EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

COMMEMORATING NIKOLA TESLA

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1989

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor the 133d anniversary of the birth of a scientist whose inventions sit in the ranks with those of Edison, Watts, and Marconi. Throughout his life, this inventor was awarded 13 honorary degrees and 7 medals commending his revolutionary work with electrical machinery. Today, however, he has been deemed the "Forgotten Genius." His name: Nikola Tesla.

As a physicist, electrical engineer, and inventor, the Croatian-born Tesla came to America to dedicate his life to scientific research. The impact of his work is immeasurable. As the American electrical engineer Bernard Arthur Behrend once stated:

> Were we to eliminate from our industrial world the results of Tesla's work, the wheels of industry would cease to turn, our electric trains and cars would stop, our towns would be dark, our mills and factories dead and idle. So far reaching is his work that it has become the warp and woof of industry.

Important inventions such as the synchronous and the split-phase motors comprised the generators of the Niagara Falls which were to supply electricity cleanly and cheaply. It is now 43 years after Mr. Tesla has passed away, but where is his name in the history books?

It is due time that we recognize Nikola Tesla for his revolutionary lifetime achievements, and it is a time for those of Croatian descent to salute one of their greatest forefathers.

Now, I include in the RECORD excerpts from a speech given by Dr. Michael B. Petrovich, professor of history, University of Wisconsin-Madison, before the Tesla Memorial Society, in Niagara Falls, July 12, 1980:

[From the Congressional Record, April 28, 1981]

TESLA: THE KNOWN, UNKNOWN, AND UNKNOWABLE

It would be difficult to find any important historical figure about whom so much is known, and yet who is as unknown as the American scientific discoverer Nikola Tesla (1854-1943). On the one hand here is an extraordinary man whose achievements have literally changed the face of the earth and who has received honors and recognition from all sides, from those, that is, who know and value his works. On the other hand, there is a discouraging and even shocking ignorance of Tesla and his discoveries by the vast majority of people today, including millions whose own lives have been profoundly affected by Tesla's discoveries. He has been called the Forgotten Genius. There is not only the known and the unknown Tesla, but the unknowable—called by some an eccentric, by others a mystic, a visionary, and a person of extraordinary powers of perception . . . And so Nikola Tesla's memory is virtually venerated by some and utterly neglected by many more. Tesla deserves to be known better.

It is not my purpose today to describe Tesla's life and works. This has already been done by dozens of biographers and historians of science. Perhaps it is enough merely to cite a readily available source such as the Encyclopaedia Britannica, whose 1969 edition states that Nikola Tesla was a "U.S. inventor of electrical devices and equipment who introduced the first practical application of alternating current. . . ." After some biographical details the article continues, "Tesla conceived the rotating magnetic field principle as an effective method of utilizing alternating current for power. He patented the induction, synchronous and split-phase motors, and new forms of generators and transformers; this equipment formed the system for the generation and use of power from Niagara Falls. By means of lectures in Europe and the United States beginning in 1891, he announced discoveries and applications of high frequency alternating current, including the high-frequency resonant transformer, or 'Tesla coil.'"

Behind this drily objective language there is a dramatic story, of a Serbian immigrant from Croatia, in Austria-Hungary, who came to this land of opportunity with four cents in his pocket, and who gave to it far more than it gave to him—except freedom and opportunity, which he valued above all. The importance of Nikola Tesla's discoveries was described quite graphically by the American electrical engineer Bernard Arthur Behrend (1875-1932), himself of Swiss birth and a designer of electrical machinery and inventor: "Were we to eliminate from our industrial world the results of Tesla's work, the wheels of industry would cease to turn, our electric trains and cars would stop, our towns would be dark, our mills and factories dead and idle. So far-reaching is his work that it has become the warp and woof of industry."

Let us turn, first, to the known Tesla, indeed, the renowned Tesla. Though forgotten by many today, Tesla was honored greatly and many times, during his lifetime and after, by those who knew his worth. Let me give some examples.

In 1982 the Royal Institute in London invited Tesla to lecture there. So did the Institute of Electrical Engineering in London and the Physics Society of Paris. In 1893 he lectured before the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia. This august body presented him with the Certificate of the Elliott Cresson Gold Medal Award.

A dozen institutions of higher learning conferred honorary degrees on him: Columbia and Yale in 1894, the High Technical School in Vienna in 1908, the Universities of Belgrade and Zagreb in 1926, the High Technical School in Prague in 1936, the High Technical School in Brno in 1937, the Universities of Paris and Graz and the Polytechnical School in Bucharest in 1937, the University of Grenoble in 1938, and the University of Sofia in 1939.

Tesla was made a member or honorary fellow of various academic and professional societies: the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1895, the American Electro-Therapeutic Association in 1903, the New York Academy of Sciences in 1907, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in 1917, the Serbian Academy of Sciences in Belgrade in 1937, and many others.

The medals and other honors which he received were many. Among the first was the Montenegrin Medal of Prince Danilo I, awarded by Prince Nicholas of Montenegro in 1895. In 1917 the American Institute of Electrical Engineers gave Tesla the Edison Gold Medal Award. He almost did not make it for the award. One story is that he skipped out during the banquet to feed his beloved pigeons in Bryant Park, behind the New York Public Library. Luckily a colleague knew of his custom and was able to bring him back in time. In 1926 Tesla received the Yugoslav Order of St. Sava, and ten years later the Yugoslav Order of the White Eagle. In 1934 the City of Philadelphia awarded him the John Scott Medal Award. In 1938 the National Institute of Immigrant Welfare presented, Tesla with a scroll of honor as a foreign-born citizen whose influence was national and international in scope, constructive in character, and purposeful in objective. Tesla shared this honor with Justice Felix Frankfurter.

On his 75th birthday Tesla was given a yearly pension of $7,000 from the Tesla Institute in Yugoslavia. This annual stipend saved him from dying penniless in a New York City hotel room.

Perhaps none of these honors and others during his lifetime would have given him as much satisfaction as a decision of the United States Supreme Court nine months after Tesla's death which recognized that some discoveries attributed to Marconi had actually been Tesla's previously and protected by patent. It should be noted that Tesla was not himself involved in the suit but rather companies that were using his patents. Tesla cared little for money or honors. Yet after Tesla's death, in 1943, there were more honors to come. One can hardly enumerate them here.

Of special interest is the fact that the word "Tesla" became part of the language of electrical science—not only in the name of the Tesla Coil, but in the term "tesla" for the unit of magnetic flux density. Thus the word tesla, with a small letter "t", is in the same class with terms such as ampere, ohm, volt, and watt—all of which have become so much a part of our language that we scarcely remember that they were all the names of great men. Tesla shares this honor with two other Americans—Joseph Henry (1797-1878) and the Italian American physicist Enrico Fermi, (1901-1954), after whom the henry and the particle fermion have been named.

In 1952 a bronze replica of a bust of Tesla was unveiled at the Technical Museum in Vienna. It is a copy of the original by the famed Croatian and Yugoslav sculptor Ivan Mestrovic, which is in the Yugoslav Academy of Arts and Sciences in Zagreb.

In 1952 there was also established the Nikola Tesla Museum in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. It was opened to the public in 1956, on the 100th anniversary of Tesla's birth. It is a magnificient monument to Tesla's memory and a fitting resting place for his ashes. The Tesla Museum contains not only various exhibits and mementoes of Tesla's life but a library and archives arranged in six groups: (1) personal and biographical data; (2) correspondence; (3) scientific papers; (4) diplomas, testimonials, honors, new articles; (5) technical drawings and plans; and (6) photographs. The director, Dr. Veljko Korac and his staff, deserve praise and gratitude for their work. In 1956 the Tesla Museum, under the auspices of a National Yugoslav Committee and the Society for the Promotion of Science and Technology, organized a round of commemorative activities celebrating the 100th anniversary of Telsa's birth. Among the distinguished guests who gathered in Belgrade for the occasion were Niels Bohr of Denmark, Arthur Flemming of Great Britain, Frederik Dahlgren of Sweden, and Carl Chambers and Richard Sogg of the United States. The last two came as the representatives of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and brought a special citation with them.

The 1956 observance had a very tangible and useful result when the Tesla Museum of Belgrade published a mammoth volume, in English, entitled "Nikola Tesla: Lectures, Patents, Articles." Much of the volume reproduces in their original form various patents and other documents. In 1961 the Tesla Museum published a second significant work: "Tribute to Tesla," which contains reviews and evaluations of Tesla's achievements by noted scientists and specialists from all over the world.

In October 1956 the American Institute of Electrical Engineers held its own commemorative session in Tesla's honor. The Chicago section of that organization held a similar session, on October 1, 1956, which was designated by Mayor Richard Daly as Nikola Tesla Day. Similar tribute was paid to Tesla on his centennary by the city of Philadelphia. President Tito of Yugoslavia was informed of these American festivities by the then United States Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. In his reply of thanks, President Tito wrote. "I would especially like to stress my accordance with your statement that scientists of Tesla's genius are the symbol of the universality of science and human endeavor for progress in peace."

In 1976 there was another series of commemorative festivities in honor of Tesla, all the more impressive because the 120th anniversary of Tesla's birth coincided with the 200th anniversary of the birth of the United States—the Bicentennial. A joint Yugoslav-American committee of some twenty-five members was formed in 1975 to coordinate activities. Again there were several noteworthy results. In January 1975 Tesla was included in Washington's Hall of Fame. A year later a Nikola Tesla Prize was instituted by the IEEE, the leading society of electrical engineers in the United States. The first prize was awarded to Leon T. Rosenberg, to whom the Yugoslav Nikola Tesla Society also awarded a gold plague. In July 1976 a tablet was unveiled at Shoreham, Long Island, on the site where Tesla's wireless tower used to stand. The tablet reads:

"In this building designed by Stanford White, architect, Nikola Tesla, born Smiljan, Yugoslavia 1856—died New York, U.S.A. 1943—constructed in 1901-1905 Wardenclyffe, huge radio station with antenna tower 187 feet high (destroyed 1917), which was to have serve as his first world communication system.

"In memory of 120th anniversary of Telsa's birth and 200th anniversary of the U.S.A. Independence July 10, 1976."

Peggy McKinnon Clark of Shoreham deserves special thanks for her tireless efforts on behalf of this project.

On July 23, 1976, there took place the unveiling of the heroic-sized monument to Nikola Tesla, by the eminent Yugoslav sculptor Frano Krsinic, in Niagara Falls, on Goat Island, in the picturesque courtyard of the old Edward Dean Adams Hydro Electric Power Station Number One of the Niagara Falls Power Company. The event commemorated Tesla's successful use of alternating current to provide electric power at long distances from the source.

Meanwhile in Yugoslavia a whole series of cultural events marked Tesla's 120th anniversary. Chief among these was the Symposium held on July 7-10, 1976, in Zagreb and in Tesla's birthplace, the village of Smiljan, Lika. President Tito attended the festivities in Smiljan on July 10. The Symposium brought together some four hundred participants, including noted scientists from the whole world. In honor of the event, the Niagara-Mohawk Power Corporation of Syracuse, N.Y. presented the Tesla Museum in Belgrade with some artifacts from the Edward Dean Adams Generating Station at Niagara Falls. The certificate of presentation reads: "This corporation takes pride in the fact that its predecessor, the Niagara Falls Power Company, pioneered the use of the polyphase alternating current system invented by Dr. Tesla. That principle, proved in operation at the Adams Station in 1895, made modern electric power systems possible."

Several important publications resulted from these meetings. A bilingual volume of Tesla's writings—Moji pronalasci: My Inventions—was published in Zagreb in 1977 by the Yugoslav Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Nikola Tesla Museum in Belgrade, and the Skolska Knjiga Publishing House of Zagreb. More recently, in 1977, the Nikola Tesla Museum had the Belgrade publishing house NOLIT put out a luxurious edition, all in English, called Nikola Tesla: Colorado Springs Notes 1899-1900. This is Tesla's research diary which he kept during his daring experiment of transmitting high frequency electrical energy without wires on a global scale.

There are today many books and articles concerning Tesla, in English and in other languages, including several biographies. Though there is much yet that can be written about Tesla and his work, no one can plead ignorance of Tesla on the grounds that there is no information about him. There is, indeed.

It is precisely because the known Tesla has been so honored and recognized in the world of science, and because there is material available about him today that the general ignorance on the part of most Americans that he ever existed is so astonishing and bewildering.

And how are Americans ever to learn about Tesla is their schools and textbooks and libraries do not teach them? For example, the excellent World Book Encyclopedia, which is used extensively in our public schools, contains four inches on Tesla, and only up to 1900, with nothing in the last thirty-four years of his life. The justly noted Encyclopedia Britannica publishes an annual Yearbook as well as a special Yearbook of Science and the Future. These are big, thick volumes that are supposed to incorporate all that occurred of any importance in the scientific world. Yet one looks in vain at them for any mention of Tesla or the Tesla Prize in the volumes for the 1970's.

And so we have this strange paradox. On the one hand Tesla is unknown to millions of Americans today though they know the name of Edison, Tesla's first American employer and later competitor. On the other hand, Tesla is the object of veneration by cultists who see in him a kind of Superman, even from another planet. But between this unknown Tesla of the uninformed and the unknowable Tesla of the cultists there is the known Tesla, whose works are daily manifested in our lives. Even as we sit here, in Niagara Falls, next to the electric station which his motors powered, we are literally basking in Tesla's light. When, in 1917, Tesla was awarded the Edison Medal of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, his close associate B.A. Behrend paraphrased Alexander Pope's famous line on Sir Isaac Newton, when he said:

"Nature and Nature's laws lay hid in the night; God said, Let Tesla be! and all was light."

It is to make him the known Tesla that we are here today to honor this extraordinary man, this truly immortal scientist.

OPPOSE TAX DIVERSION—SUPPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1989

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, last week I, along with some of my colleagues from the leadership of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, sent an urgent Dear Colleague to all Members of the House regarding the recent action of the Ways and Means Committee to suspend the aviation trigger tax and divert almost $1 million in aviation user taxes from the aviation trust fund to the general fund.

In that communique, I emphasized our strong opposition to this action, especially the diversion of funds. In support of that position, I would like to include for the record a recent letter from the Aircraft Owners & Pilots Association. That letter accurately capsulizes the critical aspects of the issue. On behalf of our committee, I would like to commend President Baker and AOPA for its initiative and foresight in addressing this matter.

In addition, I might add that it is my intent to explore through the Rules Committee a means of deleting the diversion portion of the Ways and Means proposal.

AIRCRAFT OWNERS & PILOTS ASSOCIATION,
Frederick, MD.

Hon. GLENN M. ANDERSON,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN ANDERSON: At a time when our air transportation system is in critical need of improvements and concern continues to increase regarding airport congestion, the Office of Management and Budget is pressuring the Ways and Means Committee to repeal the Aviation Trust Fund Trigger. Worse yet, the Administration is offering nothing in return for this $1 billion raid on the Aviation Trust Fund—intended solely to help offset the budget deficit.

The so-called "trigger" was enacted by Congress in 1987 to force the Administration to spend the billions of unobligated Trust Fund dollars on the critical needs of our air transportation system. The funding levels mandated by the trigger were not met for FY88 and 89, falling some $400 million short. In the meantime, the unobligated surplus in the Aviation Trust Fund has grown to over $6 billion. The trigger provides that if the user tax dollars paid into the Trust Fund by airline passengers and general aviation pilots are not spent for capital improvements and modernization as intended, then aviation user taxes are to be cut in half.

Those are the rules set by Congress in 1987, and it's time to play by the rules. Because mandated funding levels were not met, the trigger is to be pulled on January 1, 1990 and the user taxes will be reduced—unless OMB has its way, that is.

And OMB isn't stopping with repeal of the Trust Fund trigger. OMB is also proposing some creative accounting practices which will permit substantially more of the tax dollars in the Aviation Trust Fund to be used to pay for the routine operational expenses of the FAA. AOPA's 290,000 members pay significant fuel taxes into the Trust Fund every time they fly. They also purchase more than 4 million airline tickets annually and pay the 8% ticket tax. Our members are understandably outraged.

Congress created the Trust Fund to pay for the capital development needs of the system, not the FAA's paper clips and rubber bands. On behalf of our 290,000 members, we encourage you to contact members of the Ways and Means Committee. Urge them to reject OMB's proposal to repeal the trigger and to raid the Trust Fund for routine operating expenses. Protect the integrity of the Aviation Trust Fund.

Sincerely,

JOHN L. BAKER,
President.

THE BLACK HOLE OF NASA SPENDING

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, July 18, 1989

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to include in the RECORD an excellent editorial which appeared in the New York Times on Monday, July 17, 1989.

The article makes a couple of very good points about our space program. The space shuttle and the space station are interesting projects, but what are our goals in building them? Space probes have provided us with much more scientific yield than the space shuttle has. Yet NASA has not launched a space probe since 1978 and will not launch another until 1992. Manned space flight has proved to be inefficient—robots can do the same work for far less money.

Until we can decide on a coherent space program with concrete objectives, we shouldn't be spending tens of billions of dollars on the shuttle and the space station.

[From the New York Times, July 17, 1989]

TO THE MOON—AND BACK

The United States caught the world's imagination when the Apollo project sent Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin to tread the moon's ancient surface. But in the 20 years since, the hope of Apollo, that humankind would take more giant steps in exploration of the universe, has been miserably thwarted.

After Apollo, NASA's leaders turned their backs on the stars and planets. They delayed or canceled astronomy and space missions, gambling the agency's future on hardware like the space shuttle and space station. Their hope was that some President would find a use for these ruinously expensive devices. None has, and now NASA is left heading down a black hole.

After the Challenger disaster, President Reagan ordered commerical payloads off the shuttle, and the Air Force has now decided to use expendable rockets for all missions after 1991. Erecting the space station is the chief remaining use for the shuttle. But if Congress balks at the extraordinary cost, now $24 billion, the shuttle will have little to do. NASA's 20-year investment in manned space since Apollo will have yielded a pitiful return.

Consider, by contrast, the Voyager 2 spacecraft. Launched by a Titan-Centaur rocket, it is now 12 years out from Earth on a tour that has taken it past the Great Red Spot of Jupiter, the breathtaking rings of Saturn and the strange moons of Uranus. Its rich harvest of data will continue into the next century. Voyager will reach Neptune on Aug. 24. Its telescopes have already detected a new moon orbiting the pale green planet.

This is the quick, cheap and smart way to explore the universe—put human intelligence into space and keep human bodies safely on Earth. The total cost of the two Voyager spacecraft has been a mere half-billion dollars; compare that with the more than $30 billion spent just on the shuttle.

For NASA, Voyager represents the road not taken. After Apollo, it could have made a bold decision: to postpone the circus of manned space flight and, at half the cost, explore the planets with robots and automated spacecraft like Voyager. Had it done so, a stream of information would by now be pouring back from robots, perhaps as endearing as R2D2, roaming the plains of Mars and the terraces of Triton. Such machines could have kept NASA on another frontier—high technology.

Instead, NASA chose more manned space projects, big budgets and alliance with defense contractors and Congressional porkseekers. That dim choice bound the agency to its fleet of space shuttles. The shuttle's unique purpose is to carry men to the space station. But almost all the missions proposed for the space station could be performed more effectively from unmanned platforms. The Russians seem to have discovered this expensive truth. Their space station, designed to be permanently manned, now flies empty.

Since the odds of losing another shuttle are about 1 in 100 for each mission, there is a substantial chance that another crew will perish for no clear purpose. Whether the shuttle program can survive a second crash is doubtful. Whether Congress will now pay $24 billion for a space station of contrived purpose is equally unclear.

Who can rescue NASA from its blunders? Probably only President Bush. No one else can face down the bureaucrats, the contractors and Congress and acknowledge that the space station makes no sense—and without it, the space shuttle has little role. No one, more than he, has the duty to rethink America's goals in space, restore NASA to the frontiers of exploration and technology. Only he can put it back on the trail it once blazed to the Sea of Tranquility.

END DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE MILITARY, SUPPORT H.R. 572, H.R. 2277, AND H.R. 2300

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, July 18, 1989

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, I have placed into the RECORD a number of letters that have been written to me in support of my legislation to redress a number of inequities inherent in the Spouse Protection Act. (June 15, 27, 28, 1989, July 12.)

Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues a few more of the many supportive letters that I have received. These letters are illustrative of the necessity to change the current law and make the Spouse Protection Act more equitable and fair to those men and women who proudly serve their country.

June 22, 1989.

Congressman ROBERT K. DORNAN,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN DORNAN: I have read about your efforts to add a measure of fairness to Rep. Pat Schroeder's Former Spouses Protection Act. I am an active duty Air Force major commissioned in 1975. Although, like much legislation, the overall purposes served by the Act are admirable, it has resulted in callous inequities. Let me tell you about my case.

I was married in Nov. 1974 and came on active duty on 3 Jan 75. Marital difficulties developed between my ex-wife and me in 1983 while stationed in Washington DC. I did everything possible to try to salvage the relationship including not filing for divorce. Although we lived in the same house my wife slept in a separate bedroom and led a life of her own apart from our Air Force friends. I was reassigned to a base in Spain in July 1984. My wife chose not to join me. She and my son, then three years old, remained in Washington. Even while in Europe for the following two and one-half years I hoped for a reconciliation and attempted to work a separation agreement with no success. When I returned for a Xmas visit to the home in VA in 1984 she surprised me by having the sheriff serve divorce papers on Xmas eve. I am not and was not a Virginia domiciliary. It was a traumatic experience. Our lawyers fought for the next few years over our small assets. She wanted $15,000 and my financing of a further college education plus $500/month child support in exchange for giving up a claim on my retirement pay. In the meantime, she had been seeing other men. She eventually moved in with a well-paid congressional employee. We were finally divorced in 1987 after I returned to the US;

the basis of the divorce was her adultery! Within two months of the divorce she married the congressional employee and bore a child shortly thereafter.

She now will be entitled to 15% of my active duty retirement pay for the rest of my life and $450/month child support until 1999. I had always counted on my retirement pay to pay house payments with when I retire in 1995. Now I'll owe her the monthly 15% plus the child support which will amount to a good one-third of my retirement pay. She bought her new husband, whose salary is better than mine, a gold Rolex watch as a wedding gift, recently bought a new $200,000 house in Springfield and a new car. Her new husband has a lucrative retirement plan.

As you can see, she left me and is by no means out on the street. I held on to the marriage too long and thus under the Act was penalized. She, the adulterous, was rewarded with a lifelong cut of my retirement pay. Is this what Pat Schroeder calls fairness? Something needs to be done. Former spouses who left the service member of their own volition (particularly in adultery cases) should not be rewarded. Ex-military spouses who remarry and are taken care of by a new spouse should not be entitled to benefits. The greatest inequity: the retroactive application of the Act, must be eliminated. Finally, servicemen like me, who try to save their marriages should not have to "pay" from their retirment pay for doing so!

I appreciate you efforts to change this unfair law. I also want to thank you, albeit belatedly, for all your efforts on behalf of POWs.

Very Truly Yours,

RICHARD A. MORGAN.

June 15, 1989.

Hon. BOB DORNAN,
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE DORNAN: Please accept my sincerest "thank you" for having introduced H.R. 572.

I am among many that are suffering because of the disbursement of my retirement pay to an ex-spouse who remarried. In addition, after settling with her according to the "Ex-spousal Protection Act", the State courts ruled that she was entitled to December 1969 (date of legal separation) and I was presented with a judgment against me in the amount of $43,000 plus interest (almost 20 years worth), plus all court costs.

My only outlet to the above was to file bankruptcy, ruining my credit for the next 10 years, and as of this date the outcome is still in question.

As a matter of information, I am writing every Congressman and Senator asking for their support of your bill. Thus far I have mailed letters to the entire delegation of Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, North Carolina, California, Alabama and have started with Ohio. Hopefully, this will help gain support.

Again, sincere thanks for being on our side and trying to help us out of a trying situation.

Sincerely,

ALBERT C. WILLIS,
Major, USAF (Retired).

June 8, 1989.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE DORNAN, I recently wrote a letter to Senator Fowler to voice my concern about an Act that I consider to be very unjust, Public Law 97-252, The Uniformed Services Former Spouse's Protection Act.

I was told that you have introduced HR 572. I applaud your initiative to amend Title 10, U.S.C., to provide that a court-ordered allocation of military retired pay to a former spouse of a member of the uniformed services based upon treatment of such retired pay as property of both the member and the former spouse shall terminate upon remarriage of the former spouse.

However, other inequities in the Act will still remain uncorrected. Some of the questions that still remain to be answered are:

Why are courts being allowed to re-open divorce cases to apply the Act retroactively?

Why are courts being allowed to divide something which was not an entitlement at the time of divorce?

Why are courts being allowed to divide military retired pay with former spouses who were never awarded alimony/maintenance by the original divorce decree?

Why are courts being allowed to award a monetary benefit which continues for the life of the military retiree, even after the death of the former spouse?

The rapacious manner in which this Act is being exploited retroactively in many courts across the country is alarming.

Please initiate legislation to repeal the retroactive application of this Act.

Sincerely,

BARRY J. DOICK.

The media readily publicize events and maneuvering on Capitol Hill as certain members of the Congress publicly advocate cuts in Defense spending. Frequently, however, little or no publicity is accorded to the sponsorship or support, by members of the Congress, of pork barrel amendments to Defense appropriations which bloat the Defense budget but contribute little or nothing to Defense capabilities or combat readiness. Worse than that, some of these will even adversely affect military readiness and capabilities in the long run. Moreover, they will escalate the costs of national defense to the American taxpayer.

A prime example is the quasi-social program established by the Uniformed Services Former Spouse Protection Act (Public Law 97-252) which was passed in 1982 by attaching it to a Defense appropriation bill which was not likely to be vetoed. The Act politicizes military divorce by creating a loophole in the Federal Supremacy Clause permitting state courts to divide military retired pay as if it were community property. Only ten years of marriage while in military service is required to qualify and spousal eligibility extends for the balance of the military member's life therafter. This division of retired military pay is in addition to alimony, child support, and the distribution of tangible assets of the marriage. Unlike the normal treatment of alimony, however, the award of retirement pay, once made, is effective until the death of the military member, or the spouse, irrespective of a possible remarriage by either.

The Act, which applies to both male and female military personnel, is a cruel hoax played on a large body of competent, dedicated, but divorced professionals. It reneges on military personnel contracts signed at the outset of military service. These contracts make no mention that a future divorce will penalize a career military member by permitting state courts to indenture him or her for life.

The passage of the Act, in the first place, was a knee-jerk reaction, by the Congress, to the equal rights lobbyists who capitalized on the trauma of divorce to swell their ranks during the heyday of the Equal Rights Amendment. The military professional was a natural target for the Act's principal sponsor, Patricia Schroeder (D-Colorado), whose voting record is markedly anti-Defense oriented.

Mrs. Schroeder and the other framers of the Act flagrantly ignored the existing Federal law and Supreme Court decisions already controlling the lives of military retirees receiving retainer pay.

First, they ignored the fact that 'retired pay' is not a pension, per se, but is reduced pay (or a retainer) for reduced, but obligated, military service. Every able-bodied military retiree remains subject to involuntary recall to active duty in the event of a national emergency.

Second, military retirees remain subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice for so long as they receive retired pay. Military retirees are subject to recall and court martial if circumstances warrant. Moreover, they are subject to conflict-of-interest laws which place restrictions on their marketing of their service-developed skills within the United States military/industrial community and in dealings with foreign governments.

Third, the lawmakers ignored the fact that Federal law, before the Act and now, protects the welfare of ex-spouses by providing that alimony and child support payments can be withheld from both active duty and/or retainer pay so long as mandated by a legitimate court order.

The really insidious aspect of the Act, however, is that it undermines other well-intentioned Congressional legislation aimed at enabling the recruitment and retention of competent, career-minded personnel in the Armed Forces, thus holding down the high costs of personnel turnover. (As an example, it is estimated that every Navy pilot who leaves the service for other employment represents a government training investment of not less than one million dollars.)

The bitter irony of the Act is the fact that it punishes a large cadre of military's most dedicated professionals, who are the sinew of the increasingly technological Armed Forces: just because they have had the misfortune of being divorced. Marriage may be made in heaven but not all of them end there. Military professionals approaching ten years of service are virtually irreplacable. There is no outside manpower pool where the services can hire such military experience. These professionals are forced to choose between another career outside the military or to remain in the service until normal retirement only to face a possible life of bondage to an ex-spouse.

One wonders why the Congress has singled out the divorced professional for such harsh, unfair treatment. Is the divorced, experienced member any less valuable to the military operation than the experienced non-divorced member? Has the divorced member experienced any less arduous tours of duty or fewer family separations? Has the divorced member been any less competent, less dedicated, less patriotic or less exposed to hostile fire? Has the military spouse had the same exposure?

Given that about 50% of the Defense budget goes to manpower, it is difficult to comprehend the anguished cries of certain members of Congress over the nation's budget deficits while, at the same time, they unhesitantingly increase the military tax burden by countenancing the Uniformed Services Former Spouse Protection Act. Over the next decade the Act will cost the taxpayers extra billions for defense because of the high turnover rate of divorced professionals and the attendant loss of fighting proficiency. It should be kept in mind, however, that the military's loss should not be just measured in dollars—for there are additional unquantifiable costs in the loss of morale and the esprit de corps which are so vital in developing that innate sense of pride in oneself, service and country.

Clearly, the Act represents a biased, unprincipled breach of faith with some of the military's most valuable personnel. Equally reprehensible is that the costs of Defense paid by the American taxpayer will continue to escalate until responsible members of the Congress exercise the leadership required to repeal this unjustifiable law.

ADM. M.D. CARMODY,
U.S. Navy Ret.
FRANK AULT,
Arlington, VA, Chapter Leader.

THE VISION, THE DREAM, THE TASK

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1989

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Margaret Bush Wilson, former Chair of the NAACP, recently gave a very insightful and inspiring speech before the Civic Luncheon of the 32d Area Conference Mid-West Region of the LINKS, Inc., in St. Louis. I am pleased to take this opportunity to share Mrs. Wilson's eloquent remarks about the challenge confronting the black community:

THE VISION, THE DREAM, THE TASK

The theme of this 32nd Central Area Conference is "Share the Vision." It is a theme directly related to the national theme of LINKS, INC., "Enhance The Legacy: Fulfill the Dream".

Before I address this conference theme, however, I want to spend a few moments on a critical subject for all of us.

Dorothy Gilliam, distinguished writer for the Washington Post, made the following comment in one of her perceptive columns: "History is absolutely essential to creating a positive sense of self, and in the Eurocentric world in which American blacks exist, the restoration of Africa to its rightful place in this history is of utmost importance".

What made me recall Gilliam's words was a recent disconcerting anecdote about a group of African-American children in an inner city classroom during one of their lessons. It seems their teacher had occasion to mention the continent of Africa, and just by way of fleshing out relationships, she said to the students, "how many of you are of African ancestry?" These children were all African-Americans. Not a single hand went up. It is reported that the teacher was stunned and dumbfounded.

We have, it seems, a disturbing phenomenon to confront—namely a generation of our children and young adults who do not know who they are. We have offspring who do not know about our ancient heritage. They have no knowledge of their roots in the continent of Africa, nor that among our ancient ancestors we number those who were the first to practice agriculture, to irrigate the valley of the Nile, build dams, invent science, arts, writing and the calendar. In short, our ancestry includes those who created the first civilization.

To have a generation ignorant of these roots and this heritage is cause for alarm. In some ways, this is more disturbing than all the statistics on teen pregnancy, drug addiction and crime. The first step toward solid personal achievement is to have a positive sense of self, and a clear vision that one stands on the shoulders of those who came before. The words of McCauley are prophetic: "A people who takes no pride in the achievements of remote ancestors, will never achieve anything to be remembered by remote posterity".

Without dwelling on the forces and events which led to this phenomenon among this generation of the young, I say individually and collectively each of us must mount the bastions and do something about it. If our schools are not responsive, then let's turn to our churches and our institutions, not to mention our own breakfast tables and dinner tables where we can talk about this heritage, and to our own bookshelves where the books should be available and the pages worn with use.

My purpose in dwelling on this matter of heritage and roots first is directly related to this Area Conference theme of "Share the Vision".

What is this vision—how is it defined and by whom?

Some years ago, it was Ralph Ellison who said, ". . . some Blacks have taken too narrow a view of their role and significance in American Society."

It is my own vision of that role which is the foundation and bulwark for my faith in the future of these United States. For I firmly believe that Americans of African descent, individually and collectively, are our nation's conscience and its hope for the redemption of the Promise of America.

This is not wishful thinking. We Americans of African ancestry have been at the vortex of every major thrust forward in the history of this country as a nation. The American Revolution, the War between the States, and the somewhat Peaceful Revolution of the Sixties which transformed the South.

And now the question looms "What is required in the final 11 years of the 20th Century for the survival and progress of these United States in general and African-Americans in particular?"

Let me suggest that the broad-based issues are economic, political, cultural and spiritual, but it is the urban crisis that is physically and mentally destroying black people.

If we are serious about making the daily lives of the average black person better, then we must begin to understand and direct the interrelated urban forces of school, work, housing, health and the justice system. In other words, our attention, our resources and our keenest intellect must turn relentlessly to the business of *economic justice.*

Social change is going on all around us, and the need for intelligent adaptation on our part to this accelerating and convulsive process is urgent.

But, before setting policy—which can lead to plans, there is a prior process of seminal conception. This is what we ought to consider very seriously during this area conference.

What fundamental changes do we contemplate as necessary in the structure of the organizations we serve and the institutions which affect our lives?

What core values do we consider essential and inviolate?

The ultimate direction in which this nation of ours moves may well depend on socially responsible and effective leadership in these organizations and institutions, including the LINKS.

Our present challenge is to build an economic, social and cultural environment to serve the present age. Many people in our country are deeply dissatisfied with the present state of affairs.

In the recent June 7th issue of the Wall Street Journal there was a report from the U.S. Census Bureau and the Conference Board indicating that more than 70% of American households have no discretionary income—that is no money left after paying taxes and paying for the necessities of life. This represents some 87 million households. A mere 26 million have these funds.

The pain of millions unemployed is intense; some have exhausted unemployment benefits; others have lost job-related insurance coverage; and too many are on the threshold of being destitute or are already homeless. These are our nation's critical problems, and they are not problems of one class or one race.

Words like liberty, freedom, equity, parity, justice and the advancement of civilized people are not likely to mean much beyond rhetoric unless those words are *linked* in specific ways to such issues as:

The criteria used to allocate resources and the actual allocation of resources.

The trade-offs between today's demands and tomorrow's safeguards.

The purposes to which advances in technology are applied.

Population growth and spread.

We must be more conscious of our innate potential, and our ability to organize must no longer be confined to our social life.

For example, the national organization of LINKS should come to grips with the fact that the needs and problems of African-Americans require massive intervention to achieve significant impact.

If each chapter of LINKS gives a single scholarship a year this hardly puts a dent in the massive need for scholarships among our young people.

On the other hand—not far from here in Evanston, Illinois, there is a complete program and mechanism in place called the National Achievement Scholarship Program which screens and processes hundreds of young African American high schoolers who are academically eligible for college. Yearly, our national organization of LINKS funds six of these scholars—each with a $2,000.00 stipend. Only about 700 actually win as Achievement Scholars, but what of the hundreds who are not chosen.

This organization of talented LINKS women could forge a closer bond with the National Achievement Scholarship Program and through our various chapters and with imagination, ingenuity, contacts and clout, we could, each year make a commitment to assure that everyone of those eligible achievement scholar contestants enters college.

In a short span of time, the impact could be outstanding.

Or take another example: It is estimated that 37 million persons in our country under 65 have no health insurance and another 17 million do not have adequate coverage. That's 54 million and a disproportionate number of these persons are African-Americans. An overwhelming problem you say, but forces may be at work to make a strategic role for the LINKS possible.

First, health care costs are on the rise,

Second, for the first time big business, the Chrysler Corp., for one, is frustrated with these rising costs since many corporations pay 25% to 35% of employee health care costs,

Third, Members of Congress, including our distinguished William Clay of the 1st Congressional District here in Missouri have introduced H.B. 1845, The Basic Health Benefits for All Americans Act of 1989 to address the problem.

Clearly, if adequate health care was assured for each U.S. citizen, this would be a major breakthrough in achieving parity, in making health care more effective. It would also be a wise allocation of our resources and a significant step in fulfilling a part of the vision for a better America.

The momentum is already there. The need is for concerted action. LINKS and CONNECTING LINKS could be the catalysts for reaching out, linking up and effectively mobilizing the broad-based support which could make adequate health care in this nation a reality for us all. What we have done for the elderly through Medicare could be extended to all our citizens. The impact for good would be massive and this is a proper allocation of resources for a caring nation as well as sound social and health policy.

Then, as a last example, there is THE EBONY ALERT. One of the constant complaints about our people is apathy. Yet, explain the appeal of a Martin Luther King or Jesse Jackson, both whom mobilized the masses. Without regard to background, most people in this country are yearning for a better America.

This is not the time for more conferences, speeches and summits. This is the time to inform and mobilize for action and to overcome the division and discord among us that have undermined and thwarted or struggled for well over three centuries.

THE EBONY ALERT is an action idea for unity. It is grounded on a Statement of Principles and Purpose, which recognizes that our effective survival and triumph depends on our ability to make rational, studied and unemotional judgments on where our basic interests lie on important issues that affect our lives. And that the imperative is for a broadly based, well informed body of concerned citizens committed to act together.

Every person who becomes a part of THE EBONY ALERT signs a solemn commitment which is worthy of reciting here:

"I agree to be an active part of the THE EBONY ALERT and solemnly commit myself to the following:

1. That I am now and will stay a registered voter.

2. That I will always know my political profile.

3. That I will seek to be informed about issues which affect the vital interests and well being of the black community as a whole.

4. That I will support unity, not fragmentation, in the black community.

5. That I shall respond promptly to an "alert" for action when I am contacted by the THE EBONY ALERT.

6. That I will pay at least $5.00 a year to the THE EBONY ALERT to cover postage and mailings . . ."

The third and essential part of THE EBONY ALERT is the Resource Panel of informed, capable and independently minded advisors who would serve as a research, policy analysis and resource arm to THE EBONY ALERT. They would be drawn from all relevant disciplines, such as economics, health, education, political science, natural science, the justice system and business. It is this group that analyzes and reaches a conclusion as to what is in the best interest of our community—and then the "action alert" goes out to the cadre of the concerned.

This is not pie in the sky. It is a framework for action by a people who are suffering needlessly and at great cost from senseless fragmentation, disorganization and lack of discipline, at a time when we can least afford it.

There is cause for deep concern when leaders of this nation glibly talk about a permanent underclass. It becomes a crisis situation and cause for a five alarm alert when that underclass is viewed as being substantially African-American.

One hundred years ago, we African-Americans faced formidable odds. *Plessy* vs. *Ferguson*, that infamous U.S. Supreme Court decision which made racial segregation and "separate but equal" a matter of social and public policy, was just *seven* years away. Some astronomical number of us were really poor and most of us were illiterate. It took fifty-eight years from 1896 to 1954—to throw off the legal shackles of the *Plessy* decision. Some of us still carry the scars and stigma of distrust, disunity and division which were deliberately spawned among us during those dreary years and before.

How else can we explain the wife of a successful African-American service station owner who takes her car to the white service station around the corner for her gasoline and service?

How else can we explain a people with a 200 billion dollar gross national product, but without a single African-American owned financial institution in the country with assets over 1 billion?

How else can we explain this conference in this hotel where there is not a single written reference in the printed program which tells us who we are. Look carefully, the only clue that this conference is of, by and for women of African descent is the art work on the program cover and the pictures of our sisters in the ads.

And yet, every one of us is committed, intellectually and practically, to the basic aim of achieving long run permanent reductions in black poverty and the restoration of the respect and appreciation for the heritage and the contributions of Africa and Americans of African descent.

It's just that commitment alone is not enough.

Today 70 percent of us are not illiterate and we are not poor. Concentrated in these United States is probably the greatest pool of competence among persons of African descent in the entire world. Quite frankly if we black Americans now lose our way and fall into eclipse, it will be our fault.

The fundamental change in our strategy must be to move from the modest to the massive in our action programs.

Let's take literally the unpublished poem attributed to Langston Hughes: "There's a dream in this land with its back against the wall. To save the dream for some, it must be saved for all."

The task is to focus our public policy debate around the fundamental goal of achieving long run permanent reductions in the 30% poverty level of African Americans—this debate is not about bussing, but about what is not happening in the classrooms in our public schools.

Let's not be victimized by the Rhetoric or Rejection-reverse discrimination, welfare, affirmative action—these all have negative connotation today as the result of a very calculated campaign to make them terms of distaste, if not contempt.

We can stop this by coining our own positive phrases. From now on, let's talk "employment equity" rather than affirmative action; let's be concerned about "well-being" in place of welfare, and "reasonable redress" instead of reverse discrimination. Then we, not others, define the terms and the rhetoric of our agenda.

Finally, over and over we must remind ourselves of the vision and the dream—the vision of a humane society and the dream of a country and culture of real freedom with unrestricted respect for each other and a profound understanding that in our diversity lies our greatest strength.

In this light, the words of an unknown writer are compelling:

"A vision without a task is a dream—
A task without a vision is drudgery—
But, a vision and a task together can be the hope of the world."

CONGRESSIONAL TRIBUTE TO SGT. CONRAD N. NUTZMAN

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, July 18, 1989

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great citizen in my district, Sgt. Conrad N. Nutzman. Sergeant Nutzman is retiring today from the Long Beach Police Department after almost 26 years of dedicated service.

Conrad is a native Californian, born on October 6, 1935, in Los Angeles. He attended elementary school in Los Angeles and graduated from Compton High School in Compton, CA, in February 1954. Upon graduation, he entered the U.S. Marine Corps, and was honorably discharged in 1958. During his 4-year tour of duty, Conrad rose to the rank of sergeant. Shortly before leaving the Marine Corps, Sergeant Nutzman married Catherine J. Grasham.

In 1962, Conrad moved his family to Long Beach. He joined the Long Beach Police Force on August 5, 1963, at the urging of another career officer, Ed Mac Lyman. His career with Long Beach was not all smooth sailing, for on April 18, 1969, while pursuing a traffic violator as a motorcycle officer, a collision occurred which would mark the end of this assignment. It took him 9 months to recover from his injuries and 19 years later, Sergeant Nutzman would be awarded one of the department's first Purple Hearts.

In order to further his education and professional aspirations, Conrad attended Long Beach City College, which in 1974 granted him an associate arts degree in police science. Then, on August 8, 1978, he was promoted to the rank of sergeant, and assigned to the jail division as administrative sergeant. In 1982, he was assigned the responsibilities of court liaison sergeant in the court affairs office until September 1985, when he was then moved to the Community Relations Division. He held this assignment up until today, capping a career of 25 years, 11 months, and 12 days.

Conrad begins his retirement tomorrow, and much of it will be spent developing his "Six Lil' Acre Ranch" in Anza Valley, CA, with Cathy, and with his children, and grandchildren.

My wife, Lee, joins me in extending our congratulations to Sgt. Conrad N. Nutzman. He is a remarkable individual who has contributed greatly to law enforcement in the Long Beach area. On behalf of the entire community, we wish Conrad and his wife Cathy, his three children, Lisa Marie, Constance Lynn, and Christine Ann, and his six grandchildren, Katerina, Kristen, Shaun, Kenneth, Dustin, and Carolyn, all the best in the years to come.

RELEASE NELSON MANDELA

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1989

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today, July 18, is Nelson Mandela's 71st birthday. He, of course, will be spending this day away from his wife and family, and separated from millions of his fellow countrymen.

Nelson Mandela's incarceration by the South African Government is both tragic and criminal. This case symbolizes the need for the United States and other allied industrial nations to continue to apply strong political and economic pressures on the Botha government. Although South Africa is no longer front-page news and the lead on the network news, we ought not refrain from continued pressure on the South African Government.

Until the South African Government realizes the harmful consequences of this intolerable treatment of Nelson Mandela, the Botha government will continue to be the focus of worldwide shame and disdain. And any United States company who rationalizes its business ties with the South African Government as "business as usual," shares the blame for this inexcusable treatment of this national hero.

I appeal to the collective conscience of the South African Government's leadership to release Nelson Mandela.

SENATOR FOWLER'S RURAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

HON. RICHARD RAY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1989

Mr. RAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to praise the work of Senator WYCHE FOWLER in his effort to establish star schools throughout our Nation's rural areas. Senator FOWLER has successfully had this program inserted into Senate Bill 1036, the Rural Partnerships Act of 1989. It provides the funding necessary to purchase telecommunications equipment to connect students with instructors through television, telephones, and computers. This will allow students to take courses not offered in their local schools in an effort to better prepare themselves for college and the working world. This will not replace local teachers, but rather enhance their teaching curriculum. Mr. Speaker, along these lines I would like to submit, for the benefit of my colleagues, a copy of an editorial which recently appeared in the Americus Times Recorder.

This measure is yet another example of Senator FOWLER's deep commitment to rural Georgia and rural America. Through his Senate seats on the Agricultural Committee and the Agriculture Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, Senator FOWLER has shown time and time again that he will do all he can to better the life in our rural communities. He realizes that the way to shore-up the Nation's rural population is to offer opportunities and incentives to those remaining in their local communities. We must make these rural areas attractive to our increasingly educated and mobile young people. Senator FOWLER realizes that they are the future of rural America and is doing all he can to make that future strong.

[From the Americus Times Recorder, May 20, 1987]

FOWLER KEPT HIS PROMISE

When the U.S. Rep. Wyche Fowler announced that he would not seek re-election to the House, but instead would run for the Senate, there were many objections raised from the citizenry. Particularly from rural sections of the state, including our own Southwest Georgia counties.

"He's never been out of the Atlanta area," was the principal criticism. "What does he know about problems of agriculture and other ones facing us?" people would ask.

And always, there was the claim that he was only running for the Senate because the Atlanta area district he had long represented was realigned and because of the heavy concentration of black population that resulted, he was a sure loser.

This perhaps was true, but it also served to prove that Wyche Fowler is an intrepid politician—and perhaps even on his way to becoming a statesman.

Fowler jumped headlong into the campaign which included a number of impressive runners, including, of course, the Republican incumbent Mack Mattingly.

And rather than spending a great deal of his time on the campaign trail in the metropolitan areas of the state, he gave a real priority to the rural sectors. And the right combination and strategy proved correct as Fowler won the seat beside fellow Georgian, Senator Sam Nunn.

And he still hasn't forgotten about Southwest Georgia and other rural areas, and the people, since having taken office either.

Now, he has proved it again through legislation he has introduced which would provide some $70 million over the next five years for satellite and telecommunications technology to increase educational opportunities in rural areas.

The Democrat, who somehow skillfully and with the assistance of influential colleagues has been named to the powerful Senate Agriculture Committee in his freshmen term, managed to get his measure made a part of a $300 million rural development initiative which was prepared by his committee to aid the growing economic problem in rural sections of the nation.

In announcing the plan, Senator Fowler said that "One of the key components of any meaningful rural legislation has got to be education, bringing the finest teaching techniques and methodology to our nation's schools."

Foremost in the proposal is a $100 million rural investment fund that would be used to create revolving loan funds at the local, regional or state level to provide capital for the development of small businesses in rural sectors.

In addition, the bill would hike Farmers Home Administration grants for poorer communities, make loans for water and sewer improvements easier for rural communities and set up telecommunications systems for rural hospitals and businesses, and other emergency problems.

Fowler also said that "There are thousands of promising students in rural areas throughout this nation who have exhausted some of the higher level course work available in their schools. This act will provide the teachers and the advanced course work these students want and need to prepare for college and beyond."

We obviously cannot yet foresee the great bearing this legislation could have on our own communities and people. But it could be monumental.

The Times-Recorder appreciates this specific legislation, and especially Mr. Fowler's steady efforts at representing the rural people of Georgia.

He kept his promise.

CLEAN FUELS AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT OF 1989

HON. TERRY L. BRUCE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1989

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. Speaker, after seeing the outline for the acid rain portion of the President's clean air bill, I didn't know whether to be pleased or panicked. The President's proposal was ambitious and environmentally sound. But it would also have the effect—however unintended—of throwing tens of thousands of hard-working Americans into the streets and unfairly burdening many utility ratepayers with cleanup costs that far exceed their contribution to the problem.

As one of the 11 House Members serving on both subcommittees with jurisdiction over acid rain legislation, I knew that concern alone would not get these needs considered. A bill had to be proposed. On Monday, I introduced legislation that followed the general guidelines set forward by President Bush last month, while adding provisions to make the economic impact acceptable to all regions of the country.

During the campaign last fall, President Bush talked about protecting the environment. With his proposal last month, he went a long way toward meeting that promise to the American people. On the subjects of acid rain and ozone nonattainment, he has gone much farther than I would have expected and I applaud his leadership. After years of inaction from the administration, the President's initiative was indeed a breath of fresh air.

On other fronts, however, the administration proposal does not meet its mandate.

There is nothing kind or gentle about the impact the President's acid rain proposal would have on the Nation's mine workers. While the outcome may not be what the President expected, there is no doubt that tens of thousands of mine workers would be jobless shortly after enactment of the President's proposal.

The President has said he stands for fairness, yet his proposal falls short on fairness to Midwest utility ratepayers. The precursors of acid rain—sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide—must be reduced, but paying for the reductions should not be done in the disproportionate manner of the administration proposals.

As Energy and Power Subcommittee Chairman PHIL SHARP has pointed out, nine Midwestern States contribute 51 percent of the Nation's sulfur dioxide emissions, but the Bush proposal would tell our ratepayers to pick up 67 percent of the cleanup tab. On cleanup for nitrogen oxides, the bill is even more wrong: 10 States, with 31 percent of the NO_x emissions, would pay for 69 percent of the reductions. Other current proposals are worse.

To these States, that's like eating a hamburger but paying for someone else's prime rib. We don't mind paying to clean up our share of the acid rain problem, because we recognize the importance of preserving our environment. But we will only pay our share.

Industrial sources contribute heavily to acid rain, but cleaning up utilities is far more cost effective than going after smaller industrial sources.

I agree with the President that there is no reason to pay $1,200 to $2,000 per ton removed from industrial sources when we can remove that same ton of sulfur dioxide for $300 to $400 at utilities. The question is: who pays?

The bill I have introduced, H.R. 2909, includes in it a 90-percent capital cost subsidy that will erase much of the inequity for the States that use most of the Nation's high-sulfur coal. Those States will still have to pay for the expensive operations and maintenance costs, and will still be paying for slightly more than their share of the cleanup costs. All States will be able to benefit from the clean fuels emission reduction equity fund in the second phase for use in purchasing and installing clean coal technology, technologies to control NO_x, and for energy conservation programs.

Clean coal technology is another area where I don't think the President's beliefs match his proposal. In giving the 3-year extension for clean coal technologies in the second phase, the President was recognizing that many of these technologies will not be ready to be used in the next 10 years. In fact, I am not sure that the 3-year extension is enough time to allow many of these technologies to be usable but I have let it at 3 years in this legislation. What the domestic policy council did not recognize is the massive amount of first phase fuel switching that would take place with no subsidy for scrubbers.

The President gave the extension for clean coal, a move I have duplicated in my bill, but he virtually guaranteed that high-sulfur coal would be extinct as a fossil fuel alternative. The subsidy for scrubbing should make it possible for our most abundant fossil fuel to remain an energy option into the next century. It also means that job losses for mine workers will be minimalized.

In many ways, my bill builds on the work done by others, including President Bush. I have retained his freedom-of-choice approach. The subsidy I have included is an option for States, but the Governors could still decide to allow fuel switching, utility unit shutdowns, or any of several other measures that can be used to meet reduction targets.

On the issue of trading, I agree with the President's belief that we will achieve the greatest possible reductions at the lowest cost by allowing emisson trading and this legislation makes emissions trading practical. I have also borrowed heavily in many areas from legislative language crafted by Congressman JIM COOPER for H.R. 144.

The broad parameters of the President's proposal are excellent with my legislation, I have fine-tuned an approach that is fair to all utility ratepayers, gives preference to maintaining present jobs, takes long-term advantage of the clean coal technologies we have spent hundreds of millions in developing, and does it with the lowest possible cost to the private sector.

I believe that this proposal is fair, it is in the best interests of this Nation, and can be passed and signed into law. As I begin to look for cosponsors, I hope to draw support from all regions of the country and both parties.

The quality of our air is a national concern and deserves a national solution. It also deserves a fair solution.

SUMMARY OF H.R. 2909 INTRODUCED BY CONGRESSMAN TERRY L. BRUCE

DEADLINES

Two-phased bill with the first phase taking effect 6 years after date of enactment and the second phase ending four years later. If this legislation is enacted in 1989, that would put the dates at 1995 and 1999, with a 3-year extension for clean coal technology.

REDUCTIONS

The bill calls for a 10 million ton national reduction in sulfur dioxide (SO_2), half in the first phase in keeping with the President's proposal. It also requires a 2 million ton cut in nitrogen oxide (NO_x) from a 1985 baseline.

ALLOCATION OF SO_2 REDUCTIONS

States with an actual annual average rate above 1.2 lb./mmBtu will reduce. The Administrator will make the determination using a 1980 baseline—1985 if emissions have gone up.

WHO MIGHT SCRUB

The bill sets up a process by which 13 states will be able to receive capital cost reimbursement if the governor of that state certifies (or requires) that an appropriate number of plant units will scrub to meet the state's first phase reduction requirements. The subsidy will be limited to 90 percent of the costs of scrubber construction. O&M costs will still lie with a utility's ratepayers.

THE 13 STATES

Alabama, Ohio, Tennessee, Indiana, Georgia, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Maryland, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Florida, and Kentucky.

CAN PLANTS FUEL SWITCH

Yes. The state compliance plan, to be filed by each governor, would specify how reductions will be met. The reductions can be met through scrubbing, clean coal projects, energy conservation, fossil fuel switching, coal switching, retirement, changes in utility dispatch designed to reduce emissions, precombustion cleaning of fuels, and emissions trading.

TRADING

Trading can be done (1) between utilities in a state, (2) between utility units in different states, (3) within utilities, (4) between utilities and industrial sources in a state.

THE FUND

Establishes the Clean Fuels Emission Reduction Equity Fund. First phase payments for scrubbing cover up to 90 percent of capital costs between a range of $170 and $270 per kilowatt of nameplate capacity for each scrubbed unit. All states are eligible for second phase payments of up to $170 per ton of reduced SO_2 or NO_x to a maximum of 80 percent for clean coal capital costs or 70 percent of costs in the use of other technology. Payments benefit ratepayers.

THE FEE

Starts at 0.3 mill per kilowatt with the Administrator able to adjust up to 1.0 mill per kilowatt if the funding is needed. Different states can have different rates, based on emissions.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Conservation is encouraged and payments from the Fund will be made on the basis of tons removed.

A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

HON. JOE BARTON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1989

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a letter which appeared recently in the Midlothian Reporter, a newspaper in my congressional district. Entitled: "Flag Burning Decision Nothing But Treason," this letter reflects the feelings of many individuals in my district regarding the recent U.S. Supreme Court decision which ruled acts of desecration of the American flag as constitutional.

[From the Midlothian Reporter, June 29, 1989]

FLAG BURNING DECISION NOTHING BUT TREASON

The recent decision by the Supreme Court to sanction the burning, spitting upon, and mutilating of the American flag should outrage all free-loving Americans.

They used the lame excuse that it was free speech.

It was a symbolic gesture by a dirty-Communist, who by his action, denounced the United States and promoted the advancement of Communism in America.

I would suggest that these unholy judges start representing the American people instead of giving aid and comfort to the Communist scum who have bragged that they will bury us.

From the looks of the decision of the Supreme Court, the court is determined to supply the Reds with shovels.

Our Constitution clearly states that "Giving aid and comfort to our enemies is treason." If this decision is not comforting to the Communist, what is?

Look at their decision on prayer in school and public places. They promoted the idea that it was dangerous to allow prayer in schools. Yes, it was dangerous, but not to the American people, only to the Communist party who hates the mere mention of the word of God.

Who did the Supreme Court render this decision in favor of? Just another Communist beast whose name is not worthy to mention here.

When are we going to wake up?

The Communists have boasted repeatedly that if they can take the opium (meaning religion) away from the American people, they could control the people's minds. They sure are doing this.

Let us examine the right to free speech they boasted about. Did the Christian people have the right to free speech in regards to religion. The answer is No!

The Constitution clearly states, and I quote "Article 1, Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." When they outlawed prayer and religious pageants from schools and public places, they violated two laws:

1. They made a law regarding religion, being the judges of when and where you could pray.

2. They forbade Christians to freely exercise their right to follow their religious beliefs, whether in school, work, or in public places, etc.

Where is the Christian's rights to free speech these judges boast about!

Yet we are told it is okay for the enemies of America, under the disguise of free speech, to talk and teach and burn our flag and do everything treasonable to further the overthrow of our American government.

The very antidote against Communism is religion, and we let the enemies of America promote the idea to our kids that it is dangerous to have simple prayer in schools.

It's no wonder our kids are turning to dope. We robbed them of every decent moral value and left them empty inside.

Believe in nothing and stand for nothing and I will guarantee you will become empty and restless inside.

You will continue to seek out something to fill that empty void. Think about it!

The prayer decision and burning of our flag decision passed by the Supreme Court has given the Communist party a strong foothold in America to further demoralize the American people.

Next, our flag will be banned in schools. "Rally Around the Flag" should be our battle cry!

This flag is our symbol of freedom, pride, and independence.

How many Americans died around the world under this flag, in order that we as a nation might keep our nation strong and free.

And yet the Supreme Court treats it as a worthless rag. It makes me so mad I cannot see straight.

Don't you think it is strange that this decision was handed down just as we are getting ready to celebrate our Independence Day, July 4?

Is this just a cunning way for the Communist party to take a slap at all the American patriots who died under the flag?

I would suggest you do some hard thinking about our flag, and what it stands for. Let me remind you that anytime a nation allows an enemy to haul down your flag and multilate and burn it, it amounts to surrender.

When the Supreme Court blessed the tearing down of Old Glory by an avowed enemy of America, it amounted to outright surrender of America to the Soviet Union.

As long as Old Glory can wave freely and with respect, we are free.

But when it is allowed to be dragged down and burned, we are on our way to being enslaved.

Think hard and long about how many of the things that are held dear to us have been made a mockery of.

Think. Think. Think.

Delbert Ray

STATEMENT BY POPE JOHN PAUL II—L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO

HON. WILLIAM H. GRAY III

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1989

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues a statement made on July 6, 1989, at the Vatican by His Holiness, Pope John Paul II, to a congressional delegation co-led by the gentlelady from Illinois, LYNN MARTIN, and myself. The delegation, consisting of 13 Members from several States and both sides of the aisle, visited the Middle East and Europe on a fact-finding mission to study United States foreign aid, the Middle East situation and the European Economic Community open market beginning in 1992.

At the Vatican, we were graciously granted a private audience by the Pope. I commend his inspiring words to my colleagues:

Ladies and Gentlemen, I am happy to have this opportunity of meeting this Delegation from the United States Congress during your visit to Rome. I greet you most cordially, a greeting which I extend to your spouses and staff members.

I have learned with much pleasure that you are involved in foreign assistance programs, and so I take this occasion to encourage you in this work of providing material and financial aid to those who have suffered as a result of war or civil strife. And I thank you for the generosity you have shown to date.

There is a fundamental truth about humanity which is self-evident for a Christian but nonetheless worth repeating frequently: we are one human family, irrespective of race, culture, language or history. This truth calls us to recognize the underlying solidarity and interdependence of the human family as the basis for peaceful coexistence. When we see our brothers and sisters in need there is a spontaneous desire to reach out and help those who are affected by natural disasters, war or famine. The human spirit can and does respond with generosity to the plight of the suffering and the less fortunate. The call to solidarity and assistance impels us to do all we can to break down the barriers which prevent us from reaching out with love and trust to all who need our help. True human solidarity does not recognize political or ideological boundaries. It has an ethical dimension which is all-embracing.

I hope that our meeting today will strengthen our common resolve to work for a world where human dignity is properly respected and effectively safeguarded. I pray that Almighty God will continue to grant you the gifts of wisdom and understanding, so that in your noble office you will give inspiring leadership and ever more generous service according to the best aspirations of your people and on behalf of the genuine good of men, women and children everywhere.

God Bless you all.

INSTILL LOGIC AND REASON INTO PHYSICIAN PAYMENT SYSTEM

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1989

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, Congress is in the process of revising its method of reimbursing physicians under part b of Medicare in an effort to instill logic and reason into our physician payment system. In so doing, maintaining continuing access to health care must be one of our preeminent objectives. I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues 10 reasons, authored by the American Society of Internal Medicine, to reject the imposition of expenditure targets.

TEN REASONS WHY CONGRESS SHOULD REJECT EXPENDITURE TARGETS

1. The expenditure target is not yet sufficiently developed for Congress to make an informed decision on its advisability or feasibility. The administration cannot even answer such basic questions as whether targets work best on a national, regional, state, carrier, or locality basis; what services they should apply to and on what basis; whether a single target is better than several targets; how physicians are supposed to collectively organize to control volume; what happens to access to care if the targets are exceeded; and how the government will determine what is an "appropriate" increase in volume. The administration asks Congress and beneficiaries to "trust us" to come up with the answers. But shouldn't Congress demand specific answers—and a detailed proposal—before enacting a program with such uncertain effects for the medical care system? After all, once ETs are accepted, it may be difficult to turn back.

2. Expenditure targets penalize precisely those physicians whom the system should reward: those who have a more conservative, lower volume style of practice. Their fees will be cut if their higher volume colleagues cause the target to be exceeded. On the other hand, physicians who are already inclined to "overutilize" are likely to order even more services, in order to maintain their medicare revenue base should the target be exceeded and fees cut. Does it make any sense to enact a program that penalizes the good doctors while rewarding the bad ones?

3. Similarly, expenditure targets will penalize communities with volume that differs from the average. Physicians in rural areas, for example, who typically provide a lower volume of services, will lose if their urban colleagues cause the target to be exceeded.

If the fees of rural physicians are cut because of ETs, this will undo the benefits of the other portion of the administration's reform package: implementation of a new fee schedule designed to increase payments for primary care services in rural communities. Inner city areas that appropriately provide more services per patient—due to the poorer health status of many inner city patients, as evidenced by higher rates of cancer, heart disease, and other expensive illnesses—also will be penalized because their utilization exceeds the "average" predicted by the target. That is one of the basic problems with ETs: it assumes that all patients are average, when in fact, the needs of individual patients—and the communities in which they live—may be far different than the average.

4. There is no reason to believe that the medical community can collectively organize to control volume, especially if ETs are implemented in fiscal year 1990. Even though the profession is committed to reducing ineffective services, there are a host of practical and legal obstacles to collective action. One suspects that proponents of ETs recognize the difficulties involved in collective action, and are really more interested in obtaining an easy mechanism to cut the Medicare budget than in reducing ineffective services.

5. Without a scientific basis to separate out ineffective from effective services, ETs may force reductions in appropriate services. ETs can reduce volume only if physicians decline to provide certain services that they otherwise would have ordered on behalf of their patients. Without a rational basis for evaluating the effectiveness of each service, physicians will be unable to reduce volume without risking a reduction in needed services. ETs place physicians in an inherent conflict of interest: if they provide their patients with all of the services that they believe are needed, the target may be exceeded and their fees cut; if they don't provide those services, they'll gain financially at the risk of compromising the health of their patients. Do we really want physicians to choose between underproviding needed services or seeing their fees cut?

6. There is no reason to believe that the Government is capable of predicting in advance what the volume of services should be in any given year. Is there any reason to believe that the same people who can't accurately predict inflation, interest rates, or the deficit in any given year will do a better job in predicting how many services Medicare patients really need? And if their predictions are wrong, it is the patient who loses. The health of Medicare patients is just too important to take that gamble.

7. Expenditure targets are inherently discriminatory against Medicare patients. In 1965, Congress promised the elderly that Medicare would provide them with care that is equal to, or better, than that available to all other Americans. As the only group that would now be subject to a limit on total dollars spent on their medical care, ETs would break that promise.

8. Expenditure targets will shift costs to all other patients, businesses, and insurers. As the dollars spent on Medicare are capped, the costs of treating Medicare patients will inevitably be passed through to all other patients. Is it fair to impose a hidden tax on all patients because the administration no longer wants Medicare to pay its fair share of the bill?

9. If the administration continues to insist on holding reform of the payment system hostage to expenditure targets, an historic opportunity for progress on reform may be lost. Congress has before it a proposal to establish a Medicare fee schedule based on a resource based relative value scale (RBRVS). This proposal would correct many of the distortions that now adversely affect the quality, cost, and availability of care provided to Medicare patients. The administration says it won't support RBRVS implementation without expenditure targets. Holding a good idea hostage to a bad one doesn't make sense. The administration tells Congress that there are only two choices: mandating ETs, despite all of the dangers, questions, concerns and uncertainties discussed above, or doing nothing. But there is another choice, if Congress has the wisdom to take it: enact an RBRVS fee schedule, but reject expenditure targets.

10. There is a viable alternative to ETs that can reduce the volume of ineffective services without placing Medicare patients at risk. That alternative is to embark on an aggressive program of outcomes research and development of practice guidelines, so that physicians—and the Medicare program—can identify, and eliminate, ineffective services. Practice guidelines can be developed to begin having an impact within the same time frame contemplated by proponents of ETs. Expenditure targets are not needed to stimulate physicians to develop and support practice guidelines. The Patient Outcomes Research Bill, S. 702, and the Health Care Research and Policy Act, H.R. 2601, provide the framework for a national policy on effectiveness research and practices guidelines. We urge Congress to support those proposals—and to reject expenditure targets.

BACK TO THE FUTURE IN PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL RESPECT FOR WORKER RIGHTS

HON. DONALD J. PEASE
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, July 18, 1989

Mr. PEASE. Mr. Speaker, in the past 5 years the Congress has led the way in statutorily linking respect for fundamental worker rights to the conduct of U.S. trade and investment policies. This year the Congress is taking the first steps to include respect for worker rights among the basic criteria to be met by foreign countries seeking foreign assistance from the U.S. Department of State and the Agency for International Development.

The worker rights provisions in the International Cooperation Act of 1989 (H.R. 2655) may seem like novel steps for U.S. foreign aid, but, in fact, they harken back to some of the most successful foreign assistance programs ever undertaken by the U.S. Government—the Truman doctrine and the Marshall plan of the late 1940's.

I commend to the reading of my colleagues the following interview with 86-year-old Alan Strachan, one of America's first labor advisers under the Truman doctrine. I applaud the U.S. Department of Labor for collecting this very valuable oral history in a recently published pamphlet entitled "Rebuilding Labor and Democracy in Postwar Greece: An Eyewitness Account".

REBUILDING LABOR AND DEMOCRACY IN POSTWAR GREECE: AN EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT

INTRODUCTION

Recently both the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the Agency for International Development (AID) have called for a new approach to American foreign aid, one which emphasizes economic growth, the strengthening of democratic institutions, and political and economic pluralism.

These same concepts lay at the heart of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan—perhaps America's most successful foreign aid programs. In considering the future of American foreign assistance, therefore, perhaps one should also consider its past.

President Harry S. Truman launched the Truman Doctrine in 1947 to help Greece's fragile new democratic government rebuild its devastating postwar economy and counter an emerging communist challenge. The Truman Doctrine, for the first time ever, included a small but significant labor program aimed at assisting Greek democratic trade unions and the labor ministry contribute to Greece's recovery.

The success of this first experiment in international labor assistance was later extended to other countries in Western Europe under the Marshall Plan, and to literally dozens of Third World countries under programs administered by the Agency for International Development and the U.S. Department of Labor. More recently, however, these efforts have declined as shifting AID priorities focused on other areas.

In February 1989, Lydia Sigelakis of the Labor Department's Bureau of International Affairs, interviewed Alan Strachan, one of America's first labor advisors under the Truman Doctrine. In the exchange which follows, Mr. Strachan provides an eyewitness account of American efforts to help rebuild labor and democracy in postwar Greece.

LABOR AND DEVELOPMENT

Question. Let's begin with an almost philosophical question: Do you think, based on your vast experience in Greece and elsewhere, that it's important to help develop independent labor unions and improve wages and working conditions hand-in-hand with overall development efforts in order to ensure sound economic growth?

Answer. Oh, there's no question about it. A good, educated, more understanding, shall we say, well disciplined labor movement is an asset for economic growth. I'm not sure you can have economic growth without some kind of emphasis on the labor force.

I should think that anybody who had any common sense who wanted to improve his country, say a Minister in the country, would realize that he has to develop the labor of the country. The better the labor movement is, the more educated it is, the better it is for the country's economy.

A worker produces more under better, safer working conditions and higher wages. He's not worrying about what he's going to get paid (will it be enough to survive?). I don't think you can have a good economy unless you have adequate working conditions and wages.

Question. Can we take Greece as an example? It had been occupied by the Germans during the Second World War. What shape was it in when you got there?

Answer. I was there from 1947 to 1953. The German army had ravaged the whole country. And they did it very scientifically. They destroyed all the key parts of the railways—they took all the fireboxes out, for instance. The whole economy was shattered. Not only bombed out and destroyed, but the whole financial system was absolutely in chaos. The economy was just a wreck.

Greek politics also was in complete chaos. The government had been in exile in several different places during the war. They were brought back by the allied forces and formed a coalition government. They were mixed up between conservatives, liberals, right wing, left wing—you never knew how they were going to vote. There might be six or seven political parties in the coalition. And one of the great problems of these coalition governments—if they didn't like something they'd resign, and the government would fall. I had seventeen Labor ministers while I was there. That's how upset it was, the whole thing.

Question. What was the situation like for Greek labor?

Answer. The labor unions had been destroyed by the Greek dictator Metaxas. In 1936 he did away with all democratic organizations in Greece, and of course the labor movement was one of them. When we went in there, there was no real organized labor movement. It was all underground, roaming around in little groups here and there. That was one of our problems—they represented every damn political group in the country.

Question. What about the communist threat—Soviet subversion and the guerilla war?

Answer. The communist threat was there, but I don't think the Communist Party was very strong. It was so mixed up, survival was more important than political action. But the communists were beginning to organize parades and demonstrations. The communists had their eye on Greece as a warm water port. That's what they really wanted Athens for. They had no direct exit to the Mediterranean. They had to go through the Black Sea. They never got it, but that's what they were after.

The guerrillas were chased out of the country by the British, but they came back and organized in the hills. They were a terrible nuisance. I'd say that most of the rural areas of Greece were controlled by the Communists.

TRUMAN DOCTRINE AND LABOR ASSISTANCE

Question. What led to the Truman Doctrine?

Answer. The British army was defending Greece, so when the war ended they were left trying to help a country that was bankrupt and in terrible shape. But Britain was having its own economic problems and just didn't have any resources. They came to the United States, to Truman, and told him that they could not hold Greece much longer, so would we take it over. Now this, you understand, is a really important part of our history—we had never done anything like this before.

Question. How did the labor assistance program become part of the Truman Doctrine?

Answer. The British Trades Union Congress, the TUC, came to us and said look, we've got to get the Greek labor movement back on its feet. Could you help us out of this mess? So we sent Sam Berger, our labor attaché in London, to Greece to develop a labor program to rebuild the Greek labor movement.

Question. Was Truman a promoter of labor assistance?

Answer. Yes, I think you'd say he was a promoter. You didn't have to struggle to win him over, particularly when [Averell] Harriman [Secretary of Commerce] tells him he needs a labor division over there.

Question. You were one of the first labor advisors to go to Greece under the Truman Doctrine. What were your objectives? What was your role?

Answer. Well, our objectives, of course, were to balance the economy and get labor to play a collective bargaining role as we understood it back in the States. The first thing with the trade unions, and almost the last thing, was the question of money—wages. They had terrific inflation in Greece back then. My role was, first of all, determining labor wages.

Another problem was trying to find out how many unemployed there were. The statistics were very inaccurate. We tried to get that straightened out with the Ministry of Labor.

Also, I was very interested in teaching people skilled work through vocational education programs in schools around the country, not just in Athens. We did very well. We financed a number of schools in small towns, bought them equipment. I remember two or three went very well. And up at Salonika—my God, it seemed that we had almost built a university, last time I was there!

Question. Your main role was helping Greek unions. What was your relationship with the labor leaders?

Answer. Oh, a very close one. I attended all the big meetings. Most of what we did was behind the scenes—you didn't make it too obvious. They'd come to see me and I'd tell them what I thought they ought to do or ought not to do.

As part of the Mission program, we sent a lot of labor people—from the unions and the Labor Ministry—to the States for training. We'd begin in Washington to give them a briefing, then they'd meet with American unions and companies. The trouble was to find somewhere in the States where they'd learn something, because we were too far ahead. Everything was so modern here compared to what they had that they were just flabbergasted.

Question. What kind of assistance did you give to the Greek Labor Ministry?

Answer. I was in to see the Minister at least once or twice a week. I'd give him advice or might ask him to do something. He was also a member of parliament.

We made one study of wages and cost of living. We took people from the Greek Labor Ministry and showed them what to do—how to go into a village and get some idea of the standard of living. It was a very, very nice job. The purpose was to show them that they ought to do this, and at the same time give us more accurate information about what went on in the small towns and villages.

Question. What kinds of special problems did you face?

Answer. A well known businessman in Greece came to us and said, "Look, IKA (which is the social security system) is in such a mess that you simply must look into it." I looked into it and agreed it was pretty awful. So we had a team of three experts come over and they spent about six months there, then went back and wrote a paper on what they found. But they were applying American standards to a different situation which they didn't understand—our people wanted to make Greece's social security system like ours.

We got into a terrible fight over this. They absolutely had the unions in an uproar, and I wound up threatening to resign if they went ahead with the proposals in our experts' report. It came before the Greek cabinet, and I happened to be sitting in the cabinet meeting. The cabinet decided to go along with our experts' report and signed it. But they had this rule—an action doesn't become law until it's published the next day. Well, I saw them sign it—I was there—and I saw them take it to the printer. But it never got printed; it got "lost." The Prime Minister told me afterwards that he was against it and was only doing it because he thought we wanted it. Anyway, I won out on that one. That was social security.

POSITIVE RESULTS

Question. Were you able to make any changes in social security?

Answer. Oh yes. We made the changes that I and the unions had worked out.

Question. Were they successful?

Answer. I would say it was successful. But in this case, had we made the changes that our people wanted, it would have been a disaster.

Question. What was the impact of your work on Greek labor?

Answer. Well I think it brought some kind of organization to it. They didn't have work stoppages and strikes every day in Greece like they did before. A country can avoid strikes and instability by well-trained labor groups and a more disciplined workforce.

Question. Would you say that by helping Greek labor you helped Greek economic development?

Answer. Oh yes, very much so. I couldn't believe it, in some areas, after we left Greece, Greece was exporting wheat. I never knew they could export any wheat. And the railroads looked much better. Stores were much better. Everything else seemed to be working pretty well. Greece started to produce and export and did rather well for a while.

Question. What lessons from helping Greek labor could be applicable to today's foreign assistance programs?

Answer. I hate to say this, but I think you've got to have a certain kind of person dealing with these countries. You can't go in and tell them, "In the United States we do it this way or that way." They get sick of listening to that. You'll find sometimes some very good reasons why they do it differently from us. You've got to have somebody who's willing to listen to the other side.

DOUGLAS ALAN STRACHAN

Douglas Alan Strachan was born in London, England August 6, 1903 and came to the U.S. twenty-three years later. He started out as a toolmaker in the automobile industry in Detroit, and later held various jobs in the United Auto Workers, CIO. Mr. Strachan held several positions on the War Production Board: Labor Advisor (1941), Director of the Automotive division (1943-44), and Deputy Vice Chairman of the Office of Labor Production (1944-45). During his career in Greece he started as the Assistant Labor Advisor to the American Mission for Aid to Greece (1947-48) and became Director of the Labor and Manpower Division of the Mutual Security Agency (formerly Economic Cooperation Administration E.C.A.) in Greece. Mr. Strachan was labor consultant and Chief of the Labor Training Division of the Office of Labor Affairs, International Cooperation Administration (ICA) Washington, and later held the following posts abroad: Provincial Director Lahore ICA Mission, Pakistan (1959-62); Deputy Chief of Mission, ICA, Egypt (1963-

65); Deputy Chief of Mission, ICA, Viet Nam (1965-66); director of the Colombo Plan, Sri Lanka, (1966-69). Since his retirement in 1973, Mr. Strachan has been writing and travelling.

DOD SAYS "NO" TO NUNN-McCURDY VOLUNTARY NATIONAL SERVICE BILL

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1989

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I'm certain my colleagues are at least aware of, if not well acquainted with, the various proposals now being circulated which would establish some type of voluntary national service program. The most highly publicized of these—the Citizenship and National Service Act of 1989, S. 3 and its companion bill H.R. 660—has been touted by its chief proponents as a means of awakening "a new spirit of civic obligation and participation in America." But what they fail to mention is that it would, in fact, seriously diminish our military strength, both in personnel numbers and quality. This is supported by the Department of Defense.

Senator SAM NUNN, coauthor of the legislation, has said the bill is meant "to expand the military's recruitment and training base and bring about better social representation in our Armed Forces." Senator NUNN has also said: "Obviously, we will need the Department of Defense's support and expertise in refining enlistment options for citizen soldiers * * *". He does not have this support.

Representative DAVE MCCURDY, the other chief proponent, has expressed his deep concern over "the prospect of a declining pool of youth available for military service" and has claimed that "This shortage will threaten the quality of our Armed Forces * * *". According to the Department of Defense, his citizenship and National Service Act would only exacerbate the problem.

The Department of Defense says the enactment of the bill would do great harm to the military from a personnel standpoint. As DOD puts it, the bill "would reduce operational readiness, complicate mobilization, and increase Federal expenditures significantly in a constrained fiscal environment."

Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues a letter to the committee from the Office of General Counsel detailing the DOD position on this unnecessary legislation.

[The letter and comments follow:]

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE,
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL,
Washington, DC, July 11, 1989.

Hon. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY,
Chairman, Committee on Veterans' Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request for the views of the Department of Defense on H.R. 660, 101st Congress, a bill "To establish a corporation to administer a program of voluntary national service, and for other purposes."

The Department of Defense believes in service to America. It is proud of the 3.3 million active, National Guard and Reserve Servicemen and Servicewomen who stand ready to give their lives in the Nation's defense. The Department opposes enactment of this bill because we believe, as written, it would reduce operational readiness, complicate mobilization, and increase Federal expenditures significantly in a constrained fiscal environment. It is not needed to meet military manpower requirements. The analysis leading to this position is enclosed. We expect the President to submit his own youth service bill in the near future, which we urge you to support.

People are our top priority, and the Amended Budget Submission provides resources required to arrest negative recruiting trends. Key military recruiting requirements (the Navy College Fund for 4-year enlistments, Army College Fund increases for longer enlistment options, Joint and Service-specific advertising, and resources for optimum recruiter placement), a competitive pay raise and quality-of-life programs are fully funded. With them, we can attract and retain quality people to operate and maintain our sophisticated systems. Barring unforeseen changes in the youth labor market, this package should preserve our competitive position with education and industry.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that from the standpoint of the Administration's program there is no objection to the presentation of this report for consideration of the Committee.

A similar letter has been sent to the Chairmen and Ranking Republicans of the House Committee on Armed Services and the Senate Committees on Armed Services and Labor and Human Resources.

Sincerely,

L. NIEDERLEHNER,
Deputy General Counsel.

Enclosure: as stated.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE VIEWS ON S. 3/H.R. 660

CITIZENSHIP AND NATIONAL SERVICE ACT OF 1989

This report summarizes the views of the Department of Defense on S. 3/H.R. 660, 101st Congress, a bill "To establish a corporation to administer a program of voluntary national service, and for other purposes."

Because the volunteer force has proven to be highly effective and we have demonstrated the ability to attract the number of people we will need during the next decade, there is no need for either a peacetime draft or national service to satisfy military manpower requirements. There is, however, a strong need to sustain our success by maintaining the purchasing power and competitive appeal of recruiting/retention resources, incentives and military compensation. We request your support in doing this. We cannot afford to bid up the price for military manpower by setting up competitive forms of service.

S. 3/H.R. 660 would establish a program of voluntary national service, and require successful participation to qualify for Federal educational assistance. Options for service in the Citizens Corps include the Armed Forces, Civilian Service or a Senior Service established by the proposed legislation. Financial assistance of between $10,000 and $24,000 (depending on the nature of the selected service option) could be used to assist with education, vocational training, or the purchase/construction of a home. Civilian participants would be provided health insurance and be paid $100 per week, while military participants would earn 66 percent of basic military compensation and could not earn current in-service or veterans' education and housing benefits, based upon their period of national service.

The Department of Defense supports the concept of national service and is proud of the 3.3 million active, National Guard and Reserve Servicemen and Servicewomen who, under challenging circumstances, are prepared to give their lives in the Nation's defense. The Department's opposition to the proposed Citizenship and National Service Act of 1989 is based upon the need to sustain operational readiness and to meet mobilization requirements in a constrained fiscal environment. This proposed legislation could prove detrimental to both of these critical national security interests, would increase Federal expenditures by many billions of dollars, and is not needed to satisfy military manpower requirements.

We expect the President to submit his own youth service bill in the near future, which we urge you to support. The President's proposal will call for voluntary national service, service that is integrated into a young person's normal schedule and career path (as opposed to programs that require a set period of full-time service) and service that is not compensated with Federal dollars, because he believes that service is its own reward.

For the last several years, the Military Services have successfully recruited the high-quality people demanded by the increasing complexity of modern national security strategy and the high-technology weapon and support systems being acquired to execute it. While concern that it may be difficult to sustain this level of success in the immediate future is one basis for this legislation, the increased cost of doing so through adjustment to currently authorized recruiting and retention programs is measured in millions of dollars, rather than the billions this legislation could cost. By the time the programs envisioned by the legislation would be implemented, the 15-year decline in the youth population that has received such wide publicity will be over, and another expansion will have begun.

The national service program outlined in the proposed legislation would likely lead to lower overall military recruit quality, as the civilian service options are significantly more attractive than all currently available military service options and those proposed in the bill. Preliminary estimates indicate military compensation, recruiting, training and retention costs would have to be increased between $3-13 billion to sustain current levels of recruit quality without drastically reducing experience levels if S. 3/H.R. 660 is enacted.

The alternative is unacceptable. Because of the large influx of 2-year enlistments, the training base (and associated costs) would have to expand markedly. In addition, unit training work loads, personnel turbulence, and attrition experienced in active and Reserve operational units would all increase. Minimum overseas tour lengths would need to be cut, sharply increasing permanent change of station costs. The combined effect of these factors would drive sharp accession and end strength increases, disrupt unit cohesion, weaken esprit and morale, reduce individual proficiency and compromise unit readiness.

The Department of Defense is also concerned with the potential economic impacts of this bill. If the promise of guaranteed opportunities for all who volunteer is fulfilled, program costs could grow to several million participants each year, with costs of many billions of dollars. Limiting the program to about a million participants would raise serious questions of equity in selection of participants; since this is only about half the number of college freshmen who receive Federal educational assistance. In addition, any of the "forgotten half" of high school graduates (those who do not attend college) who would be attracted to the program by the housing or vocational training benefit would further drive up program costs or force an aspiring college student to find assistance elsewhere.

To the extent program growth is constrained financially, decisions must be made among those volunteers who will be permitted to serve. Avoiding inconsistencies that would be perceived as unfair by those denied the opportunity of serving would require a carefully developed set of national standards and an effective monitoring system (i.e., bureaucracy). Otherwise, the potential for waste, fraud and mismanagement appears substantial.

Our continued reliance on the volunteer force on its demonstrated ability to produce the level of readiness required by our national strategy in a time of austere budgets. The demonstrated ability to attract the proportion of the youth population needed during the next decade confirms there is no need for either a peacetime draft or national service to satisfy military manpower requirements. To sustain our success, however, will require adequate recruiting/retention resources and incentives as well as maintaining the competitive appeal of military compensation. We cannot afford to bid up the price for military manpower by setting up competitive forms of service. We request your support for these actions.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1989

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent on official business during rollcall vote 140 on July 17, 1989. Had I been present on the House floor I would have voted "no" on the Rhodes amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 1484, legislation establishing a National Park Review Board.

A SALUTE TO THE PEACE CORPS FELLOWS PROGRAM

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1989

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity today to bring to the attention of my colleagues an outstanding teacher training/recruitment program which was initiated at Teachers College—Columbia University, in partnership with Peace Corps and the Board of Education of the city of New York. The name of this highly innovative program is the Peace Corps Fellows Program.

Originally established in 1985 to attract mathematics and science teachers to inner city classrooms, the Peace Corps Fellows Program has since been expanded to include special education, bilingual education, and English as a second language teachers. With partial scholarships toward a Master of Arts in Education, Teachers College is recruiting and training former Peace Corps educators for duty in New York's public schools. What makes this program so unique is that this is the only program in the entire Nation which is tapping the returned Peace Corps volunteer pool to fill teaching vacancies in the aforementioned specialty areas.

Thanks to the funding support for scholarships from various corporations and institutes of education, over 65 veteran Peace Corps educators have entered the program since its beginning in 1985. This program is a wonderful opportunity for so many experienced, motivated, and academically talented teachers to give of themselves. A great majority of the volunteers who return from overseas, return without a job or to discover that they do not have the proper teaching credentials to teach in the U.S. public schools. However, after completing the 2-year course of study with the Fellows Program, the participants are eligible for a permanent New York State teaching certificate, which is recognized by 29 other States and U.S. territories.

The Peace Corps Fellows Program benefits not only these fine and very dedicated teachers, but the New York City school children as well. Both gain a vast knowledge of each other and both grow from that knowledge. New doors are opened and new paths made.

Mr. Speaker and my fellow colleagues, this program is an outstanding example of what hard work, dedication, and the will to succeed can accomplish. More importantly, it is the true ideal of what American voluntarism is all about. And for that, I am glad to have shared this program with you here today.

ALTERNATIVES TO TOXICITY TESTING IN ANIMALS

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1989

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I should like to take this opportunity to address the issue of finding alternatives to utilizing animals in toxicity testing. In the August 1989 issue of Scientific American, authors Alan M. Goldberg and John M. Frazier highlight developments in the field of in vitro testing, or testing in glass as opposed to testing in live beings, in vivo testing. Although still in its infancy, this alternative science could eventually lead to toxicity testing without the need for intact, higher animals. Methods of this kind will not replace the use of animals immediately, as new technology takes time to become established. As we move toward the goal of replacing animals, in vitro testing can be used to lessen animal discomfort in many ways such as identifying chemicals that have the lowest probability of toxicity, allowing smaller quantities of a substance to be used, and other humane uses.

I should like to point out my long-term opposition to the use of the LD-50 (lethal dose 50) toxicity test, and my efforts to put an end to it. I initiated letters to the Environmental Protection Agency, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, and the Department of Transportation which were signed by 75 Members of Congress asking those agencies to promulgate regulations which would eliminate the use of the LD-50 test.

The VA-HUD-Independent Agencies Appropriations Subcommittee, where I serve as ranking minority member, inserted language in the EPA appropriations bill for fiscal year 1987 which mandated that EPA spend $16 million of its research money to find alternatives to the use of animals in toxicity testing. The EPA's program for nontoxicity testing will continue through 1990 at a similar level. In fiscal year 1988, language was inserted providing $300,000 to the Center for Environmental Management at Tufts University for studies aimed at finding alternatives to animal testing.

With the advent of in vitro testing, the research industry has the opportunity to avoid the excessive time and expense associated with the use of live animals, and more importantly, it can avoid pain and death in animals. I support research to find alternatives to the use of animals in toxicity testing, specifically the in vitro method, and shall continue to support funding for new alternatives.

PREPARING FOR AMERICA'S FUTURE

HON. THOMAS R. CARPER

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1989

Mr. CARPER. Mr. Speaker, each year the Veterans of Foreign Wars and its ladies auxiliary conduct the Voice of Democracy broadcasting scriptwriting contest. This year, more than 250,000 secondary school students participated in the contest competing for the nine national scholarships totalling $42,500 which was distributed among the top nine winners. The contest theme this year was "Preparing For America's Future."

Ihor Szeremeta was the Voice of Democracy Winner from Delaware this year. Ihor is a recent graduate of William Penn High School, located in New Castle, DE. He is the son of Wasyl and Teodora Szeremeta. I am proud to present the text of his winning speech for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

"PREPARING FOR AMERICA'S FUTURE"

(By Ihor Szeremeta, Delaware Winner)

America now stands on the forefront of the third century of its existence. This is an exciting time for all Americans, yet there are those who say that America's future is bleak. These people claim that America has become a second-rate power: economically, militarily, and politically. They cite events such as the Stock Market crash of 1987, the bombing of the Marine barracks in Lebanon, the Iranian hostage crisis, and the U2 Spyplane incident as examples of America's growing weakness. These same people say that the American public has become lazy and content with being second best. To these people I offer a loud and resounding "NO!" I refuse to accept that over 300,000 brave men and women who died in World War II to protect a country that was happy being second best. I refuse to accept that

241 US Marines died in Lebanon to protect the interests of a second rate nation. I refuse to accept that 7 Challenger astronauts died serving a country that was proud to be second best. I refuse to accept that 8 Presidents died leading a country that didn't mind being second best.

I think that as America prepares for its future, we should all remember the words of John F. Kennedy, "Once you say you're going to settle for second, that's what happens to you in life, I find." We as Americans must refuse to settle for second best and constantly set our goals to be the best in all endeavors.

This goal of being the best must be set by national, state, and local governments, but most importantly, the American people must dedicate themselves to expanding their horizons in order to make America great. I propose that there are four major factors in America's achievement of her goal. First: participation in the Democratic process. Second: Emphasis on Education. Third: A new spirit of Volunteerism. Fourth: Exploration. With this plan we can succeed in preparing a bright future for America.

On the first topic of participation in government students like myself who are yet unable to vote have the responsibility of keeping informed on the issues facing our country. Those who have the right to vote must exercise this privilege that millions of men and women fought and died to preserve.

Secondly, Americans must put more emphasis on education—both about America and the world around us. We must learn about America in order to uphold her truths and values, but we must also learn about the world because the only way to beat a competitor is to know that competitor as well as you know yourself.

Thirdly, I feel that Americans should devote themselves to helping each other through volunteer work at places like hospitals, nursing homes, and shelters for the homeless. We should heed the words of Ralph Waldo Emerson when he said, "Make yourself necessary to somebody." As we take the gifts that God gave us and use them to help the fortunate in our society, we will become a stronger America if Americans help each other to overcome the obstacles that stand before them.

Fourthly, Americans should never allow themselves to become content with their present boundaries. We should be more than willing to spend the time and money necessary to explore the universe around us. I propose that Americans should, during my lifetime, be able to travel from the darkest corners of space in space shuttles to the heart of sub-atomic particles with powerful miscroscopes. If we better understand the world around us, then we will be able to better cope with the problems that we face here in America. America was founded by people who were not afraid to explore those things that they didn't understand. I hope and pray that Americans everywhere will be blessed with this pioneer spirit.

In closing, I refuse to accept the news from some people that "America is in decay." If we are Americans prepare ourselves for the future through involvement, education, volunteerism, and exploration, then we can insure that the Voice of Democracy in America will ring loud and clear throughout the world. Then will all Americans be able to boast of never being willing to settle for "second best" and always striving to create a stronger democracy.

A TRIBUTE TO CHRISTINE "KITTY" O'LONE

HON. CRAIG T. JAMES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1989

Mr. JAMES. Mr. Speaker, today I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues the fine accomplishments of Christine "Kitty" O'Lone, a very special young lady who resides in my congressional district.

On June 4, 1989, Kitty graduated from Seabreeze High School as the first multiple handicapped student to graduate from the school. Born as a rubella child, Kitty was left deaf and crippled, yet she was far from being deterred toward the obtainment of her education. Through perseverance guided by great spirit, Kitty graduated with honors from Seabreeze High School last month.

The Florida House of Representatives recently honored Kitty with a commemorative resolution that reads as follows:

A RESOLUTION COMMENDING CHRISTINE O'LONE FOR HER ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN GRADUATING WITH HONORS FROM SEABREEZE HIGH SCHOOL IN DAYTONA BEACH

Whereas on June 4, 1989, Christine "Kitty" O'Lone will graduate from Seabreeze High School and will be the first multiple handicapped student to graduate from the school, and

Whereas Kitty was born a rubella child in 1969, and the disease left her deaf and crippled, and

Whereas in a journey which has taken her from Johns Hopkins to the Kennedy Institute with the help of the United Way, she has traveled from a hopeless prognosis of permanent institutionalization to a full active life as a high school student, and

Whereas the faculty, staff, and students at Seabreeze High School provided an environment in which Kitty was able to grow and excel, and

Whereas it is fitting and appropriate that the House of Representatives take time out to commend Christine "Kitty" O'Lone for her exemplary spirit and outstanding accomplishments: Now, therefore,

Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Florida, That the House of Representatives of the State of Florida hereby commends Christine "Kitty" O'Lone for her accomplishments in overcoming tremendous obstacles and graduating from Seabreeze High School with honors.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of this resolution be presented to Christine "Kitty" O'Lone as a tangible token of the sentiments expressed herein.

Kitty certainly serves the 4th congressional district and the Nation as a fine example of the importance of individual initiative and determination to the achievement of one's goals. Therefore, I want to extend my own congratulations to Kitty on her graduation from high school, and wish her continued success in all her future endeavors.

HONORING ELIZABETH AYELLO

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1989

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Elizabeth A. Ayello, RN, MS, clinical nurse specialist at Booth Memorial Medical Center in Flushing, Queens County, NY. Ms. Ayello was recently named the statewide winner of the New York State Legislature's Nurse of Distinction Award. This prestigious honor, which recognizes individual excellence in the nursing profession and promotes community awareness of the role of nurses in the State's health-care system, was presented to Ms. Ayello by Governor Mario Cuomo and State Senator Tarky Lombardi, Jr., legislative coordinator of the Award Program.

Ms. Ayello has gained national recognition through her work on several committees of the American Society for Parental and Enteral Nutrition (ASPEN). She revised the ASPEN national nutrition support standards used by physicians, nurses, dieticians, and pharmacists in caring for inpatients and outpatients in need of intravenous feeding and tube feeding.

At Booth Memorial, Ms. Ayello is a clinical nurse specialist for surgery. She provides direct patient care, teaching, and emotional support to persons with severe body disfigurements. Ms. Ayello is also assistant professor of clinical nursing at Adelphi University's Graduate School of Nursing. She has been a guest lecturer at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, is a former instructor in the Queensborough Community College Department of Nursing, and served as technical advisor for the television series, Nurse.

Ms. Ayello is a moderator of the monthly Nursing Grand Rounds at Booth, and is chairperson of the Nursing Care Plan/Documentation Committee, where she helps design ways to more efficiently comply with regulations mandated by New York State for individual patient care plans. She also co-developed an outpatient ostomy service at Booth Memorial, the first in Queens to be run by a nurse.

Among contributions to the community, she is the founder and director of the Down's Syndrome Parent Support Group of Queens, and is the professional coordinator of the Long Island Breast Cancer Support Group.

Ms. Ayello is a role model and inspiration for those in the medical community. We in Queens are proud and lucky to have her among us. I would like all of my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in honoring Ms. Elizabeth Ayello and commending her for her outstanding service.

A PLACE THAT WE ARE ALL PROUD TO CALL HOME

HON. ROBERT LINDSAY THOMAS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1989

Mr. THOMAS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, this year there are several significant milestones being recognized in my congressional district—Evans County, GA, celebrates its 75th anniversary and the city of Claxton, GA, and the Seaboard Railroad—which runs through Claxton from Savannah, GA, to Montgomery, AL—celebrate their 100th anniversary. As their special celebrations take place, I would like to pay tribute to a man who was raised in this area and went on to represent the people of this area in the U.S. Congress in the early part of the 1900's.

Charles Gordon Edwards was born in what is now Evans County, and served two separate tenures in the U.S. House of Representatives as the Congressman from the First District. Throughout his service in the Congress and his life, Congressman Edwards was a tireless servant to his constituents. The scope of his activities far exceeded the boundaries of his official duties—he was honestly concerned about the personal well-being of his constituents. He enacted many measures into law, but the greatest legacy of his service is the honesty, the integrity, and the hard work that was the hallmark of his public life.

Congressman Edwards was not only interested in the welfare of the people in his district—he carefully considered legislation to determine how it would affect the country at large. He made special efforts to act in a manner that was representative of all of the people of this country.

His work was well-known on the Rivers and Harbors Committee—at one point he was the ranking Democratic member of the committee. His efforts were tireless in promoting river and harbor activities in Savannah and to secure projects that would offer greater opportunities to the people of the First Congressional District.

Congressman Edwards was born in Daisy, GA, on July 2, 1878. He attended public schools, Gordon Institute in Barnesville, GA, and Florida State College. He graduated from the law department of the University of Georgia in 1898 and was admitted to the bar that same year. He began practicing law in Reidsville and in 1900, he moved to Savannah where he continued his law practice.

He was elected to the 60th Congress and served from March 4, 1907 until March 3, 1917. After resigning his congressional seat, Congressman Edwards resumed his practice of law in Savannah. During his time in Savannah, he also served as president of the Savannah Board of Trade in 1919 and 1920, and as a member of the Harbor Commission of Savannah from 1920 to 1924. Congressman Edwards returned to the Congress in 1925, being elected to the 69th Congress and the three succeeding Congresses. He died in Atlanta on July 13, 1931, in the middle of his seventh year in office.

As the citizens of Evans County salute the city of Claxton, the county, and the railroad, I ask that we all remember Charles Gordon Edwards and the many good things that he did for Evans County and the First Congressional District. He was a hardworking diligent Member of Congress who helped mold and shape his country and his district into a place that we are all proud to call home.

TRIBUTE TO THE OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION MADE BY JAMES D. "JIMMY" GRAUGNARD, PRESIDENT OF THE LOUISIANA FARM BUREAU

HON. RICHARD H. BAKER
OF LOUISIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1989

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to extol the outstanding contribution Mr. James D. "Jimmy" Graugnard has made to the Louisiana Farm Bureau. For the past 26 years, Jimmy has been president of one of the most influential and highly respected farm bureaus in the United States. It has been my honor to have worked with him closely during some of these years. Since Jimmy's advice and recommendations were sought out by all of us, including many U.S. Presidents, we will sorely miss his input into developing sound farm policies. Clearly, Jimmy's leadership ability and personal style will be sorely missed. I wish Jimmy the best in all future endeavors and that his future remain bright. I will deeply miss his leadership as president of the Louisiana Farm Bureau.

INTRODUCTION OF THE TELEPHONE ADVERTISING REGULATION ACT

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1989

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Telephone Advertising Regulation Act, a bill to make it possible for businesses and individuals, who rely on the telephone as a necessary ingredient of their daily activities, to free themselves from the cost and intrusion of the unwanted advertising that is increasingly finding its way into their offices and homes.

The telephone resides in virtually every American home and business and has become an integral part of our daily lives. Its promises and problems affect us all. Telephone solicitation also offers us both promises and, unfortunately, problems.

Telemarketing, the use of the telephone to purchase or sell products and services, or obtain and give information, has been with us since the 1920's. It offers businesses an opportunity to reach out cost-effectively to broader markets and to provide fast, efficient customer service information to those who need it. However, unsolicited telemarketing to consumers and businesses that are not familiar with either the company or its product or service increasingly crosses the line between helpful and unacceptably intrusive.

The telephone is an insistent master—when it rings we answer it—and many consumers complain bitterly that, when it rings to deliver unsolicited advertising, it is invading their privacy. Likewise, businesses, dependent on their telephone lines to carry the words, data and images that are so essential to the success of their enterprise, have come to decry the cost and interference with business activities of some forms of unsolicited advertising.

In recent years a growing number of telephone solicitors have started to use automatic dialing systems. Each of these machines can automatically dial up to 1,000 phones per day to deliver a prerecorded message. According to industry officials, each day they are used by more than 180,000 solicitors to call more than 7 million Americans. Unfortunately, these machines are often programmed to dial sequentially whole blocks of numbers, including hospitals, fire stations, pagers, and unlisted numbers. This not only makes the machine an equal opportunity nuisance, but an equal opportunity hazard, particularly in instances where the machine is not capable of releasing the called party's line once they hang up.

The newest technology to gain popularity for delivering unsolicited advertising is the facsimile machine. An office oddity 2 years ago, the fax machine has rapidly become an office necessity in my office and more than 2 million others, delivering more than 30 billion pages of material each year. But, with the growth in fax machine numbers has come junk fax, the electronic equivalent of junk mail. To quote a recent article from the Washington Post, receiving a junk fax is like getting junk mail with the postage due. Succinctly put, using a facsimile machine to send unsolicited advertising not only shifts costs from the advertiser to the recipient, but keeps an important business machine from being used for its intended purpose.

The bill I am introducing today, together with the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, Mr. RINALDO, and Mr. FRANK, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. SHAYS, and Mr. STARK, is a bipartisan effort to return a measure of control to consumers over what they hear and read.

This is a bill that combines the best aspects of three separate pieces of legislation on which the Subcommittee on Telecommunications and Finance held hearings earlier this year. It has received broad acceptance within both the telecommunications and direct marketing industries as a fair and reasonable compromise between more stringent calls for restrictions of telemarketing and a continuation of today's growing consumer complaints.

This bill will not eliminate unsolicited telephone advertising, for certainly we must acknowledge that telephone solicitation, when conducted properly, is an established, lawful marketing practice. But this bill will give consumers a mechanism to specify that they do not want to receive unsolicited advertising and require advertisers to honor that choice.

I urge my colleagues to examine and support this legislation, not as a restriction on commercial practices, but as an affirmation of an individual's right to choose to be free from unwanted intrusions.

BILL DRAKE—PACIFICA'S FOREMOST CITIZEN JOURNALIST

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1989

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me today in paying tribute to my good friend, Bill Drake of Pacifica, CA.

Bill Drake, the retiring editor of the Pacifica Tribune, was its copublisher and a major contributor to its columns for 30 years. With Drake at the helm, the Pacifica Tribune took off—expanding its circulation among the newly incorporated villages that formed Pacifica, and setting award-winning standards of journalistic excellence.

A glance at Bill Drake's resume reflects the valuable background and experience he brought to Pacifica in 1959. He graduated from Franklin College in Indiana and went to work for the Franklin Evening Star. His next assignment was with the Tucson Citizen which eventually led to a position with United Press International in Indiana. He rose within the wire service's ranks to manage U.P.I.'s entire coverage of Nebraska, operating from both Omaha and Lincoln.

Bill Drake's experience and dedication to his community reporting showed right from the start. Not long after moving to Pacifica with his wife, Peggy, the coastal city faced the greatest crisis of its newly incorporated life. In 1962, a flood devastated the town, and true to form, Bill Drake was all over the story. The coverage brought him the first of many awards and, more importantly, provided a great service to Pacificans.

A newspaper binds together the residents of any community, and over the years, Bill Drake's fair and thorough coverage has informed, motivated, and entertained the residents of Pacifica. In fact, in many ways, the Pacifica Tribune and Bill Drake made Pacifica the civic-minded community it is today.

Mr. Speaker, I invite you and the rest of my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in commending Bill Drake for his 30 years of devotion to the Tribune, Pacifica, and Pacificans.

HOME FREE

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1989

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call to the attention of my colleagues in the House a July 3 column from the Hayward Daily Review regarding the freedoms we as Americans take for granted every day.

The article, by outstanding columnist Ray Orrock, reminds us of how we should take the time to reflect upon these freedoms. It is in our interest as a democracy to continually reflect upon our freedoms in order to ensure their protection. Mr. Orrock points out it is indeed even among our rights to show dislike for something which is considered the "American way," and still be considered an American. To be an American is to openly express our ideas, no matter what they may be. Our tolerance of unpopular views and forms of expression is indeed much of what makes America great.

Mr. Speaker, as we in Congress consider what action to take regarding the recent Supreme Court ruling in Texas versus Johnson, I find it important that we take the time to think about Mr. Orrock's column. For the benefit of my colleagues and the American people, I submit the article that appeared in the Hayward Daily Review for the RECORD.

HOME FREE

(By Ray Orrock)

Freedom is like not having a toothache.

Remember when you were little and were stricken with a painful toothache? Do you recall how it took over your entire consciousness? And do you remember telling yourself: "What I wouldn't give just to feel normal again! How could I have ever forgotten how good it feels not to have a toothache? I will never again take that wonderful, normal feeling for granted!"

And eventually the toothache did go away, and you promptly forgot all about what it felt like—and went right back to taking your teeth for granted.

We Americans, thank God, are like a man who has never had a toothache. He cannot conceive of the pervasive pain that the malady engenders, because he has never experienced it.

And we cannot conceive of what pain the loss of freedom might bring, because we have always been free.

Tomorrow, however, we will honor the efforts of a group of Americans who did know what it was like not to be free.

They had experienced taxation without their consent, the repression of free speech and a free press, the denial of trial by jury, the violation of their privacy, and a host of other high-handed insults that amounted to a chonic pain in the aspirations.

They decided that enough was enough, hired a hall, convened a ragtag congress, and settled down to bickering among themselves over what they should do.

They insulted one another, accused one another, questioned one another's motives, called one another names and got on one another's nerves until finally—out of that Quarrelsome Quorum—came one of the most remarkable documents the world had ever seen.

That document, the Declaration of Independence, amounted to a birth announcement for a nation. It was dubbed the "United States," but its middle name—then as now—was "Freedom."

Among the myriad rights included under the blanket term Freedom is the right to take it for granted, and it is the right we Americans have assiduously exercised since the day the Declaration was declared. This worries some people and puzzles others.

Bartlett's is full of quotations about freedom, from people clearly recognized as patriotic Americans. But I think it's a good idea once in a while to tune in on what is said by people who once were viewed as anything but patriots, or people who are not Americans at all.

Someone like Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, for example, who loves his native Russia, deplores its denials of personal freedom, and is equally awed by the level of freedom found in the U.S. and disgusted by the way we take it for granted.

Or Eldridge Cleaver, who once expressed his contempt for America, left it to spend several years in some of those People's Paradises he'd heard so much about, and came back, abashed and apologetic, to proclaim: "Americans have got to stop taking freedom for granted."

We will go right on treating Freedom casually, though, perhaps because we feel we'll know when it's time to stop being nonchalant—and that might be the best attitude, after all. There is a difference between the American Way and the concept of Freedom.

According to Madison Avenue, the American Way is baseball, hot dogs, apple pie and Chevrolet.

But according to the average citizen, you can prefer football, get indigestion from hot dogs, detest apple pie, and drive a Ford, and still be a star-spangled American. That's Freedom.

It was a birthday present, 213 years ago, from those quarrelsome gents who, in their wisdom, put humanity ahead of vanity. Vanity would have dictated a Declaration enshrining principles; the Continental Congress dictated a Declaration enshrining people.

They sought to provide Americans with the Best Things in Life, and were wise enough to know that the best things in this country's life were Americans. Principles cannot feel compassion or laugh out loud or fall in love. Only you and I can do that. We are the Best Things In Life.

And thanks to those cantankerous delegates, today the Best Things In Life are free.

TOUGHENED BY AUSTERITY, MEXICO HAS EARNED DEBT RELIEF

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1989

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues the following article by my friend, the Honorable Patrick J. Lucey, the former U.S. Ambassador to Mexico. Governor Lucey gives a solid, commonsense approach to dealing with the financial situation of our neighbor to the South. I believe it provides valuable insight as we consider measures to deal with the Mexican debt.

TOUGHENED BY AUSTERITY, MEXICO HAS EARNED DEBT RELIEF

(By Patrick J. Lucey)

During the early stages of the peace negotiations between the United States and North Vietnam, the big issue was the shape of the table. Now, in the negotiations between Mexico and its commercial bank creditors, the table is also at issue—not its shape but the seating arrangement. It is a high-stakes game of chairs.

Usually, a debtor, especially one in desperate straits, finds itself on the other side of a formidable desk or table from its banker. But Mexico's relationship with its creditors is not a typical one. Mexico is not in default on any of its loans. In fact, some of Mexico's close friends (I am one) have watched with pleasure, if not surprise, the development of Mexico's well-earned reputation as an ideal debtor.

Mexico has learned to live with the austerity of the guidelines imposed by the

International Monetary Fund. For six years, Mexico has had a virtually no-growth economy, with a roughly 50% net loss of real income for poor, blue-collar and middle classes alike. The people of Mexico have demonstrated admirable patience through this travail, yet one cannot but wonder how much longer this will last.

Mexico's burgeoning population (an annual increase of nearly 1 million in the potential work force) demands healthy, job-creating growth. This is not possible as long as the cost of debt service exceeds 6% of the gross domestic product and 80% of the value of Mexico's total exports.

The cost of debt service must be sharply reduced. Both sides of the table have come to realize this. The questions are: How, and by how much, can it be reduced?

While some narrowing of the spread between the two positions is duly noted, the bankers and the Mexican negotiators still find themselves in an adversarial relationship—as on opposite sides of the bargaining table. Yet their goals are not that different. The banks must recognize by now that their self-interest requires a stable, prosperous, growing Mexican economy. Only in this happy circumstance can they hope to recover any substantial amount of their principal and realize a reasonable return on that reduced amount as it is being repaid.

When I was U.S. ambassador to Mexico, I never found any conflict of interest in working on behalf of the United States to encourage a prosperous, democratic, stable Mexico. What was good for Mexico, on most issues, also was in the best interest of the United States.

The commercial bankers are in a similar situation. The Bush Administration's Brady Plan has acknowledged the need for reducing the principal of Third World debt. The banks themselves, during the recent period when debt-for-equity swaps were being used to encourage foreign investment in Mexico, created a secondary market for Mexican obligations. That market currently values Mexico's sovereign debt at less than 50 cents on the dollar.

Time is running out. The narrow and hotly disputed election victory of President Carlos Salinas de Gortari last July indicated that Mexicans' traditional acceptance of their economic plight may be nearing the breaking point.

Salinas' every move in office has strengthened his credibility and restored Mexicans' confidence that the system can be made to work. But he needs a successful resolution of the debt crisis—and soon. Mexico's foreign reserves are being depleted. There are suggestions in some news reports that support may be eroding for the responsible, nonconfrontational position that Mexican debt negotiators have taken.

Last month, President Salinas again displayed effective leadership by hammering out a renewal of the anti-inflation pact with labor and business. This policy has, in recent years, reduced Mexico's annual rate of inflation from nearly 160% to about 19%. Many felt that a new pact could not be achieved prior to a resolution of the debt crisis. The fact that it has strengthens the negotiating position of Mexico. But the president still needs to get this critical issue behind him.

A workable solution of the debt crisis would encourage the return to Mexico of domestic capital that has moved abroad. A breakdown of negotiations or a protracted delay of the debt's resolution could have the opposite effect.

We hear that some banks are continuing to push for a renewal of debt-for-equity swaps. The Salinas administration feels that swaps are unacceptably inflationary and it has no intention of renewing this program. But the remote possibility that the banks might eventually prevail with equity swaps is, no doubt, keeping on hold many major job-creating foreign investments.

If the Brady Plan, in its present form, does not provide a sufficient carrot-and-stick to get the banks off dead center, the Bush Administration must find other ways to put additional pressure on the banks. To do less risks our well-developed and many-faceted relationship with our most important southern neighbor.

The value of preserving a friendly, stable, prosperous, democratic Mexico on the other side of the 2,000-mile land border that we share is incalculable. It far exceeds whatever it would cost to get the bankers and the Mexicans to the same side of the table.

THE 10,000TH SBA 504 LOAN

HON. ROD CHANDLER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1989

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to acknowledge the Seattle District Office of the U.S. Small Business Administration for awarding its 10,000th loan under the Certified Development Company Loan Program, known as the 504 program.

This 10,000th loan was made in May of this year to Baxter Manufacturing, Inc. of Orting, WA, located in the Eighth Congressional District which I represent.

Mr. John Talerico is District Director of the Seattle District Office of the SBA; Mr. Hal Wolf is Regional Administrator. For a program that came very close to extinction a few years ago, I think the Seattle office should be congratulated for its achievements. In addition to guaranteeing loans to small businesses, the Seattle office provides counseling and other forms of assistance to about 8,900 businesses in the region.

Baxter Manufacturing makes bakery ovens and equipment for use in the baking industry. Their annual sales in fiscal year 1988 were over $12 million. I am aware that the White House has one of their ovens.

Baxter Manufacturing is owned by Max and Thelma Baxter and Marlen and Marlene Palmer. They employ a total of 138 people. Their SBA loan guaranty will be used for construction of an 80,000-square-foot office and warehouse and will create 43 new jobs in Pierce County, WA.

More than ever, small businesses are the backbone of our economy. I salute the SBA for encouraging and assisting the entrepreneurs of our country.

VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION WEEK

HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1989

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation which will designate the week of February 11 to February 17, 1990 as "National Vocational-Technical Education Week". I call upon this Congress and the President to recognize the significance and value of vocational and technical education.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is quite similar to House Joint Resolution 572, which overwhelmingly passed this House during the 100th Congress. Senator SARBANES has recently introduced a companion bill, Senate Joint Resolution 130.

This legislation will help to bring out the significance of vocational programs to many of our communities and young adults. Vocational and technical education serves multiple goals—preparing students not only for jobs, but also to encourage these students to further their education, and providing alternative learning experiences that can reduce the dropout rate in our schools.

As a nation we must continue our fight for better schools and vocational-technical education is an integral part of such a fight. Vocational-technical education programs prepare our young people for today's working world by increasing their knowledge and improving their skills and aptitudes.

According to the Department of Labor, 80 percent of the jobs in our country require the kind of skills usually taught in vocational education programs. Vocational students already make up a large portion of the high school population in many of our districts. Greater attention needs to be given to the value of vocational and technical education programs and the contribution that they make to the livelihood of our communities.

Mr. Speaker, to ensure greater competitiveness among our Nation's industries we must continue to train workers of the future. Vocational-technical training can provide America's future workers with the ability to increase productivity and to compete in world labor markets.

I urge my colleagues to join me in bringing attention to the significance and value of vocational-technical education by cosponsoring Vocational-Technical Education Week.

SECTION 1440 OF THE FARM BILL REVIEWED

HON. E. THOMAS COLEMAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1989

Mr. COLEMAN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the Congressional Rural Caucus recently heard testimony regarding the administration of section 1440 of the 1985 farm bill. As the author of that section I am impressed with the good work the extension service has made in its implementation. This year's agriculture appropriation bill contains $3.35 million to fund this program for next year. I include a copy of the testimony presented by Dr. Gail Imig and Ms. Diane Flynn.

A REVIEW OF EXTENSION RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF SECTION 1440, 1985 FARM BILL AND PUBLIC LAW 100-219

(Presented by Dr. Gail L. Imig, Associate Vice President and Director, University Extension, University of Missouri and Ms. Diane Flynn, Interim Associate Dean of Home Economics, Iowa State University)

INTRODUCTION

Section 1440 of the Food Security Act of 1985 authorized educational and counseling services for financially stressed and displaced farmers, including: farm financial management for alternative sources of farm income; emotional stress counseling and stress management; family financial management; off-farm employment and job training; off-farm job creation, and entrepreneurship development; identifying available assistance resources and linkage to specific resources and opportunities.

This report summarizes the activities and accomplishments of the eight states' Section 1440 pilot programs under FY 1987 funding.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM CONTENT AND EMPHASES

The rural farm and economic crisis has affected states in different ways. Therefore, the state Section 1440 FY 1987 plans of work contain a range of assistance activities that address the most pressing unmet needs in the respective states. These activities generally include: farm financial management assistance, emphasizing on-farm alternative income opportunities and combined farm family management strategies; emotional stress counseling and stress management, including training for Extension personnel in recognizing the symptoms of stress and in coping with stress by farm families; referrals, as needed, to rural mental health treatment facilities, and the organizing of community based peer group support networks; assistance in skill assessment and job search activities for finding alternative, off-farm employment; and referral to community colleges and other providers of Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) supported classroom skill training and on-the-job training. Some state plans include work with the local community to help retain existing jobs or generate new non-farm employment opportunities.

The Section 1440 program content and administration, briefly stated, were as follows:

Iowa—An interagency work committee, led by Extension, including representation from Job Training (JTPA), the State Public Policy Group, and the Departments of Human Services and Education was formed to identify demonstration sites, assess special local programs, help plan local implementation, enhance information dissemination systems, and strengthen helping networks. Communications and interface with a broader set of agencies and voluntary associations were accomplished through the Governor's Iowa Rural Work Group. The four major program components were: (1) improving emotional readiness for non-farm work and job-seeking skills; (2) improving financial planning and management skills; (3) expanding the functions of the Rural Concern programs to include follow-through; and (4) establishing formal linkages with 10 other helping agencies.

Kansas—The program was closely coordinated with ongoing programs, including the Farmers Assistance, Counseling, and Training Services (FACTS), computerized farm financial management services and lender agencies, the Friends in Deed support network, the Kansas Department of Human Resources displaced farmer business startup and mangement project, and the community economic development Office of Technical Assistance. The four major program components were: (1) balancing farm profits and family finances; (2) creating jobs and income opportunities; (3) job search education and community based job clubs; and (4) enhancing development of local emotional support and counseling systems.

Mississippi—Cooperation in program implementation was with the Mississippi Private Industry Council, the State Mental Health Agency, and the Mississippi Farm Bureau. The five major program components were: (1) farm and family financial management, including establishment of an area center and a toll-free farm crisis hotline; (2) training in recognizing and coping with emotional stress; (3) job training and job referrals; (4) alternative farm enterprise production and marketing; (5) limited resource farm management and alternative cropping.

Missouri—Program implementation was coordinated with already existing services, such as mental health, employment security, JTPA, vocatonal rehabilitation, health and public welfare. Program referrals were received from community care givers, lenders, elected officials, various hotlines, MO-FARMS consultants, rural residents, and other Extension personnel. The three major program components were: (1) crisis service coordination and stress management, including rural stress; (2) career and occupational assessment, planning, and referral; and (3) horticultural income alternatives for farm families.

Nebraska—Program outreach was implemented from six agriculture action centers located at community colleges statewide. The three major components of the program were: (1) assessment career counseling and planning, financial evaluation and management training; (2) on-the-job or classroom skill training in demand occupations; and (3) supportive services (health, transportation, and relocation).

North Dakota—The four major program components were: (1) establishing a toll-free 24-hour rural stress hotline; (2) establishing a rural community survival team (ES volunteers other agencies) to help individuals and communities adjust; (3) facilitating new wealth and job creating alternatives for farm and rural families; and (4) helping local governments reduce the cost of services and thereby reduce farm taxes.

Oklahoma—Program cooperation and networking included the State Department of Mental Health, the New Horizons Mental Health Clinic, Catholic Social Ministries, the Oklahoma Conference of Churches, Oklahoma Bar Association, JTPA, farm organizations, Oklahoma County Commissioners Association, SBA, Small Business Development Center, the State Commission on Economic Development, and agricultural lenders. The five major program components were: (1) financial and stress management and planning, (2) income alternatives and career counseling, (3) alternative agricultural enterprises; (4) networking with support agencies; and (5) alternative economic development strategies.

Vermont—Program cooperation and collaboration was provided by several other agencies, including mental health employment and training, vocational rehabilitation, State Department of Agriculture, Small Business Development Centers, health service providers, clergy, attorneys, lenders, advocacy and volunteer groups, and informal support networks. The three major program components were: (1) financial management and planning for alternative farm income; (2) providing linkages for off-farm employment opportunities; and (3) strengthening human service systems for stressed farm families.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

As indicated in the state program summaries, a very wide range of assistance was provided to participating farm families, depending upon the nature of problems faced in each state and the extent to which other agencies or organizations, including other Extension educational programs, were already providing assistance.

The states were successful in assisting 6,120 dislocated farm families and 3,463 severely financially distressed farm families in 1987. Since each assisted family averaged from two to four persons, approximately 28,750 persons were assisted altogether.

Other types of assistance provided in selected states included the development of state and local assistance directories in Mississippi, with 1,250 copies distributed. Mississippi also conducted a broad scale media campaign to inform farmers of the services available, and developed a business management video tape. Oklahoma Extension developed five farm crisis-related newsletters or fact sheets, with over 10,200 copies distributed.

Several states also provide assistance and education to others that indirectly assisted dislocated and stressed farm families. In three states, a total of 545 non-farm related businesses were provided business development assistance, and three states provided economic development assistance to 70 communities to help increase non-farm employment opportunities. Large numbers of other professionals, such as clergy, school teachers, and bankers were provided education on working with financially stressed and/or dislocated farm family members. Altogether, six states reported work with 7,805 other professionals in this effort.

Altogether, over 2,500 dislocated or financially stressed farm families experienced positive employment, training, and income earning experience as a direct result of the Section 1440 program. In addition, although the exact number cannot be determined, it is believed that several thousand farm families and small business operators have been able to stay in business as a result of the educational assistance provided by the Section 1440 program.

COOPERATING AGENCIES

By its very nature, a broad based assistance program such as Section 1440 requires cooperation and coordination with a wide range of state and local agencies, organizations, and groups. Section 1440 program directors and field staff appeared to go out of their way to assure that all relevant other assistance providers were involved in the process of helping the dislocated or financially stressed farm families.

The list of cooperators in all states included state and regional mental health agencies, the state job training agency (JTPA) or private industry council (PIC's), and the state employment service agency. Other cooperators in most states included the religious community; state agriculture, economic development, small business development and human services agencies; community colleges and vocational schools; numerous other, regular, Extension staff members; and the public and private sector farm finance institutions.

Other cooperators in one or most states included the State Department of Commerce (market development), the Main Street program (business and job development), public libraries (information distribution), and public schools (youth stress). Also cooperating were the state bankruptcy conference, the farm bureau, the state bar and veterinary medical associations, the dairymen's association, the migrant education program, the natural organic farmers' association, and sub-state planning and development districts.

In summary, it appears that cooperation was obtained from as many agencies, organizations, and groups as necessary to assure that dislocated and financially distressed farm families received whatever help they needed to cope with the problems they faced and to adjust to new economic and social circumstances in their families.

A TRIBUTE TO GIL HEARD

HON. ROBERT W. DAVIS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1989

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, Gil Heard, a man who I have known and admired for years, was recently honored by being inducted into the College Sports Information Directors of America [CoSIDA] Hall of Fame. Gil has been an integral part of northern Michigan's sporting community for many years, and I would like to extend my congratulations on his fine achievement.

Gil was formerly sports information director for Northern Michigan University in Marquette, MI. He retired last year after 23 years of dedicated service. He came to Northern Michigan University after working 11 years as sports director at WMIQ radio in Iron Mountain, MI. For 19 years he performed the play-by-play duties for the Northern Michigan University Wildcat football and basketball radio networks.

He attended the University of Michigan and received his bachelor's degree from NMU in 1970. The Ontonagon, MI native served as secretary to the university's athletic council, and, in addition to membership in CoSIDA, was a member of the Football Writers Association and U.S. Basketball Writers Association.

Gil helped found the Upper Peninsula Sports Hall of Fame, and currently serves as its secretary. He was recognized for his efforts in helping organize the Upper Peninsula All-Star Basketball Classic for high school boys and girls. Elected to the NMU Sports Hall of Fame in 1987, he was also honored by the Upper Peninsula Sportswriters and Sportscasters Association in 1980 for his dedication to sports in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Gil was inducted into the CoSIDA Hall of Fame on July 6, 1989 in Washington, DC.

Once again, I would like to express my sincere congratulations to Gil for his accomplishments, and thank him for his contribution to the sports community in northern Michigan.

ACTORS THEATRE OF LOUISVILLE

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1989

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, one of the most prominent artistic and theatrical companies in the United States is located in my congressional district: Actors Theatre of Louisville.

Actors Theatre is renowned for the high quality and professionalism of its performances of the classics of the theatre. And, it has achieved international repute for its productions of new works by young American playwrights.

Now located on Louisville's historic Main Street in a building designated as a national landmark, Actors Theatre has served the Louisville area for some 25 years. It has given over 1,000 performances of a wide range of theatrical dramas, musicals, and other offerings.

Actors Theatre of Louisville has captured numerous awards during its rich history including a Special Tony Award in 1980.

Recently, Actors Theatre returned from Finland where the players served as America's representative to the International Theatre Institute's world theatre festival. Finland is the 15th nation in which Actors Theatre has appeared.

I extend to Actors Theatre and its guiding force all this quarter century—Jon Jory—my thanks as a native Louisvillian for all the credit and acclaim Actors brought to our local community, to the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and to the world of performing arts.

On behalf of the city of Louisville, the county of Jefferson, and the State, I wish Actors Theatre of Louisville many more years of success and accomplishment.

EXPENSE OF SOVIET WAR MACHINE SENDS POLES BEGGING FOR AMERICAN DOLLARS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1989

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I hope other Members notice the interesting juxtaposition of two Washington Post headlines last week.

On July 12, one headline told us "Soviet Says Bush's Goal Unreachable." Another headline the same day informed us that "Poles Disappointed By Bush's Offer Of Investment Aid."

The accompanying stories reported, respectively, that the Soviets wouldn't be able to make the reductions in conventional forces urged by President Bush, and that Polish officials had been hoping for billions, rather than merely millions, of American investment aid.

The connection between the two stories should be obvious. If the Soviet Union's communist masters spent less money enslaving the Poles and the rest of Eastern Europe with their expensive war machine, there might be a few rubles to spare for the development of Poland and their other client states. Instead, the Poles look to the United States for help.

Mr. Speaker, what clearer proof do we need that Communism has failed, morally and intellectually, and can only be maintained by tanks and bayonets?

At a time when Mr. Gorbachev is seducing the West by talk of a greater Europe that includes the Soviet Union, thereby putting the long-desired wedge between North America and the other NATO nations, the United States needs to assess its own strength. Much of that strength is economic, and we must not hesitate to use it if we wish to prevent our isolation on the world stage.

The fact that this generation of Soviet leaders has learned to smile and to wear tailored suits does not mean the Soviet Union has, all of a sudden, abandoned its dreams of world domination.

CONGRATULATIONS ADAM FISHMAN

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1989

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Adam Fishman, of Providence, RI, this year's recipient of the First Annual Ronald K. Machtley Award for Hope High School in Providence, RI.

This award is presented to the student, chosen by Hope High School, who demonstrates a mature blend of academic achievement, community involvement and leadership qualities.

Adam has clearly met this criteria by being an honor roll student. He is also vice president of the senior class and is active in community service.

I commend Adam for his achievements and wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

AMWAY CORP. RECEIVES UNITED NATIONS AWARD

HON. PAUL B. HENRY

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1989

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to report to my colleagues that Amway International, headquartered in Ada, MI, has recently received the prestigious and coveted "Environmental Achievement Award" from the United Nations Environment Program. Amway Corp. Chairman Jay VanAndel and President Richard DeVos accepted the award on behalf of Amway International at the United Nations in New York City on World Environment Day, June 5, 1989.

This year alone, Amway Corp. is sponsoring three environmental programs designed to raise world awareness of problems plaguing our fragile sphere. This past spring, Amway supported an international team in the Icewalk Expedition to the North Pole which on May 14 planted the flag of the United Nations at the North Pole.

Amway is one of the first corporations to participate in the American Forestry Association's Global Releaf project. The Forestry Association has set a goal of 100 million trees to be planted by the year 1992. And in an effort to help reach this goal, Amway is giving seedlings to all its employees and major distributors. The company is also sponsoring a special display at the United Nations headquarters of Inuit stone sculptures. This exhibition, entitled "Masters of the Artic," showcases the diverse culture and history of the Inuit people.

Mr. Speaker, Amway Corp. has been a good corporate citizen to the people of west Michigan, home to its international headquarters. It is therefore a particular honor to see it receive international recognition by the United Nations for its contributions to environmental understanding and stewardship. I know that my colleagues join with me in extending congratulations to the thousands upon thousands of Amway employees and distributors who share in this award.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE FLORIDA A&M MARCHING BAND

HON. BILL GRANT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1989

Mr. GRANT. Mr. Speaker, on the night of July 14, the French Revolution bicentennial celebration culminated in the Bastille Day Parade down the Champs Elysees, the broad avenue which cuts through the heart of Paris. The parade was witnessed by 33 heads of state and governments from 4 continents and more than 1 million spectators.

This extravaganza featured 9,000 French and foreign parade participants and was covered live around the world. There were 16 bands invited by the French Ministry of Culture to participate in the bicentennial festivities. One was from the United States. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to say that the American band representing the United States was the Marching 100 from Florida A&M University, under the direction of Dr. William P. Foster. Florida A&M University is located in Tallahassee, the capital of Florida and part of the Second Congressional District.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate every member of the band for their hard work and spirited dedication to excellence. The honor of being selected to participate in the Bastille Day Parade did not come by accident. It was the result of determination and a lot of sweat under the strong Florida Sun.

Leadership also plays a big role. And no one is more responsible for instilling in the band a sense of spirit and mission than band director Dr. William P. Foster. Congratulations are also in order for his staff, which includes associate director Julian E. White, assistant director Charles S. Bing, arranger Lindsey B. Sarjeant, director of percussion Dr. Shaylor L. James, and equipment manager Donald Bechwith.

French officials became interested in the band as early as September 1988, when the French Minister of Culture asked band director Foster to send a video of the Marching 100. In November, several French officials traveled to Tampa to see the band perform live.

The style and quality of the band impressed the visitors so much that the French Government promptly offered the university an all expense paid trip to participate in the bicentennial celebration. Including chaperons and university officials, 235 people were treated to a once-in-a-lifetime experience in the French capital.

By all accounts, the French Government made the right choice. They were not disappointed. Neither were the 1 million spectators lining the parade route. The Marching 100, nationally famous for their rapid, high stepping maneuvers, thrilled the crowd with tunes composed by the Godfather of Soul James Brown and moon-walking techniques made popular by pop artist Michael Jackson.

The French Government could have honored any band in America with an invitation to play before the biggest celebration in French history. But they chose a band from Florida.

As Florida A&M University President Dr. Frederick S. Humphries said,

> This trip to Paris represents a great honor for Florida A&M University, the State university system, the State of Florida and the United States of America.

On July 15, weary but ecstatic from the experience, the band returned to Tallahassee. Despite arriving near midnight, the band was greeted at the airport by more than 1,000 well-wishers.

Today will be Florida A&M day in Tallahassee. A downtown noon celebration is planned to honor the Marching 100.

Mr. Speaker, the Marching 100 has previously been featured on the television programs "60 Minutes," "20/20" and the "15th Anniversary Walt Disney World Special." In 1985, the band was the recipient of the Sudler Marching Band Trophy, one of a series of awards developed by Louis Sudler and administered by the John Philip Sousa Foundation.

The Marching 100 has been called by many names. ABC and NBC television networks have declared it "the Nation's No. 1 marching band." The Miami Herald newspaper said the Marching 100 is "the most imitated band in America."

After the triumph in Paris, the Marching 100 has earned yet another name. America's band.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 203—SUPPORTING THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR SOCIETY'S "HOMETOWN HERO" PROJECT

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1989

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I introduced House Resolution 203, a resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives in supporting a most noteworthy undertaking by the Congressional Medal of Honor Society.

Chartered by Congress and comprised of living Medal of Honor recipients, on July 4, the society launched a 2-year, nationwide campaign to encourage America to discover its "Hometown Heroes," the recipients of our Nation's highest military award, and to assure them the honor and respect they rightly deserve.

According to the society, 3,393 people have been awarded the Medal of Honor. In many instances, unfortunately, information about some recipients and their deeds is sadly lacking. The society knows that there are more than 400 Medal of Honor recipients who have been lost, with no known record of what happened to them.

This is a tragedy as the names and accomplishments of these individuals who received their country's highest military award for "gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of their lives above and beyond the call of duty" would forever be preserved and remembered.

The society hopes to make America's hometowns aware of their Medal of Honor recipients, inspire school children, college students, and others to research their communities for background on their hometown heroes, and encourage the placing of special gravemarkers on unmarked burial sites of Medal of Honor recipients.

It plans to distribute this new information to libraries, museums, and the Congressional Medal of Honor Society national archives for use by future Americans.

As dean of the Congressional Pennsylvania Delegation, I am especially proud that our State, which has 374 Medal of Honor recipients accredited to it, has been selected by the society to be a flagship in its project.

The Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge is coordinating the efforts of the society in our State, and already the Pennsylvania House of Representatives has passed a resolution in support of the society's project and urging our citizens to participate in it.

I think the American people would be very willing to help preserve our historic heritage. Here is just one example of what one person can do to recover a "lost" Medal of Honor recipient.

Franklin J. Phillips' act of heroism went unrecognized as he lay in an unmarked grave for 85 years

Mr. Phillips was a resident of McKeesport, PA, part of my 20th Congressional District, and he enlisted in the Army in 1895 and served 3 years.

He fought in the Spanish-American War, contracted malaria, and, apparently dissatisfied with the medical treatment he received upon his return to the United States, he left the Army and was declared absent without leave. A few months later, after recovering at home, Phillips sought to return to the Army. Instead, he was dishonorably discharged as a deserter.

In 1899, Phillips enlisted in the Marine Corps under the name of Harry Fisher. He was assigned to China to help quell the Boxer Rebellion there. On July 16, 1900, Harry Fisher was shot and killed. His body was returned home to McKeesport where he was buried under his real name of Franklin Phillips.

McKeesport's "forgotten hero" rested in obscurity until 1981 when Mr. Wes Slusher, a city resident, while researching another project, stumbled upon this case of dual identity. For the next 7 years, Mr. Slusher worked to clear Phillips' name and to give the honors he had earned. His tenacity paid off. Today, Phillips' dishonorable discharge from the Army has been expunged. His military records with the Marine Corps have been corrected to reflect his real name and a duplicate Congressional Medal of Honor has been awarded.

Franklin Phillips' story demonstrates exactly what the Congressional Medal of Honor Society hopes to achieve with its hometown hero project. Although Mr. Phillips is no longer a forgotten hero, there are those Americans who are still lost to history.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the society's project by cosponsoring House Resolution 203.

INTRODUCTION FOR HIS HOLINESS THE DALAI LAMA

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1989

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I recently had the great pleasure of welcoming His Holiness the Dalai Lama to Santa Monica and introducing him at a party held in his honor. I insert my remarks that day in the RECORD:

INTRODUCTION FOR HIS HOLINESS THE DALAI LAMA, JULY 6, 1989, MALIBU

It is my extraordinary pleasure to have the opportunity to introduce His Holiness the Dalai Lama to you this afternoon.

His Holiness' fifth visit to the United States comes at a particularly auspicious and critical time. All the world's attention has been focused on the People's Republic of China, and its brutal crackdown on prodemocracy demonstrators. Sadly, the severity of the reaction perhaps did not come as a total surprise to those of us who have followed the recent and tragic history of the Tibetan people. But to those less familiar with the struggles of Tibetans to regain their freedom and to preserve their culture, recent events in Beijing and elsewhere have given a sadder but deeper understanding and heightened international awareness to the fate of the Tibetan people.

Indeed, my congressional colleagues and I have repeatedly sought to remind the American people that the situation in Tibet should not be forgotten in the midst of the turmoil in China. The congressional sanctions legislation against China, which passed as an amendment to the foreign aid bill just last week, stipulates that United States policy toward the People's Republic of China should be explicitly linked with the situation in Tibet, including the lifting of martial law, the opening of Tibet to foreign press and international human rights organizations, the release of political prisoners, and the commencement of negotiations between representatives of His Holiness and the People's Republic regarding a settlement of the Tibetan question.

I am pleased to report that this amendment passed unanimously, by a 418-to-0 vote, despite the Bush administration's opposition to some of the economic sanctions in the legislation. Congress is steadfast and united in its support for the rights of Tibetans and in opposition to human rights abuses by the Chinese Government against citizens of the People's Republic.

Tibet, its future, and human rights for its people are issues of deep personal and professional concern to me and at this point I would like to pay tribute to Michele Bohana, who has been a tireless and passionate advocate for Tibet, and who continues to keep me updated on Tibetan issues on a regular basis. I would like to thank her for helping us to understand better the tragic difficulties the Dalai Lama and his people have faced, and for being an invaluable ongoing resource on Tibet for me and my staff.

I would also like to thank Michele, and all of you, for the honor of joining you to congratulate His Holiness on this occasion.

His Holiness has become over the past 30 years a symbol of peace and a leading international spokesperson for the cause of nonviolent social change. His spiritual and political leadership of Tibetans has been the principal force for the preservation of the Tibetan culture and way of life. His ongoing efforts to achieve a peaceful political resolution to the crisis in Tibet is our greatest hope for a future for Tibet that guarantees Tibetan human and political rights, and insures the survival of Tibetan culture.

As the spiritual leader of his people, His Holiness has inspired Tibetans to persevere in the face of the tragic hardships they have suffered, and that they continue to suffer. By his example and leadership, nonviolence remains the tool of the Tibetan people in their resistance to oppression.

He was selected to become the Dalai Lama at the age of 2, after which he pursued a rigorous 18-year course in metaphysics. In a recent Time magazine profile of him entitled "Tibet's Living Buddha," Time concludes that "the single most extraordinary thing about him may simply be his sturdy, unassuming humanity. [He] is, in his way, as down to earth as the hardy brown oxfords he wears under his monastic robes, and in his eyes is still the mischief of the little boy who used to give his lamas fits with his invincible skills at hide-and-seek." Time quotes his brother as saying, "I recall one summer day—I must have been about 7—when my mother took me to the summer palace to see His Holiness. * * * When we got there His Holiness was watering his plants. The next thing I knew, he was turning the hose on me."

The Dalai Lama is renowned for teaching compassion and love rather than vengeance or hate. In response to China's repression of his own people, he has said, "There is no point in developing hatred for the Chinese. Rather, we should develop respect for them and love and compassion."

As a member of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus, I am delighted that the Congressional Human Rights Foundation has chosen to present its 1989 Raoul Wallenberg Human Rights Award to the Dalai Lama. His Holiness' commitment to the principles of peace, human dignity, and human rights is an inspiration to us all, and there could be a no more fitting recipient of this honor.

Indeed, it would be difficult to devise an award that would take note of all the roles and functions which His Holiness has fulfilled in such an exemplary way. He is, of course, a spiritual leader. However, his spiritual leadership extends not only to Tibetan Buddhists, but to all people of religious faith, both through his devout example and through his officiation at numerous interfaith services, most recently in Costa Rica this past week. He has just returned from meetings with a man I admire greatly, last year's Nobel Peace Prize recipient and the architect of peace in Central America, Costa Rica's President Oscar Arias. As an international statesman, he has kept alive the hopes and cause of his land and his people and has shown great leadership and initiative in advancing the cause of a peaceful resolution to the status of Tibet. And as an advocate of human rights, nonviolence and peaceful change he is an inspiration and example to all who seek justice. His Holiness has been nominated three times for the Nobel Peace Prize, a nomination I have actively supported, and truly, the Nobel is the only award that does justice to the work of this man.

On the occasion of His Holiness' 54th birthday, we celebrate and honor his wisdom, his leadership, and the strength of the human spirit in the face of adversity, which his life so profoundly demonstrates.

It is my great pleasure and honor to introduce to you today His Holiness the Dalai Lama.