

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## RECOGNIZING ALENE AND CHARLIE MEYERS FOR THEIR SERVICE TO MERCY HIGH SCHOOL

## HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 27, 1990*

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to two people who are very important to San Francisco, as well as to Mercy High School. On Saturday, September 29, 1990, Mercy High School in San Francisco will be honoring Alene and Charlie Meyers for their support of the school.

Charlie and Alene Meyers can always be counted on to get the job done, as Mercy High School well knows. For 19 years, since their first daughter enrolled, they have stood ready to help with any project, any cause, that would enable the Sisters of Mercy to give young women an education grounded in the values of the church.

Alene and Charlie exemplify the service and selflessness that Mercy girls are taught to hold dear. Reaching out is their life. Gentle is their touch.

Alene Aviani Meyers is a Mercy girl herself, in the original sense—born at St. Mary's Hospital, under the tender care of the Mercy Sisters. From St. Anne's School and Lincoln High School, she went on to get her R.N. degree from St. Joseph's Hospital, college of nursing.

One of her earliest jobs was working with mentally disturbed children at the University of California, San Francisco's Langley Porter Clinic. Then came a long period of time helping Charlie during his legislative career. Since 1974, she has worked to develop model nursing care for more than a thousand frail and elderly patients at Laguna Honda Hospital.

Married in 1951, Charlie and Alene have two daughters, Charlene Hansen and Geraldine, and a son, Charles "Chip", Jr. Charlene Hansen, married to David, and Geraldine are both Mercy High School graduates. Charles, Jr. graduated from Saint Ignatius College Preparatory and is married to Linda. Charlie and Alene have three grandchildren: Lisa, Shelly, and Kevin Hansen.

Charlie Meyers is a legend. He was the assemblyman representing San Francisco's 19th District in Sacramento for 20 years. A San Francisco native and a graduate of Sacred Heart High School, he attended the University of San Francisco prior to service in the U.S. Army during World War II. He was 25 when first elected in 1948, the assembly's youngest member. His imprint is upon laws of lasting benefit to the State, the region, and the people of California: To stem bay pollution, to halt filling-in of the tidelands, and to keep local control over highway allocations. He promoted regulation of automotive repair and the

elimination of discrimination against older workers.

Upon return to private life, Charlie became more visible than ever in public relations, with Alessandro Baccari & Associates; and as a consultant on local, State and national legislation, he attends countless meetings on issues of community and wider concern. That's when he's not comforting someone beset with problems or consoling the bereaved.

I am proud to salute Alene and Charlie Meyers as they are honored for their continued support and dedication to Mercy High School and to San Francisco.

## TRIBUTE TO HON. J. JOSEPH GARRAHY

## HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 27, 1990*

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Honorable J. Joseph Garrahy who is being recognized by the Hospital Association of Rhode Island and will receive their Distinguished Service Award.

Eighteen years ago, the association's Distinguished Service Award was instituted to honor and recognize individuals who have made personal achievements in and/or contributions to health care and the health of the people of Rhode Island. Governor Garrahy has consistently demonstrated exemplary job performance which has had a positive effect on hospital operations.

For 30 years, Governor Garrahy has labored to improve Rhode Island's health care system. Throughout his life, as a public figure and private citizen, Governor Garrahy's commitment has been unswerving.

The impact that Governor Garrahy has made in the health care field has been very beneficial not only to those within the hospital administration, but to those receiving the health care. The significance of this is far reaching and is deserving of public attention. Rhode Island, as well as the rest of the Nation, will benefit if people look up to J. Joseph Garrahy and the other recipients of the award for hospital excellence. The leadership and talent of these individuals is admirable.

It is with great pleasure that I salute Governor Garrahy for his outstanding achievements. I wish him continued success in the future.

## TRIBUTE TO HON. SAMUEL S. STRATTON

## HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 27, 1990*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, today would have been the 74th birthday of the late Hon. Samuel S. Stratton, who passed away September 13, 1990. His death is a loss to all Americans. Few individuals can match Mr. Stratton's commitment to preserving the greatness of the United States of America. A 15-term Democratic Congressman from New York, Mr. Stratton represented the Albany, Schenectady, and Troy areas for 30 years and was a longtime member of the House Armed Services Committee.

His extraordinary devotion to the U.S. armed services dates back to World War II. He served in the Southwest Pacific Theater as a combat intelligence officer on Gen. Douglas MacArthur's staff and he was twice awarded the Bronze Star Medal with combat V.

Mr. Stratton's personal experience in the armed services motivated the deep commitment to national defense that he exhibited during his years in the House of Representatives. I would especially like to draw attention to his positive and lasting influence on testable arms control agreements, the strengthening of the NATO Alliance, the preservation of the naval petroleum reserves and the Military Medical School, the modernization of the Guard and Reserve Forces, military compensation and flight pay, military retirement, medical care, and military justice. While I often disagreed with him about military issues, I have the utmost respect for his commitment and dedication to a powerful military and strong defense.

Although Mr. Stratton may be best remembered for his support of a strong military, he was also on the forefront in other areas. Among his most noteworthy efforts was his fight for the admission of women into the Nation's service academies. Despite strong opposition from the Pentagon and other leaders, Mr. Stratton's struggle to admit women resulted in the most historic personnel policy changes at each of the academies since their founding.

Born in Yonkers, NY, Mr. Stratton attended the public schools of Schenectady and Rochester, NY, and Blair Academy, Blairstown, NJ. He graduated from the University of Rochester in 1937 and he held master's degrees in philosophy from Haverford (PA) College and Harvard University.

Mr. Stratton began his political career as a city councilman in Schenectady. In 1955, he was elected mayor and he fulfilled campaign promises by cleaning up the city's corruption and gambling problems. In 1958, he was

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

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

elected to the House, becoming the only Democrat in 42 years to win what was then the 32d Congressional District. In 1988, he announced that his failing health prevented him from running for his 16th term.

Mr. Stratton served as a model to all aspiring and senior politicians alike. As one of the few Democratic Congressmen from upstate New York during the 1960's, Mr. Stratton's energy and perseverance enabled him to repeatedly thwart the efforts to unseat him. Finally, in January 1979, he became the dean of the New York delegation.

As a public servant, Mr. Stratton served his constituents as a good physician treats his patients. He responded quickly to their needs and his honesty and intelligence won their respect. As my colleague, Mr. MICHAEL MCNULTY of New York said of Mr. Stratton's death, "He wrote the book on constituent service."

Mr. Stratton will be remembered by his colleagues as a man of principle and courage. He argued, sometimes against the entire Congress, for what he believed to be in the best interest of the United States. Democrats and Republicans alike respected his intelligence and integrity.

Although we will miss the energy and knowledge of the Honorable Samuel S. Stratton, his leadership and political prowess will be emulated for years to come.

Mr. Stratton is survived by his wife, Joan, three daughters, Lisa Gonzalez, Debra Stratton Mott, and Kim Petrie, and two sons, Kevin and Brian.

#### TRIBUTE TO ELLEN D'ABATE

### HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Ellen D'Abate who is being recognized by the Hospital Association of Rhode Island and will receive their Distinguished Service Award.

Eighteen years ago, the association's Distinguished Service Award was instituted to honor and recognize individuals who have made personal achievements in and/or contributions to health care and the health of the people of Rhode Island. Ellen D'Abate has consistently demonstrated exemplary job performance which has had a positive effect on hospital operations.

Ellen has labored to improve Rhode Island's health care system. As a computer operator, Ellen has patiently calmed computer users in their misunderstanding of the hospital's computer system. Frequently, she will stop what she is doing just to escort a lost and confused patient to his or her destination. Often she will assist other data processing employees when their workloads get beyond them. Her extra efforts have made a difference to those in the environment around her and ultimately improving service to the patients.

The impact that Ellen D'Abate has made in the health care field has been very beneficial not only to those within the hospital administration, but to those receiving the health care.

The significance of this is far reaching and is deserving of public attention. Rhode Island, as well as the rest of the Nation, will benefit if people look up to Ellen D'Abate and the other recipients of the award for hospital excellence. The leadership and talent of these individuals is admirable.

It is with great pleasure that I salute Ellen J. D'Abate for her outstanding achievements. I wish her continued success in the future.

#### WORLD MARITIME DAY OBSERVANCE

### HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 1990

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, today has been deemed "World Maritime Day" by the International Maritime Organization [IMO] and the theme for this year's observance is "Cleaner Oceans: The Role of the IMO in the 1990s."

This year's theme is especially appropriate for the United States as we have just completed a 15-year-long congressional struggle to enact a maritime oil pollution law.

This new law, the Oil Pollution Act, is the latest in what I believe is an impressive record of significant marine environmental protection laws which have been developed in the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and approved by this Congress.

The quest for cleaner oceans has led us to enact laws prohibiting the ocean dumping of sewage sludge and the disposal of plastics and medical wastes at sea. In search of cleaner oceans we have adopted major coastal management initiatives, and are working on new legislation to improve coastal water quality.

But the health of our oceans is not, and cannot be, a purely domestic U.S. concern. The oceans are a global resource and solutions to their problems must be managed on a global level. Thus, we turn to the International Maritime Organization which can serve as the catalyst for identifying and correcting the actions which have brought about the degradation of our oceans.

I applaud the IMO and its dedication to this cause and would like to enter into the RECORD at this point a message from Mr. W.A. O'Neil, the Secretary-General of the IMO, on the occasion of World Maritime Day:

#### WORLD MARITIME DAY 1990

#### CLEANER OCEANS: THE ROLE OF IMO IN THE 1990S

(A message from the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization, Mr. W.A. O'Neil)

It is indeed a pleasure, in my first year of office as Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization, to extend my greeting to all members of the world maritime community on the occasion of World Maritime Day 1990, which is dedicated to the theme of "Cleaner Oceans: the Role of IMO in the 1990s."

During the first thirty years of its existence, IMO had two major objectives: the promotion of the safety of international shipping and the prevention of pollution from ships. Maritime safety, and especially

the safety of life at sea, has rightly been regarded as the more important of the two. Appropriately enough, the title of the most important treaty adopted under the auspices of IMO is the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, commonly referred to as SOLAS.

But although maritime safety remains the principal objective of IMO, the Organization has from its very inception placed increasing emphasis on the prevention of environmental pollution. Even before concern with the condition of the global environment became widespread, IMO had undertaken modest but practical steps to eliminate or at least reduce pollution of the seas by substances carried in ships.

Along with other agencies and bodies of the United Nations system, IMO is now fully involved in the international campaign to halt, and, if possible, reverse the degradation of the environment and the global ecology. The Organization and its Member States recognize the extreme seriousness of the problem and urgency of radical remedial action.

Every week it seems that new evidence emerges about acid rain, the diminishing of the ozone layer, the greenhouse effect and other threats. They are now very real and not simply the over-dramatic forecasts of the professional prophets of doom.

The evidence also indicates that so much damage has already been done that sustained recovery can only be made through international action on a virtually unprecedented scale. Much of this effort will be coordinated through the United Nations—the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992 will be a major event—but specialized agencies such as IMO also have a very important part to play.

Figures issued earlier this year in a United Nations report on the state of the marine environment indicate that about 12% of marine pollution results from maritime transportation and a further 10% from the dumping by ship of land-generated wastes. These are the two areas in which IMO has responsibility, and in which it has achieved a measure of success. The two main treaties dealing with marine pollution—MARPOL 73/78, which controls pollution from ships, and London Dumping Convention, which regulates dumping into the sea of material derived from land-based operations—have both had a significant impact.

Studies carried out in the United States indicate that some 1.5 million tonnes of oil gets into the sea each year as a result of shipping operations. But without IMO that figure would have been a great deal worse. The United Nations report to which I referred earlier estimates that the measures taken in IMO have prevented as much as 10 million tons of oil being disposed of into the sea each year from tank-cleaning and ballasting operations.

The London Dumping Convention has also been very effective. The United Nations report states that the dumping into the sea of various wastes such as sewage sludge has decreased since the convention entered into force and the dumping of other substances is being subjected to increasingly rigorous controls. It is perhaps worth mentioning that MARPOL and the London Dumping Convention are the only conventions now in force which deal with environmental protection on a global scale.

These successes are encouraging, because they show that, if the incentives are there and a spirit of goodwill and compromise prevails, a great deal can be achieved. It is true



that much more still needs to be done to restore the oceans to health but, despite the difficulties involved, I believe that the omens for success are good.

In the first place, the world political climate is more relaxed than it has been for many years. Many of the old political groupings have disappeared and with them the suspicions that had hindered progress in the past. Instead of division and discord the trend is towards unity and co-operation.

In the second place, nobody now is in any doubt that the environmental threat is a real one. There is also general acceptance that are likely consequences of inaction would be catastrophic and this must provide a powerful incentive for really serious action by Governments and individuals alike.

IMO is already playing a significant part in this world-wide effort. The use on ships of certain gases that damage the ozone layer has been banned, and the Organization is looking at ways of reducing still further the pollution of the atmosphere from shipping operations. Incineration at sea—a controversial way of disposing of particularly harmful substances—could be ended within a few years. Further improvements have been made to the MARPOL Convention. In November, IMO will convene a diplomatic conference to adopt a new convention on oil pollution preparedness and response. The purpose of this new treaty will be to increase the ability of the countries of the world to deal with major pollution incidents through the sharing of information, expertise and equipment.

To ensure that these and other measures developed over the years are implemented as widely as possible, IMO has this year initiated a global programme for the protection of the marine environment. Its primary purpose is to enhance the capacity of developing countries to fight marine pollution from ships and control the disposal at sea of wastes. The programme will initially run for three years and will make a major contribution to international efforts to protect the oceans.

These and other measures will enhance the ability of IMO and its Member States in all regions of the world to prevent marine pollution. But nobody is under any illusion that the future will be easy. The shipping industry is undergoing great changes now and change always creates uncertainty. IMO and the world maritime community must be ready and willing to adopt new measures which may be necessary to cope with the changes which may occur. Furthermore the measures already adopted need to be enforced rigorously if they are to be effective. More effort needs to be devoted to this aspect. For example, there is still concern about the lack of reception facilities for wastes in many ports. If this is not remedied, it will be difficult to implement MARPOL effectively. Finally, the world tanker fleet is aging, and older ships are more liable to accidents and breakdowns than new ones. It is important that the retention in service of older ships does not lead to an increase of pollution incidents in the future.

These concerns should be borne in mind—but the lesson of recent years remains one of optimism. Through genuine international co-operation and partnership much has been achieved so far in the fight for the health of the oceans. I am convinced that even more can be accomplished in the future, and I am determined that IMO shall play its full role in promoting co-operation in the areas of its competence and interest.

## INTRODUCTION OF THE PETROLEUM PRODUCERS BURDEN SHARING ACT OF 1990

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 1990

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Petroleum Producers Burden Sharing Act of 1990.

The crisis in the Middle East has hit the United States and the world economy hard, and as a result we have asked many individuals in this country and nations around the world to share in the burden this crisis has created. American consumers hit hard at the pump only days after the invasion of Kuwait are paying huge increases in gasoline prices and tremendous jumps in home heating oil prices, even before the cold weather arrives. We have asked hundreds of thousands of families throughout the country to make personal sacrifices by sending their daughters, sons, mothers, and fathers to the Persian Gulf area. Right now, about 150,000 military service personnel are stationed in the region, risking their lives for our national and economic security.

And other nations are sharing in the burden as well. In support of the international military effort to restrain Saddam Hussein, the Egyptians have stationed 5,000 troops in the region; the French pledged to send 13,000 men to the area along with several ships; the British dispatched several thousand soldiers and an air squadron to the gulf; the Italians pledged eight Tornado fighters and a frigate; the Canadians will send a squadron of CF-18 jets, and even Bangladesh—one of the poorest countries in the world—has committed 2,000 troops to this peace effort. And the list of countries goes on and on.

Direct financial assistance is also expected from many sources, including \$12 billion from gulf states [Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates]; \$4 billion from Japan; \$2 billion from Germany; \$2 billion from the European Community, and another \$2 billion from other sources. The State Department estimates that total pledges to date amount to \$22 billion from several countries around the world.

This bill, which I am introducing today, will extend this burden-sharing principle to domestic oil companies, who are enjoying a tremendous windfall from the sharp and dramatic rise in oil prices due to this crisis. Estimates are preliminary, but the Congressional Research Service has predicted that windfalls to domestic oil companies could be as high as \$50 billion annually, based on a sustained price increase. That's gravy on the plates of Big Oil at the expense of American consumers. And that's on top of healthy profits in the previous years that amounted to billions and billions of dollars.

The Petroleum Producers Burden Sharing Act of 1990 would impose an excise tax on the windfall profits enjoyed by oil companies. The amount of the tax is 90 percent of the windfall profit on each barrel of crude oil, and that windfall is determined as the excess of the gross profit of the producer or importer

from the barrel over the producer's or importer's average gross profit from crude oil during the 4-month period ending July 31, 1990, the period just before the Iraqi invasion. The tax would be in effect for 1 year, with the President given the authority to extend the tax for an additional 6 months. An additional extension of 1 year is authorized if the President determines that a continuing energy price crisis exists in the United States.

This tax is not regressive like a levy on gasoline or home heating oil, and unlike those taxes, it does not get passed through to the consumers. Because the price of oil is determined on the world market, it would not be economical for oil companies to raise the price of domestic oil to recover the tax. They would have no market for their oil in that case.

The revenues from this windfall profits tax would be used primarily to reduce the deficit, to make room for increased defense spending due to Operation Desert Shield and ease the burden on other domestic discretionary programs. In addition, one third of the revenues generated are earmarked for low income energy programs. The bill allocates seven-eighths of the funds for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program [LIHEAP], a program that assists low income people pay energy bills, and one-eighth for the Low Income Weatherization Program, an Energy Department program that provides low income families with the resources necessary to improve the energy efficiency of their homes, thereby reducing energy costs.

These programs are absolute necessities for millions and millions of poor people around the country. And sharp increases in energy prices pose a special threat to low-income elderly because they spend four times as much of their income on energy costs as do other households. When energy prices escalate, like they did yesterday when crude oil prices rose to \$38 per barrel, these low-income individuals and families, living at edge on fixed incomes are forced to cut back on other needed household expenditures to pay the heating bills. They just have no other choice.

The Petroleum Producers Burden Sharing Act of 1990 would ask the oil companies of this Nation to share in the burden of reducing the deficit, paying for Operation Desert Shield and easing the pain experienced by low income people. It is the least that we can ask these companies, with billion dollar profit margins, to contribute to this crisis. Others are pledging their lives to protect these profits, and we should ask nothing less than a financial contribution from Big Oil.

In our free enterprise system, profits in the regular course of business are expected and encouraged. Windfall profits generated by an international crisis and price gouging at the expense of consumers are intolerable and should be taxed.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this legislation, and I hope that it is included in any revenue generating measures adopted as part of the deficit reduction agreement.

**PETROLEUM PRODUCERS BURDEN SHARING ACT OF 1990**

Impose excise tax on windfall profit from crude oil sold by producer or importer.

Amount of tax is 90 percent of windfall profit on each barrel.

Windfall profit determined as the excess of the gross profit of the producer or importer from the barrel over the producer's or importer's average gross profit from the crude oil during the four-month period ending July 31, 1990.

Gross profit is determined by the price at which the crude oil is sold by producer or importer over the cost of production of crude oil (or in case of imported crude oil, the cost of crude oil to importer).

Special rules for person both producer and importer; for person not making significant sales during reference period used to determine average gross profits; and for fraction of barrel.

New "Low Income Energy Support Trust Fund" established to fund Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) and the DOE low income weatherization program (LIWP); financed using 33 percent of the revenues generated from imposition of excise tax on windfall profits.

Trust funds allocated, without further appropriation, as follows:  $\frac{1}{3}$ th to LIHEAP and  $\frac{2}{3}$ th to LIWP. Trust funds must be used to supplement regular appropriations, not to supplant. No funds available until direct appropriations reach certain statutory level, indexed to inflation.

Effective date: sales made after date of enactment.

Termination date: One year after enactment, with six month extension by the President. Additional one year extension if the President determines an energy price crisis continues to exist.

H.R. —

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

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the "Petroleum Producers Burden Sharing Act of 1990".

**SEC. 2. IMPOSITION OF WINDFALL PROFIT TAX.**

(a) **GENERAL RULE.**—Subtitle D of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to miscellaneous excise taxes) is amended by adding at the end the following new chapter:

**"CHAPTER 48—WINDFALL PROFIT TAX ON CRUDE OIL**

"Sec. 5000A. Imposition of tax.

"Sec. 5000B. Amount of tax.

"Sec. 5000C. Termination of tax.

"Sec. 5000D. Other definitions.

**"SEC. 5000A. IMPOSITION OF TAX.**

"(a) **GENERAL RULE.**—An excise tax is hereby imposed on the windfall profit from crude oil sold by the producer or importer thereof during each taxable period.

"(b) **TAX PAID BY PRODUCER OR IMPORTER.**—The tax imposed by subsection (a) shall be paid by the producer or importer of the crude oil.

**"SEC. 5000B. AMOUNT OF TAX.**

"(a) **GENERAL RULE.**—The amount of tax imposed by section 5000A with respect to any barrel of crude oil shall be 90 percent of the windfall profit on such barrel.

"(b) **WINDFALL PROFIT.**—For purposes of this section—

"(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The term 'windfall profit' means the excess of—

"(A) the gross profit of the producer or importer from the barrel, over

"(B) the producer's or importer's average gross profit per barrel from crude oil sold during the 4-month period ending on July 31, 1990.

"(2) **GROSS PROFIT.**—The term 'gross profit' means the excess of—

"(A) the price at which the crude oil is sold by the producer or importer, over

"(B) the cost of the production of the crude oil (or, in the case of imported crude oil, the cost of the crude oil to the importer).

"(3) **SALES BETWEEN RELATED PERSONS.**—In the case of a sale between related persons (within the meaning of section 144(a)(3)), the price at which the crude oil is sold shall be not less than the fair market value of such oil as determined by the Secretary.

"(4) **SPECIAL RULES IN DETERMINING AVERAGE GROSS PROFIT.**—

"(A) If any person is both a producer and importer of crude oil, the average gross profit referred to in paragraph (1)(B) of such person shall be determined separately with respect to crude produced by such person and crude oil imported by such person.

"(B) If any person did not make significant sales during the period referred to in paragraph (1)(B) of crude oil produced or imported by such person, the average gross profit referred to in such paragraph shall be the amount determined by the Secretary on the basis of the national average gross profit on crude oil sold by producers or importers (as the case may be) during such period.

"(c) **FRACTIONAL PART OF BARREL.**—In the case of a fraction of a barrel, the tax imposed by section 5000A shall be the same fraction of the amount of such tax imposed on the whole barrel.

"(d) **DEPOSITORY REQUIREMENTS.**—Deposits of any person's estimated liability for tax under this chapter shall be made twice a month.

**"SEC. 5000C. TERMINATION OF TAX.**

"(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subsection (c), no tax shall be imposed by this chapter with respect to crude oil sold after the termination date.

"(b) **TERMINATION DATE.**—For purposes of subsection (a), the term 'termination date' means—

"(1) the expiration of the 1st 4 calendar quarters beginning after the date of the enactment of this chapter, or

"(2) the expiration of the 1st 6 such calendar quarters, if the President determines on or before the date set forth in paragraph (1) that a continuing energy price crisis exists in the United States.

"(c) **EXCEPTION.**—If, at any time following the termination date determined under subsection (b), the President determines that a continuing energy price crisis exists in the United States, the tax imposed by this chapter shall apply to crude oil sold during the 1st 4 calendar quarters beginning after the date of such determination.

**"SEC. 5000D. OTHER DEFINITIONS.**

"For purposes of this chapter—

"(1) **TAXABLE PERIOD.**—The term 'taxable period' means each calendar quarter beginning after the date of the enactment of this chapter.

"(2) **BARREL.**—The term 'barrel' means 42 United States gallons."

(b) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The table of chapters for such subtitle D is amended by adding at the end the following new item:  
"Chapter 48. Windfall profit tax on crude oil."

(c) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The amendments made by this section shall apply to sales in calendar quarters beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) **TIME FOR PAYMENT.**—The time for the payment of any tax imposed by chapter 48 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as added by this section) shall not expire before the day 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

**SEC. 3. LOW INCOME ENERGY SUPPORT TRUST FUND.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subchapter A of chapter 98 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to trust fund code) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

**"SEC. 9511. LOW INCOME ENERGY SUPPORT TRUST FUND.**

"(a) **CREATION OF TRUST FUND.**—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a trust fund to be known as the 'Low Income Energy Support Trust Fund', consisting of any amount appropriated or credited to the Trust Fund as provided in this section or section 9602(b).

"(b) **TRANSFERS TO TRUST FUND.**—There are hereby appropriated to the Low Income Energy Support Trust Fund amounts equivalent to 33 percent of the taxes received in the Treasury under chapter 48 (relating to windfall profit tax on crude oil). Amounts shall be made available and apportioned to the Trust Fund on a quarterly basis.

"(c) **EXPENDITURES FROM TRUST FUND.**—

"(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Amounts in the Low Income Energy Support Trust Fund shall be available for—

"(A) the grant program under the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981 (42 U.S.C. 8621 et seq.), to be distributed on the same basis as directly appropriated funds, and

"(B) the weatherization program under part A of the Energy Conservation in Existing Buildings Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6861 et seq.).

"(2) **ALLOCATION.**—Of the amount appropriated or credited to the Low Income Energy Support Trust Fund for each quarter—

"(A)  $\frac{1}{3}$  shall be made available, without further appropriation, to the Secretary of Health and Human Services for the program described in paragraph (a)(A), and

"(B)  $\frac{2}{3}$  shall be made available, without further appropriation, to the Secretary of Energy for the program described in paragraph (1)(B).

"(d) **LIMITATIONS.**—

"(1) **TREATMENT OF FUNDS AS SUPPLEMENTAL.**—Any amount made available under subsection (c) shall be used to supplement, and not supplant, funds otherwise available for the programs described in paragraph (1) of such subsection.

"(2) **MINIMUM DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS.**—

"(A) **IN GENERAL.**—No amount may be made available from the Low Income Energy Support Trust Fund in any fiscal year unless—

"(i) \$1,500,000,000 is directly appropriated for such fiscal year for the program described in subsection (c)(1)(A), and

"(ii) \$200,000,000 is directly appropriated for such fiscal year for the program described in subsection (c)(1)(B).

"(B) **INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.**—

"(i) **IN GENERAL.**—In the case of fiscal year 1992 and each succeeding fiscal year, each dollar amount contained in subparagraph (A) shall be increased by an amount equal to—

"(I) such dollar amount, multiplied by



"(II) the inflation adjustment determined under clause (i).

"(ii) INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.—For purposes of clause (i), the inflation adjustment of any fiscal year is the percentage by which—

"(I) the implicit price deflator for the gross national product for the preceding fiscal year, exceeds

"(II) such deflator for fiscal year 1990."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for such subchapter A is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

"Sec. 9511. Low Income Energy Support Trust Fund".

## TRIBUTE TO RONALD McMAHON

### HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Ronald McMahon who is being recognized by the Hospital Association of Rhode Island and will receive their Distinguished Service Award.

Eighteen years ago, the association's Distinguished Service Award was instituted to honor and recognize individuals who have made personal achievements in and/or contributions to health care and the health of the people of Rhode Island. Ronald McMahon has consistently demonstrated exemplary job performance which has had a positive effect on hospital operations.

Ronald has labored to improve Rhode Island's health care system. As chief ultrasound technologist, Ronald has worked diligently to provide physicians with the necessary information for diagnosis. At the same time, he comforts patients who are anxious and concerned about their tests. He is recognized by his colleagues as a truly caring professional.

The impact that Ronald McMahon has made in the health care field has been very beneficial not only to those within the hospital administration, but to those receiving the health care. The significance of this is far reaching and is deserving of public attention. Rhode Island, as well as the rest of the Nation, will benefit if people look up to Ronald McMahon and the other recipients of the award for hospital excellence. The leadership and talent of these individuals is admirable.

It is with great pleasure that I salute Ronald McMahon for his outstanding achievements. I wish him continued success in the future.

### IN HONOR OF DR. WILLEM KOLFF

### HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 1990

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. Willem Kolff, an internationally respected physician at the University of Utah, who was recognized by Life magazine earlier this month as one of the 100 most important Americans of the 20th century. He is one of only 21 that survive. He is also a very

close friend of mine and I am happy to say a resident of Salt Lake City.

Many will recall Dr. Kolff as the man who kept Barney Clark alive with an artificial heart for 112 days in 1982. That moment in medical history has captured our imaginations as we watched a man retain his zeal for life, his humor and love of family while a man-made pump circulated blood through his body. This remarkable development in medical technology has given hope to millions around the world who live with congenital defects or heart diseases.

However, what you may not know is that Dr. Kolff has had a long history in developing artificial parts for the human body. Dr. Kolff is the inventor of the first clinically useful artificial kidney, which he developed during the Nazi occupation of the Netherlands. During the war, he was treating a patient whose kidney could no longer filter waste, so he crafted a small electric motor, 65 feet of cellophane tubing, a wooden drum and an enamel tub filled with salt water into the first hemodialysis machine. The artificial kidney saved its first patient in 1945. Today, there are more than 450,000 patients around the world sustained by Dr. Kolff's creation.

And there was more. After moving to the United States, Dr. Kolff invented the intra-aortic balloon pump in 1961. That 30-year-old invention is still being used by 200,000 Americans. In 1967, Dr. Kolff moved to Salt Lake City and became the director of the Institute for Biomedical Engineering at the University of Utah. During the intervening 23 years he has built one of the most prestigious medical research facilities in the world and the leading institution in artificial organ research. Dr. Kolff and his colleagues have also done work with artificial hearing, artificial sight and artificial arms.

Dr. Kolff's awards and honors are numerous. They include the Cameron Prize from the University of Edinburgh, the Harvey Prize of Technion and the Japan Prize. He holds 12 honorary doctorates. But honors are only the result of a life long commitment to making bionics an integral part of everyday life and how we view future medical and technology innovations.

Even today, 4 years after he transferred his directorship of the Institute to his close colleague, Dr. Don Olsen, Dr. Kolff is still hard at work with a cadre of young researchers exploring new techniques on improving the current artificial heart and valve technology.

I ask for unanimous consent to insert into the RECORD an editorial from the Salt Lake City Tribune honoring Dr. Kolff and his contributions to science. Dr. Kolff is also very active politically, aggressively pursuing his ideas for decreased deficit spending and increased concentration on world peace issues. I am very proud to call him my friend. To Dr. Kolff and the Institute, I rise in tribute and gratitude.

#### WELL DONE, DR. KOLFF

Dr. Willem J. Kolff has devoted much of his life to melding the human body and the machine in the most profound of ways, but the thrust of his work always has been humanity, not mechanics.

When prestigious scientific, academic and humanitarian institutions bestow honors on Dr. Kolff—and he has received honors beyond counting—they do so because the

work of this pioneer in the field of artificial human organs has improved the lives of so many.

LIFE magazine is among the latest organizations to call attention to Dr. Kolff's scientific and humanitarian achievements. In naming him one of the 100 most important Americans of the 20th century, the magazine reminded its readers that some 300,000 patients today rely on some version of the artificial kidney Dr. Kolff first developed in the early 1940s.

The good doctor also has had a hand in creating the heart-lung machine, the intra-aortic balloon pump (used to assist in maintaining and restoring heart rhythm) and artificial eyes, ears, skin, arms, blood vessels and hearts.

Though he "retired" in 1986 as director of the Institute for Biomedical Engineering and director of the Division of Artificial Organs at the University of Utah, where he has worked since 1967, Dr. Kolff is hardly inactive today. Just this month the Netherlands Heart Foundation recognized the Kolff Laboratory with a \$2,500 scholarship that will help support work on the artificial heart in Utah by Dutch students.

Though he came to the United States from Europe in 1949 and has been an American citizen since 1956, Dr. Kolff must take particular satisfaction in this latest recognition from and association with The Netherlands, the country of his birth.

The doctor has told interviewers that the goal of bionics should be to make life happier, not prolong misery. And, he believes that "if man knows the structure and function of one of the parts of the body, he should be able to build it."

As he has for much of his life, Dr. Kolff continues working to those ends and inspiring others to do the same.

## BOYS CLUBS OF AMERICA

### HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 1990

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, Boys Clubs and Boys and Girls Clubs have been one of the great voluntary efforts in our history. As President Bush has written:

Through its outstanding work over the years, Boys Clubs of America has earned a reputation for excellence. The success stories of young men and women who have participated in the Clubs are as numerous as they are inspirational.

At this point, in order to give some idea of the Boys Clubs' great work, I wish to insert in the RECORD sections of the 1989 annual report: "To Our Volunteers and Contributors" and "Saving Lives and Building Futures."

#### TO OUR VOLUNTEERS AND CONTRIBUTORS

Boys Clubs of America completed an outstanding year of growth and accomplishment in 1989, as we passed the mid-point of our OUTREACH '91 five-year plan. We continued to lead the Boys & Girls Clubs Movement in this ambitious effort to help more of America's disadvantaged young people benefit from the most relevant and effective programs and services possible.

To foster growth, Boys Clubs of America chartered 83 new Clubs in 1989. Fourteen new Clubs were opened in public housing facilities where the problems of crime and

drug abuse place young people at greatest risk.

Exciting programs attract young people to Clubs and promote the retention of members. BCA's Commitment to Quality program, modeled after quality improvement programs in business and industry, is helping Clubs evaluate their core programs, establish annual improvement objectives and develop action plans. A total of 340 Clubs now are participating in Commitment to Quality.

The pervasive problems of substance abuse, teenage pregnancy and juvenile delinquency continued to be a major focus throughout the year. A total of 875 professionals, parents and youth leaders from 238 Clubs have been trained to implement Smart Moves, BCA's alcohol, drug and pregnancy prevention program. Boys Clubs of America, in a dynamic collaboration with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, trained 58 FBI agents to work with Clubs on a project that will reduce the demand for drugs among young people.

The U.S. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention provided a major grant to launch a youth-gang prevention and intervention project. BCA's successful Targeted Outreach program is being re-directed toward the development, field-testing and replication of effective strategies to intervene and prevent gang involvement among at-risk youth. Executive directors and Board volunteers from 25 large urban Clubs met with sociologists, psychologists and crime-prevention specialists in Washington, D.C. to discuss urban youth violence and formulate prevention strategies.

At seven Program Institutes, underwritten by Exxon Corporation, 583 program professionals improved their ability to deliver effective program services for young people. Evaluations completed by participants confirmed their enthusiasm and motivation to achieve the youth development mission of the Boys and Girls Club Movement.

#### SAVING LIVES AND BUILDING FUTURES

Amid peace and prosperity, the lives of millions of America's children are in jeopardy—because of drugs, alcohol, crime, poverty, abuse and neglect. Problems such as teenage pregnancy and school dropouts are robbing young people of their potential. Many boys and girls growing up in crowded or decaying neighborhoods will never know that a brighter world exists beyond their unsupervised playground or tenement.

But there is a way to brighten the lives and future prospects of these young people, because one organization is committed to working with disadvantaged boys and girls. Boys Club of America, through 1,154 neighborhood Boys and Girls Clubs and Boys Clubs, is fighting against substance abuse and the lure of street gangs, and is teaching traditional values of education and achievement.

In 1989, 1.4 million children and young adults participated in the afterschool, evening and weekend activities of Boys and Girls Clubs and Boys Clubs. They participated because the Clubs are dedicated to their happiness and well-being. Each of 11,235 Club staff professionals takes the time to know and care about young people. The boys and girls, in turn, trust the Club staff and seek out and accept their advice and guidance.

At the heart of the Clubs' work is a youth-development philosophy based on developing self-esteem and self-confidence. Boys and girls struggling to perform in school are

aided to understand their classwork and the expectations of their teachers. Youngsters feeling isolated or alone are shown that others—both peers and adults—care about them. Through sports, arts and crafts or group activities, they pursue special interests and learn to value their individual abilities.

Most young people attend the Club on a daily basis over a period of years. This ability of the Clubs to steadily work with children between ages six and 18 has a dramatic effect—both short- and long-term. In a 1986 survey of former Club members by Louis Harris and Associates, an overwhelming 96 percent of respondents said their Club experience had a positive impact on their lives.

Boys Clubs of America is dedicated to serving a growing number of boys and girls. We hope that, after reading this Annual Report, you will join in our vital mission to save lives and build futures.

#### TRIBUTE TO MARY OLIVIERRI

### HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mary Olivieri who is being recognized by the Hospital Association of Rhode Island and will receive their Distinguished Service Award.

Eighteen years ago, the association's Distinguished Service Award was instituted to honor and recognize individuals who have made personal achievements in and/or contributions to health care and the health of the people of Rhode Island. Mary Olivieri has consistently demonstrated exemplary job performance which has had a positive effect on hospital operations.

Mary has labored to improve Rhode Island's health care system. During her 49 years at Memorial Hospital of Rhode Island, Mary helped to make food service a special part of many patients' hospital experience. She has always put the patients' needs above all other considerations, and draws on her own creativity and skill to prepare attractive meals. Mary's loyalty and dedication to patient satisfaction have played a significant role in making Memorial Hospital an institution of quality care.

The impact that Mary Olivieri has made in the health care field has been very beneficial not only to those within the hospital administration, but to those receiving the health care. The significance of this is far reaching and is deserving of public attention. Rhode Island, as well as the rest of the Nation, will benefit if people look up to Mary Olivieri and the other recipients of the award for hospital excellence. The leadership and talent of these individuals is admirable.

It is with great pleasure that I salute Mary Olivieri for her outstanding achievements. I wish her continued success in the future.

H.R. 5731

### HON. PHILIP R. SHARP

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 1990

Mr. SHARP. Mr. Speaker, at a hearing this morning before the Energy and Commerce Committee the Secretary of Energy discussed the decision by the President to conduct a 5-million-barrel test sale of oil from the strategic petroleum reserve. The Secretary also stated that the 5-million-barrel size limitation on a test sale was too small to adequately stress the SPR system capability. Admiral Watkins recommended that the size of the test be enlarged to a size "three times" the current 5-million-barrel limit.

As a result of this recommendation by the Secretary of Energy, Chairman DINGELL, Mr. LENT, Mr. MOORHEAD, other members of the committee, and I are jointly introducing this bill, H.R. 5731, to expand the maximum size of a test sale to 15 million barrels.

The authority to conduct an actual test sale of wet barrels of oil was only recently enacted as part of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act [EPCA] Amendments of 1990. The language contained in this law is written in such a manner that additional consecutive test sales may be conducted. If the Secretary of Energy believes that the 15-million-barrel language is still too restrictive he has authority to conduct additional sequential tests. Each test sale may contain up to 15 million barrels.

The EPCA amendments also contained mini drawdown language to allow the drawdown of SPR oil for shortages of domestic oil. This authority could be used to withdraw additional oil from the SPR. It can be used regardless of the cause of the shortage.

I welcome the Secretary's recommendations and can assure him that the Energy and Power Subcommittee will expeditiously consider this change and any other changes he may propose.

H.R. 5731

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 161(g)(1) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6241(g)(1)) is amended by striking out "5,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "15,000,000".*

#### SUPPORT FOR THE FEDERAL JUDGESHIP ACT

### HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 1990

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mrs. Speaker, I rise in support of the Federal Judgeship Act. Although my home State of Connecticut has been in dire need of two additional district judges for quite some time, I am pleased that this bill will authorize one additional Federal judge. With the 11th highest caseload in the United States, the six current judges in the district court in Connecticut have an exorbitant amount of work and responsibility.



There are many ways in which caseloads for Federal judges are evaluated. While it is said that all district judges in the United States are overworked, it is extremely notable that Connecticut judges are overworked far beyond the national average. For example, last year it was estimated that district judges in the United States have an unweighted yearly average of 458 cases each. As if this average is not overwhelming enough, Connecticut district judges are responsible for close to 500 cases.

If the cases are weighted in terms of time and energy spent on each, the number of cases in which Connecticut district judges are responsible for is higher still. Because district judges in Connecticut handle more than their share of civil rights, labor, and torts filings, Connecticut district judges can handle as many as 558 cases a year. With a higher percentage of criminal cases consuming their time and energy, it is not surprising that over 600 civil cases have been pending for more than 3 years.

How can adequate time and energy be put into sensitive decisionmaking when caseloads are so overwhelming? Is this an indication of how highly we value our justice system? I think not. This bill will not only add additional judges to help alleviate the exhausting caseload for district judges, it will also help to foster more professional environments in which each judge may come closer to putting in the time and energy each case deserves. With less professional burnout, this should improve the recruitment and retention trap, Connecticut, like other States, suffers. In short, this bill will help retain quality in our judicial systems.

The irony of Connecticut, the Constitution State, not having enough judges to handle its caseload—those very individuals responsible for upholding the Constitution—is a great shame. I urge my colleagues to join me in support for this important bill.

#### TRIBUTE TO FRANK KEMPF

### HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Frank Kempf who is being recognized by the Hospital Association of Rhode Island and will receive their Distinguished Service Award.

Eighteen years ago, the association's Distinguished Service Award was instituted to honor and recognize individuals who have made personal achievements in and/or contributions to health care and the health of the people of Rhode Island. Frank Kempf has consistently demonstrated exemplary job performance which has had a positive effect on hospital operations.

Frank has labored to improve Rhode Island's health care system. Frank is known for his enterprising work ethic and ceaseless efficiency. In his position as receiver, Frank keeps all areas of the hospital supplied with all necessary materials, including everything from food stuffs to medical equipment. His re-

sponsibilities include receiving, counting, and checking all supplies against purchase orders, as well as shipping outgoing orders.

The impact that Frank Kempf has made in the health care field has been very beneficial not only to those within the hospital administration, but to those receiving the health care. The significance of this is far reaching and is deserving of public attention. Rhode Island, as well as the rest of the Nation, will benefit if people look up to Frank Kempf and the other recipients of the award for hospital excellence. The leadership and talent of these individuals is admirable.

It is with great pleasure that I salute Frank Kempf for his outstanding achievements. I wish him continued success in the future.

### SCIENTIFIC REVIEW REVEALS FLAWS IN INDEPENDENT AGENT ORANGE REPORT

### HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 1990

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, in 1984, the Congress gave the Secretary of Veterans Affairs the authority to compensate veterans with disabilities found by scientists to have a significant link to exposure to agent orange. He may do so on the advice and recommendations of a scientific advisory committee, also established by the Congress. In the past 6 months, the Secretary has exercised this authority twice, giving veterans the benefit of the doubt. Obviously, the mechanism put in place by the Congress is working.

Further, Congress has mandated studies which have cost approximately \$50 million and which have shown no conclusive association between herbicide exposure and long-term health effects. To date, there have been no significant credible data presented to the contrary—either from the Government or independent organizations.

Still, we pursue answers. That is why the leadership of the House and Senate Veterans' Affairs Committees asked the Office of Technology Assessment [OTA] to evaluate the conclusions reached earlier this year by the Agent Orange Scientific Task Force, sponsored by the American Legion, Vietnam Veterans of America, and the National Veterans Legal Services Project. The task force reviewed scientific literature regarding health effects associated with exposure to herbicides.

The following is OTA's analysis of this review and the task force determinations:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT,  
Washington, DC, September 21, 1990.  
HON. G.V. MONTGOMERY,  
Chairman, Committee on Veterans' Affairs,  
U.S. House of Representatives, Wash-  
ington, DC.

DEAR SONNY: Enclosed is OTA's review of the report "Human Health Effects Associated With Exposure to Herbicides and/or Their Associated Contaminants—Chlorinated Dioxins," which you and your colleagues requested in your letter of May 21. The report was written by the "Agent Orange Scientific Task Force," a group of seven scientists working with the American Legion,

the Vietnam Veterans of America, and the National Veterans Legal Services Project. You asked specifically about the "scientific methods, criteria used by the authors . . ." as well as the validity of their analysis and conclusions."

The authors of the report give no information about the methods they used to draw their conclusions. They state that the standard used was that of a "statistically significant association," the same used by the Department of Veterans Affairs Advisory Committee on Environmental Hazards, as specified by regulation. Neither group has stated an operational definition of the term, however. In judging any one study, a determination of statistical significance (at some prespecified level, most often, five percent) could be made, but there is no standard method for doing so for a body of literature. Since the Task Force described no such method, it cannot be critiqued.

It would not be appropriate to use the report as a guide to compensating veterans. It might be useful, however, for the Veterans Affairs Advisory Committee on Environmental Hazards to review the medical conditions (at least those of clinical significance covered by the Task Force, including all pertinent studies, not only those showing a positive association with exposure to herbicides, as the Task Force did).

I hope you find this review useful to your Committee. Please do not hesitate to call on me if OTA can be of further assistance, or have your staff call Hellen Gelband in the Health Program (at 8-6590), who prepared the enclosed review.

Sincerely,

JOHN H. GIBBONS.

### OTA REVIEW OF HUMAN HEALTH EFFECTS AS- SOCIATED WITH EXPOSURE TO HERBICIDES AND/OR THEIR ASSOCIATED CONTAMINANTS— CHLORINATED DIOXINS

(Prepared by the Agent Orange Scientific  
Task Force, April 1990)

The Agent Orange Scientific Task Force consists of seven scientists working with The American Legion, the Vietnam Veterans of America, and the National Veterans Legal Services Project. The report, "Human Health Effects Associated With Exposure to Herbicides and/or Their Associated Contaminants—Chlorinated Dioxins," was prepared because the sponsoring groups "have been dissatisfied with the efforts of the VA and its Advisory Committee on Environmental Hazards" in their review of scientific literature concerning possible links between exposure to phenoxy herbicides and their contaminants and adverse health effects.

#### STANDARDS AND METHODOLOGY USED BY THE TASK FORCE

The report states that the standard used by the Task Force was one of "significant statistical association," with no further clarification on how they defined this term operationally. In judging any one study, a determination of statistical significance (presumably at the level of 5 percent) could be made, but the means for doing so for a body of literature is not standard. On this point, the section on "Methodology" states only that they did not follow what they report to be the methodology of the VA Advisory Committee. In referring to the VA Advisory Committee, the report states:

" . . . The Advisory Committee simply classified studies as positive or negative and then tallied them, apparently under the theory that all studies are equal and can be

viewed independently from all other knowledge on the subject."

This is not an accurate representation of what the Advisory Committee did, according to detailed minutes of the Advisory Committee's meetings. (Although the Advisory Committee did not develop a specific plan for synthesizing the evidence from all the studies, they informally gave varying weights to studies based on their overall reliability, potential biases, source of exposure information, etc.) There is no discussion of the method used by the Task Force to synthesize the information and come to a decision about whether a "significant statistical association" existed, so it cannot be criticized.

The report states that the Task Force reviewed epidemiologic studies, because that is what the Advisory Committee had done, but it also criticizes the Advisory Committee for excluding animal studies from consideration, stating:

"\* \* \* There is an overwhelming scientific consensus that carcinogenicity data derived from well-designed animal studies can be extrapolated with confidence to predict human cancer risk."

This is a misinterpretation of the consensus on the value of animal studies. For regulatory purposes, evidence of carcinogenicity in animals is accepted as evidence of potential carcinogenicity in humans. The regulation of 2,3,7,8-TCDD is based on animal test data. However, only epidemiologic studies can determine whether phenoxy herbicides and dioxin are actually causing cancer in human beings. There is certainly no consensus that quantitative predictions can be drawn from animal data to cancer risks in humans.

#### REVIEWS OF EVIDENCE FOR POSSIBLE ADVERSE HEALTH EFFECTS

Most of the report consists of discussions of specific diseases and the studies that support an association of phenoxy herbicides and dioxin with each of them. Studies that do not support associations are rarely mentioned. As discussed above, no indication is given of how overall determinations of an association were made.

The report contains considerable criticism of certain individual studies, e.g., CDC's Selected Cancers Study and the Ranch Hand Study, and of the Government's decision to cancel the Agent Orange study. Many specifics of these discussions are incorrect. Example are cited below:

1. Concerning the Selected Cancers Study, the report challenges CDC's interpretation that the study provides no evidence that the observed excess of non-Hodgkins lymphoma (NHL) is related to Agent Orange. The report states: "If the CDC data on veterans in I Corps and III Corps are taken together, they show an increased risk of both non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and soft tissue sarcoma." According to CDC, this is not true. In any case, since the Task Force did not have the raw data from CDC, they could not have made this calculation.

2. The report erroneously reports that the Agent Orange study was cancelled because CDC claimed that "it was not possible to determine exposure to Agent Orange from military records." They state further that CDC "concluded there was no correlation between exposure, as predicted by certain military records, and dioxin levels in tissue and serum samples of certain veterans." TCDD serum levels in the background range in veterans were not unexpected based on the military records, which had suggested strongly that even veterans who

served in areas of heavy spraying were not directly exposed to a significant degree.

Some of the studies included in the report, e.g., the Columbia University-American Legion study, are of doubtful validity because of serious flaws in methodology or execution. The validity of other studies, particularly industry-sponsored studies, are called into question.

#### CONCLUSION

The report of the Task Force presents no new information. Their conclusion—that many adverse health effects, both clinically apparent and subclinical, are associated with exposure to phenoxy herbicides—are given with no explanation of how they were derived. It would not be appropriate to use this report as a guide to compensating veterans. It might be useful, however, for the Veterans Advisory Committee on Environmental Hazards to review the medical conditions (at least those of clinical significance) covered by the Task Force, including all pertinent studies, not only those showing a positive association with exposure to herbicides.

#### JUSTICE DEPARTMENT'S FAILURE COSTS U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS A THIRD FEDERAL JUDGE

#### HON. RON de LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 1990

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, with the Federal Judgeship Act of 1990 pending in the House, the U.S. Justice Department's failure to serve the U.S. Virgin Islands is all the more glaring.

The U.S. Judicial Conference recommended a third judge for the Virgin Islands, based on a detailed study of the workload in our courts. But, considering Justice's inexcusable failure to fill the two longstanding judicial vacancies in the Virgin Islands, the House Judiciary Committee put the third judgeship on hold.

I can't argue with the committee's logic. When the Justice Department is failing to fill the two existing vacancies, why create a third judgeship at this time?

The Virgin Islands is far from alone in this dilemma. The House Judiciary Committee finds there are 42 vacancies in the Federal trial and appellate courts and the Bush administration has not even submitted nominations to fill 30 of those positions. The committee has substantially reduced the Judicial Conference's recommendation for new judges around the country from 96 to 59.

Nevertheless, I want to reaffirm the desperate need for a third judge to handle the growing caseload in my district, as provided in the Senate bill.

The Virgin Islands is even more desperate for the Justice Department to fill the two existing vacancies in our Federal courts. One of those seats has been vacant since our former chief judge retired more than 2 years ago, after giving the Department advance notice of his plans 1 year earlier. The second seat has been vacant 9 months, after another judge tragically died after an unsuccessful battle with cancer.

Justice's inaction on these vacancies is a tragic abdication of responsibility to U.S. citi-

zens in the U.S. Virgin Islands. It is inexcusable because we have a talented pool of resident and native attorneys in the Virgin Islands from which Justice can draw nominees.

Mr. Speaker, Justice's failure is consistent with its track record in the Virgin Islands. Since 1987, the Department has been operating with an acting U.S. attorney, who lacks the full authority of permanent status. Further, the Department does not provide enough FBI and drug enforcement agents to combat the growing drug trade that is taking its toll on the islands.

The DEA's special agent in charge of Puerto Rico and the region recognizes this fact. The special agent, who masterminded the seizure of almost 500 pounds of cocaine floating off the island of St. John last Saturday, told the Virgin Islands Daily News that the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico have become "the hottest drop zone" for airborne drug smugglers trying to get their goods into the United States. According to the DEA agent, drug smuggling in the territory has reached a "feverish pitch" that overwhelms the few boats, planes, and agents the Federal Government provides to patrol the hundreds of coves and bays in the Virgin Islands.

Mr. Speaker, I have detailed Justice's failures before, with little effect. Nevertheless, I have this concluding thought for the Department of Justice: I know you don't want to listen to me, but when your own agent describes the Virgin Islands as one of the Nation's hottest spots for drug smugglers, won't you listen to him and act accordingly?

#### TRIBUTE TO ARTHUR MERCURIO

#### HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Arthur Mercurio who is being recognized by the Hospital Association of Rhode Island and will receive their Distinguished Service Award.

Eighteen years ago, the association's Distinguished Service Award was instituted to honor and recognize individuals who have made personal achievements in and/or contributions to health care and the health of the people of Rhode Island. Arthur Mercurio has consistently demonstrated exemplary job performance which has a positive effect on hospital operations.

Arthur Mercurio has labored to improve Rhode Island's health care system. Over the years Arthur has helped to build the developmental disabilities unit into one of the most successful programs at the hospital, and has been instrumental in maintaining the staff in the program as a tightly knit family with a remarkable low turnover rate. Arthur has received numerous commendations from parents of patients who have attested the quality of his personal and professional involvement with children and their families.

The impact that Arthur Mercurio has made in the health care field has been very beneficial not only to those within the hospital ad-



ministration, but to those receiving the health care. The significance of this is far reaching and is deserving of public attention. Rhode Island, as well as the rest of the Nation, will benefit if the people look up to Arthur Mercurio and the other recipients of the award for hospital excellence. The leadership and talent of these individuals is admirable.

It is with great pleasure that I salute Arthur Mercurio for his outstanding achievements. I wish him continued success in the future.

## LESSONS OF HISTORY

### HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 1990

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, the volatile situation currently facing the world in the Middle East—and the real prospect for major disruptions in our energy supplies—underscores the fact that our Nation has not yet developed a cogent national energy policy. We have not learned from the lessons of history. The energy shocks of the mid-1970's could be repeated by a similar energy shortfall in the 1990's.

Frank Zarb, who was the senior energy official for energy policy and programs during the Ford administration from 1974 to 1977 and currently chairman and chief executive Officer of Smith Barney, Haris Upham & Co., has written a thought-provoking editorial, published in the September 4 Washington Post, concerning this problem entitled, "Another Failure on Oil." I insert the text of Mr. Zarb's article into the RECORD and commend my colleagues to pay careful attention to Mr. Zarb's insightful thoughts on this matter.

[The article follows:]

#### ANOTHER FAILURE ON OIL?

(By Frank G. Zarb)

Since the 1970s, the Western nations have faced three major threats to oil supplies. The most recent threat finds us all less vulnerable than we were in 1973, when the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries first imposed an oil embargo. Yet we, and particularly the United States, have not since found the will to reduce substantially our oil dependence.

Here we are in 1990 with troops deployed in the Gulf states and oil prices approaching \$30 a barrel (at the height of the first embargo, prices reached \$40 a barrel). The unpredictable consequences of military action and the very predictable economic consequences of higher oil prices loom large on the horizon.

What is so disturbing about our current fix is the recollection of missed opportunities. In 1975, in his State of the Union address, President Ford proposed to deal with a future embargo. He outlined a massive effort to increase domestic energy supplies of oil, gas, nuclear power and coal, in order to reduce foreign oil imports by as much as 1 million barrels daily. His proposal also focused on a broad range of conservation and emergency supply measures.

Congress listened politely and in the end did move, at snail's pace, to deregulate prices and pass a small number of other energy measures. But with the passing of the crisis, neither Congress nor public opinion could be further stirred to enact the co-

herent national energy policy we needed then and need more urgently now.

I remember vividly in early 1976 at the end of a particularly frustrating week of dealing with the politics of energy asking for a private meeting with the late senator Henry (Scoop) Jackson, who was chairman of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee. There I was, hat in hand, asking the senator what we could do to reignite national concern about our vulnerability to oil imports. His answer was, simply: "Frank, do you know how to make another energy crisis?"

Do we have another potential energy crisis on our hands? You bet we do.

In the short term, however, the threat to our immediate needs is lessened by our action to protect the remaining oil flowing from the Middle East in addition to the supplies and sources elsewhere in the world. As a nation we are more energy efficient and conscious, using as much energy as we did a decade ago in an economy a third larger. Then there is one of the successes of the Ford program, the Strategic Petroleum Reserve of more than 600 million barrels.

But for the long term, there is continuing potential for crisis. The United States sits on enormous reserves of natural gas and coal and nearly 27 billion barrels of oil reserves. Yet domestic oil production is at its lowest level since the 1960s, while we import more than 50 percent of our oil and, at this rate, could import two-thirds by the year 2000. Nuclear power development is moribund; synthetic fuel production by and large is currently uneconomic. The crisis is not one of available resources. It is more grounded in complacency and lack of consensus needed to support a national energy program for the 21st century and to make the hard choices required to formulate an effective program. The prescription for energy security lies in clearing these hurdles:

Resist the destructive temptation to use government price or supply controls. We learned in the 1970s that price controls contribute to the producers—not to the solution.

Unravel the crazy quilt of restrictions—whether federal, state or local—that stand in the way of increased oil and gas production, particularly for offshore drilling and leasing of federal lands. Investment incentives to production should be encouraged.

Strengthen our ability to fulfill expanding electricity needs. While utility regulations, particularly rate setting, remains the province of the states, at least enact federal legislation to expedite energy facility applications and prevent their nullification by local governments. The promising technologies for coal burning (with nearly 270 billion recoverable tons in the ground, coal is our largest fuel supply and most-used source of electricity by utilities) that meet today's stricter environmental standards also must be encouraged. Unless increasing demand for electricity is satisfied, we will be facing brownouts verging on blackouts with increased frequency by the end of the decade.

Come to grips with the need for a realistic policy to expand nuclear power. In his 1975 message to Congress, President Ford proposed building 200 nuclear power plants by 1985 on a standardized basis, a method used to good effect by, for instance, France. Standard design legislation would overcome many safety questions and speed construction.

Address the very real dangers of energy production and use to the environment in

ways that do not cripple growth but encourage new incentives and technologies. It appears to me that there is a growing dialogue and communion of goals between environmentalists and producers that may build a consensus and support for a balanced approach for energy development. But any new national environmental moves must be examined in the light of a sensible, as well as balanced, long-term energy program. Underlying any plan to reduce our energy dependence is the reality that efforts to enhance our energy supply require long lead times—as much as a decade in the case of oil. The program proposed by President Ford for implementation by 1985, after all, was generated in 1975. Had most of it passed, it must be said, we would not be sending troops to the Gulf in 1990.

However we resolve the critical steps toward energy security—and tomorrow is not a day early to begin taking those steps—there is one more salient ingredient in the mix of government, private enterprise and environmental interests directed at the problem. That ingredient is the marketplace, and the best efforts toward reaching our energy goals cannot ignore the power of pricing their value. In the end, the price of development and production will be the best regulator of supply and of conservation as well.

It is, to say the least, unclear how the current crisis in the Gulf will be settled; the universal hope is, of course, a political solution. Much clearer is the solution to energy security in the next century and beyond—more commitment of the national will to energy independence and a swift end to our national complacency.

## THE NATURE OF THE NOMINEE: OBSERVATIONS ON JUDGE DAVID HACKETT SOUTER

### HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 1990

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, with the retirement of the eloquent, forceful, and decidedly liberal Supreme Court Associate Justice William Brennan, the political left uttered a cry of despair. In the absence of Justice Brennan, the already diminished liberal side of the Court seems to face virtual certainty of defeat by a more conservative slate of Justices, all appointed by Republican administrations, in the upcoming session. Many have regarded President Bush's first nominee as the potential final vote to roll back the rights of individuals and policy programs established by the Warren court. Are a woman's right to an abortion and the redress of discrimination through affirmative action dead as we know them should the confirmation of Judge David Souter prevail? History has shown that Supreme Court Justices can prove to be very different actors than was originally expected and originally intended by the President who made the nomination. Judge Souter's confirmation testimony indicates that he may be one more in a distinguished line of Justices with unexpected qualities. Certainly his statements at his confirmation hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee would indicate that he is no conservative ideologue. The New York Times reported,

"his answers to questions on such topics as racial discrimination drew on a vocabulary more often used by judicial liberals than conservatives."

President Bush had said that he would nominate a judge who would exercise judicial restraint and would not legislate from the bench. Yet, Judge Souter had this to say about the man most often accused of the opposite leaning: "Justice Brennan is going to be remembered as one of the most fearlessly principled guardians of the American Constitution that it has ever had and ever will have."

Conservative hopes had been raised that Judge Souter was a proponent of the doctrine of "original intent," a stance by which a judge looks solely to the Constitution and the remarks of the original framers to decide on the document's scope when determining an interpretative question. Judge Souter said, "My approach to interpretation is not a specific-intent approach \* \* \*. It is not confined by reference simply to the specific applications that may have been in the mind \* \* \* of the people who proposed the amendment \* \* \*. When we look for the original meaning, we are looking for meaning and principle. We are not confining ourselves simply to immediately intended application." This statement would seem to reject any notion that Judge Souter will be bound by the "original intent" doctrine.

To complement this statement, Judge Souter remarked that he does not accept the view that the Court should look only to the most specific historical definition of a right when considering the nature of a right. This belief apparently means Judge Souter is not a "strict constructionist," intent on limiting judicial protections to only those rights spelled out in 1789. Instead, he seems to accept that society is very different today and any interpretation must approach the Constitution from an evolutionary angle. Indeed, Judge Souter would appear to be a realist at heart. He stated his ability to accept "pragmatic" rights that he may not originally have voted for. I applaud this approach and hope that he will remain true to his words.

In response to a series of questions regarding the limits of judicial activity posed to him by Senator CHARLES E. GRASSLEY, Republican, of Iowa, Judge Souter remarked that if a "profound social problem" is not dealt with by other branches of Government, and the problem lies within the scope of the Court, then, "ultimately it does and must land before the bench of the judiciary." A great deal of concern has been voiced about Judge Souter's reading of the Constitution with regard to the rights of individuals it may or not contain and protect. Conservatives would have those rights given constitutional protection by the Warren court, such as the right to privacy, overturned because they are not explicitly stated in the Constitution. In response to this issue, Judge Souter responded that, while he does not believe judges should create "new" rights, they bear the responsibility of looking for and "recognizing" rights that are "implicit in the text of the Constitution," though not explicitly stated. Following Judge Souter's reply to Senator GRASSLEY, Senator ARLEN SPECTER, Republican, of Pennsylvania, remarked:

I don't think you'll find a more liberal statement anywhere. It was out of Brennan's left pocket.

Judge Souter's judicial philosophy has special import for the right of a woman to obtain an abortion in the first two trimesters of pregnancy. Before the retirement of Justice Brennan, the Court was effectively split down the middle on the abortion issue, with Justice O'Connor holding the decisive vote. Another conservative Justice would give those opposed to a constitutional right to abortion a clear majority on the Court. In confirmation hearings, Judge Souter has declined to comment extensively on his abortion stance because the issue will soon be visited by the Court. Because Judge Souter has not stated his willingness to support a woman's right to an abortion, several pro-choice groups have come out against Judge Souter. While I certainly understand abortion-rights activist's inability to support a nominee who does not explicitly recognize a right founded in law for more than 20 years, I question whether this anti-Souter stance is appropriate in light of his testimony. Not only may their concerns be unfounded, but we must consider the wisdom of confirming or rejecting a nominee on the basis of a single issue.

Judge Souter has stated that he had no private agenda on abortion and no personal position on the matter of Roe versus Wade. Furthermore Judge Souter has made it very clear that, even if he had a moral position on abortion, his personal view would have no impact on his judicial decision. Certainly, we could not have expected a Republican-nominee to come out in support of Roe versus Wade. But we may, and should, expect any nominee to show a willingness to consider the issue in a fair, impartial manner, divorced from any personal moral crusade. It appears that Judge Souter meets this expectation.

Despite his justifiable reluctance to express his views on abortion, is there anything we can learn from his past record on abortion? In 1973, as a trustee of the Concord Hospital in New Hampshire, Judge Souter voted to allow the hospital to begin performing abortions. In his confirmation hearing Judge Souter responded to a question on this vote by saying:

The reason the hospital took that position, and the reason I voted for it, was that the Concord Hospital was a community hospital; it was not tied to any sectarian affiliation; it served people of all religious and moral belief; its medical staff represented all religious and moral beliefs, and so did the patients who went through the hospital. We did not believe that it was appropriate for us, whatever might be the moral views of a given trustee, to impose those views upon the hospital when in fact it was the law of the United States that a given procedure was lawful. There was of course further justification \* \* \*. One of the functions which the hospital was giving to the community was the function of the greatest degree of safety in medical care. And if abortions are going to be performed, as by law they could be performed, it was appropriate in a non-sectarian hospital to allow the full range of backup services for the safety of the mother.

I think this statement may provide a clue to how Judge Souter will approach the question of abortion as an Associate Justice of the Su-

preme Court. He has made it clear that he does not believe in imposing the moral views of one group on women who choose to have an abortion. Additionally, he has a firm regard for the safety of the mother and recognizes that abortions will be performed no matter the legal condition surrounding the procedure.

I understand the concerns expressed over Judge Souter by pro-choice groups after his statement that he doesn't know if unmarried people, in contrast to married persons, have a constitutional right to privacy that protects their use of contraceptives. Judge Souter has endorsed an individual's right to privacy, a decidedly nonconservative viewpoint, yet he is obviously unsure about the extent of that right. We may only hope that his concept of privacy leans to the expansive side, as surely did that of his predecessor, Judge Brennan. As it is, both Justices O'Connor and Kennedy have stated the Justice Scalia's narrow approach to the question of privacy, "may be inconsistent with our past decisions." If confirmed, Justice Souter may provide this centrist position with a majority.

A Democratic President has not appointed a Supreme Court Justice for some 20 years. I, too, fear that much of the precedent of the Warren court will be overturned. But as more conservative justices are appointed, we must surely expect some modifications to many of the more controversial Warren decisions. I am hopeful, though, that Judge Souter will be a man firmly guided by the principles embodied in our Constitution, tempered by a realization that a modern society must be shaped by an evolving legal opinion. Judge David Souter proved himself in the confirmation process to be, above all, a brilliant legal mind. I welcome his studied and thoughtful approach to the law.

#### TRIBUTE TO CLAIRE CASTALDI

#### HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Claire Castaldi who is being recognized by the Hospital Association of Rhode Island and will receive their Distinguished Service Award.

Eighteen years ago, the association's Distinguished Service Award was instituted to honor and recognize individuals who have made personal achievements in and/or contributions to health care and the health of the people of Rhode Island. Claire Castaldi has consistently demonstrated exemplary job performance which has had a positive effect on hospital operations.

Claire Castaldi has labored to improve Rhode Island's health care system. Claire has been employed by the housekeeping department at the Institute of Mental Health. She has been described by her colleagues as an energetic, dedicated, and an exceptionally motivated employee whose housekeeping skills are highly regarded by staff and patients alike. Claire's compassion, kindness, and concern for the well-being of the patients who reside in the hospital goes over and above



what is expected. Frequently, she will bring in homemade pastries and will sit and talk to patients after her working hours.

The impact that Claire Castaldi has made in the health care field has been very beneficial not only to those within the hospital administration, but to those receiving the health care. The significance of this is far reaching and is deserving of public attention. Rhode Island, as well as the rest of the Nation, will benefit if people look up to Claire Castaldi and the other recipients of the award for hospital excellence. The leadership and talent of these individuals are admirable.

It is with great pleasure that I salute Claire Castaldi for her outstanding achievements. I wish her continued success in the future.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE COMPREHENSIVE ENERGY SELF-SUFFICIENCY ACT OF 1990

### HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 1990

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, the current crisis in the Middle East is compelling us to reexamine our policies from a new perspective. For two decades we have been debating the health and safety risks of domestic energy production, be it oil, coal, or nuclear. Now we are forced to recognize that the biggest threat to American health and life and environment would be a global war over oil.

Look at our unhealthy addiction to foreign oil, up from our dangerous dependence in 1979. This situation forces us to focus on our national security, and forge new partnerships with nations whose long-range interests can be quite different from ours. We are reviewing our competitive position in the world, our increasing electricity demands and environmental concerns—including threat of oil spills and pending clean air legislation. The crisis in the gulf highlights the need to incorporate all these concerns into a national energy strategy.

Seventeen years after the 1973 oil shock, we still find ourselves facing all too familiar and unfortunate developments in the energy marketplace as a result of our Nation's overdependence on imported oil—sharply rising prices, disruption of our economy, and the possibility of an oil supply interruption.

The vulnerability of the United States to interruptions in oil imports increases the need to promote the development of domestic energy alternatives to foreign oil. It is readily apparent, that an addition to conservation and more efficient use of our energy, we must increase our reliance on secure domestic sources of energy.

One such alternative is nuclear energy. Nuclear power in America has proven itself as a clean, reliable source of energy and must be included in the future energy mix of this country. One of the utilities that serves my district—Metropolitan Edison Co., an operating electric subsidiary of General Public Utilities—owns a portion of the Three Mile Island plant. While TMI has had its share of problems in the past, the plant and its owners have recov-

ered from the 1979 accident through hard work and dedication to change and improvement.

As someone who sought to bring this particular plant back to service, I am proud.

In fact, TMI Unit 1 was named the world's most efficient nuclear power plant in 1989 by Nucleonics Week, an independently published newsletter by McGraw-Hill. The rating, based on a review of 359 nuclear power plants in 22 nations, includes virtually all the world's plants except those in the East bloc nations. In 1989, TMI-1 recorded a capacity factor of slightly more than 100 percent, compared to the average capacity for world plants of 64 percent. Capacity factor expresses a plant's electrical output for a given period as a percentage of what it could have produced operating constantly at 100 percent power. TMI-1 and other plants can operate above their full power rating when conditions—that is, cool weather—permit especially efficient operations.

In addition, TMI-1 recently received category 1 ratings—the highest of three categories—for all seven areas evaluated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission [NRC] in its Systematic Assessment of Licensee Performance [SALP] report. A category 1 rating is defined as: "Reduced NRC attention may be appropriate. Licensee management attention and involvement are aggressive and oriented toward nuclear safety; licensee resources are ample and effectively used so that a high level of performance with respect to operational safety is being achieved."

A SALP report is a summary of operational inspections and other events at a nuclear plant during a 15- to 18-month period. The report helps the NRC to determine where Commission resources should be focused at each nuclear power plant.

And in my own district, since beginning commercial operation in the mid-1980's, the two nuclear units at Pennsylvania Power & Light Co.'s Susquehanna plant have performed in a consistently superior fashion. Nearly 87 billion kilowatt hours have been produced at Susquehanna since it came online. That's enough energy to power every home, every business and every factory in my congressional district for 14 years.

Susquehanna and America's other nuclear power plants have displaced 4.3 billion barrels of imported oil since 1973. In 1989, nuclear power saved the United States 740,000 barrels per day and Susquehanna's share of that was roughly 16,000 barrels per day.

Susquehanna Unit 2 was rated the top performing General Electric boiling water reactor in the world in 1987. Unit 2 once logged a continuous run of 314 days while unit 1's longest consecutive run was 205 days—both PP&L records for its powerplants. Both units have achieved capacity factors of better than 90 percent since their last refueling outages ended. Lifetime capacity factors—which include downtime due to refueling outages—are 76.77 percent for unit 2 and 71.05 percent for unit 1—both above the national average of 65.2 percent.

The NRC's SALP reports on Susquehanna consistently have rated the plant among the top performers in the country. The Institute of Nuclear Power Operations, a nuclear industry

group, also has regularly given Susquehanna high marks.

Progress is being made in the development of advanced nuclear reactors with standardized designs. Standardization would reduce the complications of 108 customized nuclear plants and would contribute to the basic knowledge of nuclear plant operation; it would promote more efficient use of our research and development dollars, allow the various plants to learn from one another's mistakes and successes. Moreover, standardization would expedite the licensing process and ensure public safety, providing utilities, their ratepayers and contractors with predictability, and eventually, lower rates.

Given the outstanding and excellent record of plants like TMI-1 and Susquehanna, we cannot afford to dismiss nuclear energy from our list of options to meet this country's future electrical demands.

To this end, it is clearer than ever that nuclear energy's potential to contribute more, must not be overlooked and that this home-grown, "Made in America" energy resource must play a major role in our energy future.

But of course, we should never put all of our eggs in one basket, a comprehensive policy must be embraced.

Therefore, today I joined several of my colleagues to introduce the Comprehensive Energy Self Sufficiency Act of 1990. This legislation is intended to provide the United States with a complete strategy for securing our energy independence by encouraging cost-efficient energy conservation and permitting the reasonable exploration, development and production of domestic energy resources to the maximum extent possible, and in a manner that not only complies with, but also promotes strict environmental protections.

It incorporates conservation and energy efficiency, renewable energy, electricity, gas, oil, coal, and nuclear energy.

It is my hope that—along with a successful conclusion to the current confrontation with Iraq—we will emerge from this crisis with the resolve to fashion a consensus for a national energy strategy. One of our principal goals should be to take the reins of U.S. energy policy away from the unstable Middle East and put them back into our hands once and for all.

#### TRIBUTE TO MR. ED MARCINIAK

### HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 1990

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues in the House of Representatives a glimpse of a man who is a dear friend, a fellow colleague in the field of urban planning, a phenomenal educator, a journalist and writer, and a spiritual leader. I cannot begin to express everything that he has accomplished in his life so far. But let it be said that he is a tireless advocate for urban betterment and an amazing man for whom I hold the deepest respect and admiration. He has distinguished himself as a principle influence in the field of urban planning and

development. His innovative philosophies, teaching style, and pragmatic implementation have benefited his beloved Chicago, and our Nation. Mr. Ed Marciniak has dedicated his life and career to the people and neighborhoods of Chicago. He appreciates and enjoys their cultural and economic diversity. Ed Marciniak's good works are numerous. From theory to practice, his work is original, comprehensive, and significant. He has advanced the field of urban planning and made it more humane and approachable.

Mr. Marciniak began his urban planning career as an instructor in sociology and labor economics at Loyola University of Chicago, while teaching graduate courses, directing curriculum development, and supervising thesis research. It was in 1940 that Ed also started, for the first time at Loyola's Institute of Industrial Relations, conducting courses concerned with interracial issues. In 1943, he became the editor of *Work*, a monthly magazine published by the Catholic Council on Working Life. In 1949, he became the executive vice president for the Chicago Newspaper Guild. During this time, Ed cofounded the Catholic Social Action Conference, and served as its secretary and treasurer. In 1960, Ed became the Director of the Commission on Human Relations for the city of Chicago and authored the pamphlet, "Toward National Policy for Migrant Labor". From 1967-72, he served as the deputy commissioner for the Department of Development and Planning. During his time as deputy commissioner, Ed contributed to the writing for the book, "The Day I Was Proudest To Be An American" and authored the book, "Tomorrow's Christian."

In 1973, he became the president for the Institute of Urban Life and Adjunct Professor of Urban Studies for Loyola University of Chicago. At this time, he authored four books: "Reversing an Inner City Community"; "Reversing Urban Decline"; "Reclaiming the Inner City"; and "Washburne Trade School, Its Future in the Chicago Metropolitan Labor Market." He also contributed to the books, "Challenge to the Laity," "American & Catholic," "The New Debate," and coauthored, "Non-Profits with Hard Hats: Building Affordable Housing." Already this year he has written two special reports, "Chicago's Private Elementary and Secondary Schools Enrollment Trends," and "Is There A Better Way? Housing Options in Chicago And Its Suburbs For Chicago Housing Authority Tenants."

Ed has also published in national periodicals such as *New Republic*, *America*, *Commonwealth*, *Progressive*, *Christian Science Monitor*, *Social Thought*, and the *Journal of Intergroup Relations*. He has accomplished much in a short period of time. But he has also participated in many organizations worthy of appellation—ranging across every facet of his community, to serving as past chairman of the board for the National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs and as past president of the Illinois Humane Society. His labors, particularly in the realm of theory, have provided planners throughout the Nation with excellent ideals as well as practicum in planning a city. His varied and quality work has distinguished him in his field. Many organizations have honored him with awards for his outstanding contributions to urban policy improvement such as the Clar-

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ence Darrow Humanitarian Award, Human Service Award, and Human Relations Award.

Mr. Marciniak's past accomplishments have proven substantial, and show superior capabilities in urban planning. But Ed has never limited himself. He has been actively involved in his community through many organizations, like the Mid-America Leadership Foundation, Regional Housing Study and Action Group, Neighborhood Housing Services of Chicago, and advisory council member of friends of downtown.

Tonight in Chicago, the entire city of Chicago is gathering to celebrate his life of accomplishments. At the same time, the community is launching a scholarship program for students residing in public housing. Thus it gives me great pleasure to be able to honor him today. My dear friend, Ed is a mentor and a wise and trusted counselor. Walter Lippmann, an American journalist said it best when he said, "A great society is simply a big and complicated urban society." Ed Marciniak would understand his meaning. May I wish him the heartiest congratulations on a lifetime of achievement.

TRIBUTE TO LORI ANN  
RUGGIERI

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 27, 1990*

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Lori Ann Ruggieri who is being recognized by the Hospital Association of Rhode Island and will receive their Distinguished Service Award.

Eighteen years ago, the association's Distinguished Service Award was instituted to honor and recognize individuals who have made personal achievements in and/or contributions to health care and the health of the people of Rhode Island. Lori Ann Ruggieri has consistently demonstrated exemplary job performance which has had a positive effect on hospital operations.

Lori Ann has labored to improve Rhode Island's health care system. As medical technologist, Lori Ann runs the histology department of Cranston General Hospital. Lori's most recent accomplishments include setting up the formaldehyde monitoring program in the histology department and assisting the pathologist with implementing several new staining methods.

The impact that Lori Ann has made in the health care field has been very beneficial not only to those within the hospital administration, but to those receiving the health care. The significance of this is far reaching and is deserving of public attention. Rhode Island, as well as the rest of the Nation, will benefit if people look up to Lori Ann and other recipients of the award for hospital excellence. The leadership and talent of these individuals is admirable.

It is with great pleasure that I salute Lori Ann Ruggieri for her outstanding achievements. I wish her continued success in the future.

*September 27, 1990*

A PRAYER FOR  
UNDERSTANDING

HON. DOUG WALGREN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 27, 1990*

Mr. WALGREN. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend to all in the House of Representatives this prayer offered recently by Father George Wilt of St. Bernard's Parish in Mt. Lebanon, PA which struck us all as expressing a very special spirit and wisdom in human affairs that could mean so much to the world.

FOR A MAGNANIMOUS HEART

Keep us, O God, from all pettiness,  
Let us be large in thought, in word, in deed.  
Let us be done with faultfinding and leave  
off all self-seeking.

May we put away all pretense and meet  
each other face to face, without self-  
pity and without prejudice.

May we never be hasty in judgment, and  
always generous.

Let us always take time for all things, and  
make us grow calm, serene and gentle.

Teach us to put into action our better  
impulses, to be straightforward and un-  
afraid.

Grant that we may realize that it is the  
little things of life that create differ-  
ences, that in the big things of life we  
are as one.

And, O Lord God, let us not forget to be  
kind!

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLA-  
TION TO CLARIFY COVERAGE  
UNDER MEDICARE FOR EYE-  
GLASSES PRESCRIBED AFTER  
CATARACT SURGERY

HON. MARILYN LLOYD

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 27, 1990*

Mrs. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to introduce legislation that would preserve Medicare coverage for eyeglasses for the 1 million older Americans who undergo cataract surgery every year. My bill would not increase the budget deficit, but it would prevent a cost shift of more than \$98 million in additional out-of-pocket costs to the elderly.

Cataracts are a leading cause of vision impairment among older adults. But thanks to today's advanced eye care, sight can usually be improved when the clouded natural lens of the eye is surgically replaced with an artificial intraocular lens. However, to fully restore the vision lost to cataracts, eyeglasses must be prescribed to refine the gross correction achieved with the artificial lens. Since its enactment in 1966, the Medicare Program has paid for cataract eyeglasses as prosthetic devices since they replace the function of the missing natural lens of the eye.

Regrettably, after nearly 25 years, the administration plans to withdraw Medicare coverage for cataract eyeglasses and jeopardize the vision needs of older Americans. They argue that eyeglasses needed after implant surgery serve essentially the same function as



conventional eyeglasses, which are not covered under Medicare. However, their budget driven logic ignores the fundamental difference between cataract glasses and conventional glasses which has been the basis for their coverage since the enactment of Medicare.

Although the nature of cataract surgery has changed over years, and implanted lenses are now used in about 98 percent of all cataract procedures, both an artificial lens and spectacles are required to achieve the best vision results. My bill will clarify the definition of prosthetic devices under Medicare to include the eyeglasses necessary after modern cataract surgery and will require the current policy covering both intraocular lenses and eyeglasses to be continued. It is necessary at this time to clarify the Medicare law regarding coverage for corrective eyeglasses after cataract implant surgery to protect this benefit from the administration's budget cutting.

On several occasions during the 1980's the General Accounting Office [GAO] advised the executive branch and the Congress regarding opportunities to reduce Medicare expenditures by eliminating coverage for eyeglasses prescribed after cataract surgery. In one instance, the Medicare contractor for the State of Washington actually eliminated coverage for cataract eyeglasses for a period of time in 1987. When this action was appealed to Dr. William Roper, then Administrator of the Health Care Financing Administration [HCFA] by the Washington State congressional delegation, benefits were restored and an apology was offered. Moreover, HCFA officials offered assurances that payments for eyeglasses used with intraocular lenses would continue.

Despite the fact that this issue was considered and acted upon in 1987, older Americans again face administrative action to eliminate the Medicare eyeglass benefit. Just 3 years after the Washington State debacle, the Department of Health and Human Services [DHHS] is reneging on their previous commitment to continue payments and is again planning to withdraw coverage for cataract spectacles for patients receiving artificial lenses. This time the scope of their action is broader, and would affect all older health care consumers nationwide.

Older Americans oppose efforts to eliminate traditional Medicare benefits, like the benefit for postsurgical corrective eyeglasses. Senior citizens are grateful for the financial protection they enjoy under the Medicare Program, but they are worried about the widening gaps in coverage. Retirees worked hard to earn this coverage, but now they are uncertain because out-of-pocket costs are growing faster than their incomes. Older people are proud of their ability to pay their fair share, but they are counting on Medicare. In fact, the average beneficiary pays a larger portion—18 percent in 1988—of his or her income for medical care today than when the Medicare Program began 25 years ago—15 percent in 1965.

Mr. Speaker, our current budget problems do not justify dismantling Medicare piece by piece. Although we certainly must continue to strive to control the skyrocketing cost of health care, there are better ways to do this than simply eliminating benefits and shifting the cost of necessary care directly to consum-

ers. I understand that officials at DHHS are already looking at the feasibility of eye care preferred provider organizations [PPO's] which would take advantage of the massive purchasing power of Medicare to negotiate lower fees with interested providers. Utilizing this approach, it may be possible to achieve greater Medicare savings without additional out-of-pocket costs for beneficiaries. Certainly an innovative solution, would be preferred to simply cutting an important part of Medicare's coverage for cataract surgery.

The Leadership Council of Aging Organizations, representing the major advocacy and professional organizations for gerontologists, senior citizens, and health care professionals in the field of aging, opposes withdrawing coverage for eyeglasses, and has written in protest to Secretary Sullivan at the Department of Health and Human Services. More than a score of the council's member organizations endorsed my legislation prior to introduction, including: the American Association for International Aging; the American Association of Homes for the Aging; the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees' Retiree Program; the American Society on Aging; the Association for Gerontology in Higher Education; Catholic Golden Age; Families, USA; Gray Panthers; the National Association for Families Caring for their Elders, Inc.; the National Association of Area Agencies on Aging; the National Association of Foster Grandparents Program Directors; the National Association of Older American Volunteer Program Directors; the National Association of RSVP Directors, Inc.; the National Association of Retired Federal Employees; the National Association of Senior Companion Project Directors; the National Association of State Units on Aging; the National Caucus and Center on Black Aged, Inc.; the National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare; the National Council of Senior Citizens; the National Council on the Aging; the National Hispanic Council on Aging; and the Older Women's League.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation which would protect 1 million Medicare beneficiaries who undergo cataract surgery each year from the added burden of paying for the eyeglasses they need to restore their vision to its full potential.

#### TRIBUTE TO MARION AUBIN

### HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Marion Aubin who is being recognized by the Hospital Association of Rhode Island and will receive their Distinguished Service Award.

Eighteen years ago, the association's Distinguished Service Award was instituted to honor and recognize individuals who have made personal achievements in and/or contributions to health care and the health of the people of Rhode Island. Marion Aubin has consistently demonstrated exemplary job performance

which has had a positive effect on hospital operations.

Marion has labored to improve Rhode Island's health care system. As a housekeeper in such a busy area where room turnover is a priority, Marion is adept at assessing the situation and setting priorities when carrying out her assigned tasks. The conscientious manner in which Marion performs her job contributes to greater contentment and satisfaction, and also helps boost morale. Marion's interpersonal skills are also excellent. Her pleasant demeanor and helpful nature have been instrumental in enhancing positive patient relations.

The impact that Marion Aubin has made in the health care field has been very beneficial not only to those within the hospital administration, but to those receiving the health care. The significance of this is far reaching and is deserving of public attention. Rhode Island, as well as the rest of the Nation, will benefit if people look up to Marion and the other recipients of the award for hospital excellence. The leadership and talent of these individuals is admirable.

It is with great pleasure that I salute Marion Aubin for her outstanding achievements. I wish her continued success in the future.

#### ARMENIAN HUNGER STRIKERS

### HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 1990

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, we often recognize heroes from this floor—those heroes who have risked or lost their lives to save others during a natural disaster; heroes who defend our streets from violent criminals; heroes who work along our borders to stop drug smuggling; heroes in our classrooms, teaching for this country's future; and, of course, we could never forget those who have served in this country's Armed Forces—each one a hero.

We have our political heroes too, in the form of Washington, Madison, Jefferson, and Lincoln. The first three created the foundation for our freedom, while Lincoln courageously clenched the Presidency, as the concept of freedom for all tore a young nation apart.

There is another young nation—our former adversary—that is in the midst of falling apart at the borders. While the Soviet Union tries desperately to turn to free market economics in order to climb its way out of the abyss of central planning, its 15 republics and more than 100 nationalities are finding that perestroika and glasnost mean sacrifice.

In Armenia and Azerbaijan, a softening of Moscow's iron-fisted rule has meant 2½ years of violence, murder, and barbarism perpetrated against the Armenian people of Nagorno-Karabagh, an overwhelming Armenian enclave in Azerbaijan.

The explanation of how historical injustices led to this current geographic configuration can be saved for another time. For now, let me speak of five political heroes named Balyan, Ambartsumyan, Sargsyan, Grigoryan, and Babayan.

These prominent Armenians—all of them members of the U.S.S.R. People's Congress—are on a hunger strike in Moscow. They are risking their lives for three demands: the reinstatement of civilian rule in Nagorno-Karabagh, the shifting of Soviet troops from the capital city to the border to protect the Armenian population, and the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms for the people of Nagorno Karabagh.

Many Members of this body and I have sent telegrams to President Gorbachev urging him to meet these demands. This is certainly a time in world history where, with so many changes taking place and the possibility of confrontation in the Persian Gulf, the seemingly lesser among these changes and crises can go virtually unnoticed.

Earlier this century, a distracted world resulted in the blackest page in the history of the Armenian people. We must not allow the world to be distracted or disinterested again.

The demands of these five Armenian heroes can be met by the Soviet Government. If a little political will and human decency can find their way beyond the Kremlin walls, those hunger strikes will cease.

Let us pray that it will not take the deaths of some of the most intelligent and popular Armenian leaders to get action out of Moscow. This is certainly a test of Kremlin compassion simply to do what is right.

#### FAILURE TO REAUTHORIZE THE FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM

##### HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 1990

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my dismay upon hearing that Congress has once again failed to ensure that family planning and other primary health services are available to low-income women. Yesterday, the same day that the House Energy and Commerce Committee favorably reported H.R. 5693, a bill to reauthorize title X of the Public Service Act, the Senate effectively refused to consider reauthorization of our national family planning program.

It is a source of shame that, for the fifth consecutive year, Congress cannot find the courage to support this critical, cost-effective health program. Budget constraints provide no excuse. Title X services save taxpayers at least \$4.50 for every program dollar spent. The modest funding increase sought would not even have returned program funding to its 1979 level.

Each year in 4,500 title X clinics across the country, nearly 5 million women are provided with contraceptive services and with treatment or referral for anemia, hypertension, cervical and breast cancer, sexually transmitted diseases, kidney dysfunction, diabetes, and infertility. These services decrease infant mortality, adolescent pregnancy, and the need for abortion, and improve overall maternal and infant health in every State. They have been recognized as a valuable resource in fighting the AIDS epidemic. At current appropriation levels, only two-thirds of eligible women can receive title X clinic care.

In California, an even smaller percentage of eligible women—around 50 per cent—can be served by the \$7.7 million the State currently receives from title X. Several hundred thousand Californians received subsidized services from 47 title X grantee agencies in fiscal year 1989. The fact that services are being provided in several languages to meet the needs of recent immigrants is only one example of the laudable efforts made by these facilities to provide affordable care in a supportive environment.

The National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality has called for support of title X as a key mechanism for reducing our appalling rate of infant deaths. Similar recommendations have been made by the Institute of Medicine, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, the American Public Health Association, and the American Medical Association, but we continue to ignore the best available medical advice.

Last year, the U.S. Public Health Service Expert Panel on the Content of Prenatal Care recommended that to ensure the health of the woman and the developing fetus, preconception care, including comprehensive family planning services, should be an integral part of prenatal care.

Why do we cower before groundless, ideological charges that title X clinics promote abortion, that minor allocations for new contraceptive research would be spent illegally on studies of abortifacients, and that the availability of contraception is what makes adolescents sexually active? In hearing after hearing, in both houses of Congress, experts have testified that title X clinics train counsellors to provide balanced options counseling in the case of unwanted pregnancy, that both Federal law and Department of Health and Human Services policy prohibit research on abortifacient drugs, and that the unfortunate truth is that most adolescents are sexually active for a full year before arranging for reliable contraceptive protection.

The title X programs has proven track record of 20 years duration. At the time when every sector of society recognizes access to medical services as a real public health crisis, it is scandalous that we allow the national family planning program to lose ground. When the new Congress convenes, I urge my colleagues to move quickly to demonstrate their support for this program because it is absolutely vital to material and infant health.

#### A TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL MAHER

##### HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Michael Maher who is being recognized by the Hospital Association of Rhode Island and will receive their Distinguished Service Award.

Eighteen years ago, the association's Distinguished Service Award was instituted to honor and recognize individuals who have made personal achievements in and/or contributions to health care and the health of the people of

Rhode Island. Michael Maher has consistently demonstrated exemplary job performance which has had a positive effect on hospital operations.

Michael has labored to improve Rhode Island's health care system. As an intern for the department of medicine, Michael has maintained a positive attitude toward his job, patients, colleagues, and the hospital. Michael's commitment to his patients is most impressive. He was recently seen enthusiastically ambulating a weak, elderly man in the hallway, a situation in which many overburdened house officers would have delegated the patient's rehabilitation to someone else. Michael is truly a team player.

The impact that Michael Maher has made in the health care field has been very beneficial not only to those within the hospital administration, but to those receiving the health care. The significance of this is far reaching and is deserving of public attention. Rhode Island, as well as the rest of the Nation, will benefit if people look up to Michael and the other recipients of the award for hospital excellence. The leadership and talent of these individuals are admirable.

It is with great pleasure that I salute Michael Maher for his outstanding achievements. I wish him continued success in the future.

#### THE TEXTILE MACHINERY INDUSTRY AND DEFENSE

##### HON. H. MARTIN LANCASTER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 1990

Mr. LANCASTER. Mr. Speaker, textiles and apparel are strategic commodities, considered by the Defense Department as essential to emergency mobilization. To produce these commodities, manufacturers must have reliable machinery, parts and service—preferably, U.S. based.

That is why the U.S. textile machinery industry also is critical in defense planning. And that is just one reason why we should support the industry's effort to close the technology gap by passing H.R. 1461. This bill would help the industry compete against rising imports. It would allocate a modest \$10 million out of existing tariff revenues from imported textile machinery to be applied to industry research and development.

A 1983 U.S. Army study noted that no U.S. textile mill could be equipped with all U.S.-made machinery. This situation is not yet a serious threat to mobilization needs. But the study raised concerns about the future composition of the domestic textile machinery industry and ability to service foreign-made machinery.

We can stop the threat from ever becoming real. It already was real in 1983 for one defense-related need—industrial sewing needles. There are no U.S. producers. Even if enough skilled labor could be found, it would take 4 years to start up a new plant.

Now is the time to stop further erosion of our defense-sensitive industrial base. We can start by supporting the U.S. textile machinery industry. We can start by voting for H.R. 1461.



COMPROMISE CAN FULFILL  
NEEDS OF MAN AND BEAST

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 1990

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, a number of issues involving conflicts between environmental protection and development pressures have come before the Congress. Some are highly visible and controversial, such as the question of protection of the western ancient forests. Others are less visible issues, but they still involve strongly held views and often complex factual situations. None of these seem to lend themselves to simple solutions.

Because we have all dealt with these conflicts—here and at home, I would like to commend to you a thoughtful article written by Richard Spotts, the western regional representative for Defenders of Wildlife. I have had the pleasure of working with Richard Spotts over the years and I have found that he is an effective advocate for his organization. He is effective because he seeks constructive solutions, not confrontational situations.

His article makes a good case for cooperation between developers and environmentalists. Some—perhaps many—of the conflicts could be resolved at an early stage, before the conflict escalates to the point where either lawsuits or legislative solutions are sought. This article is well worth reading. I hope many take the advice and put it into practice:

COMPROMISE CAN FULFILL NEEDS OF MAN AND  
BEAST

(By Richard Spotts)

In the midst of debates on development and environmental issues, it is easy to fall into stereotyped labels of "greedy" developers and "radical" environmentalists.

Too often, these debates and attendant media coverage focus more on conflicts than on opportunities for compromise or consensus.

However, the public wants both affordable housing and effective environmental protection, including the prevention of extinctions and the maintenance of bio-diversity. The challenge becomes how to reconcile development and environmental needs.

To explore paths for reconciliation, it is important to understand the political and biological context.

Politically, an overwhelming majority of Californians want better environmental protection programs and effective wildlife preservation measures. This has been shown through polling, market trends and passage of environmental initiatives.

Biologically, California is both blessed and burdened by its bio-diversity.

Blessed, because California possesses more natural communities of species than the rest of North America, north of Mexico, combined. This bio-diversity treasure trove should be considered a major natural asset for California, and indeed the world.

Burdened, because California has already paid a high biological "price" for its rapid population growth and accelerating development.

For example, California has more species listed as endangered and threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act than any other state.

California also has more people than any other state, and gains a new resident every 50 seconds. California reached its first million residents at the turn of this century, and is now hearing its 30 millionth resident.

With this background in mind, California is either entering an era of massive extinctions and loss of bio-diversity or is poised to initiate innovative strategies for reconciling housing and habitat needs.

Consider the following suggestions:

First, it is imperative that we have the will and discipline to shift from traditionally reactive 11th-hour environmental crises to proactive, cooperative environmental programs.

For example, endangered species laws require that the listing of species be based on the best available scientific data. Listing is not a balancing of biological and economic considerations, but rather a reflection of the biological reality for a given species.

However, politics often supersedes biology, and development and other interests have delayed listings that were biologically warranted.

The recent federal listings of the Mojave desert tortoise population, northern spotted owl, and Sacramento River winter run salmon were delayed and eventually prompted by environmental litigation.

During the delays, these species' populations continued to decline. Had the listings occurred expeditiously, as intended by law, there would have been greater flexibility in fashioning recovery measures.

Another major obstacle to cooperation has been the political "gimmick" in the state Capitol, and Gov. Deukmejian's propensity to veto most environmental measures.

Development interests decry environmental initiatives and litigation, but these have generally been the only avenues available to environmentalists.

For example, the State Chamber of Commerce, Farm Bureau and other interests have opposed funding for willing-seller habitat acquisition programs, even though these programs could enhance the recovery of listed species and legitimately reduce future listings.

Enlightened development interests should see that voluntary habitat acquisition programs paid through public funds could tend to reduce land-use conflicts.

Moreover, developers and planners should know that critical habitats for federal- and state-listed species, along with other unique or sensitive habitats, are maintained on both topographic maps and computer data bases in the Department of Fish and Game's natural heritage division.

It is accepted that houses should not be built on earthquake faults, landslide-prone slopes, flood plains or in high-danger fire zones.

Critical habitats should be added to the locations where development is improper. For those landowners affected, the remedies could be either willing-seller acquisitions or development rights transfers by government.

In addition, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the state's most comprehensive environmental law affecting housing developments, encourages the pursuit of less environmentally damaging alternatives wherever feasible. It also provides mitigation for unavoidable adverse impacts.

But CEQA is activated by a proposed project, rather than by environmental needs. It is a reactive process.

And mitigation is suspiciously viewed as speculative, illusory or experimental. If

mitigation "credits" could be combined over a large region—the "mitigation banking" concept—the benefits should be more reliable, comprehensive and effective.

But continued reliance on ad hoc mitigation measures applied on a case-by-case basis will not reverse the overall declines of California's bio-diversity.

THE ACCOUNT FRAUD AND  
DECEPTION PREVENTION ACT

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 1990

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, today, I, Chairman RICK LEHMAN and other members of the Banking Committee are introducing the Account Fraud and Deception Prevention Act. This legislation is in direct response to a fundraising ploy used by the National Republican Senate Campaign Committee. If left unchecked this new bait and hook gimmick will become the scam artist dream of the 1990's.

Under the guise of giving potential donors are baited with a \$25 check, the Republican Senate Campaign Committee is using the endorsement of the check as an authorization to hook a sizable donation by automatically withdrawing \$12.50 each month from the unsuspecting consumer's banking account. The \$25 bait is recovered through mandatory withdrawals for the first 2 months and after that the \$12.50 will continue to be withdrawn automatically unless the consumer notifies the bank or the committee.

This is no small time operation. The Republican Senate Campaign Committee sent out 700,000 of these checks with this latest letter and mailed out 300,000 checks earlier this year. That's 1 million unsuspecting consumers, who unless they read the fine print will get ripped off. According to news reports, the Campaign Committee's response rate is 2.5 percent. With that type of return, this gimmick could raise \$3,750,000 each year.

This issue is not partisan. Frankly, I find this moneymaking scam offensive regardless of who sent the check. The check is clearly made out to the constituent for \$25—the print could not be any larger. What is not as obvious is the authorization of an automatic \$12.50 withdrawn that is printed on the back of the check.

The letter that accompanied the check follows the same script. The letter glosses over the true intent, focusing instead on "Hi-tech Voter Identification Programs, Hi-tech Voter Registration Programs, and Hi-tech Voter Turn-out Programs." This approach is Hi-tech all right—it is a Hi-tech Consumer Rip-off Program.

The Account Fraud and Deception Prevention Act will close the loophole in the law before every con artist and fly-by-night organization sends checks out to unsuspecting consumers. My legislation will amend the Electronic Fund Transfer Act to ensure that the endorsement, deposit or cashing of any check is not sufficient authorization to act as a conduit for the automatic withdrawal from consumers' accounts.

I am hopeful that Congress will move on this issue yet this session. It is imperative that we close the door before any more bogus checks are foisted on the American people.

### A TRIBUTE TO JERRY TARKANIAN

**HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY**

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 1990

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to Honor Jerry Tarkanian, the head coach of the UNLV Runnin' Rebels basketball team, and his wife Lois Tarkanian, member of the Clark County School Board.

Jerry has a long history of contributions to the Las Vegas community. I must first mention the most apparent—Jerry's tremendous role as the head coach of the UNLV Runnin' Rebels basketball team, the winningest team in the country since Jerry's arrival.

Jerry reached the highest achievement with the Rebels last April, winning the NCAA National Championship. The highest achievement for a coach, and the source of so much pride by Las Vegans. Jerry's success has been anything but temporary. He has visited the NCAA playoffs 11 times since he arrived in Las Vegas—including every one of the last 8 years.

During his tenure as head coach, the Rebels have become the heart and soul of Las Vegas, the source of our civic pride. Jerry has provided Las Vegans with a sense of pride and achievement that has carried over into more mundane matters. The unity crosses social, cultural, and racial lines to bring our city together.

Las Vegas is very much a new city, having grown up since World War II. Speaking for all Las Vegans, I can say that we have a chip on our shoulder. Jerry Tarkanian has put Las Vegas on a more than even basis with the rest of the Nation.

Lois Tarkanian must be acclaimed for her public efforts on behalf of the Las Vegas community. She has served her community with a special emphasis on its children. The final testament to her dedication is her current service on the Clark County Board of Education—trying to get the most education and secure the best future for Clark County's young citizens.

Lois' care for children has extended to the students under the tutelage of her husband. Lois has served as a never flagging strength for the academic success of the Runnin' Rebels students—treating them as her own children.

Lois has been a special advocate for the rights and education of hearing impaired students in Las Vegas. She has been a volunteer tutor and active organizer on their behalf. Lois has also been an active supporter of the developmentally disabled, through her work on the Developmental Disabilities Commission. From my years of observing the dedication and work of Lois Tarkanian, I can rest assured that Lois will come to the aid of the young and disadvantaged wherever and whenever they call.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me and the Clark County Basque Festival in honoring Lois and Jerry Tarkanian for their contributions to Las Vegas. I have many hopes that they will continue to serve Las Vegas, NV, and especially the students of Las Vegas, for many years to come.

### TRIBUTE TO MAUREEN CONNERTON

**HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Maureen Connerton who is being recognized by the Hospital Association of Rhode Island and will receive their distinguished service award.

Eighteen years ago, the association's distinguished service award was instituted to honor and recognize individuals who have made personal achievements in and/or contributions to health care and the health of the people of Rhode Island. Maureen Connerton has consistently demonstrated exemplary job performance which has had a positive effect on hospital operations.

Maureen has labored to improve Rhode Island's health care system. As a unit clerk for the inpatient treatment unit at Butler Hospital, Maureen has consistently provided outstanding performance in scheduling tests and exams that have been requested for the patients, handling phone calls, coordinating meetings for physicians and other unit staff, interacting with patients and visitors, and performing other office tasks.

The impact that Maureen Connerton has made in the health care field has been very beneficial not only to those within the hospital administration, but to those receiving the health care. The significance of this is far reaching and is deserving of public attention. Rhode Island, as well as the rest of the Nation, will benefit if people look up to Maureen and the other recipients of the award for hospital excellence. The leadership and talent of these individuals is admirable.

It is with great pleasure that I salute Maureen Connerton for her outstanding achievements. I wish her continued success in the future.

### ERADICATE CHILD TORTURE

**HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 1990

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, on September 29-30, 1990, leaders from over 70 countries will arrive at the United Nations headquarters in New York for the World Summit on Children. This summit will provide a forum where heads of state will gather for the first time to discuss various issues related to the health and welfare of children.

I applaud President Bush's decision to attend this most important event. It is an opportunity for the United States to reaffirm its

commitment to the state of the world's children and it is a chance to heighten the global awareness of the various problems affecting this vulnerable population.

This forum however will only be as good as the substance discussed. That is why my colleagues and I, have cosigned a letter to the President urging him to take a particular interest in one of these issues: the torture of children.

Most of the world has been exposed to pervasiveness of human rights violations, yet the reality of child torture has essentially gone unnoticed. In fact, violations of the most basic human rights of minors have reached staggering proportions in recent years. Throughout the world, children are physically tortured, psychologically abused, unjustly imprisoned, disappeared, and murdered, by persons that are usually never held accountable for their actions.

Amnesty International has reported that children are often targeted for human rights abuse because they are perceived to be a social and political threat. In Brazil and Guatemala, where the number of street children has grown dramatically in recent years, children risk their lives by simply being on the streets. They are tortured and executed by police, on duty or in deaths squads, often in the name of street cleaning. In community raids in Peru's emergency zones, the military has singled out young people as a group, suspecting even those not involved in the armed conflict of supporting the violent opposition.

Frequently, children are also used as pawns to get their parents to turn themselves in or to make confessions. One former child detainee from Iraq testified that infants are deprived of milk and kept in a cell next to the mother's side in an effort to use the child's screaming to force a confession out of the mother. In other nations, children are forced into giving false testimony against their own parents. This testimony is later used to elicit confessions from the parents.

Children are often particular victims of conflicts between government forces and armed opposition groups. During the states of emergency in South Africa between 1985 and 1987 for instance, an estimated 10,000 children were detained without charge or trial, some for more than a year. And in Liberia, many children have been among the thousands arbitrarily killed or mutilated by Government forces and their armed opponents.

Finally, the incidence of rape and child slavery has increased. In Turkey, teenagers have often been tortured and raped in detention. In Burma, a 15 year-old girl was arrested in 1986 by an army patrol for trading on the border. She was beaten and raped by an officer. One Burmese woman was released in 1989, after having been imprisoned without charge or trial for 30 years. She was 31 years old at the time of her release. In Ethiopia, Amonissa Issa was released from Addis Abbaba prison at the age of 9. His mother was arrested when she was pregnant in 1980 and Amonissa had since spent his life in prison.

Mr. Speaker, America is a recognized leader on human rights generally and of children's rights in particular. As a nation of such



stature, we cannot allow these common practices to continue.

This weekend, President Bush will have a captive audience of almost half of the world's heads of state. It is an opportune time for the United States to air issues that deserve immediate attention, such as child torture.

So I would again urge President Bush to seize this rare opportunity—add child torture to his agenda, and help eradicate this global scourge.

#### TRIBUTE TO SCOTT W. DEWEY

### HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Scott W. Dewey who is being recognized by the Hospital Association of Rhode Island and will receive their Distinguished Service Award.

Eighteen years ago, the associations' Distinguished Service Award was instituted to honor and recognize individuals who have made personal achievements in and/or contributions to health care and the health of the people of Rhode Island. Scott Dewey has consistently demonstrated exemplary job performance which has had a positive effect on hospital operations.

Scott has labored to improve Rhode Island's health care system. As a communications representative, he has demonstrated a deep commitment to providing efficient and courteous assistance to all patients, visitors, and employees at South County Hospital. His cheerful, considerate, and jovial manner helps make patients, families, and visitors feel they are welcome.

The impact that Scott Dewey has made in the health care field has been very beneficial not only to those within the hospital administration, but to those receiving the health care. The significance of this is far reaching and is deserving of public attention. Rhode Island, as well as the rest of the Nation, will benefit if people look up to Scott and the other recipients of the award for hospital excellence. The leadership and talent of these individuals is admirable.

It is with great pleasure that I salute Scott Dewey for his outstanding achievements. I wish him continued success in the future.

#### IN HONOR OF HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

### HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 1990

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in observance of Hispanic Heritage Month, which began on September 15 and which is being celebrated for a second year. It is my pleasure to honor the Hispanic community of the United States. In my State of California, we have been blessed with a large Hispanic population which has strengthened our society

with Hispanic values of family, religion, hard work, and vitality.

Mr. Speaker, Hispanics have been instrumental in helping to build this Nation. Long before the gold of Sutter's Mill attracted the attention of Anglo settlers, my home, the city of San Francisco, was the pueblo of Yerba Buena and home to the great Californios of Spanish and native American descent. As the city of San Francisco changed from a Mexican outpost to an American metropolis, the Hispanic community grew and prospered. Hispanics helped to print the city's newspapers, build the city's skyscrapers, and serve as interpreters for the city's cosmopolitan merchant community. Indeed, by 1900, the Hispanics of San Francisco could not only take credit for helping to build the city of San Francisco, they could triumph in creating and realizing the American dream.

The Hispanic community is a great resource and a powerful part of our national fabric. The Hispanic community has produced numerous standouts in the fields of entertainment, culture, and sports, such as Raul Julia, Jose Feliciano, Diego Rivera, and Roberto Clemente. In the field of commerce, Hispanic-owned businesses are the fastest growing in the country. The chief executive officer [CEO] of one of the largest companies in the United States, Coca-Cola, is Robert Goizueta, a Cuban-American. Hispanics have also demonstrated their talents as legislators. The number of Hispanics in the House of Representatives reached an all-time high in 1989. We are especially proud of two committee chairmen—HENRY B. GONZALEZ, chairman of the House Banking Committee and "KIKI" E DE LA GARZA, chairman of the House Agriculture Committee.

In many ways, the future of California depends on its Hispanic community. In 5 years, Hispanics will make up half the high school population in some major cities, including Los Angeles. Hispanics already comprise close to 12 percent of the population in some major cities, including Los Angeles. Hispanics already comprise close to 12 percent of the population of San Francisco. California will have a distinct advantage over other States by tapping the innovative ideas and resources of a large and growing Hispanic population.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, I believe that Hispanic Heritage Month should be an opportunity to celebrate what Hispanics have done for America and what America can do for Hispanics. As Congress considers legislation relating to housing, education, immigration, and civil rights, I urge my colleagues to make sure that the American dream embraces all Americans and that Hispanics have an opportunity to contribute to the future greatness of our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, Hispanic immigration has invigorated America and America is grateful.

#### PHALANX SHOP AT NAVAL ORDNANCE STATION, LOUISVILLE

### HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 1990

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the \$5.6 million included in the fiscal year 1991 defense authorization bill, H.R. 4739, for the Phalanx Shop modernization project at Naval Ordnance Station, Louisville [NOSL], which is located in my hometown.

NOSL is the Navy's only ordnance facility which can repair and overhaul the computer-driven, rapid-fire Phalanx antimissile weapons system. Furthermore, NOSL overhauls the Phalanx in a highly cost-effective manner fully competitive with private industry. Modernization of the Phalanx Shop at NOSL as provided in H.R. 4739 would result in even more efficiency and even lower costs.

The fact the NOSL performs this valuable work for the Navy underscores the importance of NOSL to the Navy and to the country. This also indicates that NOSL—which was placed on Secretary Cheney's prospective base closure list this past January—continues to play a vital, indispensable role in America's defense.

Mr. Speaker, I support this project, and I am pleased that it was included in the defense authorization bill passed by the House on September 19.

#### IN SUPPORT OF MICROENTERPRISE ASSISTANCE

### HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 1990

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, Flora Lewis of the New York Times wrote an article yesterday entitled, "The Right to Credit." It is a moving piece about how one man, Dr. Muhammad Yunis, developed and pursued an idea that has changed the lives of countless of the poorest of the poor in Bangladesh. Dr. Yunis is the founder and president of the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh, which has over 800,000 borrowers whose average loan is \$69 and it proudly claims a 98 percent repayment rate.

Yesterday, the House Foreign Affairs Committee held a hearing concerning a GAO report on the Microenterprise Loans for the Poor Program, a program of the Agency for International Development. The committee asked Dr. Yunis to testify. It was an important hearing.

A number of my colleagues joined with me in requesting the GAO review last October after we had experienced a year of serious difficulty receiving information from AID concerning Microenterprise. In our letter to GAO we quote AID as stating, " \* \* \* (We have) complied with, and indeed, exceeded both the letter and the spirit of the Microenterprise leg-

isolation." But the data to substantiate this statement never arrived.

After requesting the GAO study we received from AID its March 30, 1990, report to the Congress entitled, "AID Microenterprise Development Program." However, much of the data seemed questionable.

AID has done some excellent work helping the poor and pioneering Microenterprise. We were therefore dismayed that we could not learn just how closely the agency had geared its program toward women, how large the loans averaged and what economic bracket the recipients represented. It seemed to us to be a serious shortcoming in AID's commendable track record if oversight was impossible because loan recipient data was unknown.

Microenterprise fiscal year 1991 report language (House) stated:

The administer of AID is to target this program to the poorest 50 percent of the population of the poorest AID assisted developing countries and the poorest 20 percent in the other AID-assisted countries. AID is also to target at least 50 percent of all the resources to support productive activities managed by women. Credit and other forms of assistance should be channeled primarily through private community based organizations.

The AID Microenterprise Development Program report to Congress reveals that only one-sixth of the funds used for direct credit in 1989 went toward loans of less than \$300. This record is far below the expectations of the committee and will have to be greatly improved to avoid future earmarking. The committee is concerned that too few of the micro-enterprise resources are being channeled to the poorest entrepreneurs in the form of small loans. Therefore, the committee is recommending AID use \$20,000,000 of the Microenterprise funds for loans of less than \$300.

We have been told by AID officials that the expense of collecting data in the future would be immense and complicated. However, we believe that it is not out of line or too difficult to request the financial intermediaries that receive U.S. funds for the purpose of Microenterprise finance, to collect the data on future loans and make the information available to AID. We know that the Grameen Bank, as a matter of course, has extraordinarily detailed records of its loans and loan recipients.

Yesterday, I was pleased that the subcommittee had the opportunity to hear Dr. Yunis, the president of the Grameen Bank, testify. There have been many questions and much praise heaped upon him and his institution. I had the great honor of introducing Dr. Yunis to the Select Committee on Hunger in 1986 and his testimony at that time led us to introduce Microenterprise legislation.

I remember speaking on several occasions to my late colleague Mickey Leland, the chairman of the Select Committee on Hunger, about the story of a landless, Bangladeshi widow who use to earn the equivalent of one penny a day. Dr. Yunis made her a small loan when a local bank refused to, at his request. This was the beginning of the Grameen Bank.

Dr. Yunis pointed out at the hearing yesterday, that unfortunately it appears that the only way to ensure that AID targets the Microenterprise Program to the poorest of the poor is by legislating a \$300 loan cap on the program. A

number of my colleagues and myself agree. Accordingly, I will soon be introducing legislation doing just that.

President Bush once said, "The Grameen Bank in Bangladesh represents an encouraging development \* \* \* and I am very interested in and supportive of the concept."

We are proud that our agency for International Development continues to stimulate resources toward the poorest of the poor. And we look forward to its recognition of the long-term impact that institutions as the Grameen Bank has not only on individual lives but as well as on the macroeconomic development of countries.

Mr. Speaker, in order to share her views with my colleagues, I request that the article by Flora Lewis, "The Right to Credit," New York Times, September 26, 1990, be printed in full at this point in the RECORD:

[From the New York Times, Sept. 26, 1990]

#### THE RIGHT TO CREDIT

(By Flora Lewis)

PARIS.—Once in a while somebody comes along with an important, straightforward idea and the dedication and energy to put it to work. Prof. Muhammad Yunus, a soft-voiced, 50-year-old economist, is one of them.

At the moment, the focus is on macroeconomics: oil prices, inflation, the danger of a worldwide recession that would hurt developed countries and devastate the perpetually poor and the struggling ex-Communist states. But even in the last, generally flush decade, the poor were multiplying and seeing no prospects for escape.

Iraq's President, Saddam Hussein, is cynically attempting to appeal for their support, posing his defiance to the world as a crusade against the rich. Iraq is deeply in debt, and dangerous, precisely because Mr. Hussein lavished its oil riches on arms that he now uses to seize more wealth. But that won't benefit the poor anywhere, and when the crisis is ended their plight will still require attention if the world is not to stumble from conflict to conflict.

Dr. Yunus's formula isn't a magic solution. The myth of finding one is the root of many disasters. But his idea is encouraging, visibly effective, and if it works in tiny steps it spreads rapidly. It is based on the simple notion of credit.

He happens to come from Bangladesh, and that is appropriate because if there was ever a country demonstrating the Malthusian cycle, it is his. Its rich, alluvial soil makes it easy for people to multiply to the point where they can't sustain themselves, and the next invariable disaster restores the tragic balance. Most can never get one step ahead.

Dr. Yunus was one of the lucky ones. He won a Fulbright scholarship, studied at Vanderbilt University and went home after his country's independence in 1972 to teach economics at Chittagong University. But, he says, when the 1974 famine struck and he stared at bodies of starved men, women and children in the streets, he asked himself, "Is this what we made a country for, is this what economics is for?"

At that time, someone in his position might have turned to Marxism, but he wasn't tempted. He'd had enough theory, so he went to a nearby village to look for something practical. "I was influenced by American democracy," he says, "and I've always been a nonviolent person."

It occurred to him to lend \$6 from his pocket to a basket-woman so she could set up as self-employed. It wasn't charity, and it made all the difference. He found support for offering no-collateral loans in the village, and then in others, founding the Grameen (Bengal for rural) Bank in 1977.

Now the bank has 800,000 loans on its books, hands out \$6 million a month, has a 98 percent repayment record, and makes enough profit to sustain itself. The shareholders, 600,000 of them, are successful borrowers whose experience and savings entitle them to buy one share for \$3.

The plan has aroused interest in many localities, including Chicago for the urban poor, and Indian communities in Arkansas, North Dakota and Canada. There are firm rules—very small loans, commercial interest rates, small community groups to create peer pressure for repayment, and above all, no collateral.

The "right to credit," which Dr. Yunus espouses, creates the possibility of self-employment, the only kind available to most of the very poor. And it brings responsibility, a sense of dignity and self-worth that poverty so often denies and the most compassionate relief cannot provide.

The U.S. foreign aid budget is \$13 billion a year, of which he would like to see \$75 million over three years invested in starting up banks based on his principles. It is very small small potatoes and won't remake the world. But he points out that the existing system directed to big projects, infrastructure, budget supports only trickles down, giving point to complaints that current foreign aid winds up as "our poor help your rich." His idea is to help the poor directly.

There are undertones of the "benign neglect" approach once adopted by Senator Daniel P. Moynihan and picked up in President Bush's "thousand points of light." They have only eroded the social fabric in the U.S. and aren't advancing development.

Obviously, the Yunus plan isn't enough. But coming from the third world, it is a refreshing review of how to deal with the problem of haves and have-nots. Wealth is used up all the time. The problem is the capacity to produce new wealth, and the need is to help produce that capacity. It is crucial to show Saddam Hussein's way won't do, and just as crucial to show there is another way for people to help themselves.

#### TRIBUTE TO IRENE NICHOLS

#### HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Irene Nichols who is being recognized by the Hospital Association of Rhode Island and will receive their Distinguished Service Award.

Eighteen years ago, the association's Distinguished Service Award was instituted to honor and recognize individuals who have made personal achievements in and/or contributions to health care and the health of the people of Rhode Island. Irene Nichols has consistently demonstrated exemplary job performance which has had a positive effect on hospital operations.

Irene has labored to improve Rhode Island's health care system. As secretary to the



hospital administrator, Irene coordinates patient admissions with families and community hospitals, processes all workers compensation paperwork for hospital employees, processes the appropriate documents for hospital licensure and accreditation, handles administrative responsibilities for Medicare reimbursement, and coordinates all activities of the administrator's office. Her colleagues recognize the hard work, knowledge, professionalism, and innovativeness that Irene brings to their office which ultimately improves service to the patients.

The impact that Irene has made in the health care field has been very beneficial not only to those within the hospital administration, but to those receiving the health care. The significance of this is far reaching and is deserving of public attention. Rhode Island, as well as the rest of the Nation, will benefit if people look up to Irene and the other recipients of the award for hospital excellence. The leadership and talent of these individuals is admirable.

It is with great pleasure that I salute Irene Nichols for her outstanding achievements. I wish her continued success in the future.

#### FORDHAM UNIVERSITY'S SES- QUICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

### HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 27, 1990*

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues that September 30 marks the Inauguration of the Sesquicentennial Celebration of Fordham University. This school is one of New York City's leading educational institutions and is located in my district.

As the third oldest university in New York City, Fordham University has grown to meet the city's educational and communal needs. Founded in 1841 by Archbishop John Hughes, Fordham is an independent university based on the Jesuit tradition of teaching and research, which challenges young men and women to explore the world's knowledge, to examine its ideas, to question its truths, to engage the force of their minds, and to value others.

Fordham University seeks not only to instill knowledge but also encourages its students to use their knowledge in service to the community. For example, more than 800 students volunteer their services through Fordham's Community Service Program—including 300 who act as tutoring mentors in Bronx schools.

Mr. Speaker, this auspicious occasion should be celebrated and I commend Fordham University for the great contributions it has made to the city of New York over the past 150 years.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### CHELTENHAM CELEBRATES ITS 300TH ANNIVERSARY

#### HON. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 27, 1990*

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to pay tribute to one of the oldest communities in my district—Cheltenham, PA.

This month, the residents of the Philadelphia suburb are celebrating their community's 300th anniversary.

In 1690, nearly 100 years before the ratification of the U.S. Constitution, a Mr. Dungworth purchased land along what is now the Tookany Creek, a tributary to the mighty Schuylkill River, to build a gristmill. By the time of the American Revolution, the small town—then known as Milltown—north of Philadelphia had grown to support four gristmills.

When the residents of Milltown applied for a U.S. Post Office in 1855, they found that a Milltown, PA, already was recognized further west. After many months of debate, the residents of the community, which had and still has a very diverse ethnic background, chose the name Cheltenham after a similar community in England.

Today, Cheltenham is the home of wonderful working people who, though they are located in Montgomery County and have a strong tie to the city of Philadelphia, still pride themselves as an independent community—Cheltenham, PA.

### LIVONIA POLICE DEPARTMENT RETIREMENTS

#### HON. CARL D. PURSELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 27, 1990*

Mr. PURSELL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I bring to your attention the upcoming retirement of six of Livonia, MI's finest. October 27, 1990, will be the day of recognition for the retirement of three from the Livonia Police Department who combined will leave over 80 years of service on the force. Retiring will be Lt. Frederick Benson, 30 years of service; Sgt. Sanford Remer, 30 years of service; and Sgt. Orville Kappen, 23 years of service.

On January 19, 1991, residents of Livonia will recognize the retirement of three more members of the Police Department, including Chief William Crayk, 30 years of service; Deputy Chief Lee Grieve, 32 years of service; and Deputy Chief William Hoff, 33 years of service.

Public safety has always been a critical component in effective government. The community of Livonia, MI, has experienced a wealth of business and residential growth during the past decades. Throughout this period the community has always provided an outstanding environment for economic growth and development, as well as one conducive to raising children who become caring and pro-

ductive adults with a true sense of patriotism and good citizenship.

To enhance strength for freedom we must all continually renew our spirit of brotherhood, family, and concern for other people. These six officers truly exhibit this spirit that has built and still preserves our freedom, and gives us faith in the America we cherish.

It is my pleasure today to bring national recognition to these six dedicated police officers who have earned the respect and admiration of their friends, colleagues, and the citizens of Michigan. On behalf of the U.S. Congress, I send my special thanks for their devoted service, and hope they will each be blessed with an abundance of happiness in their retirement.

### TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH DeGRAIDE

#### HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 27, 1990*

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Joseph DeGraide who is being recognized by the Hospital Association of Rhode Island and will receive their Distinguished Service Award.

Eighteen years ago, the association's Distinguished Service Award was instituted to honor and recognize individuals who have made personal achievements in and/or contributions to health care and the health of the people of Rhode Island. Joseph DeGraide has consistently demonstrated exemplary job performance which has had a positive effect on hospital operations.

Joseph has labored to improve Rhode Island's health care system. As acting supervisor in activities therapy at Rhode Island General Hospital, Joe has been recognized by his colleagues as being productive in his work with patients and coworkers. He has also been very close to the patients he works with. His sincerity for improving the quality of care for patients has made him a group leader.

The impact that Joseph has made in the health care field has been very beneficial not only to those within the hospital administration, but to those receiving the health care. The significance of this is far reaching and is deserving of public attention. Rhode Island, as well as the rest of the Nation, will benefit if people look up to Joseph and the other recipients of the award for hospital excellence. The leadership and talent of these individuals is admirable.

It is with great pleasure that I salute Joseph DeGraide for his outstanding achievements. I wish him continued success in the future.

### TRIBUTE TO THOMAS S. WELSH

#### HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 27, 1990*

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a good friend and a distinguished individual, Thomas S. Welsh. Mr.

Welsh is being honored by the Roseville, MI, Democratic committee.

It has been said of Tom that, "he helps make Macomb County a better place to live at a price we can afford." Tom has gifted us with 43 extraordinary years of public service. Few people could have the type of impact on a community that Tom has had on ours. I say that because, very simply, Tom gets the job done.

Tom was born in St. Clair Shores, MI, in 1926. He began his public service career in 1947 when he won a seat on the St. Clair Shores Village Council. Four years later Tom became the youngest mayor St. Clair Shores has ever had. Tom was first elected Macomb County Drain Commissioner in 1960 and has been reelected eight times. This position became known as public works commissioner in 1975, which is the position Tom now holds.

Tom has also represented Macomb County on the Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority [HCMA] for the past 29 years. It has been with his assistance and hard work with the HCMA that I have been able to secure funding to build a bike and hike trail linking Metro Beach and Stony Creek Metroparks. Tom has remained one of my closest associates in this endeavor and without him I am sure the trail would not be possible.

More than this, Tom has made it a priority to improve the quality of water in the Clinton River and Lake St. Clair. We have all benefited from these efforts. His advocacy of public recreational opportunities has resulted in the development of three major metroparks in Macomb County. In countless other ways, ways that are not always obvious, Tom has continued to make our community a better place to live.

I commend Tom on his exceptional dedication to our community. I am proud to have worked with a man of his stature. I consider Tom a friend of mine and a friend to all of us in Macomb County.

#### IMPENDING BUDGET TRAIN WRECK

### HON. LINDSAY THOMAS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 1990

Mr. THOMAS of Georgia. It is time for the President and the budget negotiators to come down from the summit and get their feet on the ground with the rest of the Congress. If they were down at the ground level, they would have to look in the eyes of dedicated Federal employees who are wondering why the President and the Congress can't get their job done and get it done on time.

The summiters have had a thankless task and a mission impossible. I thank them for their exhaustive efforts and the distance they have come in reaching an agreement, but now the time has come to put the rest of Congress to work.

I am sick of a process that makes Federal employees the helpless hostages of budget gridlock. I invite the President and the summiters to go visit with the FBI agents in Brunswick, the military employees in Hinesville, the

poultry inspectors in Claxton, the air traffic controllers in Savannah, or the Social Security employees in Vidalia who have received furlough notices. Maybe they can explain this mess to those dedicated employees or the taxpayers they serve. I can't.

But I do have two proposals for a solution.

First, for every day of pay that Federal employees lose on average due to furlough, congressional pay ought to be docked twice that amount. If Federal employees lose 3-day's pay, Members of Congress lose 6. Let's see if that payroll laxative will get the budget process moving.

Second, give the summiters 12 hours to report to the House and Senate floor the areas of major disagreement. Then put the alternative plans to an immediate vote. The people elect the Congress to vote on tough issues, not to sit on their hands while someone else negotiates the tough issues.

If we are going to bring the Government to a halt, I think we ought to take the Congress off the payroll and put it in session 24 hours a day. As it stands now, every Member of the House and Senate who is not a summitter does not have the slightest influence over the impending budget train wreck. The people elected us to legislate, not to be locked out of the process.

#### TRIBUTE TO MARIO BACCARI

### HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mario Baccari who is being recognized by the Hospital Association of Rhode Island and will receive their Distinguished Service Award.

Eighteen years ago, the association's Distinguished Service Award was instituted to honor and recognize individuals who have made personal achievements in and/or contributions to health care and the health of the people of Rhode Island. Mario Baccari has consistently demonstrated exemplary job performance which has had a positive effect on hospital operations.

Mario has labored to improve Rhode Island's health care system. As a food service manager, Mario has been working diligently to see to it that the dietary area has been up-scaled in the Women and Infants Hospital of Rhode Island. His vision and understanding of the patients has allowed him to mold the dietary area towards their needs.

The impact that Mario has made in the health care field has been very beneficial not only to those within the hospital administration, but to those receiving the health care. The significance of this is far reaching and is deserving of public attention. Rhode Island, as well as the rest of the Nation, will benefit if people look up to Mario and the other recipients of the award for hospital excellence. The leadership and talent of these individuals is admirable.

It is with great pleasure that I salute Mario Baccari for his outstanding achievements. I wish him continued success in the future.

#### CELEBRATING THE SANTA FE TRAIL

### HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 1990

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, during last month's recess I was privileged to be present at the unveiling of a beautiful and informative tile mural commemorating the Santa Fe Trail. John Barker, the designer of this work of art, carries on his family's fascination with this historic road linking the fortunes of New Mexico with those of the United States.

Barker's grandmother, Ruth Laughlin, wrote extensively about the trail and its impact on Santa Fe and the Southwest. His father, Laughlin Barker, who conceived the project, owns various properties in downtown Santa Fe, including the portal where the mural is displayed. John Barker is currently an art associate of Discover Magazine.

The mural, composed of 84 handpainted ceramic tiles, traces the route of the Santa Fe trail and depicts life along it. Colorful characters and little-known anecdotes are featured alongside the more famous heroes and villains associated with the trail.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the Barker family members for their dedication to sharing the history of this area and for the inventive fashion in which they have done so.

#### IN HONOR OF IRWIN AND RITA HOCHBERG

### HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 1990

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to honor Irwin and Rita Hochberg. They are a tribute to the New York community and a role model for all.

The Hochbergs are activities par excellence. Irwin Hochberg serves on the board of directors of the United Israel Appeal and is a national vice-chairman of the United Jewish Appeal. He was recently appointed governor of the Jewish Agency for Israel. Mr. Hochberg is also a trustee of the Great Neck Synagogue and was a founder of the Mid-Island Day School in Nassau County, NY. Rita Hochberg is a leading member of the National Jewish Appeal Women's Division-Atlantic Seaboard Region as well as an active member of the American Jewish Congress Commission for Women's Equality. Mrs. Hochberg was also the much deserved recipient of the coveted Eleanor Roosevelt Award while serving as the vice-president of the Eleanor Roosevelt Chapter of American Jewish Congress.

The Hochbergs possess a fervent desire and tireless ability to help others and have given of themselves as few do. Their commitment to charitable organizations have made them leaders in the New York community. I would like to thank them for their outstanding work and congratulate them as they are hon-



ored by the American Friends of the Open University of Israel on their many accomplishments.

#### TAXPAYER BILL OF RIGHTS

### HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 1990

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to clarify an important feature of the taxpayer bill of rights. I want to make it absolutely clear that before the Internal Revenue Service may make a levy against a person's wages, that person is entitled to notice.

In a recent case, *Medaris versus United States* the IRS made a levy against a Texas woman's wages to satisfy the separate tax liabilities of her husband. The IRS took the position, upheld by the court, that Mrs. Medaris was not entitled to prelevy notice because she was not the person liable for the taxes. That position is, of course, ridiculous in that it gives a delinquent taxpayer greater notice rights than an innocent wage earner against whom a levy is about to be made.

The bill I am introducing would require the IRS to give advance notice to any wage earner against whom it will make a levy, whether or not the wage earner is the person liable for the unpaid taxes. The bill has a January 1, 1991 effective date, but no inference is intended as to whether notice is required under these facts under current law.

#### H.R. 5314—THE WATER RESOURCES ACT OF 1990

### HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 1990

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Water Resources Act of 1990 which contains money for the restoration of a vital central New York resource, Onondaga Lake.

I hope many of my colleagues will recognize the name of Onondaga Lake. Senator MOYNIHAN has introduced a bill in the Senate on this issue and I have introduced a similar bill in the House—H.R. 2068, The Onondaga Lake Restoration Act of 1989—we believe that this legislation will bring this body of water back to life after almost a century of industrial abuse in the form of severe pollution and waste materials such as benzene and mercury. Onondaga Lake is one of the most polluted bodies of water in America. It has been declared a toxic waste site.

In central New York we have set a goal, to be able to use the lake again for recreation in our lifetimes. Already, a multi-million dollar retail project is nearing completion. We are making progress. We appreciate this help.

The environmental concerns are great. Since the lake drains into Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River, we are especially aware of the negative impact on fish and wild-

life as well as the potential harm for human beings.

In addition to thanking all of my colleagues who support this project and this legislation, I would especially like to thank Mr. NOWAK, chairman of the Subcommittee on Water Resources who has been a mentor for me on this project. On March 22 this year, Mr. NOWAK graciously chaired a hearing on Onondaga Lake—allowing the mayor of Syracuse, the Onondaga County executive and other local agencies and spokesmen to build a record on behalf of Onondaga Lake. We look to Mr. NOWAK'S example in cleaning up Lake Erie when we hear disparaging remarks about the supposed impossibility of cleaning up our lake.

In central New York, we have this challenge before us. We appreciate the help of our Federal Government. I personally appreciate the work of the committee people and my colleagues who have done, and will do, much to strike this positive blow for the environment.

#### THE TOPSFIELD FAIR

### HON. NICHOLAS MAVROULES

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 1990

Mr. MAVROULES. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have the opportunity this weekend to be officially opening the 10-day Topsfield Fair, the oldest county fair in the country. This event, which is located in my district, the Sixth District of Massachusetts, is a celebration of country life in our modern world. This fair was established in 1818 and is conducting its 166th event; the only occasions on which it was not held were the two World Wars.

This agricultural fair, put on by the nonprofit Essex Agricultural Society, features competitions in farm animals, vegetables, flowers, and arts and crafts. It represents an opportunity for the community to recognize the contributions of individuals representing all segments of rural society, from senior citizens to young children.

This year's theme of "Where Memories Are Made" is especially thought provoking, as people can look back to their earlier years and remember the first time they came to the county fair.

I want to congratulate the officers of the Topsfield Fair, the president, Frank J. Babin and general manager, Alvin W. Craig for continuing the fine tradition of Essex County's Topsfield Fair.

#### MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE AND SEQUESTER

### HON. RON MARLENEE

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 1990

Mr. MARLENEE. Mr. Speaker, the President sent his budget to Congress in January, and yet we are now hours away from our October 1 deadline to avoid the across-the-board cuts of the Gramm-Rudman Deficit Reduction Act. The President then called for a budget summit

which began on May 15 and ran for 12 weeks until the August recess. Still no agreement. The meetings then resumed at Andrews Air Force Base on September 7 and ran continuously through September 17. Still no agreement.

And now we face sequester. Many Federal employees are going to face real hardship because of this impasse. Real mortgages payments will not be made, real Government contracts will be broken, and real electric bills will go unpaid, and all because Congress refuses to demonstrate the kind of spending restraint needed.

Today, I have introduced legislation that would direct the Speaker of the House to devise a plan to subject House Members to the effects of a sequester if one, in fact, were to occur. Federal employees are to be furloughed without pay due to the inability of Congress to handle the finances of this country.

The people of this country, during this sad spectacle of impending sequester, should sit up and take notice. This crisis has been long in coming, and some of us have predicted it. This is not rhetoric; it is reality. I urge the people of this country to go to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, read the voting records, and see in black and white who caused this crisis, and remember this at voting time. It is often noted that Congress holds the purse strings of the Nation. This Congress has managed to turn those purse strings into the noose of sequestration. The legislation that I have introduced today would bring a measure of equity to an unfair and needless crisis. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this equity measure.

#### SUPPORT COLA EQUITY ACT

### HON. TIM JOHNSON

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 1990

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to various proposals that are being put forth by the Bush administration and by others which would amount to a full scale attack on Federal employees and retirees. I have always opposed the Reagan and now Bush administration proposals to reduce or eliminate Federal employee and retiree benefits, but the current set of proposals is particularly outrageous.

It is absolutely wrong and inequitable to propose a freeze on retirement COLA's and permanently reducing future COLA's to CPI minus 1 percent, while fully protecting Social Security. Federal retirees should not be singled out for this patently unfair, and discriminatory treatment. I am a proud cosponsor of Representative OAKAR'S COLA Equity Act and that is the direction the White House and this Congress should be taking.

The lump sum payment option was originally promised to Federal and postal employees as a partial compensation for a previous budget cut which eliminated the 3-year recovery rule. Congress and White House should not renege on that deal.

The huge cuts being proposed for the Federal Employees Health Benefit Plan and the

cuts to the U.S. Postal Service which will amount to a stamp tax are also counterproductive and damaging to the interests of Federal employees and ordinary taxpayers alike.

We need a bipartisan budget agreement, and I have no doubt that that agreement will entail sacrifices and some measures that I will personally dislike. Nonetheless, it is critically important that the sacrifices be fairly shared and that Federal budget deficit reduction does not fall disproportionately on the backs of Federal employees and retirees.

#### PORTRAIT OF THE CIVIL WAR

### HON. ROBERT J. MRAZEK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 27, 1990*

Mr. MRAZEK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to again bring the Nation's attention to several events that occurred on this day, 128 years ago during the Civil War. It was the fall of 1862, a season that witnessed the bloodiest day of the war, the Battle of Antietam at Sharpsburg, MD.

After the battle, Lincoln was seriously concerned about the manner in which Union Major John J. Key and others were shaping the outcome of the war. Key had allegedly said that the object of the Battle of Antietam was "that neither army shall get much advantage of the other; that both shall be kept in the field till they are exhausted, when we will make a compromise and save slavery."

After interrogating Major Key, Lincoln decided to dismiss him from military service. Such views were apparently rife in the Union army and Lincoln was perturbed by McClellan's lack of aggressive action after Antietam.

Also on September 27, the first regiment of free blacks was enlisted in New Orleans as the First Regiment Louisiana Native Guards. The enlistment of free blacks had been authorized by General Butler 1 month earlier.

Events such as these are being portrayed this week on public television stations around the country in an epic documentary series entitled "The Civil War." This series is an example of the value in the Federal investment in educational public television. I applaud local public television stations for helping to bring this valuable portrait of the Civil War into our homes.

#### TAIWAN CELEBRATES ITS NATIONAL DAY

### HON. CHUCK DOUGLAS

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 27, 1990*

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. Speaker, the Republic of China on Taiwan, a young and dynamic democracy in the Far East, will be celebrating its National Day on October 10, 1990. I wish to salute that tiny nation and applaud its political and economic achievements.

Politically, under the leadership of Taiwan's President Lee Teng-hui and Vice President Li Yuan-zu, Taiwan is quickly becoming a constitutional democracy and its people enjoy all

the privileges and liberties that we enjoy in the West.

Economically, Taiwan has become a major player as our 5th largest trading partner and the 13 largest trading entity in the world. Its foreign exchange reserves are the second highest in the world.

Moreover, Taiwan has been our faithful and loyal friend. It has done everything it can to reduce its trade surpluses with us and it has given the United States all the support during the current Persian Gulf crisis.

Mr. Speaker, as a token of our appreciation of Taiwan, let's support Taiwan's bid to join the international trade community as a major economic player. Taiwan's application for membership in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT] richly deserves our support.

Last but not least, Taiwan's representative in Washington, former Minister Ding Mou-shih, should be recognized and commended for his tireless efforts in making us better understand his country and his people.

A happy 79th National Day to the wonderful Chinese people in the Republic of China on Taiwan.

#### REPUBLIC OF CHINA'S 79TH BIRTHDAY

### HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 27, 1990*

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, I know many of my colleagues in the U.S. Congress join me in offering best wishes and congratulations to the Republic of China on the 79th anniversary of the founding of that nation—October 10, 1990.

The Republic of China is a model nation of 20 million hardworking men and women striving for prosperity, individual freedom and world peace.

President Lee Teng-hui and Representative Ding Mou-shih should be very proud of the accomplishments of their country, and I wish to pledge my continuing affections for the Republic of China on Taiwan.

#### IN MEMORY OF MARGARETTA BELIN CHAMBERLIN

### HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 27, 1990*

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I was deeply saddened to hear of the passing on September 20, 1990, of Margareta Belin Chamberlin, a longtime resident of Waverly, PA. Margareta was an active civic leader in the city of Scranton and I was honored to be her friend for more than 30 years.

Margareta Chamberlin was filled with a tireless energy and devotion to the principle of service to others. The Scranton community was privileged to count her among its leading citizens.

Margareta Chamberlin completed her formal education at the Sorbonne in Paris and

Bryn Mawr College. She was appointed to the Keystone Junior College Board of Trustees in 1963 and served for 20 years, including a term as chairman from 1970 to 1973. In 1983, friends and family established the Margareta Belin Chamberlin Chair for Distinguished Faculty Service, the first endowed chair in Keystone's 120-year history. From 1985 to 1987 Margareta Chamberlin served as interim president of Keystone Junior College and later as trustee emerita.

Margareta Chamberlin's civic interest was broad-based. She was a member of the board of Friendship House and past president of the Junior League of Scranton. She had been active in the United Way, the Waverly Community House, the Waverly Woman's Club, the American Red Cross and the Everhart Museum. She was founder and first president of the Lucan Center for the Arts, a board member of the Northeastern Pennsylvania Philharmonic and the Masonic Temple Foundation.

I always knew Margareta Chamberlin to be a loving, devoted mother. My heart goes out to her surviving son and four daughters, William L. Chamberlin, Jr., Mrs. Kathleen C. Graff, Margery C. Edmundson, Alice Chamberlin, and Ann Kip Chamberlin.

Mr. Speaker, Margareta Chamberlin will be deeply missed by the citizens of the city of Scranton to whose betterment she dedicated her life, by her steadfast friends and, of course, by her loving family.

#### TAXATION OF COOPERATIVE HOUSING

### HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 27, 1990*

Mr. GREEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, on September 11, 1990, I introduced legislation to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exempt cooperative housing corporations from the provisions of section 277 of such Code.

As a Member of Congress who probably has more housing cooperatives in his district than any other Member, I feel that it is necessary to ensure that the intent of Congress regarding the taxation of housing cooperatives is not thwarted by the Internal Revenue Service.

Section 277 was enacted in 1969 to tax revenues derived by membership organizations, such as country clubs and hunting lodges, from services which they provided to non-members at a higher fee than members paid. It states that non-member income of membership organizations cannot be used for tax purposes to offset the cost of providing services to a member. Only the direct costs of that service can be deducted for tax purposes. There is nothing in the history of section 277 which indicates that Congress intended to apply section 277 to housing cooperatives, and the effort of the IRS subsequently to apply that section to them seems to be most inappropriate.

Furthermore, cooperatives are very well regulated without invoking section 277. Section



216 of the Internal Revenue Code sets strict standards for qualification as a cooperative, and affords to qualifying cooperatives the right to pass along to shareholders the deductions for mortgage interest and for real estate taxes. Subchapter T further defines cooperatives by providing for extensive taxation guidelines. Clearly, co-ops are well regulated by existing law, and the application of section 277 is an unwarranted intrusion.

I should like to emphasize that cooperatives are worthy vehicles for providing affordable housing. In the past, the federal government has recognized this fact and given cooperative housing its support and encouragement. The majority of cooperatives are owned by middle- and low-income families. Many were constructed with Government-insured loans and some were federally assisted through housing production programs. In order to preserve cooperatives as providers of affordable housing, I believe that they must be protected from misguided overtaxation under section 277.

I strongly encourage my colleagues to join my efforts to protect housing cooperatives from onerous taxation that would result from the application of section 277. The IRS efforts to impose section 277 taxation on housing cooperatives will no doubt have serious ramifications not only for cooperatives in New York but for those throughout the Nation.

**LONGTIME MISSOURI LEADER AND DECORATED WWI MARINE DIES**

**HON. IKE SKELTON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 1990

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, my high school Latin teacher has died. But he was more than a Latin teacher, he was a friend and an inspiration throughout the years that I knew him.

Col. James McBrayer Sellers, 95, commandant, superintendent and president of Wentworth Military Academy over a span of 70 years, died September 5. Sellers was born in Lexington, MI, where he lived his entire life except for 4 years in college and 3 years in the U.S. Marine Corps during World War I.

As a student at the University of Chicago, Colonel Sellers was a member of Beta Theta Phi and Phi Beta Kappa, graduating in 1917. Colonel Sellers was active in the community of Lexington. He was a Free Mason, having served as grand master of the Masonic Lodge of Missouri. He was also active in the First Presbyterian Church.

Responding to a Marine Corps offer to commission 10 Wentworth graduates, Sellers entered officer training at Quantico, VA, with the first contingent to open the base. He received

his commission as a second lieutenant and sailed to France in early 1918 as a platoon leader in the 6th Regiment of the 2d Division. He was seriously wounded in the first American engagement of the war in Belleau Woods on June 6. Returning to the regiment in August as company commander, he participated in major engagements at St. Mihiel, Mont Blanc, and the Argonne. For bravery in action he was decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross, Navy Cross, Silver Star, Purple Heart, World War I Victory Medal with battle stars and the French Croix de Guerre. For a number of years he has been the most highly decorated living Marine veteran of World War I. He retired from the Marine Reserve as a lieutenant colonel in 1945.

His wife, Rebekah, died, in 1985 and he is survived by three sons, Stephen Wentworth Sellers, James McBrayer Sellers, Jr., and Fred Evans Sellers; six grandsons; and one granddaughter.

Colonel Sellers was truly a great Missourian. Those who knew him as a student, such as I, had the opportunity to know one of the finest role models in our country. He was my friend, and I will miss him, as will many others whose lives were touched by this outstanding officer and gentleman.