 20—Oglala Lakota and neighboring Sinte Gleska College—have become four-year institutions; ten are approved by regional accreditation bodies. Almost all are located on American Indian reservations and controlled by governing boards made up of tribe members. * * *

If the Lakota's landscape, history, and economic situation are bleak—unemployment hovers around 75 per cent, and the reservation's poverty, alcoholism, and other social problems have been well documented—the future of Oglala Lakota College appears much brighter. College officials have learned that their accreditation, first approved in 1982, would be extended for five more years.

Tom Allen, the development director, is optimistic about a direct-mail fund-raising campaign started last year with a \$50,000 private grant. The American Indian College Fund, created by the tribal colleges last year and patterned after the United Negro College Fund, is also expected to provide Oglala Lakota and other tribal colleges with scholarship money once it gets off the ground (The Chronicle, September 2, 1987).

Enrollment is at its highest level ever, with a total of 1,050 students registering for classes last fall.

And college officials are buzzing about the possibility of even offering a graduate-degree program in the future.

"People here are finally starting to realize that you don't have to leave the reservation to get an education," says Dennis M. Brewer, a tribe member who has served on one of the nine local boards that help formulate college policy.

Besides training teachers, nurses, and police officers for the reservation, the college offers programs in tribal management. Lakota studies, computer science, and other fields. As of last June, it had granted some 413 associate degrees, 48 baccalaureates, which it only recently began offering, and 865 high-school-equivalency certificates. Nearly 90 per cent of the graduates find jobs. * * *

Unlike other minority groups, American Indians have a special trust relationship with the federal government. Many of the 19th-century treaties negotiated between various tribes and the federal government stipulated that the tribes, in exchange for the land that provided them with their livelihood, would receive federal assistance for education and other services.

But advocates of American Indians' rights claim the federal government has never fully met those obligations. Frustration with the government—and particularly with the Indian bureau, which oversees the tribal colleges and numerous public schools on reservations—runs high among tribe members, some of whom joke that B.I.A. is an acronym for "Boss Indians Around."

Officials at many of the tribal colleges complain that while their enrollment continues to rise, the number of federal dollars they receive for each full-time student has steadily declined, to about \$2,491 last year from \$2,900 in 1980. And while some non-Indians attend tribal colleges, the institutions do not receive federal funding based on their enrollment.

John B. Forkenbrock, a Washington-based lobbyist for the tribal colleges, says they do not fare nearly as well as other institutions that rely on the federal government for their base funding, such as Howard University or the military academies. Nor, he adds, do they receive as much money per student as most state institutions.

Tribal-college officials also claim that the Bureau of Indian Affairs has stalled in establishing a federally supported endowment fund, revising the way it counts students, and providing construction money—benefits approved by Congress in recent years. Some advocates of the tribal colleges say the situation won't improve unless the colleges are removed from the jurisdiction of the bureau, and have called for an independent commission to oversee the colleges. * * *

* * * the college is trying desperately to improve its facilities by the time it is considered for accreditation in 1990. Like some of the other small tribal colleges, it has struggled constantly to continue operating since it opened in 1981.

SPIRIT OVERCOMES MONEY WOES

Some officials as the tribal colleges wonder whether all the institutions will be able to survive, or whether there will be a weeding out among the smallest and weakest if their financial situations don't improve.

At a recent reception in Washington, Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, a Hawaii Democrat who has been one of the colleges' strongest advocates in Congress, told a group of American Indian leaders that he hoped there would be many more tribally controlled colleges in the future. But many of those present agreed they would be pleased if the existing colleges continued to operate at a level that would allow them to keep—or earn—their accreditation.

By far the biggest factor in the colleges' favor is the commitment of the tribes that control them.

Concludes Mr. Forkenbrock, the colleges' lobbyist, and a non-Indian: "Their funding is very shaky, but their spirit is strong and healthy."

Says Simon Looking Elk, Oglala Lakota's executive vice-president: "I'm proud of this college. It always amazes me. It takes education directly to our people."

Adds Ms. Pease-Windy Boy of Little Big Horn: "I think there are phenomenal things

going on in these colleges. They started out of nothing. I think they're going to make it out of sheer guts."

SOVIET MINES IN AFGHANISTAN

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, as Soviet tanks rumble through the streets of Kabul on their way home, they leave behind 7 million mines scattered throughout the Afghan countryside.

During the 9-year war, Soviet and Afghan forces used mines to indiscriminately maim and kill Afghan citizens. We all remember pictures of the gruesome site of children mutilated by mines disguised as toys.

Now, these minds represent a real threat to the spirit of the recently signed Afghan accords, which were to provide for the return of the refugees in safety and in honor. You can be sure that refugees in Pakistan will think twice about returning home once they hear reports of the fatalities that these mines will inevitably cause.

Last week in Geneva, Secretary Shultz received a wholly unsatisfactory response from Mr. Shevardnadze regarding these mines. The Soviet Army is unwilling to remove the mines or provide maps of where they are placed.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that President Reagan discusses this issue with General Secretary Gorbachev when they meet later this month. The Soviets must live up to the spirit as well as the letter of the Afghan accords, and remove these mines. Only then will the refugees return to their homeland.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROBERT E. BADHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. BADHAM. Mr. Speaker, my travel arrangements prevented me from voting on the trade bill yesterday, but had I been here, I would have voted "nay," to sustain President Reagan's veto of this misguided bill. I agree with the President that this bill contains provisions that will hurt international trade rather than help and share his hope that the other body will sustain his veto.

IMPACT OF THE HOUSING CRISIS

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, the United States is experiencing a housing crisis that will not disappear on its own. This crisis is having a dramatic impact on the lives of the poor and on people trying to buy their first home. Repercussions of the housing crisis extend well beyond these groups and affect local municip-

pal governments and communities, corporations and the national economy.

The very root of the American dream, home-ownership, is being shaken by the reality of soaring housing costs. Not only is home-ownership now out of the reach of many, but rental costs are also skyrocketing, making homelessness or the threat of homelessness a real possibility in the lives of our citizens.

I encourage my colleagues to read the following article, from the Christian Science Monitor of May 12, which describes the far-reaching impact of the housing crisis.

[From the Christian Science Monitor, May 12, 1988]

HOUSING SQUEEZE HAS A RIPPLE EFFECT—COMMUNITIES AND BUSINESSES PAY A PRICE BECAUSE OF CRUNCH

(By Victoria Irwin)

The shortage of affordable housing in the United States is taking a toll on the poor and on those trying to buy their first home. But signs of the crunch can also be seen on the larger canvas of regional economies, community activities, and local governments.

Businesses in areas with high housing costs are finding it difficult to attract employees. Many of the communities ringing New York are experiencing a labor shortage, and the high cost of housing is definitely a component, says Samuel Ehrenhalt, Middle Atlantic Regional Commissioner for the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In the Connecticut suburbs, employers cannot fill such semi-skilled jobs as restaurant work, so they are van-pooling workers in from other areas. In New York's Chinatown the vans pull up early in the morning and a clutch of riders—mostly Chinese men—piles in. They are headed out to the suburbs.

In areas surrounding Philadelphia, hundreds of office and service jobs are opening up as corporations, shopping malls, and conference centers burgeon. The Philadelphia Private Industry Council, which concentrates on training and placing the city's unemployed, has been exploring ways to place the city's jobless in suburban jobs. But again, the talk at this point is of transportation, not housing.

The lack of affordable housing does not just affect businesses trying to fill lower-paying jobs. Companies in cities like Boston and San Francisco often find it hard to recruit white-collar employees from cities with more moderate housing costs. In the New York area some corporations have even decided to move their facilities, citing lack of affordable housing as a major reason. Others are offering employee housing benefits.

The housing shortage has a legal dimension. In wealthy Westchester County, housing costs of more than twice the national average led to a shortage of corrections officers and clerical workers who were legally bound to live in the county but could not afford to. In 1987, as a result of the shortage, the law requiring most county employees to reside there was repealed.

Besides contributing to a labor shortage in certain regions, the crunch is affecting the national economy as a whole. The drop in home ownership—2 percent nationally—has affected home builders and financiers, who depend on healthy housing starts and sales. That is one reason groups such as the National Association of Home Builders, the National Association of Realtors, and the Mortgage Bankers Association of America

are actively promoting a new national housing policy.

A recent report from the National Association of Home Builders hints at how many actual and potential job are at stake. It asserts that from 1983 to 1987, 8.6 million new houses and apartment units were built, creating 2.5 million full-time jobs and \$55 billion in wages each year.

Local economies are drained by the costs of providing temporary shelter for the homeless—which may take the form of congregate shelters for single adults or welfare hotels. And the number of homeless is on the rise.

Some of the increasing homeless population is made up of the mentally ill, who have not been able to settle in housing. But part of the increase is because of gentrification, the tightening of the rental market because of the increased number of young adults who stay in rental housing rather than buy their first home, and the deterioration of low-income housing. In towns like Tulsa, Okla., many new poor who lost jobs during the oil industry slump have been evicted or foreclosed on.

When communities take responsibility for addressing the housing situation, there can be dramatic effects on institutions. For instance, churches and synagogues have found themselves in the shelter business.

Robert Wollenburg is the pastor of Trinity Lower East Side Lutheran Church in Manhattan. His small parish is hard at work running a community soup kitchen and a shelter for homeless men, a time consuming project. It means duty at the shelter, finding funding, dealing with city agencies, coping with emergencies, and spending time with the clients.

"It's a long-term project," the Rev. Mr. Wollenburg says. "And it takes a great deal more involvement than I imagined. I thought we'd get [the shelter] on its feet and then I'd do more pastoral ministry."

Sadly, increasing awareness of the homeless is, in a sense, a "friend" to those hoping to recommit the federal government to a national housing policy, says James W. Rouse, a Baltimore developer and chairman of the National Housing Task Force. The searing pictures of men sleeping on grates and families living in cars has pricked the country's conscience.

But some advocates of low-income housing say it will be the problems facing the middle class that will bring housing to the national agenda. These are the constituents that politicians actually worry about, they say.

RECOGNIZING CALVERT COUNTY'S VALUABLE WOMEN

HON. ROY DYSON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. DYSON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise with pleasure to salute nine special women of my district. These women have made outstanding contributions to Calvert County, contributions that have not gone unnoticed. In recognition the Calvert County Commission for Women has named these nine women as recipients of special honors on Women's Recognition Day. I am very proud of my constituents, and I would like to insert their names into the RECORD so that we can all honor them.

The nine women to be honored are: Carole Allen of Chesapeake Beach, Lorene Bates of Lusby, Kathleen O'Brien Branch of Port Republic, Joyce Freeland of Huntingtown, Margaret F. Gill of Huntingtown, Carolyn Gray of Huntingtown, Doretta Popka of Lusby, Joan M. Randles of Lusby, and Ann Snider of Prince Frederick.

I hope everyone will join with me in saluting the accomplishments of these special women.

TRIBUTE TO GLENDALE PUBLIC SCHOOL

HON. THOMAS A. LUKEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. THOMAS A. LUKEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the people of Glendale on the U.S. Department of Education's recognition of Glendale Public School for excellence in education.

This honor is indicative of the ongoing commitment which the people of Glendale have made to the future of their children. Glendale has set an example for other communities to follow in its dedication to the education of our children—those who represent our best hopes for the future of our communities and our Nation.

I join with the Secretary of Education and all of the friends of Glendale Public School in recognizing this outstanding achievement. I am confident that Glendale's tradition of excellence will carry far into the future.

ON THE PASSING OF MRS. MARY McAVOY

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness today that I bring to the attention of my colleagues the passing of an exemplary member of Chicago's Southwest Side community, Mrs. Mary McAvoy.

She briefly worked as a telephone operator for Illinois Bell prior to her 1932 marriage to Mr. Walter McAvoy. Mr. and Mrs. McAvoy were blessed with a daughter, Patricia, a son, Thomas, and one grandchild. In 1942, with Mary's assistance, Mr. McAvoy won election to the Illinois General Assembly and began 36 years of public service in the State of Illinois. This example was followed by the McAvoy's son, Thomas who is currently a Republican committeeman for Chicago's 15th ward.

The loss of her devotion and her love for others will truly be missed by her family and her many friends throughout the community. This is also, however, a time for remembering her example of service and dedication to family which is very valuable in today's transitory world. I am sure my colleagues join me in extending condolences to Mrs. McAvoy's husband, Walter "Babe" McAvoy and to the remaining members of her family on the loss of this very special person.

IN HONOR OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BETTY LEE STORE

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Betty Lee Store of Warren, PA, which is celebrating its 50th anniversary. Betty Lee was founded in June 1938 by Hyman and Nahum Levinson, sons of Russian immigrants. The Levinsons, taking the lead from their father, who was a merchant himself, were able to establish a solid business in only a few short years. Joined a few years after by brothers Bert and Jake, the Levinson partnership began to build and soon the family enterprise owned and operated stores across a wide swath of western Pennsylvania. Betty Lee, a specialty retail shop for women, has served Warren and surrounding communities with outstanding service for an impressive five decades. It has grown and changed with the marketplace and has succeeded in providing quality products for its many longtime customers. As a native of Warren, I have known the Levinsons for years. I applaud their many successes and congratulate them for their continued commitment and dedication, as well as their ability to face the challenge of our ever-changing marketplace. Congratulations Betty Lee for 50 years of noteworthy achievement and service.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA

HON. NICHOLAS MAVROULES

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. MAVROULES. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to express my concern over the deteriorating situation in India.

As many of you know, at least 1,023 people have been killed in Punjab this year. These killings prompted the siege at the Golden Temple at Amritsar, which is Sikhdom's holiest shrine.

There is good reason to believe that the human rights of the Sikhs in Punjab are being violated. It is my sincere hope that the Indian Government will make every effort to formulate a peaceful, negotiated solution to the problems in Punjab.

TRIBUTE TO DR. GARY S. OLSON

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of the most distinguished members of the education community of Vista, CA, Dr. Gary S. Olson. Dr. Olson is retiring this year after 24 years of dedicated and loyal service. He will always be highly thought of and belong to the hearts of all the people of the Vista

community, especially the students and his colleagues in the Vista unified school district.

Before coming to Vista, Dr. Olson received his B.S. from Bemidji State University in Bemidji, MN, and his masters in education from the University of North Dakota at Grand Forks. He developed much of the invaluable experience and talent that he has brought to Vista by serving as superintendent of schools for the Blackduck Public School System as well as principal of Karlstad Junior/Senior High School. He also taught science courses and served as a U.S. Army instructor at Fort Rucker in Ozark, AL.

Dr. Olson moved to the Vista area in 1964 and immediately made an important contribution to the community. He started as senior high school assistant principal and moved steadily up the ranks to director of personnel and eventually superintendent of schools for the Vista unified school district. Gary has been of immense value to the community by taking special interest in recruiting, motivating and retaining quality people and personnel for the district. His strength lies in his systematic strategic planning which has greatly benefitted the district for several years. He possesses the technical knowledge and valuable hands on experience necessary to cope with the problems and issues that face a district currently exceeding a 10-percent growth rate. He continues to dedicate himself to providing effective alternatives for high growth districts.

Along with serving in the public school system, Dr. Olson has served as an important part of the general community by giving graciously of his time, energy and experience. He is currently on the board of directors of the North County United Way. He has taken a large role in the Vista sports community, where he has participated as a manager in the Vista Little Pony and Colt Leagues and served as past president of the San Diego County Football Officials Association.

Dr. Olson's retirement is a great loss for Vista's students as well as the education community. He is admired by all and has been an inspiration to all of us who have known him. We wish him well in his future endeavors.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY FISCAL YEAR 1989 FUNDING FOR STANFORD SYNCHROTRON RADIATION LABORATORY

HON. ERNEST L. KONNYU

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. KONNYU. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to convey my concern over the level of funding for the Stanford Synchrotron Radiation Laboratory [SSRL]. If this Nation is to maintain a half-decade lead in synchrotron radiation research, it is vital that we, as Members of Congress, recognize the severity of this problem.

We have discussed in the committee, the appropriate level of funding which will maintain the research output of this premiere facility. The PEP spear ring of the SSRL facility is already performing at the levels estimated to be achieved by the Argonne National Facility.

Department of Energy officials have stated that never before had they received so much for their money.

If we are to remain consistent with the long-range scientific needs of this Nation, we need to focus our attention on issues such as this. It is time for us to realize that for facilities such as SSRL to keep their promise to the taxpayer, appropriate funding levels must be maintained.

With SSRL serving 650 scientists in 30 States, the original funding level of \$11.75 million is critical for it to sustain its research output. We must ensure that the Department of Energy's fiscal year 1989 appropriations bill reflects this understanding. This effort is the first key step to ensure that the United States will be able to maintain its leadership and effectively continue its efforts in pushing the frontiers of research with synchrotron radiation.

CONGRESSMAN BARTLETT INTRODUCES THE SOCIAL SECURITY WORK INCENTIVES ACT OF 1988

HON. STEVE BARTLETT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, 18 months ago Congress enacted Public Law 99-643, the Employment Opportunities for Disabled Americans Act. This law eliminates work disincentives for SSI recipients who want to accept a job without losing their health care benefits.

Data from the Social Security Administration shows that this legislation is having its intended effect. Participation in the 1619(a) Program—receiving cash benefits and Medicaid—has increased dramatically since July 1987, when Public Law 99-643 took effect. All persons in the "trial work" status at the end of June 1987 are now in the 1619(a) Program. Participation in the 1619(b) Program—continued Medicaid coverage only—has increased by 20 percent since July 1987. Passage of this legislation has provided work incentives for the disabled.

But Public Law 99-643 is not enough. It only applies to persons with disabilities who participate in the SSI Program. This work incentive should be extended to persons who participate in the SSDI Program.

Today, I am introducing legislation entitled, the Social Security Work Incentives Act of 1988. Congressmen MATSUI, GRADISON, LEVIN, LAGOMARSINO, and WORTLEY join me in this effort. This legislation removes an essential disincentive to work by allowing SSDI recipients who do return to work and earn above the SGA level—\$300 per month—to be considered "disabled but working."

When an SSDI recipient returns to work, regardless of whether his earnings would place him in the disabled but working status, his monthly benefit will be reduced by \$1 for every \$2 earned, after exclusion of the first \$85 and impairment-related work expenses. The person will be permitted to stay in the disabled but working status as long as he continues to have the disabling impairment that is

the basis of his eligibility. This is parallel to section 1619 in the SSI Program.

The real disincentive in current law, though, is a loss of medical benefits rather than cash benefits. Under the 1619 Program, the SSI recipient continues to receive Medicaid upon returning to work, but SSDI participants in similar circumstances cannot receive Medicare.

SSDI recipients do not have access to Medicaid coverage, but are instead covered, after a 2-year waiting period, by Medicare. Under current law, SSDI recipients who return to work are covered by Medicare for 48 months and are then shut off. This legislation will allow SSDI recipients in the disabled but working status to continue to receive Medicare benefits for 48 months and be able to buy into Medicare once the 48-month period is exhausted.

The buy-in arrangement is outlined as follows:

The State Medicaid plan would pay the Medicare premium for individuals with earnings below 150 percent of the poverty line—\$8,655—and individuals who meet the SSI resource test.

The State Medicaid plan would pay a portion of the Medicare premium and the individual would pay the rest if the individual's earnings are between 150 and 300 percent of the poverty line—\$8,655 to \$17,310.

Individuals whose earnings are above 300 percent of the poverty line would pay the entire Medicare premium.

While I have not yet received a cost estimate from CBO, I believe the bill will generate savings to the disability insurance trust fund through reduced benefit payments. In addition, there will be increases in Federal income taxes and revenues will increase in the OASDI and HI trust funds from income and employment taxes as well. The legislation will reduce any Medicare costs because it requires employers to cover their disabled workers under their employment-based health plan with Medicare as the secondary payor.

Other provisions of the legislation would: First, provide for automatic reinstatement for those individuals whose income fluctuates; second, allow an individual who is working and receiving disability benefits on the date of enactment not to be subject to these rules if his income does not exceed \$250; third, and allow individuals to retain SSI eligibility for Medicaid even though they receive SSDI benefits based on their parents' retirement, disability, or death.

In 1987, 2.8 million disabled people received SSDI benefits and approximately 33 percent were under age 45. Only one-half of 1 percent of these workers ever return to the workforce. SSDI recipients under age 45 are in their prime working years and could contribute substantially to our economy if they could return to work. If this legislation can double that percent, it will be a tremendous success.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this legislation. It will promote employment among persons with disabilities by removing a major disincentive which currently exists in the SSDI Program.

SECTION-BY-SECTION OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY WORK INCENTIVES ACT OF 1988

Section 1: Title.

Section 2(a): When a person who is receiving Social Security disability benefits returns to work, his/her monthly benefit will be reduced by one dollar for every two dollars earned, after exclusion of the first \$85.00 and impairment-related work expenses, for so long as the person is working. For a person receiving disability benefits on his/her own account, the deductions are made against all benefits received on the same account. Reductions are made first to the wage earner's benefit then, after it is exhausted, to dependents' benefits on a proportional basis. Where the person is receiving disability benefits as a dependent of a deceased, retired, or disabled worker, the reduction is made only to the benefit of the dependent who is disabled and working.

Where a person is receiving both Social Security and SSI and is eligible for benefits under § 1619(a), the reductions shall first be taken from the § 1619(a) SSI benefit until it is exhausted.

In determining the amount of the reduction in any month, the Secretary shall use the person's earnings from either the first or second month preceding the month involved.

Section 2(b): The Act provides that where a person is entitled to receive more than one Social Security benefit, the person will receive the higher of the benefits. In calculating which is higher where the person is disabled and his/her benefit is reduced due to earnings, the Secretary will treat that benefit as if it had not been reduced.

Section 2(c): Normally, the Secretary may attempt to collect overpayments from any beneficiary receiving benefits on the same record. This rule is changed where the person who is receiving disability benefits receives the benefits as a disabled adult child of a deceased, retired or disabled worker. In these cases, the Secretary will only be able to recoup benefits or otherwise secure repayment from the person who is (or was) earning the income which caused the overpayment to occur.

Section 2(d): This section provides that if a person who is receiving disability benefits or who is in the same period of disability (including in "disabled and working" status, see description below) is no longer able to work and returns to regular benefit status or resumes receiving cash benefits under disabled and working status, the person's primary insurance amount (PIA), and therefore the amount of the benefit, can not be less than the PIA when s/he last received benefits.

Section 2(e): The provision of the Act requiring that benefits be rounded to next lower \$1 is included here.

Section 2(f): Conforms title of section.

Section 2(g): The provisions take effect four months after June 30, 1989. An individual who is receiving disability benefits on the date of enactment and is also working on that date will not be subject to these rules if his/her earnings do not exceed \$250 at that time and for so long as they do not exceed \$250/month.

Section 3 (a) and (b): A person receiving disability benefits who is working will be shifted into a new status, entitled "disabled and working," once his/her earnings exceed the SGA dollar level established by the Secretary. His/her entitlement to disability benefits will continue under this new status. The person will be permitted to stay in "disabled and working" status so long as s/he continues to have the disabling impairment that is the basis for eligibility and s/he

meets all of the other non-disability requirements of the Act.

Section 3(c): The current provisions for a 9-month trial work period are eliminated.

Section 3(d): Individuals who are in "disabled and working" status will continue to receive Medicare benefits for the first 48 months in which they are in "disabled and working" status. The Secretary is required to provide the individual with notice not later than the 45th month that (i) s/he has a certain number of months of Medicare eligibility remaining in disabled and working status and (ii) that after the 48th month, the person will have the opportunity to buy into the Medicare program.

If a person is already receiving Medicare either under a trial work period or an extended period of eligibility on the effective date of these provisions, those months of Medicare will be counted against the 48-month period.

Section 3(e): The provisions of this section take effect four months after June, 1989.

Section 4(a): This section permits individuals who are in "disabled and working" status, regardless of whether they continue to receive a cash benefit, to buy in to Medicare after the 48 months of Medicare coverage under "disabled and working" status is exhausted. The Secretary shall determine when the enrollment periods will occur. However, every individual will have the option of enrolling during the 10-month period which begins 3 months before the 48th month and ends 7 months after the 48th month.

Section 4(b): Medicare will be the secondary payor where the person is also covered under an employer's health plan.

Section 5(a): In cases where the individual's income and resources qualify the individual, the state Medicaid program will pay all or part of the Medicare premiums for the individual.

Section 5(b): A person will be considered to be a "qualified disabled and working individual" if (a) s/he is entitled under this new provision to buy in to Medicare, (b) s/he is not otherwise eligible to receive Medicaid, (c) his/her income does not exceed 300% of the official poverty line, and (d) his/her resources do not exceed the allowable SSI levels.

Section 5(c): If a person who is a qualified disabled and working individual has income which exceeds 150% of the poverty line, the State Medicaid plan will pay a portion of the Medicare premium and the individual will pay rest. The amount which the State pays will be established on a sliding scale.

Section 5(d): Defines the term "Medicare cost-sharing" in Medicaid to include premiums paid as a result of these provisions.

Section 5(e): The effective date is July 1, 1989.

Section 6: This section deems certain disabled individuals to be SSI eligible. Any individual who received SSI benefits but who lost those benefits due to receipt of a Social Security disabled adult child benefit would be deemed SSI eligible, and therefore eligible to receive Medicaid, for months after June, 1989. [Current law already covers SSI individuals who first became eligible for the Social Security benefit on or after July 1, 1987.]

A GOOD RECORD ON BEHALF OF VETERANS

HON. JAMES McCLURE CLARKE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. CLARKE. Mr. Speaker, as Memorial Day approaches, I would like to commend the Veterans' Affairs Committee and its distinguished chairman for its fine record during the 100th Congress. I am proud that the committee has reported, and the House has passed, the following bills for veterans:

The New GI Bill Continuation Act made permanent the new GI bill, which provides education assistance of \$300 a month for up to 36 months in return for a 3-year commitment to active-duty service and a \$1,200 reduction in basic pay over the first 12 months of service; or \$250 monthly in education assistance for a 2-year commitment to active duty. National Guard and Reserve personnel can receive \$140 a month for up to 36 months in return for a 6-year enlistment or reenlistment, and no pay reduction is required. The measure renames the program the Montgomery GI bill, for the respected chairman of the committee.

The Veterans Home Loan Program Improvements and Property Rehabilitation Act of 1987 made major reforms in the VA Home Loan Program, including provisions to help veterans avoid foreclosure and to decrease a veteran's indebtedness should he or she default on a low- to moderately-priced home mortgage backed by the VA.

The Veterans' Compensation Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act of 1987 provided a 4.2-percent COLA for compensation benefits paid by the VA to 2.2 million veterans with service-connected disabilities and to 265,000 surviving spouses and 48,000 children of veterans who died of service-connected causes.

The Radiation-Exposed Veterans Compensation Act of 1988 authorizes the Veterans Administration to pay compensation benefits to certain veterans who were exposed to ionizing radiation while in service. Under this act, 13 cancer-related conditions would be presumed to be service-connected for veterans who participated in atmospheric nuclear tests or the occupations of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan.

The Veterans' Benefits and Services Act of 1988 reinstates the allowance for travel to VA medical facilities for certain veterans who have been denied the benefit due to VA-imposed eligibility restrictions; establishes an entitlement to VA outpatient care for veterans for service-connected disabilities and veterans rated 50 percent or more disabled or greater for treatment of any disability; improves benefits for former prisoners of war; calls for a national plan for the future of Vietnam Veteran Readjustment Counseling Centers (Vet Centers); provides pay incentives to recruit and retain nurses at VA medical facilities; increases specially adapted housing and automobile assistance allowances for severely disabled veterans; increases the levels of VA per diem payments to State-run veterans' facilities; and authorizes a pilot program of community-based residential care for homeless

chronically mentally ill veterans and includes \$12 million in funding for the program.

The Veterans' Employment, Training and Counseling Amendments of 1988 extend the Veterans' Job Training Act for 2 years—through March 1990—and authorize an additional \$120 million for the program. The amendments also establish a National Veterans' Employment and Training Service Institute to train personnel who provide employment-related services to veterans.

The Department of Veterans' Affairs Act would make the Veterans Administration a Cabinet-level department, giving veterans a voice at the President's Cabinet table.

The House of Representatives has passed a budget resolution calling for \$28.7 billion in budget authority for veterans' benefits and services in fiscal year 1989. In this time of fiscal restraint and painful deficits, we must make every effort to economize, but essential veterans' programs are much needed and we must keep them intact.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Veterans' Affairs Committee and the House for producing such fine legislation for our veterans. We can offer no finer tribute to them on Memorial Day, as we pause to remember the many Americans who have given their lives on land and ocean around the world to protect our beloved country.

JIM MOLLOY: A STAND UP GUY

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to call the attention of my colleagues to an article that appeared in last Thursday's Washington Post. The article, entitled "Standing Tall at a Prestige Desk," discusses the history of standup desks and focuses on prominent business, political, and military leaders who utilize these items at work.

Prominently featured in this article is the Doorkeeper of the House, Jim Molloy. Jim, whose love for standup desks is shared by many elected politicians including Senators WILLIAM PROXMIRE and HOWARD METZENBAUM, says he uses his desk to alleviate a back problem. However, those of us who know Jim realize he is so quick on his feet a regular desk would simply get in his way.

I urge my colleagues to read this intriguing article.

STANDING TALL AT A PRESTIGE DESK

18TH-CENTURY CUSTOM EASES BACK TROUBLES

(By Nancy L. Ross)

What do Gerhard Gesell, William Proxmire and Caspar Weinberger have in common with Thomas Jefferson, Winston Churchill and Ernest Hemingway?

Not politics, not writings. The answer is desks; more precisely, their stand-up desks. Like their illustrious predecessors, the judge, the senator and the former Cabinet officer keep on their toes by working at high desks.

They are not alone. A small but growing number of Americans are averse to sitting down on the job. They have switched to elbow-high, slanted-top reading and writing

stands. Today these desks are found not only in law offices and executive suites, but also in restaurants and hotels, banks, churches and homes. Simple models serve as telephone or kitchen utility tables while more elaborate ones are displayed as accent pieces in living rooms.

Many owners and users are motivated by physical and psychological reasons. Others prize them not for their functional purpose but for their esthetic or status value. Depending on style and workmanship, stand-up desks sell for anywhere between \$700 and \$5,000.

Throughout his tenure, defense secretary Weinberger did most of his paperwork at a plain, wooden stand-up desk because it was easier on his back, according to Thelma Stubbs, private secretary to the Secretary of Defense. He would write at it while listening to taped classical music and looking out over the Potomac.

On the other hand, Sen. Proxmire (D-Wis.), who has gained a reputation as a physical fitness buff, used a stand-up desk for only a few months 20 years ago when he had a problem with his back. Standing at a desk in chambers is a welcome relief for Judge Gesell from sitting for hours on the bench of U.S. District Court.

The doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, James T. Molloy, also prefers to stand at a desk while carrying out his functions as protocol officer. Molloy cited a minor back problem and a love of antiques as the reasons why he has both old and new standing desks in his office in the Capitol.

Stand-up desks are often associated with back troubles. By relieving the pressure on the shock-absorbing disks between the vertebrae, working in a standing position can have a therapeutic effect on lower back pain, according to Dr. Sam W. Wiesel, professor of orthopedic surgery at George Washington University. He has recommended stand-up desks many times, he added, "especially to middle-aged people whose disks are not dried out, that still have some play in them, and who may or may not have leg pains."

Changed work habits since the turn of the century have made the inclined standing desk almost an anachronism. You can't put a computer on it (although one company is working at solving that problem). The anatomy of the human back, however, hasn't changed.

There have always been some people who continued to read or write or dictate standing up. Notable among them, in addition to the aforementioned, were authors Virginia Woolf, John Dos Passos and Vladimir Nabokov.

"Old ideas are the best ideas," quipped Maj. Gen. Thomas C. Brandt, chief of staff, Air Force Systems Command, Andrews Air Force Base. Bothered by severe back problems, the general got a stand-up desk last winter through military procurement. He plans to buy one for his home soon.

Ford administration official Donald Rumsfeld became a convert before the tall desk was widely available. His first experience working while standing was with a wall-mounted drafting desk in Brussels when he was appointed ambassador to NATO in 1973. Later he bought an old school desk for \$215 and mounted it on a credenza. He continued to use a stand-up desk when he was White House chief of staff in 1974 and 1975 and then as secretary of defense from 1975 to 1977.

Now senior adviser to William Blair and Co., an investment banking firm, in Chica-

go, Rumsfeld mused about his desk: "I can't claim my brain worked better, but if you feel good, you do tend to work better."

Other Washingtonians whose names may not be as familiar also use high desks. Richard Kimberly, a lobbyist for Kimberly-Clark Corp. and scion of the company's founding family, first sought to alleviate his backaches in the late 1960s by having a blacksmith weld an extension onto a desk top he had purchased. He now uses a wooden stand-up desk at his McLean home for reading the Sunday papers, working on blueprints and drafting reports.

"The good thing about this desk is that I have yet to fall asleep at it. If you do, you hit your head on the way down and wake up quickly," said Kimberly.

Among users, the ratio of men to women is 9-to-1, according to Marty Burns, owner of the Stand-Up Desk Co. of Bethesda. Judy Mroczka is an exception. On the other hand, she is a lawyer, a member of the profession that accounts for at least half of all stand-up desk sales, say manufacturers.

Plagued by back problems, Mroczka used the stand, a gift from her husband for five years. It does not fit her current editing job with the Bureau of National Affairs, which requires her to sit at a word processor. The standing desk, which she used to edit with pencil at home, helps relieve the backaches that result from sitting all day, she added.

Besides being the desk for disk woes, the stand-up model often appeals to people who like to pace the floor while they work. Dr. Robert Berenson, who also has a bad back, said he paces while writing health policy papers at home in a basement office. He admitted he got the idea from watching François Truffaut's film "The Wild Child" in which a 17th-century physician worked at a high desk. "There is a certain cachet to having a stand-up desk," he added.

One ancillary benefit is mentioned by Herman Wouk in his novel "War and Remembrance." The hero, Pug, observes that the stand-up desk serves the purpose of "keeping conversations short." Seeing the boss on his feet, visitors don't dare sit down. Pug, incidentally vowed to get himself a stand-up desk "if his time became valuable again."

The market for standing desks has developed so rapidly that there are now more than a half dozen manufacturers, compared with one or two six years ago. Styles vary from Shaker to Chippendale, hinged or closed, with or without drawers or leather covered tops.

The stand-up desk may have evolved from the portable lap desk, whose origins date as far back as medieval times. This kind of portable writing surface mounted on tall legs was in common usage by the 18th century.

A William Hogarth print circa 1740 depicts a magistrate dispensing justice from a tall desk. A 1789 portrait by American artist Ralph Earl shows a Connecticut dry goods merchant working at one.

Extant examples of tall desks include one allegedly commissioned by Thomas Jefferson on which he is said to have drafted a portion of the Declaration of Independence. It is on display in the diplomatic reception rooms of the State Department. Jefferson's household accounts tell of a writing desk he ordered from a Williamsburg cabinetmaker in 1769. Two stand-up desks are displayed at his home in Monticello. Yet, when the elderly statesman experienced rheumatic pains in his back, he resorted to a desk at which he could write in a recumbent position.

Another antique tall desk, made in colonial Massachusetts, was used by two generations of Harvard students according to Colonial Williamsburg's furniture curator, Ronald L. Hurst. Fortunately for history's sake, they resisted not the temptation to carve their initials and dates in the wood. In 1750—the date of this piece—it was the custom for students to furnish their own desks so the furniture passed down in the family. One of several owned by Colonial Williamsburg, it is on loan to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

The Maryland State house has four stand-up desks. One of them, a tall mahogany Senate desk with a scalloped molding, was made circa 1797 by Jon Shaw, the celebrated Annapolis cabinetmaker.

Besides students and merchants, 18th-century accountants and bankers frequently used these stand-up desks. Writing stands were utilized on board ship or on the docks to check inventory. Plantation overseers gave their name to the genre as overseer's desks in the antebellum South.

By the late 19th century, the tall desk had become so utilitarian that a simple oak version for office workers was mass-produced in Grand Rapids, according to Wade Lawrence, of the Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum near Wilmington, Del. Clerks, who had to consult ledgers ranged on shelves around the room, commonly sat on tall stools before such desks. "The image of Bob Cratchit is valid," said Lawrence. "They were not meant to be comfortable. They were not gentlemen's furniture," he added. Whether for reasons of comfort or efficiency, the stand-up desk eventually disappeared from the American office by the turn of the century.

The legal profession, more than any other, has kept alive the tradition of the high desk. In fact, a number of companies specializing in this type of furniture were founded by lawyers. After he retired from the bench, Judge Wilson Hayes, a circuit judge in Baldwin County, Ala., founded the Lazy Lawyer Co. in Foley, Ala. (The name, incidentally, comes from a lazy Susan-type bookcase the company produces, not its stand-up desk.) Last year the Lazy Lawyer sold about 75 of its \$718 solid mahogany desks with turned legs and brass rails.

Rita Roppolo of Arlington, Va., formerly a Labor Department attorney, stowed away her law books last year and went back to school to learn furniture making. Her shop, Rita Roppolo Furniture, produces three models of standing desks ranging from \$900 for a cherry country model to \$2,100 for a leather-topped walnut one.

Former English professor Thomas Moser, 12 years ago founded Thos. Moser Cabinet-makers of Portland, Maine, to produce traditional New England furniture. His basic Shaker-like cherry or ash lectern desks sells for \$950. More elaborate custom made models sell for \$2,400.

For the tall desk industry, 1982 would turn out to be a watershed year. In late fall both the Wall Street Journal and Time magazine published articles about "stand-up guys" who headed such prestigious corporations as IBM, Xerox, Prudential, Kellogg and Merrill Lynch. And the clerk's modest work table of a century ago was quickly transformed into an upscale addition to the executive suite. Most users also have a sit-down desk.

One of those who realized there might be a market for stand-up desks was Jorge Lopez Morton, vice president of Lopez Morton Inc. Last year it sold 300 tall desks,

mainly on the East and West coasts. It has even exported them to Spain and Saudi Arabia. Its deluxe custom model, which is made at the company's factory in Mexico and sold through its Houston office, retails for \$2,600. Lopez Morton said 40 percent of his customers buy standing desks for medical reasons; the other 60 percent do so for prestige.

Business is booming, according to Robin Steele, owner of the two-year-old Time 'n' Timber Woodcraft in Mobile, Ala. Steele calculates that 30 percent of his customers purchase his \$712 mahogany desk for health reasons, 50 percent because they like the look of it and 15 to 20 percent because they are high-energy people who don't like to be stuck at an ordinary sit-down desk.

Soon after the articles appeared, Kittinger, the Buffalo manufacturer specializing in reproductions of antiques, got out its drawing board and made modifications to an 18th-century desk. Its top-of-the-line mahogany model offers optional pull-out slides suitable for candlestick, lamp or coffee mug, a keyed drawer, a hinged top that can be locked in the open position, Chinese Chipendale motifs, and a gold-tooled, hand-padded leather top. It retails for \$4,864.

Other features found in elegant, updated 20th-century stand-up desks include a front brass rail or stretcher to accommodate one foot, brass appointments, a pencil tray on the exterior or under the lid, pigeonhole compartments inside, and even casters.

The proper height is all important. Most antique tall desks are too short for today's users. Today's more-or-less standard model is 46 inches high, (measured at the top of the inclined front) but many upscale manufacturers sell only made-to-measure desks.

One of the newest entrants into the tall desk field is the Jasper Cabinet Co. of Indiana, which markets it in this area through Mastercraft Interiors.

David Schwartz, vice president and general manager, reports a "very good response thus far" to its 18th-century-style, leather-topped desk that retails for \$1,524. Schwartz, whose company does not promote the desk for its healthful properties, says unabashedly that customers buy it as a "status piece."

So much for Dickensian-style drudgery. Today the standing desk not only helps the boss' back; it helps the boss' image.

Finally, lest you think that back sufferers are now going to begin complaining instead about their aching feet, let a footnote show, as one manufacturer reported, that almost half of his clients also purchase high stools to match their stand-up desks.

INTRODUCTION OF THE MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK AMENDMENTS OF 1988

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1988

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today which is designed to preserve and protect the Manassas National Battlefield Park which is located near my congressional district in Virginia and to ensure that future generations can enjoy what is truly one of America's finest and most historical parks.

The legislation I am introducing presents, for the first time, a comprehensive approach

that addresses threats to the park which have attracted national attention and which have been the focus of several other legislative initiatives by other Members of this body.

As a former employee of the Department of the Interior under Secretary Rogers C.B. Morton during a time when the National Park System expanded as much as any other time in our Nation's history, I am sensitive to protecting the heritage embodied in our National Park System and preserving our great Nation's history.

I have spent a great deal of time and effort in developing this legislation. I believe it addresses the questions raised by preservationists, citizens groups, and the National Park Service. Most importantly, Mr. Speaker, it does so in a way that protects the interests of all of the parties involved.

My legislation has three major provisions, each of which is critical to the protection and preservation of the battlefield.

Section 1 of the bill provides for a legislative taking of approximately 600 acres of land adjacent to the existing park boundaries. This land has been the subject of considerable controversy because a local developer who owns the tract plans to use it to construct a shopping mall, office park, and town houses.

Preservationists and others have argued that this land is historically significant and should not be the site of commercial development.

Under a legislative taking, upon enactment of the legislation, title to the property is immediately transferred from the private owner to the Federal Government which will in turn negotiate with the owner for a fair price as compensation.

This approach was used successfully by the Federal Government to acquire the Fort Washington Marina as part of Piscataway Park in Maryland in 1975.

In that case, an amusement park, visible from George Washington's home, Mount Vernon, was in operation along the shores of the Potomac. The Federal Government felt it was critical that the scenic view from George Washington's home be preserved so a legislative taking was enacted.

A legislative taking was also used in California to obtain lands for the Redwoods National Forest.

If the Congress and others believe this land is historically significant and should be a part of our National Park System, then the fair and honest approach is to use a legislative taking.

The second section of this legislation provides for visual protection of the views from within the park. The battlefield is surrounded by privately owned land and steps must be taken to ensure that these parcels are not used in such a way as to destroy the views and scenery from within the park.

Under my legislation, the Secretary of the Interior is directed to work with the Commonwealth of Virginia and Prince William County and others to develop a plan that protects scenic views from within the park.

The third section of the bill calls for closing U.S. Route 29 and State Route 234 which run through the battlefield park and for the construction of a Route 234 bypass. The bypass is necessary to accommodate traffic that

would have used Routes 29 and 234 through the park.

Currently, Routes 29 and 234, which bisect the park, are heavily traveled by rush hour commuters, dump trucks loaded with sand and stones headed for construction sites, other commercial truck traffic, tourists, and others.

Simply put, if the Manassas Battlefield Park is to be preserved and protected, these two roads must be closed and the bypass must be built. The National Park Service agrees. Preservationist groups agree. Just about anyone who has recently visited the park can see that the heavy volume of traffic that uses these two roads each day threatens to destroy the battlefield.

Closing these two roads and constructing the bypass will provide needed protection for the park that will ensure future generations can understand and appreciate the circumstances surrounding the battles of Manassas during the Civil War.

In recent weeks the Manassas Battlefield Park has attracted attention from groups around the Nation. There are many different view points and agendas involved.

My legislation is an honest and fair solution which respects the rights of all of the parties involved.

It is an attempt to force everyone involved to deal with the issues in an intellectually honest way.

If my colleagues in Congress and preservation and citizens groups truly believe the 600 acres involved are historically significant and should be added to the park, then they will support my legislation which takes the land in the quickest, most cost efficient manner and which diverts through traffic from the park ensuring that this precious legacy will be preserved.

This legislation is about choices. We must decide just how important Manassas Battlefield Park is to our Nation's heritage and just how much we are willing to pay to protect and preserve our Nation's history.

I encourage my colleagues to carefully weigh all of the issues that are involved and to consider giving their support to this legislation.

H.R. 4691

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 "Manassas National Battlefield Park Amendments of 1988".

SEC. 2. ADDITION TO MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK.

The first section of the Act entitled "An Act to preserve within Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia, the most important historic properties relating to the battle of Manassas, and for other purposes", approved April 17, 1954 (16 U.S.C. 429b), is amended—

(1) by inserting "(a)" after "That"; and
(2) by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(b)(1) In addition to subsection (a), the boundaries of the park shall include the area, comprising approximately 600 acres, which is south of U.S. Route 29, north of Interstate Route 66, east of Route 705, and

west of Route 622. Such area shall hereafter in this Act be referred to as the 'Addition'.
 "(2)(A) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, effective on the date of enactment of the Manassas National Battlefield Park Amendments of 1988, there is hereby vested in the United States all right, title, and interest in and to, and the right to immediate possession of, all the real property within the Addition.

"(B) The United States shall pay just compensation to the owners of any property taken pursuant to this paragraph and the full faith and credit of the United States is hereby pledged to the payment of any judgment entered against the United States with respect to the taking of such property. Payment shall be made by the Secretary in the amount of the agreed negotiated value of such property or the valuation of such property awarded by judgment. Such payment shall include interest on the value of such property which shall be compounded quarterly and computed at the rate applicable for the period involved, as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury on the basis of the current average market yield on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States of comparable maturities from the date of enactment of the Manassas National Battlefield Park Amendments of 1988 to the last day of the month preceding the date on which payment is made.

"(C) In the absence of a negotiated settlement, or an action by the owner, within one year after the date of enactment of the Manassas National Battlefield Park Amendments of 1988, the Secretary may initiate a proceeding at any time seeking in a court of competent jurisdiction a determination of just compensation with respect to the taking of such property.

"(3) Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of the Manassas National Battlefield Park Amendments of 1988, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register a detailed description and map depicting the boundaries of the Addition. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

"(c) In order to effectuate the purposes of subsection (b), the Secretary shall implement a development plan which shall assure public access to, and public use and enjoyment of, the Addition. The Secretary shall allow for the orderly termination of all operations on the Addition and for the removal of equipment, facilities, and personal property from the Addition. In no event shall the Secretary allow any unauthorized use of the Addition after the date of enactment of the Manassas National Battlefield Park Amendments of 1988."

SEC. 3. VISUAL PROTECTION.

Section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to preserve within Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia, the most important historic properties relating to the battle of Manassas, and for other purposes", approved April 17, 1954 (16 U.S.C. 429b-1), is amended—

- (1) by inserting "(1)" after "(a)"; and
- (2) by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(2) The Secretary shall cooperate with the Commonwealth of Virginia, the political subdivisions thereof, and other parties as designated by the Commonwealth or its political subdivisions in order to promote and achieve scenic preservation of views from within the park through zoning and such other means as the parties determine feasible."

SEC. 4. HIGHWAY SYSTEM.

Section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to preserve within Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia, the most important historic properties relating to the battle of Manassas, and for other purposes", approved April 17, 1954 (16 U.S.C. 429b-1) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(e)(1)(A) There is authorized to be appropriated \$30,000,000 for the construction of the highway approved by the Secretary of Transportation on April 17, 1980, running from I-66 north to the Catharpin Community in the vicinity of the Manassas National Battlefield Park. Such amounts are authorized to remain available until expended. Such highway shall be constructed in the manner approved by the Secretary of Transportation.

"(B) Not more than 50 percent of the cost of construction of such highway may be paid from Federal funds. The Secretary of Transportation may accept and use donations of funds, property, and services from non-Federal persons for constructing such highway. The amount of such funds, property, and services shall be credited toward the non-Federal share of such construction.

"(2) Notwithstanding subsection (d), upon the completion of construction of the highway referred to in paragraph (1), title to the rights-of-way of Route 234 from its intersection with Featherbed Lane in the north to its intersection with the entrance of the Northern Virginia Community College in the south and Route 29 from its crossing of Bull Run in the east and its intersection with Pageland Road in the west shall be transferred from the Commonwealth of Virginia to the National Park Service. Upon such transfer, the Secretary of the Interior shall close such routes to through traffic."

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

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

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

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, May 26, 1988, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 27

9:00 a.m.
 Foreign Relations
 To hold hearings on the nominations of Robert S. Barrett IV, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Djibouti, Jeffrey Davidow, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Zambia, Mary A. Ryan of Texas, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Swaziland, and Philip D. Winn, of Colorado, to be Ambassador to Switzerland.

9:30 a.m.
 Finance
 Health Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on long-term health care.

10:00 a.m.
 Labor and Human Resources
 To hold hearings on S. 2034, to provide financial assistance for programs for prekindergarten students designed to prevent students from later dropping out of school.

Select on Intelligence
 To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.

JUNE 6

2:00 p.m.
 Governmental Affairs
 To hold hearings on issues concerning acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).

JUNE 7

9:00 a.m.
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 To hold hearings on the nomination of Karen B. Phillips, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for certain programs of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.

Governmental Affairs
 To hold hearings on budget reform.

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for export financing programs.

Rules and Administration
 To hold hearings on S. 1786, to establish a series of six Presidential primaries at which the public may express its preference for the nomination of an individual for election to the office of President of the United States.

SD-419

SD-215

SD-430

SH-219

SD-342

SR-253

SD-192

SD-342

S-126, Capitol

SR-301

JUNE 8

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for certain programs of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.
SD-192

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings in conjunction with the National Ocean Policy Study on the impact of acid precipitation on coastal waters and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's sanctuary program.
SR-253

10:00 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
To resume hearings on issues concerning acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).
SD-342

2:00 p.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Employment and Productivity Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review youth employment issues and related provisions of Title II of the Job Training Partnership Act.
SD-430

JUNE 9

9:00 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 2011, to increase the rate of VA compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and dependency and indemnity compensation for the survivors of certain disabled veterans, S. 1805, to protect certain pensions and other benefits of veterans and survivors of veterans who are entitled to damages in the case of "In re: 'Agent Orange' Product Liability Litigation", and to hold oversight hearings on activities of the Board of Veterans' Appeals, and related matters.
SR-418

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for certain programs of the Department of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.
SD-192

Energy and Natural Resources
Water and Power Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1737, to provide for the completion of the Colorado River Storage Project, and S. 2102, to prohibit the licensing of certain facilities on portions of the Salmon and Snake Rivers in Idaho.
SD-366

2:00 p.m.
Judiciary
To hold hearings on pending nominations.
SD-226

JUNE 10

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for migration refugee assistance, international narcotics control and anti-terrorism programs.
S-128, Capitol

JUNE 13

9:30 a.m.
Special on Aging
To hold hearings to examine certain problems and challenges surrounding the provision of health care to rural communities, and to review recommendations and innovative strategies to deal with these problems.
SD-628

JUNE 14

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Energy Regulation and Conservation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1717, to assure uniformity in the exercise of regulatory jurisdiction pertaining to the transportation of natural gas and to clarify that the local transportation of natural gas by a distribution company is a matter within State jurisdiction and subject to regulation by State commissions.
SD-366

Joint Economic
Education and Health Subcommittee
To resume hearings to review the future of health care in America.
Room to be announced

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for foreign assistance programs.
S-126, Capitol

JUNE 16

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for foreign assistance programs.
SD-192

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
To resume hearings on issues relative to alcoholism.
SD-342

Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 2207, to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to provide assistive simians and dogs to veterans who, by reason of quadriplegia, are entitled to disability compensation under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, S. 2105, to extend for 4 years the authority of the VA to contract for drug and alcohol treatment and rehabilitation services in halfway houses and other certain community-based facilities, and S. 2294, to extend the authority of the VA to continue major health-care programs, and to revise and clarify VA authority to furnish certain health-care benefits, and to enhance VA au-

thority to recruit and retain certain health-care personnel.
SR-418

10:00 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Credit Subcommittee
To resume oversight hearings on the implementation of the Agricultural Credit Act (P.L. 100-233).
SR-332

JUNE 21

9:00 a.m.
Office of Technology Assessment
The Board, to meet to consider pending business.
Room to be announced

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2055, to designate certain National Forest System lands in Idaho for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, to prescribe certain management formulae for certain National Forest System lands, and to release other forest lands for multiple-use management.
SD-366

JUNE 22

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Consumer Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the U.S. Fire Administration of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
SR-253

JUNE 23

9:30 a.m.
*Commerce, Science, and Transportation
*Communications Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2221, to expand national telecommunications system for the benefit of the hearing impaired.
SR-253

Governmental Affairs
To resume hearings on S. 1504, to facilitate regulatory negotiation and other procedures to enhance the quality of regulations and foster communications between agencies and those affected by regulations.
SD-342

JUNE 24

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science and Transportation
Foreign Commerce and Tourism Subcommittee
To hold hearings on Japanese patent policy.
SR-253

Special on Aging
To hold hearings on the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission enforcement of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967.
SD-628

JUNE 27

2:00 p.m.

Governmental Affairs

To resume hearings on issues relative to alcoholism.

SD-342

JUNE 29

10:00 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To resume hearings on issues relative to alcoholism

SD-342

JULY 11

9:30 a.m.

Special on Aging

To resume hearings to examine certain problems and challenges surrounding

the provision of health care to rural communities, and to review recommendations and innovative strategies to deal with these problems.

SD-628

JULY 14

10:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Credit Subcommittee

To resume oversight hearings on the implementation of the Agricultural Credit Act (P.L. 100-233).

SR-332

POSTPONEMENTS
MAY 26

9:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Nutrition and Investigations Subcommittee

Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation providing for nutrition programs.

SR-332