

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A TRIBUTE TO CHARLIE  
BENNETT'S ATTENDANCE RECORD

## HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, every Member of this House should take pride in the fact that Congressman CHARLIE BENNETT today is celebrating 40 years of perfect attendance on rollcall votes.

CHARLIE's voting record demonstrates his dedication to public service and the institution of this House. But beyond that, CHARLIE has earned our respect time and again by voting his conscience regardless of politics.

Mr. Speaker, over the past 40 years, CHARLIE BENNETT has demonstrated a determination to vote for what he believes in regardless of the political fallout. That quality is a perfect complement to the 40-year voting record we are recognizing today.

TRIBUTE TO REPRESENTATIVE  
CHARLIE BENNETT

## HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take note of the exemplary voting record of my colleague Representative CHARLES BENNETT who on June 4, 1991, celebrated the anniversary of his 40th year without missing a legislative vote. This remarkable record, the longest in congressional history, is an achievement that certainly deserves special recognition and commendation. I welcome this opportunity to express my admiration for Representative BENNETT's record that is indicative of his dedication and commitment to the welfare of our Nation.

PROUD OF OUR OWN CHARLES  
BENNETT

## HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today our esteemed colleague and friend, CHARLES BENNETT, celebrates his 40th year in Congress without missing a single legislative vote. The Guinness Book of World Records is being rewritten every day he comes to work. His voting record is the longest in U.S. congressional history. Mr. BENNETT is one of the most respected people in Congress and his years of dedication and commitment to his constituents and his country are to be commended.

CHARLES BENNETT has struggled with bad weather conditions and a World War II injury, made emergency transportation reservations, and even left the hospital where his wife was giving birth to their fourth child in order to fulfill his duties as a Member of Congress. He has still cast a record-breaking number of legislative votes. His dedication to his work has earned him the deep admiration of his colleagues on both sides of the aisle.

But CHARLIE's dedication does not stop with voting records. He has had tremendous impact on the passage of important legislation. He has successfully promoted military and environmental legislation. Nevertheless, he has authored and enacted legislation in the areas of crime, auto safety, education, government efficiency, and fiscal responsibility. He is responsible for legislation that required that buildings be accessible to the handicapped.

CHARLIE has served his district, his State, and his country for over 42 years with dedication and commitment. Today we celebrate that commitment. We in Florida are very proud of our own CHARLES BENNETT.

## TRIBUTE TO CHARLES BENNETT

## HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, with great honor, to pay tribute to my esteemed colleague from Florida, CHARLIE BENNETT. Mr. BENNETT is the 10th longest serving Member in the history of the U.S. House of Representatives and, as you know, has set an all-time voting record in Congress, having not missed a single vote since June 4, 1951.

It has truly been a pleasure to work with CHARLIE over the last 23 years. His outstanding performance has continually shown an undaunted enthusiasm and fervor for tackling important issues and his presence at each vote has been an inspiration to all. Having served since January 1949, CHARLIE has been a leader in various areas ranging from issues in ethics to environmental and military legislation. He authored the code of ethics for government service and his legislation created the House Ethics Committee of which he has twice been chairman. It was CHARLIE who introduced the legislation to make "In God We Trust" our national motto.

It has been my district privilege and honor to know and work with CHARLIE BENNETT. He has continued to serve his constituents and his Nation with honor and dedication. I would like to wish him continued success and happiness in the future and I look forward to seeing him at the next vote.

BELL COMPANIES AND THE LINE  
OF BUSINESS RESTRICTIONS

## HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, today, legislation passed in the other body which would allow the Bell Operating Cos., or BOC's, into the manufacturing marketplace, an area which the BOC's have been restricted from since the 1984 consent decree which broke up the old Bell telephone system.

This legislation, introduced by the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, Senator HOLLINGS, provides the United States telecommunications industry with an opportunity to improve this Nation's status as a leader in communications technology and will usher in a new generation of advanced telecommunications equipment manufactured right here in the United States. I would like to commend the chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation for providing his leadership on this vital issue of American competitiveness in high-technology products. Because of this tremendous effort on the part of Senator HOLLINGS and his staff, S. 173, the Telecommunications Equipment Research and Manufacturing Competitiveness Act of 1991, passed in the Senate.

Last month, I circulated draft legislation which would permit the BOC's to manufacture telecommunications equipment, with several safeguards to protect consumers and ensure competition. In addition, the draft legislation would require telephone network upgrades and modernization and institute certain prospective safeguards, if or when the BOC's are given additional relief from MFJ restrictions.

In short, the legislation would revise the FCC rules for governing an outsider's access to the telephone network; institute standards for service quality in the local telephone networks; require that BOC's provide nondiscriminatory interconnection with large business customers and other common carriers; create new price and cost-accounting rules and new protections for residential customers from bearing the cost of BOC entry into new business.

This legislation must be carefully crafted to allow the BOC's to compete in manufacturing, while controlling the potentially negative ripple effect on other businesses that unleashing such powerful marketplace forces could have. In addition, consumers, who depend on a single company to provide local telephone service, must be guaranteed the same quality service and reasonable rates that have traditionally been provided for the American consumer. We cannot allow ourselves to be blinded by the relative gleam of new ventures and technological advances without ensuring that these important safeguards are in place.

\* 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.

And we must have the vision to create legislation which will comprehensively address all of the issues involved.

For far too long, Congress has allowed itself to be effectively by locked out of its legitimate leadership responsibility in this area of telecommunications policy. Even during the Senate debate, there was an attempt to insert judicial influence in the process. For this reason, any attempt at legislating in this area should not be so limited in scope as to deny the appropriate role of Congress.

This month, as debate on MFJ legislation moves to the House, the Subcommittee on Telecommunications and Finance will have a unique opportunity to hear from the administration's leading experts on this issue. The Assistant Secretary for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, the chief telecommunications advisor to the President, will testify this month, as well as the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission. These forums will provide members with an open discussion of all of the issues related to the difficult task of moving legislation in this area. The decisions we eventually make will have profound and far-reaching effects on the information technology and telecommunications industries.

I urge my colleagues to consider the significance of these issues and to support legislation which will protect consumers, invigorate competition, and stimulate growth and investment in the telecommunications industry.

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE HONORS  
BARBARA STEWART

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor a wonderful and distinguished individual—Mrs. Barbara Stewart of Flint, MI—who is retiring after 40 years with the Flint Community Schools.

Her retirement marks the end of four decades of dedicated and extraordinary service to kindergarten education at Pierson and Neithercut Elementary Schools.

Mrs. Stewart began her teaching career after extensive schooling that included graduate studies at the University of Michigan and postgraduate work at Michigan State University; the University of Michigan; the Sorbonne, and the University of Paris in France; and the Centres Europeans Langues et Civilisations in Lausanne, Switzerland. She is a charter member of the Beta Mu Chapter of Delta Kappa Gamma, the international honorary teachers' society.

Besides her teaching, she also has earned enormous respect and admiration for her talents and devotion to music—"the universal language of mankind"—as Longfellow said.

Over the years, Barbara has been an active member of the Flint Civic Opera, and in 1990, she toured England with the Flint Festival Chorus. She has performed at Flint's Whiting Auditorium with the Flint Symphony Orchestra, Detroit's Cobo Hall, New York City's Lincoln

Center for the Performing Arts, and in concert twice at New York City's Carnegie Hall.

Her love of music, and her great interest in the cultures and languages of Europe, have served as great inspiration to her students for years. Through her, they also have had a rare opportunity to learn about other young people across the ocean, removing cultural barriers, and creating a better tomorrow.

Mrs. Stewart will be greatly missed by her colleagues and the students of the Flint Community Schools, and she will always be remembered for her accomplishments in the academic arena and in the field of fine arts.

Mrs. Stewart has succeeded in making the Flint community a better place in which to live. It gives me great pride to stand before you today to honor such a fine individual and to give her the credit she so richly deserves.

HON. JAMES L. WATSON, SENIOR  
JUDGE, U.S. COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a resolution adopted by the chief judge and judges of the U.S. Court of International Trade recognizing Judge James L. Watson. Judge Watson, is a jurist whose illustrious career illustrates his devotion to the service of our Nation.

Judge Watson is a decorated World War II veteran, former New York State Senator and civil court judge. During his 25 years of regular service as a judge of the U.S. Court of International Trade he has built a reputation of fairness, patience, and dignity.

The resolution which was prepared by the court on February 28, 1991, follows:

RESOLUTION

The United States Court of International Trade recognizes with appreciation, respect and admiration the Honorable James L. Watson upon the occasion of his decision to retire after twenty-five years, from regular active service as a judge of this Court, effective at the close of business on February 28, 1991, and thereafter to perform substantial judicial duties as a senior judge.

Judge Watson's service to his country began with the 92nd Infantry Division during World War II. He was wounded while a combat infantryman in Italy and received the Battle Star, Purple Heart, Combat Infantry Badge, and European Theater Ribbon.

Before his appointment in March 1966 to the United States Customs Court, predecessor to this Court, Judge Watson served as a Senator of the State of New York and a Judge of the Civil Court of the City of New York.

During his twenty-five years service to this Court, Judge Watson, in addition to his judicial duties, also served as Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Court, which was concerned with important legislation such as the Customs Courts Act of 1970 and of 1980, the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, and the Court of International Trade Amendments Act of 1985. He also served as Chairman of the Rules and Practice Commit-

tee of the Court guiding major revisions and amendments to the Rules, through to adoption. And, as Chairman of the Committee on Automation, he influenced and encouraged the acquisition of needed automation and technological facilities, including computer assisted legal research, personal computers with related hardware and software, and electronic court recording equipment for the judges and staff of the Court.

Judge Watson also served with distinction, pursuant to eighty-eight separate designations by two Chief Justices of the United States, on district courts throughout the United States.

Of course, Judge Watson's contributions to the Court cannot be described by merely listing events and achievements. His wise counsel on controversial issues; his objectivity and low-key demeanor; his keen judgment in matters requiring Court action; his quiet elegance; his charm, wit and sense of fair play; his congeniality; his sensitivity for human freedom and dignity; his unpretentiousness; his innate sense of decency and propriety—are some of the qualities which best describe Jim Watson, our friend and colleague.

Throughout his judicial career, he has epitomized the personal attributes required by Canon 3 of the Code of Conduct for United States Judges—patience, dignity, and courtesy to litigants, lawyers, witnesses, jurors, and all others with whom he dealt.

We, the Chief Judge and Judges of the Court, on behalf of the institution, its staff and its bar, and the public, are proud to acknowledge his friendship and his dedicated service to the judiciary, and we congratulate him on his successful and rewarding career—a career that will continue as he goes forward with many more years of future service as a senior judge.

TRIBUTE TO THE ARMY NATIONAL  
GUARD 460TH SUPPLY UNIT

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with pleasure and great pride that I recognize the Army National Guard 460th Supply Unit based in my hometown of Midland, MI.

About a month ago, this unit celebrated a joyous occasion in Midland—their return home. I was on hand to see their emotion-filled return to their families and friends in mid-Michigan. This 166-member unit which served proudly in the Persian Gulf, had an additional reason to rejoice since they returned home without any loss of life.

Mid-Michigan residents are extremely proud of the skills and sacrifices exhibited by their family, friends, and neighbors who served in the 460th Supply Unit and were stationed in the Persian Gulf during Operation Desert Storm. Their contributions helped make Operation Desert Storm a great success.

We have known for many years that National Guard and Reserve Units are a cost-effective way of providing for the defense and security of our Nation both in peacetime and in war. They are the grass roots support of our military operations. Their outstanding contributions during Operation Desert Storm reinforced their important role in our military operations.

While I certainly hope that the National Guard and Reserve Units will never be called on to serve in a military conflict, we can be confident that they would again serve us bravely and skillfully.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure you will join with me in recognizing and commending the 460th Supply Unit of Army National Guard for a job well done. They wholeheartedly deserve this special recognition.

MEMORIAL DAY IN SURFSIDE

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it brings me great pleasure to honor the Memorial Day celebration of Surfside, a growing south Florida town in the northern part of my district. The ceremony was held in conjunction with the Harry H. Cohen Post No. 723 of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States.

With the ending of the Persian Gulf war, the true meaning of "Memorial Day" becomes all the more clear. When we commemorate our veterans, we celebrate our commitment to democracy and freedom. We honor their courage and their willingness to give their lives for our way of life. We realize that we are fortunate to live in a country which prides itself on liberty.

Comdr. Ruth Sondak and Mayor Eli Tourgeman arranged a moving ceremony. Many civic leaders came out to speak at the celebration. Among them were Chaplain Max Akst introducing Mayor Eli Tourgeman the master of ceremonies; Scout Mark Pomerance of the 67th Boy Scout Troop who led the Pledge of Allegiance; Rabbi Shalom Lipskar of Surfside Shul who delivered the invocation; Maj. Bruce Pagel of the U.S. Marine Corps who just returned from Desert Storm 3 weeks ago; Comdr. Greg Kirkbridge of the U.S. Coast Guard; Sr. M. Sgt. Harvey Dworin of Homestead Air Force Base; Lt. Comdr. Renee Simpson of the U.S. Navy; Gwen Margolis, the president of the Florida State Senate; Dr. Jon Rauch, leader of Boy Scout Troop 67; Mr. Ainslee R. Ferdie, past national commander of the Jewish War Veterans; Ben Levine, former Mayor of Surfside; Rabbi Phineas A. Webberman of Ohev Shalom; Frita Cohen, wife of the late Harry H. Cohen, who laid the wreath with Chaplain Max Akst; Sam Brenner, former Mayor of Surfside who delivered the benediction; and Gold Star mother Gertrude Eisenberg whose son died in World War II.

These speakers, along with the residents of Surfside, honored war veterans in the true spirit of Memorial Day. It is with great pride that I bring their spirit to the attention of the House and the American public.

TRIBUTE TO SGT. DAVID W. WILLIAMSON

HON. BOB MCEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Mr. MCEWEN. Mr. Speaker, as Members of Congress we have the frequent opportunity to meet and work with dedicated individuals who play a critical role in the successful protection of America's communities.

Occasionally, among those many devoted State and local officials, we find an individual of such unusual distinction and accomplishment that his work requires special notice. That is my purpose in rising today.

It is with great pride and pleasure that I ask you to join me in recognizing Sgt. David W. Williamson upon his retirement from the city of Jackson Police Force. Upon becoming acquainted with David Williamson's career, I am confident that our colleagues will be anxious to join the officers of the city of Jackson Police Force along with Sergeant Williamson's family and friends in saluting his contributions to law enforcement, safety, and to civic responsibility.

Sergeant Williamson's 25-year career with the city of Jackson Police Force began in June 1966. During his time as a distinguished public servant, Sergeant Williamson was responsible for law enforcement and public safety in a rural community of nearly 9,000 residents. His range of responsibilities included day shift operations and supervision of assigned officers, traffic accident division operations including alcohol intoxication testing, drug testing/identification and evidence room operations. Of particular significance, Sergeant Williamson was most recently responsible for startup, training, and operational supervision of a highly effective Neighborhood Watch Program. Sergeant Williamson has been recognized for his outstanding performance having received the 1990 Sergeant of the Year Award, 1989 FOP Appreciation Award, and was nominated for Officer of the Year in 1981, 1984, and 1987.

But to fully understand and appreciate David Williamson, one must look beyond his life on the job. Sergeant Williamson and his wife, Iva, are parents of a daughter, Sarah, who is 9 years old. They worship at Good Shepherd Wesleyan Church. David served as president of the Fraternal Order of Police Lodge for 3 years and is currently the Fraternal Order of Police Lodge secretary. He has also served as president of the Coalition Alumni.

David Williamson is one of those special people who, in addition to giving so much to their professional responsibilities, make generous use of their spare time to the added benefit of all our lives. It is difficult to place an exact value on the many contributions David has made to life in Ohio, as a police officer and as an involved citizen. It would be still harder to try to imagine what life in Ohio would have been like if we had never known David Williamson. But Ohio has been fortunate, Mr. Speaker, very fortunate.

Mr. Speaker, the city of Jackson Police Force protects the lives and property of the citizens of Ohio every day. Through tireless effort and dedication to the duties of the Jack-

son Police Force, Sergeant Williamson earned the gratitude and respect of all whom he served. I urge my colleagues to join me today in commending Sgt. David Williamson for his years of honorable service as an exemplary member of the city of Jackson Police Force and, equally important, as a caring friend and neighbor.

Our best wishes should rightfully go to David and his family as they enjoy the fruits of a well-earned retirement. I know that David will remain dedicated to his life-long pursuit of an ideal: Active and continuing good citizenship. It is an honor to have had David's friendship for these many years. I know that his good health and faithful service will give him many years of joy ahead.

SALUTING EAGLE SCOUT BRIAN LAMARSH OF TROOP 49

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is Brian M. Lamarsh of Troop 49 in the Lake-wood section of Warwick, and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scouts earns the prestigious Eagle Scout Award. In fact, only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts do. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn 21 merit badges, 11 of which are required from areas such as Citizenship in the Community, Citizenship in the Nation, Citizenship in the World, Safety, Environmental Science, and First Aid.

As he progresses through the Boy Scout ranks, a Scout must demonstrate participation in increasingly more responsible service projects. He must also demonstrate leadership skills by holding one or more specific youth leadership positions in his patrol and/or troop. These young men have distinguished themselves in accordance with these criteria.

For his Eagle Scout project, Brian Lamarsh led a group of Scouts in landscaping the House of Hope temporary shelter in Warwick.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scout Brian Lamarsh. In turn, we must duly recognize the Boy Scouts of America for establishing the Eagle Scout Award and the strenuous criteria its aspirants must meet. This program has through its 80 years honed and enhanced the leadership skills and commitment to public service of many outstanding Americans, two dozen of whom now serve in the House.

It is my sincere belief that Brian Lamarsh will continue his public service and in so doing will further distinguish himself and consequently better his community. I am proud that Brian Lamarsh undertook his Scout activity in my Representative district, and I join friends, colleagues, and family who this week salute him.

HONORING HELEN ANN HENKEL

**HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 5, 1991*

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to pay tribute to Helen Ann Henkel, a distinguished member of the Slavic community in Yonkers, who is being honored with the Book of Golden Deeds Award by the Exchange Club of Yonkers.

The Book of Golden Deeds Award is a prestigious honor given to an outstanding individual who has provided many years of service and dedication to the Yonkers community. Helen Henkel certainly fits this description. As chief clerk in the Yonkers Department of Public Works, she has coordinated many essential city services. In addition, she serves as vice chair for the Yonkers Board of Ethics, second vice president for Big Brothers and Big Sisters of Yonkers, and on the board of directors of a host of other important civic organizations.

The Exchange Club of Yonkers, which was founded in 1937, has a long history of raising funds for the improvement of the community. It is a group that judiciously bestows its honors on those rare individuals who have given freely and selflessly to the people of Yonkers. Helen Henkel is only the ninth recipient of the Golden Deeds Award in the 54 years of the Exchange Club of Yonkers, and she is the first local female recipient of the award.

As the grand daughter of Polish and Ukrainian immigrants who came to this country at the turn of the century, Helen Henkel has carried on the rich traditions of her heritage while also giving generously to her community and country. I salute her today along with the Exchange Club of Yonkers.

**RITA WEBB SMITH THE WOMAN WHO TOOK BACK HER STREETS****HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 5, 1991*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues an article about Mrs. Rita Webb Smith. Mrs. Smith has earned a master's degree in social work from Fordham University, two honorary doctoral degrees and special recognition from various government officials and community organizations. She has shown a sincere commitment to revitalizing her community through various housing and socioeducational programs. Her efforts have breathed new life into the idea that the true hope for our Nation's struggling communities lies in the strength of its members.

The article, which appeared in the New York Daily News on May 21, 1991, follows:

**MRS. SMITH GOES TO WASHINGTON—AND BRINGS BACK THE MONEY TO SAVE HER HARLEM STREETS**

(By Hollie I. West)

At Rita Webb Smith's door, petunias, gladiolas and ivy are in full bloom. The only greenery in sight, they stand in bright contrast to the concrete of W. 143d St.

"I planted these flowers," she recalls, and "people would pull them up or mash them. But I'd just plant them again. Now nobody bothers them."

Smith was just as persistent—and successful—in her fight to oust drug dealers and renovate housing in her Central Harlem block. The struggle is captured in the recently published "The Woman Who Took Back Her Streets" (New Horizon Press \$19.95).

Written by Smith with Tony Chapell, the book is a powerful account of how she mobilized her block, built a coalition, made Washington deliver, got off welfare, earned a master's degree in social work from Fordham, received two honorary doctorates and won the plaudits of government officials and community organizations.

Hers is a saga of growing up in an unhappy home, getting married and divorced twice before the age 28 while giving birth to five children (twin daughters came later).

"I wanted to tell the other side of what's happening in Harlem," says Smith, 51, moving briskly around her office in the building where she grew up and now owns. "There're a lot of good people that hold the place together."

Smith's cause began in 1979 when her son David became the innocent victim of a drug enforcer, who shot the 21-year-old in the face. She helped police track down the assailant and fueled the prosecution with evidence that resulted in a conviction for attempted murder and a jail sentence of 25 years.

"I had to respond," she says. "I couldn't stand it. People were being held as human pawns of poverty."

Before David was shot, Smith's family and neighbors lived in terror. Gunfire crackled in the street; police and fire sirens pierced the air. Mornings usually brought the discovery of dead youngsters in vacant lots. Fires broke out in abandoned buildings that drug addicts used as freebasing galleries.

In fear of the flames, Smith kept a bag of necessities and important papers ready in case she and her children had to flee their apartment at a moment's notice.

After the trial, Smith turned her attention to the decrepit housing that had become drug havens. She wrote a proposal that brought the last of the federal Section 8 housing money available to the city to her neighborhood. Residents established a development company, Make a Neighborhood Again, and are renovating 700 low- and middle-income units in buildings in a 10-square block area.

Smith calls the late Catholic activist Dorothy Day her mentor. "Dorothy was like a mother to me," she says. "Sometimes she'd pay my water and heat bills. She raised money to help me go to college. But she always wanted me to stay in Harlem and fight."

"As a kid growing up, my dream was to live somewhere else. I thought I'd marry a doctor or lawyer. . . . But at one point, I decided to make the best of this. After having all the kids, I decided to make my own American dream."

With her twin daughters in college, another daughter just graduated from law school and the other children on their own, Smith, now in a new third marriage, had launched the Survival Clinic and Take Back Your Street Center. At the clinic, she directs local residents to community services; at the center, she hopes to hold organizing sessions for neighborhood leaders.

"At one point, I was president of everything," she said. "I looked forward to the

day when I could step aside. Now I want to help people develop their self-help skills."

**KILDEE SALUTES 50 YEARS OF WORSHIP AT JACKSON MEMORIAL TEMPLE OF GOD IN CHRIST****HON. DALE E. KILDEE**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 5, 1991*

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Jackson Memorial Temple of God in Christ serving my hometown of Flint, MI. The parishoners of Jackson Memorial will celebrate the golden jubilee of their church this July.

The Jackson Memorial Temple of God in Christ, established in December 1941, has been a bedrock of faith and spiritual support for the members of the parish over the last five decades. The priests and sisters of the Jackson Memorial Temple of God in Christ have helped the parishioners through many difficult periods, and the parishioners have given generously of their time, talents, and love to make this parish the close and supportive community it remains today.

Since December 1941, when Elder Leo J. Jackson first celebrated mass for the parish, the Jackson Memorial Temple of God in Christ has been the heart of a vibrant Christian community on the south side of Flint. Elder Jackson began the work of the Lord 50 years ago with his wife Dorothy, his mother and sister, Thelma Washington. The four of them dedicated their lives to serving the Lord. Through their time and perseverance, the Jackson Memorial Temple of God in Christ has become a reverent example of Christianity.

Rev. Vincent M. Lewis and his staff have had a strong, unifying influence on the community. Sunday school, Bible studies, and Christian outreach youth and action weekly meetings have been instrumental in molding good families and developing good citizens of the Flint community.

Mr. Speaker, without a doubt, our community is a much better place in which to live because of the 50 years of service, love, and spiritual support from the parish of the Jackson Memorial Temple of God in Christ. I urge my House colleagues to join me in congratulating the people of Jackson Memorial Temple of God in Christ for a wonderful, fulfilling 50 years, and in wishing them even greater success in the years ahead.

**PROPOSAL FOR REORGANIZATION BY THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS****HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 5, 1991*

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to a proposal for reorganization by the Army Corps of Engineers. This reorga-

nization would cause the shutdown and relocation of many offices across the country.

Included in this proposal is a recommendation to close both the Chicago District Office and the North Central Division Office, also located in Chicago. I strongly believe this to be a terribly misguided recommendation.

Today I had the opportunity to present testimony before the Commission on Defense Base Closure and Realignment on this subject. The fact that this Commission, properly understood, does not have jurisdiction over the reorganization of the Army Corps of Engineers is one point of objection. My comments, however, focus on the fact that it would be a grave environmental and economic mistake to close the Chicago offices.

In order to register my opposition to this reorganization plan, I would like to submit my complete testimony for the RECORD:

**TESTIMONY OF HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI BEFORE THE COMMISSION ON DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT**

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony before the Commission today on this very important matter.

I would like to start by stating that I respectfully question the jurisdiction of the Commission on Defense Base Closure and Realignment to consider the proposed reorganization of the Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE). The jurisdiction of the Commission relates to facilities with military missions. The ACOE's mission, however, is in significant part a civil works and environmental mission.

I will not focus on this issue today, however. Rather, I would like to concentrate on the substance of the recommendations regarding the reorganization of the ACOE.

I oppose the closing of the Chicago District and North Central Division offices of the ACOE on the grounds that such closure would seriously undercut efforts of regional and national significance to protect both the natural and man-made environment, and to promote trade and commerce on the nation's waterways. It would disrupt important intergovernmental and civic relationships that have been painstakingly established over a long period of time, and which serve vital ecological and economic interests which are national in scope and importance. The closure would be costly and wasteful.

The Great Lakes Basin holds the largest concentration of fresh water on earth. It provides a transportation route for raw materials into the nation's heartland, and for feeds, grains and manufactured goods out to the rest of the world. It is a vital national and international resource, the proper management of which is essential to the physical and economic well-being of the region and the nation.

The City of Chicago is the largest metropolitan area on the Great Lakes. It has the largest population and the longest publicly owned shoreline in the entire Great Lakes Basin. Chicago is also the location of the north-south aquatic continental divide; it is through the Chicago and Calumet Rivers that the Great Lakes Basin connects with the Mississippi River, and eventually, the Gulf of Mexico. The construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal at the turn of the century, which achieved this connection, involved a greater engineering effort and movement of earth than the Panama Canal. As such, Chicago is a crucial population center and hydrological site for both the Great Lakes and Mississippi River systems.

The Chicago District of the ACOE is central to the proper regulation and protection of the Great Lakes. The Chicago District has charge of the lock system on the Chicago River that regulates the diversion of water from the Basin into the Mississippi watershed. The rate of diversion is governed by the Supreme Court of the United States, so as to guarantee that the waters of the Basin are not depleted to the detriment of the Great Lakes States and Canada. The Chicago District's oversight of the confluence of these two important watersheds is thus of interstate and international significance.

The Chicago District and the North Central Division are directly involved in water quality issues for the Great Lakes. Remediation of environmentally impaired sites in the region, such as the Waukegan Harbor and Gary, Indiana Superfund sites, has proceeded with significant involvement of the North Central Division and the Chicago District. Similarly, the Chicago District has been active in dredging contaminants from the Calumet River, and disposing of the dredge material in cells it constructed for containment of contaminants.

The proposal to remove the ACOE district and division offices from Chicago would constitute a serious abnegation of ACOE, and federal, responsibility for the Great Lakes environment. The presence of the ACOE offices in Chicago, which is a major industrial center with the problems of environmental impairment associated with past industrial activity, is key to effective coordination of environmental remediation of Great Lakes contamination. Given the concentration of approximately one-quarter of the world's fresh water in the Great Lakes, the North Central Division's and the Chicago District's continued participation in environmental remediation of the Basin has national and global significance.

Also of national significance is the work being undertaken by the Chicago District and the North Central Division regarding coastal management. At a time when coastal erosion and conflict between natural processes and development pressures has reached crisis dimensions in coastal communities throughout the nation, the ACOE offices in Chicago have helped develop an approach to coastal protection that is a model for the nation. Through coordination with the City of Chicago, the Chicago Park District, the State of Illinois, and civic organizations, the Chicago District has developed a coastal erosion plan that will restore and protect the 26-mile public shoreline of Chicago in a way that will enhance open space, preserve water quality and protect literally billions of dollars of investment and development, by accommodating natural fluctuations in lake levels. Personnel from the North Central Division have participated in task forces and technical groups to establish the foundations for the plan. It is a plan which has won praise, from both coastal engineers and environmental activists, as ecologically sensitive and workable.

The process of public discussion and participation, with local and state governments and citizen and civic organizations, resulted in broad public consensus and an environmentally sensitive plan. This process was possible because of the location of the ACOE district and division offices in Chicago. Implementation of the plan will require similar broad cooperation, including continued ACOE participation. The removal of the Chicago District and North Central Division offices will undercut the institutional and personal relationships that have been painstakingly

established and fostered in the planning process, and which need to be maintained to assure successful completion of the project. As the ACOE expands its efforts to protect the environment, removal of the Chicago District, where this role has most fruitfully been realized, is wasteful and counterproductive. What has been established in Chicago is a model for the nation. The offices and personnel that have achieved this should not be broken up and disposed.

The important on-going tasks of the Chicago District include flood prevention and control. The district office is in the process of completing the study of the final leg of the Tunnel and Reservoir Project undertaken by the Greater Chicago Metropolitan Water Reclamation District to prevent flooding and to control storm water runoff so as to improve Lake Michigan water quality. The District office is also engaged in regional surface, storm water retention basin projects throughout the Chicago region. The extremely complex hydrogeology of the northeastern Illinois region makes the long-term presence and involvement of the Chicago District office and the North Central Division in floodplain study and development essential for effective flood control in the region.

Finally, the continuing role of the Chicago District in promoting trade and commerce in the region should be noted. From the earliest period of Chicago history, when it helped establish the path of the Chicago River as it entered Lake Michigan, built and maintained the breakwaters that still protect the Chicago Harbor, the ACOE Chicago District has provided key assistance to the economic life of the region. Presently, the Chicago District is helping trade and commerce by maintaining the channels of the Chicago and Calumet Rivers for barge traffic. It is anticipated that the urban industrial core along the Chicago River, which municipal ordinances have designated as a Protected Manufacturing District, will have continuing vitality in part through further Chicago District dredging projects. In addition, there are now discussions underway regarding Chicago District cooperation in restoring riverine wetlands and natural areas within the urban river corridors, furthering the local/federal coordination already manifest in the Lake Michigan coastline project.

The Chicago District and the North Central Division offices of the ACOE have proven themselves to be a responsible and innovative representative of the federal government and the Department of the Army. Both of these offices have become effective institutions for environmental protection and responsibility. They have acted as reliable and able partners to governments and civic organizations in the region. Their continued presence is important to Chicago, to projects essential to regional trade and commerce, and to environmental concerns vital to the Great Lakes, the nation and the world. Closure of the Chicago District and North Central Division would not serve the Army Corps of Engineers, and would greatly disserve the interests of Chicago, the Great Lakes and the United States.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1991

**HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY**

OF MASSACHUSETTS  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, today I join my colleagues in introducing the "National Telecommunications and Information Administration Reauthorization Act of 1991". This legislation would authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration [NTIA]. The bill authorizes the full NTIA budget request of \$18.7 million in fiscal year 1992 and \$21 million in fiscal year 1993.

The funding authorized in the bill will enable the agency to effectively continue its important role in developing our national policy for the telecommunications industry. The funding levels reflect the importance that telecommunications has in our national and global economies and is consistent with the needs of the agency and the needs of this vital industry. Specifically, this legislation will allow NTIA to fulfill its responsibilities for the development and presentation of domestic and international telecommunications and information policy for the executive branch, for management of the radio spectrum assigned to Federal Government users, and for performing research in telecommunication sciences.

During the next 2 years, NTIA will continue to pursue several specific program and policy priorities, which will be critical to ensuring the future growth of the telecommunications industry in the United States. In previous years, NTIA has conducted detailed telecommunications infrastructure studies and provided expert advice and technical information to telecommunications entities in various countries. During the past year, NTIA met with senior officials of Eastern European nations to assess those nation's telecommunications infrastructure, determine needs, and identify resources for improving basic telephone and mass media communications requirements. NTIA also undertook serious policy discussions with these officials to familiarize them with essential elements of competition and privatization in telecommunications. In 1990, spectrum management seminars were conducted in Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Romania. This year, similar seminars will be conducted in Poland, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia. These seminars not only introduce new techniques to the host country, but they also provide the host with a good technical environment in which to meet with U.S. service and equipment suppliers.

NTIA has been an increasingly active player in international telecommunications issues, assuming a particularly strong role in the Federal Government's effort to reduce foreign barriers to the world-wide telecommunications trade. The telecommunications provisions of the 1988 Trade Act required determinations to be made of the extent to which market access is available in other nations. NTIA provided the U.S. Trade Representative with technical advice in the bilateral negotiation process with the European Community and the Republic of

Korea, and on telecommunications market access in Japan.

In addition, NTIA contributed to preparations for and served on delegations to meetings of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development [OECD] and the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs [GATT] pertaining to international telecommunications services and regulatory and trade policy developments. And, in 1990, NTIA chaired an executive branch committee which developed initial U.S. views for the 1992 World Administrative Radio Conference [WARC] at which decisions will be made on many radio frequency standards affecting new and innovative telecommunications services. NTIA also chaired a group within the Organization of American States [OAS] charged with developing common western hemisphere views and united positions prior to the conference.

NTIA's domestic policy activities include, among other things, the conduct of studies in areas of significant interest, testimony on legislation affecting the telecommunications and information industries, recommendations to the Federal Communications Commission, and minority participation in the telecommunications industry. NTIA initiated three major domestic policy initiatives in 1990 through its Office of Policy Analysis and Development. First, in February 1991, NTIA released a study, "U.S. Spectrum Management Policy: Agenda for the Future," which examines alternative spectrum management methods, technology developments affecting spectrum use, and anticipated spectrum requirements.

Second, NTIA's Telecommunications Infrastructure Inquiry posed questions relating to the role of government in promoting development of national telecommunications networks; the ways in which those networks contribute to U.S. competitiveness and quality of life; and the technological improvements that are changing the basic capabilities of telecommunications networks.

Third, NTIA's Inquiry on the Globalization of Media explores the phenomenon of international media enterprises, and asks how the increasingly international nature of electronic media firms should affect current U.S. domestic media policies. NTIA and the City University of New York cosponsored a symposium on these issues in December 1990.

Mr. Speaker, I have only scratched the surface of the international and domestic activities of NTIA. This organization is vital to the future competitiveness of the United States in the critical area of high-technology products and information systems. As the global economy depends more and more on the quick transfer of information and data through innovative means of communicating, the importance of American leadership in telecommunications policy will become increasingly important. I urge all of my colleagues to support this critical legislation.

A TRIBUTE TO MANUEL FERNANDEZ

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to pay tribute to a most outstanding citizen, Manuel Fernandez. Mr. Fernandez is an 86-year-old resident of Miami, FL, and is constantly making an effort to enhance the community and make Miami a better place to live.

Mr. Fernandez is a very caring and thoughtful individual. Not only does he care for his wife, Carmen, to whom he has been married for over 50 years, he also maintains the household in which they have lived for nearly 17 years. From actually collecting door to door, he has raised thousands of dollars for "La Liga Contra El Cancer," an organization to help fight cancer. He is also very active in helping refugees and aliens acquire citizenship to the United States. These are the efforts of a true humanitarian.

Among many community activities, he holds a position as one of the officers in his Southwinds Condominium building. He also works very hard in his effort to increase voter registration. Through his dedication to make Miami a safer community, he has helped to obtain a crosswalk at the intersection of 94th Avenue and Flagler Street, an area in which this was greatly needed.

Mr. Manuel Fernandez does not ask for recognition nor does he look for it, but this is a man whose achievements cannot go unnoticed. He is a wonderful human being and an inspiration to all who know him. It is my pleasure to bring him to the attention of my colleagues and the American public.

TRIBUTE TO SHELDON S. SOLLOSZY

**HON. JACK REED**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Sheldon S. Sollosy, who will this week be named recipient of the Providence Rotary Club's 1991 Rhode Island Distinguished Citizen Award. Mr. Sollosy, who has since 1954 served as president of Manpower, Inc. of Providence, has long distinguished himself as an activist in Rhode Island's business and Jewish communities, and has consistently devoted considerable time and effort to various charities. I join thousands of Rhode Islanders in praising his worthy selection for this award.

The impressive range of Mr. Sollosy's community involvement reflects his devotion to business, education, faith, and his fellow Rhode Islander. He is vice chairman for the Government Affairs Council of the Greater Providence Chamber of Commerce, vice president of the Providence Public Library, and a member of the Workers Compensation Advisory Council, the board of the public education fund, and the Governor's Small Busi-

ness Council. He is also chairman of religious practices for the Jewish Home for the Aged, and a director of the Genesis School, the Jewish Federation of Rhode Island, Leadership Rhode Island, the Turks Head Club, and the Providence Performing Arts Council.

In recent years, Mr. Sollosy has served as president of the Rhode Island Chamber of Commerce, honorary president of Temple Torat Yisrael and Providence Hebrew Day School, a delegate to the White House Conference on Small Business, and chairman of the Rhode Island March of Dimes during the last outbreak of polio.

For his efforts, Mr. Sollosy has been named Small Business Leader of the Year by the Greater Providence Chamber of Commerce, recipient of the distinguished Amudim Award by Providence Hebrew Day School, and recipient of Brandeis University's Distinguished Community Service Award.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my fellow colleagues to join me in saluting distinguished Rhode Island citizen Sheldon S. Sollosy. Thousands of Rhode Islanders, like myself, have been touched by Sheldon's many gestures of compassion, enthusiasm, and innovation, and I am proud that he has undertaken much of his work in my Representative district. I join family and friends who next week celebrate his many contributions.

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE HONORS  
NASA ASTRONAUT, LT. COL.  
DONALD R. McMONAGLE

**HON. DALE E. KILDEE**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the outstanding achievements of Lt. Col. Donald R. McMonagle, a native of my hometown of Flint, MI, who recently returned from an 8-day mission aboard the space shuttle *Discovery*.

During this flight, the first unclassified Department of Defense mission, Lieutenant Colonel McMonagle and the other six crew members circled the Earth 134 times, logging over 3.5 million miles. As part of this mission, the *Discovery* crew conducted a number of experiments including gathering data for the strategic defense initiative, observing and photographing the Southern Lights as well as strong storms on the surface of the Sun.

Lieutenant Colonel McMonagle's flight into space marks the highlight of a stellar career in the U.S. Air Force. As Lieutenant Colonel McMonagle has risen to prominence in the Air Force, he has gained over 3,400 hours of flying experience. After graduating from pilot training school in 1975, McMonagle went on a 1-year tour of duty in South Korea. Upon his return, he was assigned to Holloman AFB in 1977 and then to Luke AFB in 1979 as an F-15 instructor pilot. In 1981, he entered the U.S. Air Force Test Pilot School at Edwards Air Force Base, CA, and was the outstanding pilot graduate in his class. From 1982 to 1985, McMonagle was the operations officer and a project test pilot for a technology demonstration aircraft. He was the operations officer for

the 6513th Test Squadron at Edwards AFB when chosen for the astronaut program.

Selected by NASA in June 1987, McMonagle became an astronaut in August 1988, and qualified for assignment as a pilot on future space shuttle flight crews. His technical assignments have included the space shuttle main engines, external tank, and main propulsion system. Prior to McMonagle's space shuttle mission assignment, he worked as capsule communicator [CAPCOM], the focal point for all verbal communication with the crew in the orbiting vehicle.

Since McMonagle's return from space, he has discussed his mission with hundreds of students in the Flint area. His appearance and talks with the students has increased both their enthusiasm and their confidence. One local principal said that Lieutenant Colonel McMonagle makes the children "believe that if they put their mind to it, they can accomplish anything."

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me and our colleagues as we honor the fine achievements of Donald McMonagle. He serves as a model for the Flint community. His outstanding accomplishments certainly make him worthy of recognition by the House of Representatives today.

HONORING COL. WILLIAM H.  
FRIZELL, U.S. MARINE CORPS

**HON. BOB McEWEN**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the outstanding service of Col. William H. Frizell, U.S. Marine Corps, a Marine Corps Congressional Liaison Officer to the U.S. House of Representatives in the Office of Legislative Affairs.

Colonel Frizell has been a tremendous asset to the U.S. Marine Corps throughout his service as liaison to the House from August 1987 to June 1991. He has been an influential and well respected spokesman for congressional policy supporting the mission and preparation of the Marines, and his contribution to assuring that the Marines were provided the support they needed to perform with the capability they recently exhibited in the Persian Gulf cannot be measured.

Mr. Speaker, I have had the pleasure to work personally with Bill Frizell on numerous occasions. He has always performed his duty with absolute professionalism, exceptional integrity, superior judgement, and a mastery of national security issues which made his assistance and advice much sought after. He has also always maintained a breadth of vision which went beyond matters of direct impact on the Marine Corps. This made Colonel Frizell's advice and counsel an invaluable commodity to numerous members whenever national security matters came before the House.

Along with providing assistance directly to Members of Congress, Colonel Frizell carried out his service with a tone of professionalism that reflected positively on the Marines. As the Chief House Liaison for the Marines, Colonel Frizell personified the Corps. In doing so, he

served in the House with the same exceptional professionalism and excellence that the U.S. Marines have always exhibited on the field of honor. Every Member that worked with Colonel Frizell could only think better of the Marine Corps and the U.S. Navy thereafter.

Colonel Frizell displayed initiative and creativity in devising and implementing a member-relations program that personalized the needs and capabilities of the Navy/Marine team. His Quicklook Outreach Program has become a cornerstone of the Department of the Navy orientation, and promises to remain so for many years.

Mr. Speaker, Bill Frizell's accomplishments in the Marine Corps are too numerous to detail. He has been decorated with the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Purple Heart, the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, the Air Medal with strike flight numeral "15," the Navy Commendation Medal and the Combat Action Ribbon. He has served with distinction and valor on the field of battle protecting American freedom and values, he has served with honor in numerous posts during peacetime, and he has been a marked success during his tenure in the House.

Col. William Frizell departs his position in the Congressional Liaison for another assignment in the Marine Corps. After nearly 25 years of active duty service he heads off to Hawaii, but not to retire and enjoy the trade winds of the Pacific, instead he moves to the USCINCPAC, Airborne Defense Command Post at Camp Smith, Hawaii. Though I know that I will miss him here in Congress, I wish him well in this newest challenge offered to him by his beloved Corps.

Colonel Frizell's contributions to the Marine Corps and Navy will keep benefitting the Nation well into the 21st century. He leaves behind an impressive network of close personal and professional relationships, and his service as director of the Marine Corps House liaison will be the yardstick by which those who follow him will be measured.

Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in commending and thanking Bill Frizell for his service to America, his service to the Marine Corps, and his service to the U.S. Congress. He will be greatly missed, but he will remain a valued friend to many in Congress and will not be forgotten.

TEN YEARS SINCE AIDS

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to an article printed in the New York Times on June 5, marking the first decade of the battle against AIDS. Today marks 10 years since the official recognition of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome by the medical community.

Since then, the struggle against this tragic disease has affected the lives of every American. It has shattered families, strained city, State, and Federal budgets, and ruined lives. In 1990 alone, over 160,000 were diagnosed with AIDS and more than 100,000 have died.

In New York City especially, AIDS has had devastating effects. There are more cases of AIDS in New York City—over 31,000 reported cases this year—than the next 4 cities with the highest incidences of AIDS combined. Of all the cases diagnosed in the country, 25 percent have been in New York City. AIDS has become the leading cause of death in New York City for women aged 25 to 29 and for men aged 30 to 44.

In particular, the black and Latino communities in New York City have been ravaged by AIDS. Black and Latino men and women comprise over 60 percent of the adult cases in the city. And nationally, 28 percent of all the reported AIDS cases are black and 16 percent are Latino. Tragically, 91 percent of the pediatric AIDS cases are black and Latino.

As we enter the next decade, the fight against AIDS must be strengthened. The saying "Silence is death" applies more to AIDS now than ever before. The leadership of this country must step forward, speak up, and direct their energies to the fight against the disease—and not against those who are afflicted with it.

The Nation must fight the war against AIDS with as much commitment and resources as it fought the war in the Persian Gulf. I urge my colleagues to support full funding of the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resource Emergency Act. This act provides essential funding to intensify AIDS education, treatment, and research.

The next decade will be vital in all areas regarding AIDS. I pray that we are not here 10 years from now, lamenting over the horrors of AIDS, when we can act now and save thousands of lives.

[From the New York Times, June 5, 1991]

AIDS—THE SECOND DECADE; LEADERSHIP IS LACKING

(By Michael S. Gottlieb)

LOS ANGELES.—Ten years ago, I treated a few patients with mysteriously high fevers, weight loss and unusual lung infections. On June 5, 1981, the Centers for Disease Control published my description of this rare array of symptoms. At first, I naively thought that the patient would recover and that they would be healthy once again. I was wrong. All of them died. It was clear to me before too long that we were on the brink of a natural disaster as devastating as any on earth.

In 1981, less than 100 people died of the disease that came to be known as acquired immune deficiency syndrome. By the end of 1990, approximately 160,000 people in the U.S. had been diagnosed with AIDS and 100,000 had died. What we thought might be a curable outbreak was a full-fledged epidemic.

As we enter the second decade of AIDS, the question that haunts me must haunt everyone. How did this epidemic happen? Why wasn't every possible step taken to halt the spread of this virus? And, perhaps most important, why is there no comprehensive national plan to address the most costly epidemic of our time?

The tragedy, of course, is that the AIDS epidemic was preventable. The war could have been won early if there had been a commitment at the highest levels of the Government.

As in Vietnam, the war was fought without a will to win. The leadership in Washington underestimated the enemy and mistook the threat as coming from people who had the virus rather than from the virus itself.

Americans may tend to regard AIDS as a problem of the 1980's, yet the 1990's will be much worse. According to the Centers for Disease Control, by the end of 1993 there will have been 285,000 to 340,000 deaths. It is estimated that in each year of the 1990's at least 2,000 babies will be born infected with the AIDS virus.

Despite these astounding figures, two Presidents of the United States have been reluctant to be the commander-in-chief in this fight. Ronald Reagan gave AIDS only passing notice, and President Bush has failed to enter the battle as forcefully as the crisis demands. Consider these figures: In the first 30 days of the Persian Gulf war, 14 Americans were killed in combat; in the same period, 2,500 Americans died of AIDS.

We need a battle plan for AIDS in the 1990's. Mine would aim to do the following:

Persuade President Bush to take charge of this crisis by putting AIDS at the top of his domestic agenda.

Revive the prevention message first voiced by Surgeon General C. Everett Koop. It has been neglected since he left the Government in 1988. He made condoms a household word. Because of inadequate prevention strategies, 40,000 to 50,000 Americans are newly infected each year.

Prevent the spread of the virus among drug users, their sexual partners and babies. This strategy must include distributing free clean needles to addicts, and expanding methadone programs and basic health care for this impoverished population.

Increase access to prenatal care and testing for the 80,000 or so women of child-bearing age who are infected with the HIV virus.

Expand financing for research on treatment and vaccines. AIDS is still a medical emergency and warrants urgent expenditures.

Our leaders in Washington have ducked the issue for far too long. There should no longer be a political risk in supporting an effort to make AIDS a zero-growth epidemic.

One million Americans are already infected with the HIV virus. The AIDS crisis has not passed, and the worst is yet to come. It is likely that in three or four years every American will know someone who has AIDS. Maybe that is what it will take to change attitudes and make every American an AIDS activist.

(Michael S. Gottlieb is a physician specializing in patients with AIDS and HIV infections.)

#### UNITING AGAINST ANTI-SEMITISM

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I have an entry today for that list which consists of good news about bad news. That is, there are phenomena in our society which we all wish did not exist, and which are very bad news. From time to time individuals and organizations take effective action against these various forms of bad news, and in our effort to eradicate these blights in our life, it is important that we pay proper attention to the efforts that are made against them.

Anti-Semitism continues to be a problem in American society, and no organization does more to combat it than the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. We are especially fortu-

nate in New England to have Leonard Zakim as the head of the ADL regional office. Recently he along with leaders of the Massachusetts Council of Churches, the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Boston, and the Greek Orthodox community began a new program entitled, "Uniting Against Anti-Semitism—the Christian Community Responds." This is a very promising program and I extend my very sincere congratulations to all of those involved in it. I ask that the explanation of this program be printed here. As the statement says, it is meant to be a national model and my purpose here is to offer this model to other sections of the country in the hope that they will emulate it to the benefit of all of us.

#### UNITED AGAINST ANTI-SEMITISM—THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY RESPONDS

Calling it a national model for collaboration against anti-Semitism by Christians and Jews, leaders from the Archdiocese of Boston, the Massachusetts Council of Churches, the Greek Orthodox community, and the Anti-Defamation League in Boston announced that a new pamphlet entitled, "Uniting Against Anti-Semitism—The Christian Community Responds" is being distributed to over 8,000 churches and individual priests and ministers in Massachusetts.

The initiative for the pamphlet came after the Anti-Defamation League reported a 171% increase in the number of reported incidents in Massachusetts for 1989. The Pamphlet is designed to address the unique problem of anti-Semitism as emanating from persistent myths and stereotypes about Jews.

"Anti-Semitism cannot be seen only as a Jewish problem and we at the ADL are grateful for the strong alliance with our Christian friends that enables us to stand together condemning anti-Semitism not only manifested through hate groups and vandalism but through rebutting centuries old attitudes and anti-Semitic stereotypes. Through giving people who want to do something specific ideas on what to do against anti-Semitism, we are ensuring today that not only Jews will be acting against anti-Semitism in their own communities," said Leonard Zakim, Executive Director of the New England office of the Anti-Defamation League.

The Massachusetts Council of Churches is sending out over 5,000 pamphlets and intends to recommend that the pamphlet be used as a catalyst for preventive discussion in its 41 ecumenical and interfaith associations. Reverend Diane Kessler, Director of the Massachusetts Council of Churches and one of the writers of the pamphlet said, "Even in our own writing of the pamphlet the intense and substantive discussions were so important in learning about each other and the problem of anti-Semitism. Even though the pamphlet is specially intended to deal with anti-Semitism, the ideas contained in it can be transferred to other incidents of bigotry and racism."

Father George Papademetriou of the Greek Orthodox school of theology and one of the writers of the pamphlet pledged to make this available to Greek Orthodox dioceses across the country. "We believe any prejudice against any people is against our Christian faith."

FORKED TONGUES SPEAK  
AGAINST ARCTIC OIL SEARCH

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, I want to recommend to my colleagues an excellent article printed in the May 23 edition of the *Houston Chronicle*. It is written by Michel T. Halbouty, a pioneer of America's oil industry, and owner of Michel T. Halbouty Energy Co. in Houston, an independent oil producer.

The article discusses the crucial need to explore the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge [ANWR] for oil and gas, and goes on to document sworn testimony by several environmental groups from the early 1970's belittling the value of ANWR.

I urge my colleagues to read this article.

FORKED TONGUES SPEAK AGAINST ARCTIC OIL SEARCH

(By Michel T. Halbouty)

When analyzed rationally, it becomes clear that there can be no question that the development of Alaska's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge oil resources is essential to the security of the United States. This need is made all the more pressing when we consider the fact that oil imports are again rising, having topped 8.3 million barrels per day for the first week of May.

Despite this telling evidence, however, the environmental lobby remains intransigent. Part of the reason is that opposition to oil exploration on ANWR has grown to mythic proportions in the environmentalists' pantheon of issues, becoming in effect their Holy Grail. As with any group's quintessential issue, they have come to pursue opposition to drilling on ANWR with a virtually religious fervor.

For example, holding the line on ANWR became the environmental lobby's litmus test in last year's congressional election, with the groups threatening active opposition to any candidate who dared refuse to pledge unqualified support for keeping oil explorationists out. But it was not always so. In fact, at one time, the very groups that are so adamant about ANWR's unique ecological value today were singing quite a different tune. It is interesting to read on and see just how they condoned and even suggested various heavy activities to be conducted in ANWR.

Between 1969 and 1973, the Department of the Interior held an exhaustive series of hearings examining the environmental consequences of building the Trans-Alaskan Oil Pipeline System. The record of these hearings comprises tens of thousands of pages, many of which are taken up by testimony from various members of the environmental lobby, which saw blocking the TAPS pipeline's construction as a way to block Alaskan oil development.

Although in most respects the arguments they put forward against the TAPS line are virtually identical to those offered in opposition to ANWR today, they differ in one important respect: their attitude toward ANWR.

The testimony they presented in these hearings provided a valuable insight for today's debate, because it shows how facile the environmental lobby is at tailoring its arguments to the cause of the moment. Indeed, the testimony clearly reveals the flimsy fab-

ric of their current position, bringing to mind the old Indian expression of "speaking with forked tongues."

At the May 4, 1972, TAPS hearing, Thomas J. Cade, testifying on behalf of the Wilderness Society, Friends of the Earth and Environmental Defense Fund, stated:

"The Arctic National Wildlife Range has practically no exceptional or unique natural values in its northern foothills and narrow coastal plain sections."

Sierra Club representative Lloyd Tupling stated at the same hearing:

"An all-land route through Canada, with a spur running to Prudhoe Bay south of the Arctic Wildlife Range (in which is now ANWR), would have several advantages over the North Slope-Valdez route."

Nor was this position new to the environmental lobby. A year earlier, at a hearing on May 16, 1971, Chris Hartwell, another environmentalist, had stated:

"It is far better to run the pipeline through the wildlife range."

Richard Rice, a professor at Carnegie-Mellon University, even went so far as to suggest building a railroad across ANWR to ship Prudhoe Bay oil!

And what about the most basic issue, the importance of Alaskan oil production?

At the Feb. 4, 1971, hearing on TAPS held in Washington, D.C., David Wayburn, vice president of the Sierra Club, turned his crystal ball to the future, noting that development of Alaskan oil "suggests an increasing need for oil at a rate of 4 percent a year at the very time the internal combustion engine may be becoming obsolete."

Since Wayburn offered this opinion, the number of cars, trucks, buses and motorcycles on the road in the United States has risen by nearly 72 million from their 1971 level.

At the Feb. 17, 1971, hearing, Berkeley Professor Richard B. Norgaard said: "The North Slope oil does not particularly add to our security."

As noted earlier, the North Slope contributes 20 percent of all the oil produced in the United States today.

Most revealing of all, however, in terms of the real goals of the environmental movement was a May 4, 1972, *New York Times* article, later included in testimony by David Brower of Friends of the Earth. His summary of the environmentalist attitude presented one of the clearest revelations of its real objectives when he stated at one point:

"There is a hope our population will not increase over the next years. Furthermore, new generations may find the quest for more material goodies a less satisfactory way to spend their lives than relating to more permanent systems of value."

And what might these "more permanent systems of value" be? Obviously, whatever Brower and his friends think they should be. What Brower's comment so clearly reveals is there is actually a hidden agenda behind the environmental lobby's opposition to virtually every effort to produce additional domestic energy, whether it is in ANWR or offshore, or anywhere else.

Their much vaunted concern over the environment, it seems, is merely a subterfuge to permit them to accomplish their genuine goal: the restructuring of society to conform with their own narrow concept of what it should be.

While they are certainly free to advocate whatever societal structure they want, their failure to be more forthright about their true aims is simply disingenuous.

So, following their dream might permit an elitist few to live well, but would condemn

the masses in most nations to the status of a permanent underclass. In short, theirs is an elitist vision that would benefit only a chosen few.

The above quotes of the environmentalists on their early attitude on ANWR clearly reveal that they will tailor their actions to whatever suits their fancy at the moment.

Passing up the opportunity ANWR presents is a luxury the nation cannot afford. It is our last best chance to stem the rising tide of imports. Let the environmental lobby have its self-absorbed dreams of restructuring society, but let the explorationists have ANWR for the benefit of the nation. To do otherwise can only aggravate our import dependence without justification, and we have seen all too graphically over the last 10 months just how costly that dependence can be.

INTRODUCTION OF STUDENT  
INCENTIVE ACT

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Student Incentive Act, or Studi Act. The bill would encourage school districts to establish a 2.0 grade point average in order for students to participate in extracurricular activities—and reward those schools adopting the standard with a 10-percent bonus in Federal chapter 1 funding. This bill is identical to legislation I introduced in the 101st Congress.

Under the legislation, to qualify for grants, States must adopt regulations encouraging all State public secondary schools to issue policies requiring a student to maintain a 2.0 on a 4.0 scale grade point average [GPA] in a core curriculum in order for the student to participate in any extracurricular activity sponsored by the school. To comply, a State's 2.0 GPA program must be certified by the Secretary of Education.

I have introduced this bill because I believe there is an imbalance in the priorities of young Americans between athletics and academics. For years we have been hearing of abuses in the collegiate athletic system, athletes becoming all-American linebackers, but who cannot read after 4 years of college. But the problems begin much sooner—in America's high schools and junior high schools.

A survey by USA Today reviewed the dismal State requirements of high school students to participate in sports—and showed the average is only a 1.3 to 1.7 grade point average. These D-minus students will not be able to compete in the 21st century international marketplace.

However, more and more individual school districts are raising their standards for students who participate in sports and extracurricular activities. These districts have seen the light—they see their students, years after graduation, with no hope for a job, no steady career, with only the memories of a great game.

Mr. Speaker, America is sending the wrong signal to our young people—that their athletic skills are more important than their thinking skills. We'll need better students to compete in

an increasingly competitive world—because that's where the real game is played.

THE COMMUNICATIONS COMPETITIVENESS AND INFRASTRUCTURE MODERNIZATION ACT OF 1991

HON. RICK BOUCHER

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to join with the Gentleman from Ohio [Mr. OXLEY], and 41 of our colleagues in introducing the Communications Competitiveness and Infrastructure Modernization Act of 1991.

Senator BURNS and GORE today have introduced a companion bill in the other body.

Mr. Speaker, the goals of our bill are twofold: To remedy the many problems presently experienced by cable television subscribers and to ensure that a modern fiber optic network, which will improve the quality of telecommunications and enhance the American economy, is deployed nationwide.

Our bill provides telephone companies with the economic incentive to modernize the telecommunications infrastructure by allowing them to compete in the cable television market through a phased lifting of the restrictions which prevent telephone companies from offering cable TV services in their telephone service areas.

Today, with only a handful of exceptions nationwide, the cable television industry is an unregulated monopoly. Only one company provides the service in virtually all American localities, and the rates charged to cable subscribers are not subject to governmental review.

In that atmosphere, cable rates have soared. In addition to complaining about high cable rates, consumers complain about poor cable service, insufficient program choices, and retiering—the moving of program services from the basic tier to a higher priced tier. Our legislation will lead to consumer savings, improved cable service, and an increase in both the quantity and quality of the programs that are offered to subscribers:

A study by the Consumer Federation of America indicated that truly effective competition would reduce cable rates by approximately one-half and save consumers \$6 billion annually. In the approximately five communities nationwide where some competition exists in the delivery of cable television service, the rates tend to be one-half the national average.

Service repairs would occur more rapidly if there was genuine competition for customers.

Allowing the telephone companies to compete in the cable market will hasten the provision of cable TV service in rural areas. The telephone industry presently serves more than 99 percent of all American homes and businesses. In the near future, the telephone industry could provide universal cable television service as well.

Program providers would have alternative means for distributing their programs, which will ultimately lower the cost of program distribution.

Consumers would have expanded program options with greater variety and higher quality than the programs currently offered.

Finally, the passage of our bill will result in the rapid deployment of fiber optic cable into homes and businesses nationwide, with attendant benefits for our economy. Japan expects to have a nationwide fiber optic network serving every home and business by 2015. Businesses in the United States need the same high speed data transmission capabilities which that deployment will give to their Japanese counterparts. Our telephone industry will deploy fiber optics nationwide during the next 20 years if it has the financial incentive which the right to offer cable television service will provide. Our legislation will, therefore, ensure fiber deployment in the United States within the same timeframe as is contemplated by the Japanese without the investment of any public moneys.

The Boucher/Oxley bill provides for a phased lifting of the restrictions preventing telephone companies from offering cable TV services in their telephone service area. Initially, telephone companies will be allowed to transport video programming offered by other companies. This video dial tone service is defined to include video gateways, navigational aides, billing and collection, network management, and other ancillary services.

After the State public utility commission [PUC] and the FCC have approved a telephone company's implementation plan for the deployment of broadband technology, the telephone company may license, package, own, and produce video programming on 25 percent of the total channel capacity, leaving 75 percent of the available channels to other program providers.

It is essential that the telephone companies be prohibited from cross-subsidizing the provision of cable television services. To allow such a cross-subsidy would be unfair both to telephone ratepayers and to the telephone companies' cable competitors. Accordingly, our legislation contains a statutory prohibition against cross-subsidization, and provides a "death penalty" for willful violations of that prohibition, under the terms of which an offending telephone company would be required to divest its video programming subsidiary. The bill also contains the following strict regulatory safeguards:

A separate video programming subsidiary will be required;

Telephone companies will be prohibited from purchasing existing cable systems;

Cross-marketing of telephone and video services will be prohibited;

Cost allocation rules to protect telephone ratepayers are required; and

Local cable franchises and all other regulatory constraints faced by the cable industry will be imposed on telephone companies offering cable TV services.

The broadcast industry has long been seeking assurances that local over-the-air stations will be carried on cable systems and that they will have appropriate channel positions. In addition, the broadcasters recently have been seeking retransmission consent—the right to be paid for carriage of their signal by the cable operators. While our bill does not address their concerns, broadcasters should be as-

sured that the inclusion of such provisions are not incompatible with the overall objectives of our legislation.

I want to thank my colleague Mr. OXLEY, the Senator from Montana [Mr. BURNS], and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], for their assistance in structuring the legislation we are introducing today, and ask my friends in the House to join us in this effort. It is a thoughtful means of promoting a solution to current cable TV concerns and of assuring the deployment of a modern fiber optic network during the coming two decades.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO DESIGNATE LANDS WITHIN THE LOS PADRES NATIONAL FOREST AS WILDERNESS

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join Congressman ROBERT LAGOMARSINO in introducing legislation to designate lands within the Los Padres National Forest as wilderness. I am pleased to be introducing this legislation with Congressman LAGOMARSINO and thank the gentleman for his efforts in putting this package together.

This legislation is similar to legislation being introduced today in the Senate by our colleagues from California, Senator CRANSTON and Senator SEYMOUR. As my colleagues may recall, Los Padres National Forest wilderness legislation was approved by the House in the last Congress, but was never considered by the Senate due to unresolved differences between the two Senators from California. As such, I am pleased that after many months of negotiations between myself, Senators CRANSTON and SEYMOUR, Congressman LAGOMARSINO, Congressman THOMAS, and Congressman GALLEGLY, an agreement on the Los Padres legislation has been reached. It is my hope and expectation that these negotiating efforts will ensure the enactment of this legislation by the 102d Congress. Compromise and concessions were made by all parties involved and I believe that the legislation agreed to achieves a balance between the need to provide strong environmental protection and allow for multiple uses of the Forest's resources.

The Los Padres National Forest is an important resource to central California. It is home to many rare and endangered species such as the bald eagle, peregrine falcon, and the California condor. The Forest offers outstanding recreational opportunities for the residents of California and contains much of the Big Sur coastline, one of our Nation's greatest coastal treasures.

The legislation introduced today would designate areas of the Los Padres National Forest within my congressional district as wilderness and include two rivers in my district in the wild and scenic rivers system.

The bill would add nearly 38,000 acres to the existing Ventana Wilderness in the Los Padres National Forest. The areas in the Ventana addition include Bear Mountain, Black Butte, and Junipero Serra Peak. Furthermore,

the bill would designate approximately 14,500 acres in the coastal Silver Peak area as wilderness. The areas are important additions to the existing wilderness areas in the Los Padres and warrant the permanent protection from encroachment and contrary activities provided by the wilderness designation.

As noted above, this legislation also makes additions to the wild and scenic rivers system. First, the legislation designates the Big Sur River as a wild and scenic river from its headwaters to the point at which it emerges from the Ventana wilderness. Second, the bill directs the Secretary of Agriculture to study the Little Sur River, from its headwaters to the Pacific Ocean, for possible inclusion in the wild and scenic rivers systems. As was included in the Los Padres Wilderness bill which passed the House last Congress, this legislation specifically directs the Secretary to consult with the Big Sur Multi-Agency Council during this study to ensure that local interests and concerns are recognized and reflected in the Forest Service's study. The Big Sur Multi-Agency Council has played a vital role in ensuring the proper management of the Big Sur area and I believe that its participation in this study will be a benefit to both the Forest Service and the local residents.

Mr. Speaker, the Los Padres National Forest is a national treasure warranting strong, yet balanced, protection. I believe this legislation achieves that goal by protecting the most sensitive areas of the Forest while continuing to allow multiple uses of other Forest lands. I urge my colleagues to support its adoption.

#### HONORING AILEEN E. BURNS

#### HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, This week, the Westchester Irish Committee is holding its annual cocktail party-buffet during which it honors individuals who have worked tirelessly to improve the local community. I wish to particularly recognize one of the honorees, Aileen Burns, a life-long resident of the city of Yonkers in my Congressional District.

Aileen has demonstrated a concern for issues that affect her fellow Irish-Americans, as well as a dedication to serving the community. She currently is the employment manager at St. John's Riverside Hospital in Yonkers, and she is working toward continuing her health care career by pursuing a Masters of Science in Health Services at Iona College.

Aileen has also been an active member of the American-Irish Association for the past 10 years, including a stint as the first woman president of the organization. She has served on the Scholarship, Heritage Day, and Journal Committees for the Association, and she also serves on the Yonkers mayor's Irish Advisory Board.

In short, Aileen Burns is the type of young woman of whom we can all be proud. She has remained true to her heritage and served her community and country well. It is a pleasure to join the Westchester Irish Committee in recognizing her outstanding accomplishments.

#### THE LOS PADRES CONDOR RANGE AND RIVER PROTECTION ACT

#### HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing a bill to address wilderness and river protection issues in the Los Padres National Forest in southern California. This Los Padres Condor Range and River Protection Act represents the culmination of efforts of a number of parties over the last 3 Congresses and provides for comprehensive protection of resources within this heavily visited national forest.

In all, this bill will provide for designation of almost 400,000 additional acres of wilderness in seven different management areas, designation of 85 river miles on 3 different rivers under the Wild and Scenic River Act, wild and scenic river studies totaling 110 miles on 4 other rivers, and withdrawal of over 100,000 acres of some of America's most beautiful coastal lands from mineral entry. With the designation of wilderness under this measure, almost 50 percent of the land within this forest will have been permanently protected as wilderness; providing the Los Padres National Forest with one of the greatest percentages of wilderness designation of any national forest in the country.

Throughout the development of this measure, I have been guided by two basic objectives. First, was to ensure that lands recognized under this act fully meet the criteria set forth under the 1964 Wilderness Act and 1968 Wild and Scenic River Act. As a long-time supporter of both of these important pieces of legislation, I could certainly not be an advocate for any measure which would assault the integrity of these laws.

Second, I have attempted to develop a balanced piece of legislation; one that recognizes the legitimate interests of all forest users. Due to conflicting interests, it was not possible to develop a bill which meets the full approval of all the various interest groups. Numerous difficult choices had to be made in crafting this measure. In order to guide me in these difficult choices, I have relied heavily upon the expertise of the Forest Service, the extensive public comment developed through the 1988 planning process, and guidance from my colleagues in the House and Senate.

The centerpiece of this legislation is the Sespe

Wilderness unit. This 220,500-acre wilderness unit surrounds the 31.5 mile segment of Sespe Creek which would be designated for protection under this Wild and Scenic River Act.

As Sespe Creek winds through this section of the national forest, it offers numerous scenic and recreational opportunities. Many varieties of plants and animals can be found along the river's banks. The 53,000-acre Sespe Condor sanctuary, located on lands adjacent to the river, protects habitat which will be critical for the reintroduction effort for the endangered California Condor. Sespe Creek is also known as an excellent trout fishery and a portion of the river was recently designated as

a State wild trout stream. Recreational activities along Sespe Creek includes swimming, camping, hiking, horseback riding, and fishing. Several trails parallel or cross the river at various points.

The proposed 220,500-acre Sespe Wilderness begins just east of the Dick Smith Wilderness which was established largely through my efforts with passage of the 1984 California Wilderness Act. This area is characterized by rugged and diverse topography and serves as a major watershed for the Piru, Sespe, and Cuyama Rivers. Although the Wilderness lies almost entirely within the Los Padres National Forest, a small portion of it extends into the adjacent Angeles National Forest. This Sespe area is known for its unique natural and geologic features, including Topatopa Mountain, Sespe Hot Springs, and the pristine Sespe Condor sanctuary. The Sespe also serves as an important habitat for sensitive bird and animal species, including the recently reintroduced Bighorn sheep.

Nature study, fishing, and hunting are popular recreational activities in this area. Numerous trails through the area and several trail camps enhance other activities such as cross-country hiking and backpacking.

I must point out that in proposing portions of Sespe Creek for wild and scenic designation, Great care has been taken to not foreclose the option for future water development projects at Cold Springs and Oat Mountain. On the other hand, this bill would prohibit construction of a water storage project at the Topatopa site, which is considered to be the best site for dam construction by water development interests.

It is important to recognize that this bill authorizes no dam construction on Sespe Creek or anywhere else. I have taken no position with respect to dam construction on Sespe Creek, because I believe that further study and a referendum of persons who would be affected by such a project are necessary prerequisites to any final decision. For Congress to make a decision at this point in time would be both premature and short-sighted, especially in light of the drought conditions already facing southern California. I would also point out that until a final decision is made, this measure would ensure that all portions of the Sespe Creek within the forest would remain in their current, undeveloped state.

In addition to the Sespe Creek, my bill also provides for designation of 33 miles of the Sisquoc River within the forest and 19.5 miles of the Big Sur River. Other wilderness areas which would be designated under this bill are the 30,000-acre Matilija unit; 43,000-acre San Rafael unit; 14,600-acre Garcia unit; 38,200-acre Chumash unit; 38,000-acre Ventana unit; and the 14,500-acre Silver Peak unit. I have also made substantial changes in a number of the general provisions of the bill from the version passed by the House last year. These changes include: deletion of provisions which would have allowed new leases for directional drilling beneath wilderness, addition of language permitting establishment of water rights, and revision of language pertaining to access for fire and watershed management purposes.

I have worked very closely with Senators SEYMOUR and CRANSTON in the development

of this bill, and most of the difficult issues have been resolved among the three of us. I want to commend both Senators for their willingness to objectively evaluate and consider a full range of alternatives to address the issues contained in this bill. Their assistance and cooperative attitude will continue to be important at this measure proceeds through the legislative process. I would also like to recognize my cosponsors on this bill: Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. THOMAS and Mr. PANETTA. Between the four of us, we represent all of the land in Los Padres National Forest addressed by this measure.

Mr. Speaker, the legislative initiative I am introducing today represents a comprehensive and far-reaching addition to the National Wilderness System and the National Wild and Scenic River Systems. It will preserve and protect in perpetuity some of our most serene and secluded canyons, rivers, and peaks. In addition, by virtue of their close proximity to the urban areas of southern California, these resources will provide numerous diverse recreational opportunities to meet the demands of an ever increasing population. Therefore, I urge my colleagues to cosponsor and support this important legislation.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, GOVERNMENT DOES WORK

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the work of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation [PADC], the Federal agency responsible for the revitalization of Pennsylvania Avenue between the White House and the Capitol. Since it was created by Congress in 1972, the PADC has achieved extraordinary success in transforming "America's Main Street" from "a scene of desolation," in the words of a Presidential committee formed in the late 1960's to study the condition of the Avenue, to a great boulevard worthy of its role in the Nation's history and its place in the center of the Nation's Capital City.

Work on the public areas and 21 square blocks within the Corporation's territory has been guided by a master plan, approved by Congress in 1975. With appropriations from Congress, PADC has undertaken a program of extensive public improvements that includes landscaping, lighting, new sidewalk and roadway paving, street furniture, the planting of 700 willow oak trees, and the restoration of landmark structures. Six parks and plazas have been created or refurbished: Meade Plaza, John Marshall Park, Indiana Plaza, Market Square Park/Navy Memorial—in cooperation with the private U.S. Navy Memorial Foundation—Freedom Plaza—formerly Western Plaza—and Pershing Park. Work to refurbish a seventh public open space, Sherman Park, is to begin shortly.

Construction and development on the squares involves joint ventures between PADC and private developers. Where PADC has acquired a site, the Corporation holds an

open competition to select a developer/architect team. The restoration of the historic Willard Hotel, the development of mixed-use complexes such as National Place and Market Square, and the all-residential development of the Lansburgh apartment building are a result of the competitions PADC has held, attracting high-quality teams of architects and developers.

Deteriorated and vacant buildings have been restored or replaced with attractive new structures alive with offices, retail shops, and restaurants and, in the Pennsylvania Quarter neighborhood, with residential apartments and condominiums. Since 1981, 22 projects have been completed or are nearing completion. These range from smaller scale, historic projects such as Sears House—an adaptive reuse of historic buildings at 7th and Pennsylvania—to large, mixed-use complexes such as 1001 Pennsylvania which takes up the entire block between 10th and 11th Streets. Completed projects include: The Canadian Embassy, 601 Pennsylvania Avenue, Sears House, Pennsylvania Plaza, Argentine Naval Building, Bob Hope USO Building, 625 Indiana Avenue, Liberty Place at 325 7th St., Gallery Row, Jenifer Building, 717 D St., the Lansburgh, Market Square, the Stables Art Center, 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, the Evening Star Building, 1201 Pennsylvania Avenue, 1275 Pennsylvania Avenue, 1301 Pennsylvania Avenue, National Place, National Press Building, and the Willard Hotel and Office Building. The new Pennsylvania Avenue contains award-winning architecture, including the work of three American Institute of Architects [AIA] Gold Medal winners.

The Corporation began its development efforts in the western portion of the project area, between 10th and 15th Streets. Office, retail, hotel, and theater uses characterize this now largely developed area.

PADC's focus has been, in recent years, on the creation of a new neighborhood, Pennsylvania Quarter, midway between the White House and the Capitol, between 6th and 9th Streets. Four projects—Market Square, the Pennsylvania, the Lansburgh, and Market Square North—offer almost 1,000 housing units in accordance with the Pennsylvania Avenue plan. The Pennsylvania has leased 120 of its 150 units. This month, the first 139 rental units in the first phase of the Lansburgh became available; the remaining units will be ready in December 1991. Market Square, with 210 residential units on the top four floors, has begun marketing its condominiums which offer spectacular views east and west along the Avenue end of The Mall. Market Square North, with 201 housing units, is expected to begin construction later this year.

The Pennsylvania Quarter neighborhood offers its residents an abundance of amenities: Museums, art galleries, and theaters—all within walking distance, including the new 450-seat theater in the Lansburgh; a short trip to Capitol Hill and downtown business offices; easy access to Union Station and five Metro stations; and superb views. Three new white-tablecloth restaurants have opened recently in Penn Quarter: The Peasant, 701 Pennsylvania, and Bice. The new neighborhood is critical to achieving PADC's goal of a downtown with 7-days-a-week vitality.

Toward this end, PADC also actively programs the parks and plazas along the Avenue. With an appropriation from Congress of \$100,000 a year, PADC presents a variety of festivals, cultural performances, athletic events, and education activities designed to bring liveliness downtown. About 200 events are programmed throughout each year, often in cooperation with corporations, foreign embassies, businesses and schools, agencies of the District and Federal Government, charitable institutions, arts organizations, hotels, and restaurants.

In August 1987, with the passage and signing of the Federal Triangle Development Act (Public Law 100-113), Congress and the President gave PADC the authority to develop the 11-acre parking lot fronting on Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th Street for the Federal Triangle/Federal Office Building/International Cultural and Trade Center [FOB/ICTC]. The complex will contain 3.1 million gross square feet of space, with 500,000 occupiable square feet for the ICTC and 1,350,000 occupiable square feet for offices for various Federal agencies, including the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. When completed, the project will be the second largest Federal building in size after the Pentagon and will complete the Federal Triangle, begun in the 1920's.

The center will assemble in one convenient place the full range of activities dealing with international trade and cultural exchange. It will include chancery annex offices, State and local agencies dealing with trade and tourism, retail establishments, and performing arts spaces.

During the construction phase, the project is expected to employ 3,600 to 4,000 people in numerous building trades. At least \$71.7 million is expected to flow to minority businesses during the construction period; an additional approximately \$5.25 million will go to minority firms for architecture and engineering professional services.

The master lease with the developer was signed by GSA in September 1990. The rental rate to the Federal Government of this \$656 million project will remain constant for the 30-year term of the lease. At the end of the lease, the Government will own the building at no additional cost.

Much important work remains to be done on the various, still-undeveloped blocks within PADC's area. In March 1991, PADC issued the prospectus for the development competition for Square 457-C, the western half of the block bordered by 6th, 7th, D, and E Streets. The site is planned to have a minimum of 230 residences, 35,000 square feet of retail space, 5,000 square feet of arts space, and either office space or a hotel, or both. The deadline for submission of proposals is September 16, 1991.

PADC and the owners of Square 406, situated just south of the National Portrait Gallery between 8th, 9th, E, and F Streets, are examining future development options. Mixed use, including housing, is contemplated. Several important historic buildings located on the north side of the site are to be rehabilitated.

PADC is working with the District government on guidelines for Square 491 for a major new structure to replace the D.C. Department

of Employment Services Building. The site is located at 6th Street, adjacent to the Canadian Embassy.

Refurbishment of other properties is planned. PADC is discussing various improvements with owners of the Harrington Hotel at 11th and E, the owner of 406 7th Street, and the owners of Union Hardware on D Street. On nearby Indiana Avenue, owners of three 19th-century structures—the Artifactory, Dutch Mill Restaurant, and Litwin Furniture Store—are analyzing options for restoration of their historic exterior with PADC's assistance.

PADC is designing extensive improvements to the sidewalks and plazas adjacent to future development. This additional public improvements work will make the public spaces inviting and enjoyable to pedestrians and fulfill the Federal Government's commitment to work cooperatively with private developers.

The work of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation is an outstanding example of the private-public partnership concept. PADC's investment of approximately \$130 million has generated more than \$1.5 billion in private commitments to date.

The Corporation has received numerous awards recognizing its achievements, including two of the most prestigious: The 1987 Urban Land Institute Award for Excellence for Rehabilitation, for the Willard Hotel and Office Building complex; and the 1988 Presidential Award for Design Excellence, for the Pennsylvania Avenue Plan and its implementation. Other awards received are from: American Society of Landscape Architects, National Capital Area Chapter of the American Planning Association, American Association of Nurserymen, D.C. Building Industry Association, International Downtown Association, and the AIA 1990 Citation for Excellence in Urban Design.

In his weekly column in the Washington Post of May 18, 1991, architecture critic Benjamin Forgey had high praise for two PADC projects, Market Square and Market Square Park/Navy Memorial, at Pennsylvania Avenue and 8th Street. He said:

Combining the architectural talents of the New York firm Conklin Rossant for the Navy Memorial and Washington's Hartman-Cox for the two buildings framing the memorial, Market Square is quite simply one of the more exciting and successful urban spaces to be completed anywhere in the last quarter century \* \* \*

[Neither] would have happened without help from governmental rulemakers. At Market Square the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation established the basic urban form and requirements for ground floor retail and upper floor residential uses.

Market Square and Market Square Park represent the thoughtful, imaginative approach that is working for all of Pennsylvania Avenue. The ingredients for success include: An entrepreneurial public agency, with a creative board and staff, establishing guidelines for development and providing a quality public environment; private developers and investors who are committed to building projects of long-lasting excellence; architects and landscape architects providing the best in contemporary design; and enlightened tenants, residents, restaurateurs, and merchants who recognize the opportunity to be a part of this new urban neighborhood.

All Americans can take enormous pride in Pennsylvania Avenue and in the renewal of the Pennsylvania Avenue area that, when complete, will portray the best of American planning, design, and development—a successful model for other areas of Washington and for cities throughout the world.

The Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation has proven that an urban landscape need not be a grim and seamless expanse of concrete.

And it has proven that a partnership between the public and private sectors can work, really Mr. Speaker, that government can work and most of all it proves that function and beauty are compatible in America's great cities.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION ON CABLE TELEVISION DEREGULATION

HON. BRIAN J. DONNELLY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing legislation I sponsored in the 101st Congress to repeal a provision of the 1984 Cable Communications Policy Act (Public Law 98-549), legislation which deregulated the cable television industry, and which has caused enormous problems for many local communities across the country.

Mr. Speaker, the provision I am referring to is apparently being interpreted as allowing cable companies to abrogate the terms of contracts which they had executed with communities prior to enactment of the 1984 law. Specifically, section 625(d) of the act provides that cable companies operating in communities whose rates are deregulated are permitted to "rearrange a particular service from one service tier to another, or otherwise offer the service \* \* \*". Cable companies have evidently taken the position that this subsection gives them a nearly unrestricted ability to delete service tiers or restrict the ability of homeowners to subscribe to certain service tiers—in direct contravention of contracts which they have executed with local communities.

Frankly, Mr. Speaker, this is an outrageous abuse of the deregulation legislation. In 1984, I believed that Congress was deregulating rates—no more, no less. We were not giving cable companies carte blanche authority to do what they felt like doing. To the extent that cable rates were previously set in contract negotiations, the 1984 act impaired those existing contracts, something that States are proscribed from doing under article I of the Constitution. Although the Federal Government may apparently impair the obligation of contracts, it is a step taken cautiously and with deliberation. I do not believe that Congress should have gone further than rate deregulation in 1984. My bill, therefore, conforms the 1984 act to what I believe the intent should have been.

My legislation is effective as of the date of enactment. It is my understanding that there may be some litigation outstanding that may be affected by my legislation. No inference

should be drawn by the introduction of this bill as to the proper interpretation of section 625(d) of the act. In addition, I recognize that this effective date may have to be further clarified in the legislative process. I plan to work with the authorizing committees toward that end as my bill moves through the legislative process.

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. AMENDMENTS.

Section 625 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 545) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (d); and

(2) by redesignating subsections (e) and (f) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively.

SEC. 2. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by section 1 are effective on the date of the enactment of this Act.

IN RECOGNITION OF JON BICKFORD

HON. THOMAS H. ANDREWS

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Mr. ANDREWS of Maine. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend and congratulate Mr. Jon Bickford of North Yarmouth, ME, who today receives the National Letter Carriers National Hero Award. Mr. Bickford courageously risked his own life to rescue the driver of an overturned chemical tanker truck on his way to work last March.

In the predawn hours on March 13, 1990, Jon Bickford came upon an overturned tanker truck carrying over 2,000 gallons of hydrochloric acid. It was a morning that in Jon's words was "like a science fiction movie with fog so thick" he barely could see the blinking red lights of the vehicle in front of him. He stopped and rushed with a flashlight to the cab of the leaking truck to discover both the driver, Cynthia McCallum, and her dog trapped inside. Jon Bickford was able to pull Ms. McCallum out from the vehicle and lead her to the safety of his own vehicle. Moments later the acid began to vaporize and envelop the surrounding area in toxic fumes. Arriving on the scene, paramedics credited Bickford with saving McCallum's life.

Mr. Speaker, Jon Bickford endangered his own life to save the life of another. He is truly a hero. While he believes that anyone would have done the same, he performed an exceptional feat that is a model for all of us. In the everyday routine, he saw someone in need and jumped right in to help them. I know I speak for all Maine citizens when I express my pride and appreciation for Jon Bickford's heroic rescue.

**RESOLUTION TO SUPPORT AMERICAN BUSINESSES AND WORKERS IN THE RECONSTRUCTION OF KUWAIT**

**HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 5, 1991*

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, without the assistance of the United States, Kuwait and its people would probably still be held by Saddam Hussein as the 19th Province of Iraq. To recognize the contribution of the United States and the American people in the liberation of their country, Kuwait has indicated its intention to award a substantial majority of the contracts for the rebuilding of its infrastructure and industrial base to United States businesses.

Today, I am introducing a resolution to support American businesses and workers in the reconstruction of Kuwait. This resolution, which has the support of 72 of my colleagues as original cosponsors, urges United States businesses engaged in the rebuilding of Kuwait to use American subcontractors and all available United States goods and services. It also calls upon the Commerce Department to monitor and encourage the implementation of this policy.

It is currently estimated that the reconstruction of Kuwait will generate \$25 billion in business contracts over the next 5 years. The Commerce Department has developed a policy of strongly encouraging United States businesses awarded contracts for the rebuilding of Kuwait to ensure that the intended benefits of the Kuwaiti policy extend to the awards of subcontracts to United States businesses and the procurement of United States goods and services.

Unfortunately, prime contractors, including the U.S. Corps of Engineers, are not required to source their subcontracted products or services from U.S. companies. For example, steel products have already been ordered from Japan and Venezuela. These and other subcontracts could—and should—have been sourced by U.S. companies. We must do everything possible to ensure that American industry and workers benefit from the reconstruction of Kuwait.

In addition to wide, bipartisan support in the House of Representatives, this important resolution has also been enthusiastically received by U.S. industry. It is strongly backed by the American steel industry, including the American Iron and Steel Institute [AISI] and the Steel Service Center Institute, and the United Steelworkers of America. Of course, the use of American subcontractors and all available United States goods and services to rebuild Kuwait would benefit a multitude of American companies.

American men and women risked their lives to liberate Kuwait from Saddam Hussein. Further, American taxpayers financed the massive military initiative in the Persian Gulf. Now that the war is over and war-ravaged Kuwait is being rebuilt, it is imperative that our Nation reap the maximum benefit from the situation. I urge you and the rest of my colleagues to support this resolution.

**EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**

**TRIBUTE TO COL. DENIS R. NIBBELIN**

**HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 5, 1991*

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to congratulate Col. Denis R. Nibbelin on his retirement from the Air Force and for his many years of dedicated and devoted service to our country.

Colonel Nibbelin, a Peoria, IL, native, graduated from my alma mater, Bradley University, and entered the Air Force on active duty in 1961. Currently the Director of Information Management, Headquarters, Air Force Systems Command, at Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland, his assignments have brought him to the far reaches of the earth—the Philippines, Germany, Crete, and Washington, DC, among others.

His tenure in the Air Force has been marked with professionalism, courage, and dedication. He is the recipient of the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters, the Joint Service Commendation Medal, and the Air Force Commendation Medal with three oak leaf clusters.

I extend to Colonel Nibbelin and his family my congratulations and best wishes. Given his splendid accomplishments in service to our country, I know Colonel Nibbelin will continue to serve his community and country in his retirement.

**SALUTE TO DR. MICHAEL S. GOTTLIEB**

**HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 5, 1991*

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, on June 5, 1981, the Centers for Disease Control published in its weekly Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report a short study by a young and little-known doctor at UCLA.

The study was entitled "Pneumocystis Pneumonia—Los Angeles." In the study, the doctor reported his discovery of a strange and baffling new disease—an immunological deficiency, marked by the appearance of a rare form of opportunistic pneumonia, that he had found in five homosexual males in Los Angeles.

Few Americans noticed this study. Fewer realized its significance. However, the disease that the doctor described in this study would change our country forever. The author of the study is now the world-renowned Dr. Michael S. Gottlieb, and the illness that he reported is now America's most terrifying public health threat. This disease is now known as AIDS.

Mr. Speaker, I rise on the 10th anniversary of the discovery of AIDS to salute Dr. Gottlieb, who is a resident of my congressional district in Los Angeles.

Dr. Gottlieb is truly deserving of our sincere appreciation and our utmost respect. His laurels do not rest on his role as the first to tell the world of AIDS. More importantly, he is the

*June 5, 1991*

world's pioneer AIDS researcher and crusader, and he has remained at the forefront of clinical research and public activism in the fight against AIDS.

Dr. Gottlieb's tireless efforts to combat the AIDS epidemic through research, publicity, and fundraising are known worldwide, and have been written about extensively. One of the most poignant descriptions of his work and of his role in the AIDS crisis can be found in what is the definitive history of the first 5 years of AIDS, Randy Shiits' "And The Band Played On." He is also a central figure in two other bestsellers about the AIDS epidemic, "Beyond Love", by Dominique Lapierre, and "In the Absence of Angels", by Elizabeth Glaser and Laura Palmer.

Dr. Gottlieb is recognized today as an innovative clinical researcher, immunologist, and AIDS healer; as one of the first to use the now-common drug AZT in treating people with AIDS; as the author of numerous research studies on AIDS, and the editor of several leading AIDS journals; and as a cofounder, with Elizabeth Taylor, of the most prominent private group which funds AIDS research, the American Foundation for AIDS Research [AmFAR].

However, perhaps he is best known to us as one of America's leading AIDS activists. As an advocate and lecturer, and as the doctor to many famous AIDS patients, including Rock Hudson and Elizabeth Glaser, he has played a key role in helping America to understand this frightening disease, and to acknowledge that those among us who courageously struggle with the affliction of AIDS deserve our sympathy, our respect, our consideration, and our help.

Dr. Gottlieb was only 32 when he spotted the disease that would change his, and our, lives. He had just completed his post-doctoral work at Stanford University in clinical immunology, and had moved to UCLA to take up a challenging post as an assistant professor of medicine.

He sought to cover new ground in immunological research. "I wanted to generate new knowledge," Gottlieb declares. "I can't say I was looking to find a new disease, but I had a deep down feeling that everything under the sun in the clinical arena had not been described."

In his quest for something new, Dr. Gottlieb spread the word among UCLA's residents that he was interested in unusual cases related to the immune system.

In November 1980, he was notified of a patient with a strange array of symptoms including the rare *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia that would become significant in the diagnosis of AIDS.

Within 5 months, he had seen four patients with similar symptoms. The patients all were previously healthy, homosexual men who developed ongoing fevers, severe weight loss, and mysterious infections. Then a fifth case showed up, and Gottlieb became alarmed. A deadly epidemic appeared to be gathering force.

Recognizing the urgency of getting the word out quickly and frustrated by the long wait to publish a scholarly paper in a prestigious medical journal, Dr. Gottlieb sent his story to the Centers for Disease Control. On June 5, 1981, the

the CDC published the study in the weekly report. The uncertainty of its importance was signaled by its placement on the report's inside pages, and his study's simple title, "Pneumocystis Pneumonia—Los Angeles."

That was the beginning. He began to receive phone calls from doctors around the country. They, too, were beginning to see patients with similar symptoms. Soon, Dr. Gottlieb says, "the telephones rang off the hook." In December of that year, Dr. Gottlieb published the first detailed study of AIDS in the *New England Journal of Medicine*.

Since then, Dr. Gottlieb has become one of the most celebrated and published AIDS researchers in the world. He has lectured on AIDS in Europe and Asia, has published more than 70 research papers, articles, and reviews on the affliction, and is the senior medical editor of the journal, *AIDS Patient Care* as well as editor of the *AIDS Clinical Digest*. He has directed clinical trials of many experimental treatments for AIDS. As a physician, Dr. Gottlieb has treated several thousand people infected with the AIDS virus.

But with fame came controversy. Gottlieb was the first doctor to conduct clinical trials of AZT on the west coast in 1986 and helped prove its effectiveness. His academic superiors were lukewarm in their approval.

"There was an urgency to find treatment for people who were dying and I felt the university hierarchy would appreciate that urgency," he says. "But their thinking was that it was the job of drug companies to develop drugs, and that the work I was doing in testing drugs was of secondary importance."

Unwilling to play academic politics, Dr. Gottlieb left the university staff in 1987 to go into private practice. He now heads the Gottlieb Medical Group in Los Angeles, and is the medical director of the Immune Suppressed Unit at Sherman Oaks Hospital and Health Center.

"I've taken some lumps along the way," Dr. Gottlieb says. "Where I've come to is older and wiser."

As a doctor who views patients as his top priority, Gottlieb has endured the anguish of having many die of AIDS while experiencing the elation of helping many survive far longer than they might have hoped.

"I do get attached to my patients and there's great sadness with the death of people I've treated for years," he says. "But I also feel I've helped people a great deal. The key to my ability to continue this work is the satisfaction of helping people live with AIDS and have quality time with their families and loved ones, more time than they would have had without my attention."

As we begin the second decade of our struggle to confront and defeat AIDS, Dr. Gottlieb says that we must have a "national war plan for AIDS" for this next 10 years. It must be, he says, "one that is as powerful as the one we employed against Saddam Hussein."

Dr. Gottlieb says, "The Public Health Service currently estimates that 1 million Americans are infected with the human immunodeficiency virus [HIV], including 80,000 women of childbearing age. The Centers for Disease Control estimates that by the end of 1993, there will have been between 285,000 and 340,000 deaths from AIDS in this country

alone. It's estimated that in each year of the 1990s, at least 2,000 babies will be born infected with the AIDS virus."

Dr. Gottlieb is calling on President Bush to name a senior advisor at the White House level to act as the administration's point person on AIDS.

Just as America has a drug czar, Dr. Gottlieb says, there must be someone in the White House who has a comprehensive understanding of the AIDS epidemic, and of the organization of the Federal AIDS effort, who will work full-time on this health emergency. This person should be assigned the task of working with the National Commission on AIDS to develop and implement a national plan to win the war against AIDS.

Dr. Gottlieb also believes that we must achieve a number of other goals during this second decade of AIDS. Among these are the following:

We must halt the spread of AIDS and make it a zero-growth epidemic through aggressive prevention and public education.

We must reinforce safer sexual practices and work to prevent the spread of AIDS among drug users and to their sexual partners and babies. This must include overcoming our squeamishness and instituting clean needle exchange programs. We must also expand access to methadone programs and basic health care for this poor and disenfranchised population.

We must ignite a more general AIDS response movement, extending beyond particular risk groups, and further dispel the myth that AIDS is a gay disease.

We must emphasize AIDS and HIV as a women's issue, and alert and educate women to the methods of self-protection. We must also alert the African-American and Hispanic communities to the insidious spread of HIV in their populations, and accelerate education programs among these groups.

We must increase access to prenatal care and testing for the estimated 80,000 women of childbearing age who are infected with the AIDS virus.

We must address the prevention and treatment of pediatric AIDS, and decrease the number of babies born with HIV infection.

We must expand funding for research programs to find treatments and vaccines.

We must support the Food and Drug Administration in its efforts to speed access to effective drugs, but to also protect an eager public against AIDS drug fraud.

We must improve patient care and access to services, such as skilled nursing facilities for people with AIDS, and reduce the costs of AIDS medical care without sacrificing quality.

Lastly, we must work to train medical professionals in safety techniques that will minimize their exposure to HIV through puncture accidents that occur while providing patient care.

Mr. Speaker, 10 long years have passed since the discovery of AIDS. In that time, we have taken substantial steps in our understanding and treatment of this baffling, terrifying disease.

However, no cure for AIDS is yet on the horizon, and deployment of a vaccine could take another 10 years. Faced with the severity of the AIDS epidemic and its threat to America's

health, we continue to devote relatively and pathetically little in the way of funding, time, and resources to winning the war against AIDS.

We can do more. We must do more. The heroic efforts of Dr. Gottlieb and those like him—and the courage of those among us who battle daily with AIDS—demands no less of us.

## WETLANDS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, June 5, 1991, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

### WETLANDS

Every week I hear from farmers, developers and private landowners who say that government regulation of wetlands is too restrictive, and from others who maintain that wetlands are being lost and that protection measures are insufficient. This controversy has spurred debate on wetlands protection policy.

### VALUE OF WETLANDS

Wetlands are broadly defined as land containing watery vegetation and soils, and surface or underground water for prolonged periods. They can include swamplands, marshes, bogs and prairie potholes. Much of the wetlands in the continental U.S. is concentrated along coastlines. Three quarters of the country's wetlands are privately owned.

The decline in wetlands has been dramatic. In the late 18th century there were an estimated 221 million acres of wetlands in the lower 48 states. By 1990 wetlands acreage has been reduced by more than half, to 104 million acres. That means that the lower 48 states have lost an average of 60 acres every hour over the last 200 years. Indiana and nine other states have lost 70% or more of their original wetland acreage. Nearly 86% of the wetlands in Indiana has been drained or filled.

In recent years the traditional view of wetlands has changed. Since colonial times, wetlands were considered wastelands to be drained and filled, and put to productive use as cropland or sites for new houses and roads. Today wetlands are no longer considered a nuisance, but rather an invaluable resource. While accounting for only 5% of the total land area in the continental U.S., wetlands play a critical role in improving water quality through trapping and filtering sediment, serving as a natural flood control system, and preventing shoreline erosion. They also provide essential habitat for fish and wildlife, including nursery and spawning ground for 60% to 90% of U.S. commercial fish catches.

### WETLANDS PROTECTION

The importance of wetlands and their protection is widely acknowledged. The issue now is on the effectiveness and costs of protecting wetlands, rather than preserving them. Many states and localities have developed programs to protect wetlands, but Indiana has no state wetlands program. In 1988 President Bush pledged support for a national policy of "no-net-loss" of wetlands. Specific practices for implementing this pol-

icy have not been approved, but a "no-net-loss" policy would aim to keep total wetlands acreage constant by creating a new acre of wetland for each acre that is developed.

Federal participation in wetlands protection spans thirty years, and includes a wide variety of laws. Some laws regulate wetlands by protecting wildlife habitat or by generating funds for wetlands acquisition. The "swampbuster" provisions of the 1985 farm law make farmers who drain and cultivate wetlands ineligible for price support payments. The 1990 farm law relaxed "swampbuster" sanctions by exempting producers from the sanctions when draining a wetland would have only a minimal effect, permitting the use of lesser sanctions for inadvertent wetland conversions, and allowing producers to mitigate the conversion of farmed wetlands by returning an equivalent area to wetland status. The strongest and the most controversial protection law, Section 404 of the 1972 Clean Water Act, protects wetlands by requiring landowners to obtain a permit from the Army Corps of Engineers before filling in a wetlands area.

#### PROBLEMS

The number and diversity of wetlands protection programs have created confusion among farmers, landowners, and developers. There is as yet no clear federal policy on wetlands protection. Consequently, federal, state and local governments have had only limited success in coordinating their programs, and federal regulators have often been working at cross-purposes with one another and with their counterparts at the state level. Only in 1989 did the four federal agencies involved in wetlands protection agree upon a definition of what constitutes a wetland, and this definition is still controversial.

The administration of existing laws has also been chaotic. The confusion arises because there are many kinds of wetlands, and because various agencies have differing interpretations, authority and responsibility. Landowners contend that wetlands regulators have been overzealous in enforcing the laws. Environmentalists counter that wetlands laws should be more rigorously enforced in order to prevent any further loss of wetlands acreage. Landowners have also criticized the delay and uncertainty in obtaining section 404 permits. Some have faced delays of two to three years to obtain wetlands permits, and others have proceeded with development activities only to discover that they have violated state or federal protection laws. Many landowners maintain that existing laws are an intrusion on private land-use decisions.

#### FEDERAL RESPONSE

The confusion and controversy surrounding wetlands policy necessitate urgent reform of the current system. The President is expected to issue an administrative order soon that would narrow the definition of a wetland. This order could have the effect of opening hundreds of thousands of wetlands acreage to development. Many farmers and developers support this change, while conservationists oppose it. Congress will soon review the application of section 404 during consideration of a bill to reauthorize the Clean Water Act. Bills have already been introduced that would narrow the scope of the protection program by classifying wetlands for their ecological value. Another bill, which could cost taxpayers billions of dollars, would require that compensation be paid to landowners prevented by the pres-

ence of wetlands from developing their property.

#### CONCLUSION

A wetlands policy must aim to preserve and restore quality wetlands, while providing for appropriate private land-use. I support efforts to narrow the scope of the protection program. My impression is that federal wetland enforcers have overstepped a common sense interpretation of the regulations, and widened the definition of wetlands to include land that is only marginally "wet." The protection program needs fine-tuning, not elimination. Wetlands are, of course, a vital part of our environment and should be protected. Efforts must be made to manage wetlands, educate people about their importance, and add incentives for their protection and enhancement.

#### BOY SCOUT TROOP 1: 75 YEARS OF PREPARING BOYS FOR THE CHALLENGES OF TODAY'S WORLD

#### HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, the Boy Scouts are a very special organization. All over this country, they help parents in the challenging task of bringing boys up right, and they help boys in learning, growing, and having fun. In Bronxville, NY, Boy Scout Troop 1 is entering its 75th year of providing these important services.

For 75 years, Bronxville boys have learned about themselves and learned to care and to serve their country and their fellow human beings through their participation in this organization. For 75 years, Bronxville boys have grown to adulthood in the Boy Scouts. Many of them have remained in Westchester County, contributing to its vitality and its values. Others have moved on to other places, which they enrich with the lessons and values that they have learned in Troop 1.

A Boy Scout, according to their code, should be trustworthy, loyal, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, brave, clean, and reverent. These are qualities that any society looks for in its young people. We are fortunate indeed to have an organization that focuses specifically on passing these virtues on to our sons.

"Be prepared," Boy Scouts are taught, and when the time comes for them to leave the Scouts, they are much better prepared to face the challenges of the world in which they live. For this, I salute the Boy Scouts of America, and particularly Bronxville's Troop 1. I congratulate them on their 75 years of service, and wish them many more years of helping the youth of our community to thrive.

RETIREMENT TRIBUTE TO THOMAS H. CASIELLO, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT-DIRECTOR, PATHFINDER REGIONAL VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL

#### HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to share with you and the other Members the story of a man whose achievements and outlook in the field of education made a difference to the hundreds of students whose lives he touched for the better. That man is Thomas H. Casiello, assistant superintendent-director of Pathfinder Regional Vocational High School in Palmer, Massachusetts, who is retiring after serving 15 years at his beloved school.

Mr. Casiello's career in teaching began after working as a printer in Springfield at Trade Composition. He worked there until 1964 when he became a teacher of Graphics Arts at Holyoke Trade High School. He went on to Pathfinder High School in 1975.

Throughout his 15 years at Pathfinder, Richard Casiello always put his students ahead of any ambitions or personal aspirations. Maybe the most significant contribution he has made to the students was the introduction of the personal computer to the Pathfinder community. This has improved the curriculum at the school as well as made the administration more efficient.

Beside his work at Pathfinder, Tom has been a visiting lecturer at Westfield State College, where he taught Fundamentals of Vocational Education for a period of over 10 years. He was also active in interscholastic athletics both at Holyoke Trade and Pathfinder.

Mr. Speaker, with the ever-changing economy demanding new vocational training almost daily it is an honor to recognize someone like Tom who truly gave his best to his students. To Tom, his wife Lillian, their children, Brian, Andrew, and Ann Marie and his five grandchildren please accept my best for a healthy and joyous retirement.

YOUTH SUMMER CAMP AND CONSERVATION ACT OF 1991: PROVIDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR LOW INCOME CHILDREN TO ATTEND SUMMER CAMP AND TO INCREASE FUNDING FOR THE YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS

#### HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill on behalf of the youth of America. More than 22 million children in the United States today come from low-income households. These children can't afford to go to Yellowstone or Yosemite National Parks to appreciate the Nation's natural heritage. In fact, most of them live in cities where nature

is a small urban park with concrete sidewalks and manicured lawns, and outdoor recreation is playing ball in the street, pitching pennies on the sidewalk, or cooling off with the neighborhood fire hydrant.

In addition, many of the teenagers in these families will be unable to find summer employment and will be at loose ends in our Nation's cities this summer. For example, here in our Nation's Capital, Mayor Dixon has estimated that the summer jobs program will have only half the number of job opportunities this summer as it has had in past years. Unfortunately, teenagers who can't find work this summer will also be hard pressed to find many of the organized summer youth activities they might have otherwise enjoyed. Tough economic conditions in America's cities may mean the closure of summer recreation facilities and public pools or, at the very least, limited hours at these facilities. In response to this need, today I am introducing legislation that will enable thousands of youths to enjoy the Great Outdoors and to learn about our country's natural resources.

My bill provides a simple and direct means of giving low-income children the opportunity to visit our national parks and national forests or otherwise enjoy the wonders of the natural world—an opportunity they might never have. The way the bill would work is this: the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture would contract with private, nonprofit, youth organizations—such as the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Boys and Girls, and YMCA—to send children from low-income families to summer camp in healthy, outdoor locations around the country. Actually, some of these are in national forests or near State parks. The children would be able to attend these camps for a minimum of 14 days. At the camps, they would engage in outdoor recreation activities such as swimming, hiking, and canoeing, as well as, learn about aspects of nature and the environment. My bill would provide funding that would send up to 20,000 children to camp.

This legislation also provides summer employment opportunities for teenagers in healthful outdoor settings. By increasing the funding for the Youth Conservation Corps, more teenagers will have the opportunity for summer jobs in our national parks and national forests. Not only will they earn a minimum wage, but they will also learn about our Nation's natural resources and the agencies that manage them. Participants in this program perform various outdoor jobs, including trail maintenance, fence repairs, reforestation, landscaping, and construction of interpretive facilities and stream improvement structures. The Federal Government has been authorized to spend up to \$60 million on the YCC program, but it has not been funded at that level since 1980. Once my legislation is fully enacted, the YCC program would receive an additional \$6.5 million, doubling the current funding level.

The funding for these programs would come from an additional fee charged to those concessioners of the National Park Service and special use permittees of the Forest Service earning more than \$2 million per year. These concessioners and permittees would pay an additional 2 percent of their gross receipts into a special fund in the Departments of Interior

and Agriculture which would manage these programs.

Nothing is more important than the youth of America. The future of our country depends on them. But many of these children will not have any experiences in the out-of-doors beyond zoos, city parks, and vacant lots. If we are to have environmentally aware voters 10 or 20 years from now, we must take steps to ensure that our youth appreciate, enjoy, and understand the wonders of our Nation's natural heritage. The future protection of our national parks and public lands depends on an informed voting public. Let's do something to ensure that ALL of our youth have the opportunity to develop a love for these jewels of nature. I urge all my colleagues to join me as a cosponsor of this legislation.

#### TRIBUTE TO CHERYL KRYSIAK

### HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, today I have the distinct privilege of honoring a very close and personal friend. After deeply touching the lives of countless students at Mount Clemens High School, Cheryl Krysiak is being honored by her peers as Teacher of the Year.

Cheryl has taught social studies at Mount Clemens for over 20 years. Her students will tell you she excites their desire to learn—the highest tribute of all. She understands the individual needs of students and reaches them through her sense of humor and healthy approach to life and learning.

Believing grades are often only a measure of behavior rather than a measure of achievement, Cheryl emphasizes the worth of each individual student. She recognizes that the growth of self-esteem will encourage an interest in the pursuit of knowledge and the development of each student's full potential and talent. Colleagues, too, recognize the success of her methods and look toward her example to motivate their own students.

While a dedicated professional, Cheryl Krysiak is equally committed to the life of her community. Among the many activities that make her an outstanding leader and citizen is her work with the Mount Clemens/Clinton Township League of Women Voters, the Macomb County Committee for Economic Opportunity, the Michigan Department of Education, and the Macomb County Community Services Agency.

And, each year, my staff and I look forward to working with Cheryl on a variety of projects that bring the processes of democracy within closer reach of our young people. She has encouraged many students to travel to Washington as congressional pages, interns, or participants in the Close-Up Foundation program. Her enthusiasm and expertise helped shape my annual congressional student leadership summit into a top-notch program that allows young people to learn first hand what the legislative process is all about.

Mr. Speaker, although Cheryl has unsparingly shared her artistry as a teacher with her students and her compassion for people with

her community, she has somewhere found reserves of enthusiasm, time, and interest for her friends, as well. I look forward to her visits to Washington with great eagerness. Over breakfast or lunch together in the House of Representatives Dining Room in the Capitol, we always have animated conversation about education or government or politics. Twenty years ago Cheryl was my first volunteer. Through the years, there has been no one more loyal or steadfast. I am personally grateful for her friendship.

Cheryl Krysiak is in many ways a touchstone to all of us who have had the privilege to know her. I am extremely proud of my good friend. Her dedication to excellence has enhanced all of our lives. I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting Cheryl Krysiak for her fine record of civic and professional accomplishment.

#### THE INTRODUCTION OF THE NEW COLUMBIA STATEHOOD ACT—H.R. 2482

### HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to announce that on May 29, 1991, I fulfilled one of the strongest mandates given to me by District of Columbia voters in introducing H.R. 2482, the New Columbia Statehood Act of 1991. Among D.C. residents there is a passion for full democracy that can be satisfied only when hometown D.C. becomes the 51st State. This passion is rooted as well in the desire of District residents to match the full obligations of citizenship they have assumed with the full rights of citizenship thus far denied them. We have met all the tests and then some—service in all wars, including the Persian Gulf, where we were fifth per capita; the second highest in the Nation in taxes paid per capita and \$1 billion annually to the Federal treasury; provision of protective and other vital services to the Congress and the Federal Government.

Yet, my constituents are denied rights that the constituents of other Members take for granted. Congress reviews every law our democratically elected city council passes. You attach appropriation riders that the Congress rather than District residents desire. You overturn the democratically enacted laws of the D.C. Government.

These actions contradict the democratic standards of our country and of this esteemed body. It is simply not your way and we cannot believe it is your will.

As we begin floor debate on an historic civil rights bill, let us also count the introduction of the New Columbia Statehood Act as the beginning of another democratic quest. Let the Congress mark May 29, 1991, as the day this body began to move in earnest to fulfill one of the last remaining promises of democracy in America.

## THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

**HON. TOM LEWIS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 5, 1991*

Mr. LEWIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, over the past 2 days the House of Representatives has considered a number of civil rights proposals. The focus of each of these proposals is to offer protection against employment discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. However, the vast difference between each is the manner in which to provide these protections.

The Michel substitute amendment, in my view, provided the best balance brought forward between protection against the intolerable circumstance of employment discrimination without bringing current business industry to a standstill. Make no mistake, the Michel substitute penalized those who discriminate but does so by strengthening existing protections and remedies.

Unlike the Michel amendment, H.R. 1, the Democrat's civil rights bill, allows for unlimited compensatory and punitive damages. This legislation would also lead to quota hiring. A system of quota hiring will inevitably result because employers will be forced to hire employees based on population numbers or face bankruptcy defending their hiring practices in court. These practices will erode the very fabric of the business community by threatening financial bases, discouraging expansion, and ultimately damaging the work force we are trying to protect.

During the past 2 days, debate also focused on caps for damages in sexual harassment cases. I oppose caps and ceilings for remedies and damages directed toward a particular segment of our society. A true civil rights bill protects not only the rights of sexual harassment victims but everyone's rights on an equal basis.

The Democrat's so-called civil rights bill passed by the House of Representatives today was nothing more than an example of ill-conceived legislation. This type of shoe-string governing is unacceptable in any situation. It is particularly appalling when it affects an issue as vital to our Nation as civil rights.

If this Congress wants to get serious about passing a civil rights bill this session, we need to put aside the rhetoric and politics to pass legislation that will hold true to the spirit of civil rights. Today's action was neither civil nor right.

ETHEL PAYNE, JOURNALIST,  
PASSED

**HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 5, 1991*

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, a majestic voice in the history of American journalism has been stilled—and America is a poorer Nation, both intellectually and morally, because Ethel Payne is dead.

For almost four decades Ethel Payne was a major contributor to my life's learning experi-

ence. As a young man Ethel Payne's news stories and syndicated columns exposed me to a wider world beyond the confines of the Bay Area—and to the injustices perpetrated by the powerful against the powerless at home and abroad. Hers was a voice of sustained moral outrage, speaking out against the inequities and injustices of our society—in the school room and the court room, in the workplace and the community at large. She was one of the first to educate me on the complex problems of the emerging nations in the Third World, as they struggled to shake off the shackles of racist imperialism.

When I first came to the House of Representatives in 1971, one of my most memorable moments was my initial meeting with Ethel. This led to a personal friendship that endured for more than 20 years—a friendship that is cherished more than ever because of her passing.

Throughout those 20 years Ethel was a constant source of intellectual inspiration and stimulation on a wide range of problems, both domestic and foreign. She was the spiritual godmother of the Congressional Black Caucus, and a driving force in urging us to take an aggressive leadership role on the critical life-and-death matters of poverty, health care and education. She educated me and a host of others on the legislative background history of civil rights legislation that she said was so necessary to undo the civil wrongs inflicted on minorities and women in this society since the Nation's inception.

Ethel was a constant source of encouragement and commitment on the need for legislating sanctions against the racist regime in South Africa to help end the obscenity of apartheid in that land. She was in the forefront of the effort to make all America more aware of the desperate hunger crisis throughout much of sub-Saharan Africa, and the moral imperative to shift this Nation's priorities toward that region from arms sales to food and health-care assistance.

Ethel was a fighter—in the best sense of the term, but one with an inbred sense of compassion and humor. She was a national treasure—and she will be a treasured memory of mine for the rest of my days. It was a privilege and an honor to have known you, my sister.

A TRIBUTE TO THE ABBEY ETNA  
MACHINE CO.

**HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 5, 1991*

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the Abbey Etna Machine Co., which celebrates its 90th anniversary on June 10.

It is difficult to overstate the value of companies that fulfill a commitment to quality and to their communities over a great many years. A business that digs its roots firmly into an American city, contributes to its employment, its prosperity, and its overall well-being. There is no doubt that the Abbey Etna Machine Co. has made this kind of contribution to Perrysburg, OH.

Mr. Speaker, we live in a time when many Americans are deeply concerned about our ability to compete in the international marketplace and endure. We need to look no further than Abbey Etna and its showcase of machinery. It is a showcase of American quality and ingenuity, proof of what we are capable of accomplishing as an enterprising people.

As they celebrate the company's beginnings in 1901, I wish the people of Abbey Etna the very best, and commend them for their good work.

THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF  
THE TIANANMEN SQUARE MAS-  
SACRE

**HON. LOUISE M. SLAUGHTER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 5, 1991*

Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York. Mr. Speaker, today in this country, civil rights are very fresh in our minds. The human rights abuses in China, however, seem to be forgotten.

Tuesday, June 4, is the second anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre. The courageous men and women who are imprisoned or executed for peaceful dissent must be remembered. Their cries for freedom must pave the way to a freer China.

I am honored to sign the proclamation that asks for the release of all prisoners of conscience and for information on over 1,000 Chinese citizens whose names are listed and who have been detained or are unaccounted for.

Two years after Tiananmen Square massacre, President Bush still contends that the extension of unconditional most-favored-nation trade status for China provides an incentive for that government to improve its human rights record. However, according to the administration's own documentation, the human rights situation in China has not improved.

Ours is a nation which champions democracy, freedom, and human rights on all fronts. We can not ignore the thousands of Chinese citizens who are still imprisoned under harsh conditions for peaceful demonstration.

The world's interests are best served by peaceful cooperation. China's response to the conflict in Cambodia is not peaceful negotiation but to supply arms to the Khmer Rouge, who are responsible for killing a quarter of the Cambodian population over the past 15 years.

We must not forget the 40 years of tyranny and oppression in Tibet.

The Dalai Lama, in his acceptance speech for the Freedom Award said, "Without freedom, humanity's creative nature cannot be utilized fully. Therefore, without utilizing creative human nature, there is no progress."

Supporters to renew China's MFN trade status point out the economic importance of our relationship. However, the relationship clearly favors China. The United States buys much more, \$15.2 billion in 1990, than it sells, \$4.8 billion.

The People's Republic of China does not give protection to United States intellectual property rights, a failure that leads to the re-production of bootlegged software and other properties inside China and exported from

China. American exporters did not get the same unrestricted and fair access to the Chinese markets that President Bush proposes to give to Chinese exports in our markets.

The granting of most-favored-nation trade status would send a powerful message to repressive nations that human rights abuses and prison labor are acceptable as long as we demand their products. Never let it be said that the United States values economic gains more than human rights. We should not grant MFN status to the People's Republic of China.

#### A TRIBUTE TO ELLEN W. JONES

### HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, June 10, 1991, residents of Cape Cod, MA—which I am privileged to represent in this House—will gather to pay tribute to an outstanding woman who has worked tirelessly on behalf of all Cape Codders. It is with great pleasure that I join in expressing my profound appreciation for Ellen W. Jones of Chatham, a founder and first chairperson of the Barnstable County Health and Human Services Advisory Council.

On June 10, Ms. Jones will retire as chairperson of the advisory council after successfully guiding the council through its first formative years. Under her leadership, the council has become a strong advocate for Cape Cod's coordinated human services system. As one of Massachusetts' foremost public health and human service activists, Ellen has been instrumental in raising public awareness about many issues of great importance to those of us who live and work on Cape Cod.

Ellen has always believed that the best services can be provided to those in need through cooperation of providers; ensuring that no one slips through the proverbial cracks by bringing together all the resources available within the community.

Those of us in Congress who care deeply about all people, especially those in need—the very young and the very old, the homeless and the jobless, the working poor and the uninsured—recognize the importance of having active organizations like the Barnstable County Health and Human Services Advisory Council and people like Ellen W. Jones hard at work in our districts.

It is to Ellen's great credit that as she retires, she leaves behind a much more enlightened and active constituency. While she will be missed as chairperson, we are pleased that she will continue as a member of the council. I join her many friends and colleagues in saying thank you and wishing her the very best on this special occasion.

#### TRIBUTE TO JAMES P. COX

### HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the outstanding contributions and fine public service of James P. Cox, retired chief executive officer of Still Regional Medical Center in Jefferson City, MO. During the annual president's banquet last April, the Distinguished Service Award from the Missouri Association of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons was given to James P. Cox in recognition of over 15 years of dedicated service to the osteopathic profession.

Mr. Cox's career in the health profession demonstrates a real commitment to the improvement of health care systems in Missouri. He has served as a spokesman and advocate for the association's impaired physician program as well as the assistant administrator and director of the substance abuse program at Still Regional Medical Center.

Mr. Speaker, the achievements of James P. Cox and his many contributions to the osteopathic profession are literally too numerous to mention. I ask that you join me and our colleagues today in recognizing this selfless and dedicated man. His 15 years serving the osteopathic profession certainly make him worthy of recognition by the House of Representatives.

#### MICHEL AND PAULINE BOUCHARD BECOME AMERICAN CITIZENS

### HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to congratulate Michel and Pauline Bouchard of Concord, NH, who today fulfilled a long-held dream when they became naturalized as U.S. citizens.

Michel and Pauline left their native Canada 27 years ago to come to work in my district. They knew no English. They had never been to America, and they knew no one in the area. But they did know that America was the land of opportunity, where hard work, dedication, and the support of loved ones could bring a rewarding and fulfilling life.

The American Dream came true for Michel and Pauline many years ago, but there has always been one thing missing—their United States citizenships.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Michel and Pauline Bouchard on this day that they proudly became U.S. citizens.

#### TRIBUTE TO MR. DAVID TAUB

### HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to share with my colleagues the achievement of Mr. David Taub of Hillside, NJ as he becomes Man of the Year by the Boxing Hall of Fame this Sunday, June 9. Mr. Taub was elected to the New Jersey Boxing Hall of Fame in 1985. During Mr. Taub's fighting career with the Newark Athletic Club, he earned 21 consecutive wins. In 1931, fighting as a middleweight, he was a finalist in the State championships.

At the age of 84, Mr. Taub is well known for his community involvement. He boasts more than a 40-year involvement as an active member of both the Hebrew Club and B'nai B'rith, and 60 years as a member of Hillside Elks Lodge No. 1591. He has also committed countless hours at the Sinai Recreation Center in Hillside, NJ, structuring organized boxing for boys, and developing contenders for the Golden Glove competitions and national challenges. He is to be commended for his work as we all know the importance of helping our youth keep fit in both the mind and body, not to mention how far his work goes to keep our youth off the streets and out of trouble. The giving of one's self and asking nothing in return, as Mr. Taub has done continuously throughout his life, serves as an example for everyone to follow.

Mr. Speaker I am proud of everything Mr. Taub has done and am honored to be a friend of his. I again ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating him on his achievements.

#### IN PRAISE OF MRS. DEBBIE HORMEL

### HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, while with one breath we give thanks for the heroes of the war in the gulf, with the other we should take note of other heroes, who stayed home to take care of the families of the men and women our Nation sent abroad.

One such hero is Mrs. Debbie Hormel, the ombudsman for the 711 sailors of the U.S.S. *Okinawa*, based in San Diego.

As a Navy ombudsman for the past 12 years, Mrs. Hormel has been a lifesaver for thousands of Navy families. She is involved with Navy families when their needs are greatest—when there are financial problems, family emergencies, or children born while a parent is at sea. She leads seminars for Navy families, helping them help themselves while their active-duty spouses are at sea. Her outstanding work has helped make her president of the San Diego Ombudsman Council, and president of the Amphibious Group 3 Council, overseeing 45 local Navy commands and the work of 67 ombudsmen.

Most remarkably, Mrs. Debbie Hormel is a volunteer.

Let me tell you about some of the things she did while the U.S.S. *Okinawa* was at sea, during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

During that cruise, 62 babies were delivered; 47 were delivered locally, in San Diego. She was present and assisted with three; and with one, Mrs. Hormel, who served as a Navy nurse in Vietnam, became a midwife and delivered the child herself. In between all these, Mrs. Hormel visited every one of these new Navy mothers to make sure everything was okay.

Here is another example. While an Okinawa sailor was at sea, leaving his pregnant wife and 2-year-old child at home, their house burned down. In that time of extraordinary need, Mrs. Hormel helped obtain housing for the family, coordinated volunteers to help meet their needs for food and clothing, and replaced necessary household items, and helped the mother deliver her second child.

These examples of her day-to-day heroism for Navy families do not even begin to describe her long service to San Diego Navy personnel, or her 2-plus years serving the sailors of the U.S.S. *Okinawa*.

Without a doubt, Mrs. Debbie Hormel is a true hero to the families she helps and to the Nation she serves.

Therefore, let the good works of Mrs. Debbie Hormel, Navy ombudsman of San Diego, CA, be commemorated forever in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the permanent journal of the U.S. House of Representatives.

COMMUNICATIONS COMPETITIVE-  
NESS AND INFRASTRUCTURE  
MODERNIZATION ACT

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I'm pleased to join with my House colleague Congressman BOUCHER of Virginia and my colleagues from the other side of the Capitol, Senator CONRAD BURNS and Senator AL GORE as we introduce today the Communications Competitiveness and Infrastructure Modernization Act.

We are at the beginning of the information age, which will probably be more important than the Industrial Revolution. I'm excited about the introduction of this bill, because it shapes the future of telecommunications in this country.

We want a sound telecommunications system by the year 2015 that will connect everyone in America with each other and with the world. We want the rural areas to have the same access as the urban areas. We want to keep the cost reasonable for consumers so that middle and lower income Americans can fully participate in the great age of information. The development of the broadband system will be as important to American life as the advent of radio and television.

Those who would say this is a cable-bashing bill are not taking the long view, in my opinion. You have to consider how forward-thinking, how progressive this legislation is.

Competition is integral to our system, it drives the engine of American success. There is every reason to apply that time-honored concept to the emerging telecommunications industry. There is every reason to believe that competition will improve cable TV for everyone and result in lower cable rates, and more and better program choices, better service in hard-to-wire areas. I know the cable system is strong enough to handle the competition, and I know the consumer will ultimately benefit.

All the great advances in this country have created faster, more efficient, more convenient ways to move. We move freight easily from manufacturer to consumer. We use the highway system, the airline system to move ourselves around the country. Radio and television waves deliver programming. And now we are exploring the possibilities of fiber-optic technology, which holds limitless opportunity as a way to move information.

This bill encourages the infrastructure, the fiber-optic roads we need to move information. To give us access to what we want to learn and the means to communicate what we have to say.

I look forward to the passage and enactment of this bill, but more importantly, I look forward to a new era of telecommunications.

DELIVERING NUCLEAR POWER'S  
MESSAGE

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, As Congress continues its discussion on national energy policy at an unprecedented pace, the center of debate will turn to the critical issue of licensing reform for new nuclear energy plants.

By ensuring a stable, fair and predictable licensing environment for nuclear energy plants—a necessary element in any legislative effort on energy policy—Congress can promote an objective that benefits all Americans.

I would like to commend to my colleague's attention the following statements from the 1991 Nuclear Power Assembly, held recently in Washington, DC. Foremost, President Bush acknowledged the nuclear energy industry's commitment to the Nation's environmental and energy security goals by developing and implementing its strategic plan for building new nuclear energy plants. The plan, which includes the goal of an order for a new nuclear energy plant by the mid-1990's, contains several provisions similar to omnibus energy bills being considered in this Congress and will provide the Nation with economic, environmental and energy security benefits.

Additionally, I hope my colleagues will take a moment to read a keynote address by NORMAN LENT, ranking minority member on the House Energy and Commerce Committee, which provides Members of Congress with an overview of two issues vitally important for the expansion of nuclear energy—licensing reform and high-level nuclear waste disposal.

As all of us know, NORM LENT is a national leader in the effort to develop a diversified en-

ergy future for America. I commend him for his leadership in this vitally important issue to our nation.

I insert the aforementioned items in the RECORD in their entirety:

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, May 14, 1991.

I am pleased to send greetings to all those gathered in our Nation's Capital for the 1991 Nuclear Power Assembly.

The theme of your conference, "Nuclear Energy: The Power of Independence," is timely and corresponds with one of the major goals of our National Energy Strategy—to reduce America's vulnerability regarding foreign oil and to enhance our energy security. As you know, safe, reliable, and environmentally sound sources of nuclear power can play an important role in meeting our Nation's energy needs.

It is encouraging that your industry now has a "Strategic Plan for Building New Nuclear Power Plants," which complements our National Energy Strategy. Implementing the National Energy Strategy is essential, not only to our national security, but also to our economic productivity and competitiveness. This strategy calls for developing more economical, safer nuclear technologies. I welcome your cooperation in building public confidence in this effort.

Barbara joins me in wishing you a successful conference.

GEORGE BUSH.

REMARKS OF THE HON. NORMAN F. LENT

Good morning. Thank you for inviting me to speak this morning on the topic of "Delivering Nuclear Power's Message."

As the ranking Republican member of the House Committee on Energy and Commerce, I feel well-qualified to address the topic of nuclear power's message. The Energy and Commerce Committee has looked at nuclear power many times, and as you remember, I led the fight against the Markey emergency planning amendment in 1987, a victory that enabled us to preserve the nuclear industry's ability to provide about 20 percent of the Nation's electricity. More recently, nuclear power has been resurrected as an answer to problems as diverse as clean air, global warming and energy security. Under the administration's leadership nuclear power is once more being advanced, this time as a key component of a national energy strategy.

President Bush is to be commended for having had the foresight in July of 1989 to instruct his administration to develop a new national energy strategy, long before the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait put energy back on the front page. The recommendations in the N-E-S announced earlier this year should be considered by Congress as carefully as they were prepared by the Secretary of Energy and others in the Cabinet.

I was honored to join the President in the Oval Office on February 20th with Admiral Watkins and leaders from the House and Senate Energy Committees to discuss the N-E-S before its release later that day. We also discussed how to proceed on the package in this Congress.

I was also pleased to join Chairman John Dingell as the sponsor, by request, of H.R. 1301—the National Energy Strategy Act. This bill contains the legislative component of the overall N-E-S, which is one-quarter of its total recommendations. The President's proposal is a solid foundation on which to act on energy; it is now up to the Congress to muster the political will to act responsibly.

The national energy strategy should be a real boon to the nuclear industry, because it strongly supports nuclear power. To quote: "Nuclear power is a proven electricity-generating technology that emits no sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, or greenhouse gases. Virtually every nuclear power plant in the free-market countries has operated safely. Nuclear power is a plus for 'energy security' because it does not rely on fuel whose supply is threatened by depletion or cut off."

The national energy strategy includes four key goals for nuclear policy. An overriding theme behind these goals is to remove undue regulatory and institutional barriers to the use of nuclear power for generating electricity in the United States. These include barriers to constructing new nuclear power plants, extending the life of existing generating units, and disposing of power plant radioactive waste.

Let me turn now to what the Energy and Commerce Committee is doing concerning the legislative language. Presently, the Energy and Power Subcommittee is in the midst of 14 weeks-worth of hearings on various components of that bill. I predict the committee will put together a comprehensive energy bill in July with subcommittee markup occurring in September. I do not think Congress will finish working on a comprehensive energy bill before the end of the second session, but I do predict that we will pass such legislation. My prediction that Congress will send a comprehensive energy bill to the president does rest, however, on the Senate sending a bill to the House. If at any point movement of a comprehensive energy bill slows down in the Senate, then that could well stop progress in the House.

There are two important nuclear issues that could and should be addressed in the comprehensive energy bill put together by the Committee. These are nuclear power plant licensing reform and high-level radioactive waste disposal. I believe the National Energy Strategy Act's provisions on licensing reform and on waste act reform will be very beneficial to the nuclear industry's goals of getting these problems solved. Resolution of these two issues is very important to the continued vitality of the nuclear power option in America.

With regard to licensing reform, I know many of you will remember that the Republican members of the committee have long been strong supporters of licensing reform. In fact, we successfully moved a true one-step licensing reform amendment through the Subcommittee on Energy and Power on the 1989 N-R-C reauthorization. As we put together a comprehensive energy bill this year, I am hopeful that we will be able to continue to assist the nuclear industry in its efforts to streamline the licensing process.

With regard to statutory reform of the waste disposal act, that is, of course, an issue that is very difficult to deal with. It raises the old question of States' rights versus national policy when disposing of high-level radioactive waste in a permanent geologic repository. It may be that provisions such as those sought by the Department of Energy will be included in the comprehensive energy bill put together by the committee later this year. It is a little early to be able to predict, but, as always, the Republicans on the Energy and Commerce Committee will do what we can to help the nuclear industry.

Nuclear power is a necessary precondition for—and component of—an energy secure, economically robust, and environmentally clean America. I know I am not alone in

reaching this conclusion and I believe that Congress, assisted by the administration, is ready to begin a reevaluation of the nuclear option. I hope that the nuclear industry will work with us as we try to get past some of the distrust and fear that invariably accompanies the word "nuclear." And I hope that the industry will be creative and forward-looking and will lead us as it once did when nuclear power was the hope of many American policymakers.

Thank you very much. I look forward to working with you, hopefully on the rebirth of the nuclear option.

#### WHO TO HELP

### HON. WILLIS D. GRADISON JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Mr. GRADISON. Mr. Speaker, the collapse of totalitarianism in Eastern Europe and the glimmer of hope from "perestroika" in the Soviet Union created unwarranted euphoria in the West. The economic transformation to capitalism is proving to be much more difficult than the political transformation to democracy. At issue is whether the fragile new democracies can survive the trauma of economic transformation. It is in our best interests, and the best interests of free peoples everywhere, that they do.

A recent issue of "The Economist" [May 11-17, 1991, p. 11] contains a sobering editorial. Entitled "From Marx to the market", it reminds the reader of the most basic fundamentals of capitalism. Namely, market-based prices do not ensure a market economy; capitalism without capitalists is impossible, so private ownership of assets is also essential. This means privatization, and the faster the better. And while there are no guarantees, "it is the only approach not guaranteed to fail."

There is no painless way to make the transition from Marxism to Capitalism. Even in the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany), the recipient of massive assistance from the Republic of Germany (formerly West Germany, severe economic and political disruptions have appeared and are expected to worsen. Despite all this assistance, for example, unemployment in the former GDR may reach 50 percent this summer. Other countries trying to convert to capitalism are not so fortunate as to have a rich brother willing and able to help.

The obstacles to economic transformation are monumental. Industrial sectors were grossly inefficient, poorly organized, and terribly managed; machinery is from another era. The service sector was largely nonexistent to begin with. Workers did not "work" as we normally think of that term (as the saying goes, "they pretended to pay us and we pretended to work"); changing old habits, and attitudes, is never easy and will not happen overnight. Pollution and environmental degradation from past practices is not only despicable, but hazardous and costly as well. Property rights, so essential to capitalism, are confused at best. And, by and large, assets remain in state rather than private hands.

Clearly, expectations must be lowered; it may well be decades before these countries achieve the standards of living of their Western neighbors. But no less clear is that the Free World is faced with an historic window of opportunity that may not remain open forever. The question is not whether to help, but how, and who.

While keeping in mind that there is no painless way, we can begin by recognizing that the most important ingredient for making a successful transition to a market economy is the true desire to do so. And while desire is necessary, it is not sufficient. Leadership, too, is essential. It is in our best interests to help those countries who demonstrate the desire and whose leaders show the commitment to see it through. We should eschew countries that fail this criterion.

In my view, the Soviet Union fails to pass the test. Without a clear demonstration of its desire and commitment to move to a market economy, it would be shortsighted to provide aid to the Soviets. Absent a clear demonstration of desire and the commitment, we would be pouring scarce resources down the proverbial rat hole. Better to help those who have a fighting chance of making it.

"Pick your enemies carefully", an English general once said. We should pick our friends very carefully as well.

#### ST. LAWRENCE PARISH CELEBRATES 125TH ANNIVERSARY

### HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the St. Lawrence Parish of Utica, MI, on its 125 anniversary. St. Lawrence Catholic Parish was established in 1866 as a mission of the Sacred Heart Parish in Utica Junction, now known as Roseville. The mission served the faith, social, intellectual, and cultural needs of the Irish, German, and Belgian Catholics who settled in the village of Utica and the surrounding farm community of Macomb County. On August 15, 1874, Bishop C.H. Borgess dedicated St. Lawrence Parish's first church; 4 years later, a cemetery was consecrated 1/2 mile north of the church. In 1904, a fire swept through Utica, destroying the church. Parishioners resorted to worshipping in homes and renting halls until a new church was built in 1908.

The St. Lawrence Parish has served persons of all nationalities throughout its history, and continues to serve and nurture Catholics within its boundaries after 125 years. Generations later, many of the original church families still continue their lives as members of the parish, and have blended their faith lives with many newcomers of all walks of life. The St. Lawrence Parish complex now includes the beautiful Spanish-Romanesque church—built in 1951—the rectory, convent, and school as well as the original cemetery. The present neo-Romanesque church was designed by Detroit architect DesRosiers. The broad nave seats 800 people, and the parish remains the oldest religious community in Utica.

Mr. Speaker, I stand today to offer my warmest congratulations to the St. Lawrence Parish church congregation on their 125th anniversary. I would also like to ask all of my colleagues to join me in honoring this parish, which has, for so many years, strongly devoted itself to the service of its community.

#### TRIBUTE TO STORRER FAMILY

### HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize a truly outstanding family in mid-Michigan, the Storrer family of Owosso, MI. This recognition is in honor of their 100th year of service to the community.

In 1891, Frederick J. Storrer, known to some as the "hustling clothier", became a member of Wicking and Storrer Clothing. Three generations later, Storrer's Clothing still stood as one of Owosso's finest clothing stores. The store officially closed in February 1986, under the presidency of John Storrer, grandson of the founder. However, James Storrer, another grandson, and his wife, Fayenne, plan to open a men's specialty store soon and to continue the tradition that began in 1891.

Over the years, several members of the Storrer family have served in the three branches of the U.S. armed services with one member, Robert L. Storrer, serving as a Golden Eagle in World War I and a Captain in the Civil Air Patrol in World War II.

The members of this family have not only served their country but also their community in a manner which deserves recognition. Many have been members of the Shiawassee Shrine Club, American Legion Post 57, Owosso Elks Lodge 753, Rotary International, and the Chamber of Commerce.

The third generation of this family has also been very active in community and professional organizations. James has been the president of the State Exchange Club, and a member of both the National Exchange Board of Education and the National Board of Trustees of the National Exchange Club.

This family's dedication to their community is summed up best in a quote from Robert L. Storrer. He once stated that the desire of Storrer's Clothing is to "do something for the city in which we live. Not in the form of a benefactor, but as an improvement to the downtown area. We live here and our interests are here." Later, after having decided to open the new shop, James Storrer referred to his father's words and added "it's about time we have another Storrer as the hustling clothier."

Mr. Speaker, I know that you will join me today in commending the Storrer family on their 100 years of service to mid-Michigan. We all wish James and Fayenne Storrer well and continued success in reopening this historic establishment.

#### MILTON BRUNSON: A PIONEER OF COMMUNITY CHOIRS

### HON. BEN ERDREICH

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Mr. ERDREICH. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride I welcome to Jefferson County one of the Nation's foremost choral directors, bass soloists, and ministers, the Rev. Milton Brunson. I know I speak of all of Jefferson County in giving Reverend Brunson and enthusiastic and appreciative welcome to the 75th Anniversary of the Apostolic Overcoming Holy Church of God.

During his remarkable music career spanning 43 years, Reverend Brunson developed and organized dozens of community choirs, including the renowned Thompson Community Singers. Named for the late Rev. Eugene Thompson of St. Stephen's Church, the Thompson Community Singers grew from an ensemble of 48 to more than 200 voices. The Thompson Community Singers became a legendary fixture on Chicago's West Side, with many distinguished alumni rising from their ranks. Thanks to Reverend Brunson's commitment, the Thompson Community Singers celebrate their 33d birthday this year.

Reverend Brunson's talents led to his selection as a director of a 1,000 voices chorus at Cominsky Park. His active radio ministry launched the "Gospel Sounds" programs.

Reverend Brunson's contributions have not been limited to music. He has counseled at-risk young people, worked with Dr. Martin Luther King in the formation of Operation Breakfast, and been active in Chicago school crisis-solving for more than 15 years.

Reverend Brunson has also donated his considerable talent to Operation Breadbasket and Operation PUSH. He served as chairman of the Garfield Organization and the West Side Ministers' Coalition.

Reverend Brunson, through his dedication to music, ministry and community, has touched our lives and improved our world. We are truly honored to welcome him to the Magic City.

#### INTRODUCTION OF CONCURRENT RESOLUTION RECOGNIZING COAST GUARD FOR ROLE IN PERSIAN GULF WAR

### HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, since the 100-hour war against Saddam Hussein ended, Americans have rightfully been proud of the brave men and women of the Armed Forces. Americans have appropriately recognized and honored their courage, skill, and expertise for a job well done.

We have praised the Air Force for the unrelenting air campaign, which crippled Saddam Hussein's forces. We have praised the Navy for their role in the air campaign and for subduing the Iraqi Navy, making them an insignifi-

cant force and allowing the allies to focus troops and supplies on other areas and we have praised the Army for their success in the ground campaign.

Unfortunately, one branch of the service, the U.S. Coast Guard, has mostly gone unrecognized for its contribution. That is why I am introducing a resolution recognizing the valuable role of the U.S. Coast Guard in Operation Desert Storm and Operation Desert Shield.

Without the Coast Guard, the operations of the U.S. military may not have been so smooth, efficient, or decisive. This resolution will bring attention to the Coast Guard's contribution and will honor the brave men and women, the active personnel and the reservists who were called up and immediately went to work, facilitating the smooth handling of Operation Desert Storm and Desert Shield.

Mr. Chairman, though many may not realize it, more than 950 Coast Guard reservists were called up to participate in Operation Desert Shield and Desert Storm serving in vessel inspection units, port security units in the gulf, and in supervising the loading of munitions and hazardous military cargoes.

It is important to recognize that the Coast Guard monitored the offloading and shipment of more than 4 million tons of cargo bound for the troops in the gulf, with no significant accidents.

The unique expertise of the U.S. Coast Guard law enforcement detachments, with their expertise in maritime sanctions enforcement, vessel boardings, and vessel inspection, led the United Nation's sanctions enforcement forces in more than 60 percent of the nearly 600 boardings in support of the international maritime interception operations in the Middle East. In addition, the U.S. Coast Guard also provided training to others to enable the maritime interdiction forces to be able to effectively and safely enforce the U.N. sanctions.

More than 550 Coast Guard reservists served in port security units deployed in the gulf to provide port security and waterside protection of ships offloading essential cargo in the gulf. This enabled crucial military and other support cargo to safely be brought into the theatre of operations, be safely offloaded, and put into operations.

After Saddam Hussein created this massive oilspill into the Persian Gulf, the U.S. Coast Guard, through its environmental response program, headed the international interagency oil pollution response team at the request of the Saudi Government. Coast Guard Falcon aircraft with oilspill aerial surveillance and mapping capabilities were deployed in the area and quickly assessed the size and depth of the problem.

The Coast Guard Research and Development Center located in Groton, CT, developed a deployable differential global positioning system capability for use with the explosive ordnance disposal search detachment. Their successful development of this equipment improved the efficiency and effectiveness of the minesweeping and ordnance countermeasures operations in the gulf, saving thousands of dollars in direct operations costs, and the inestimable savings in lives and equipment that could have been lost had this Coast Guard system not been developed.

Mr. Chairman, in addition to their direct gulf activities, Coast Guard personnel also played a critical role in the successful outcome of Operation Desert Storm and Operation Desert Shield by facilitating the safe transport of cargo, and facilitating the approval of Ready Reserve vessels to be able to carry important cargo to the Gulf. The Coast Guard vessel inspection program conducted the required inspections of 73 Sealift vessels, primarily activated Ready Reserve force vessels brought into service because of this operation. Additionally, the activation of a large number of reserve vessels, as well as the significant increase in military vessel traffic resulted in a vast increase in marine casualties requiring Coast Guard personnel actions and investigations. As a result, some field units have seen more than 300 percent increase in their investigative work load. Many of these investigations will continue for months.

The increased marine traffic and the necessity to move huge amounts of equipment and supplies also required the Coast Guard to develop a flexible Merchant Marine manning and licensing program to facilitate bringing reserve vessels into action and to ensure that ship crews were adequately trained to secure maximum safety.

U.S. Coast Guard personnel served in the joint information bureau combat camera and public affairs staff.

Coast Guard personnel served in various joint command and control staffs in the gulf theatre of operations.

The U.S. Coast Guard Intelligence Coordination Center provided support, monitoring, reviewing, and evaluating of political, terrorist, military, and intelligence activities related to Desert Shield/Storm. Specifically, Coast Guard intelligence forces were deployed to determine threats to Coast Guard forces, overseas and port security units. This was also expanded to provide intelligence support to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration oil-spill team which was deployed at Coast Guard headquarters.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that we must recognize the important role of all of our Armed Forces in the Persian Gulf. As the summer proceeds and we honor our troops in parades and celebrations throughout the country, it is my hope in introducing this resolution that all Americans recognize and appreciate the important role of the U.S. Coast Guard in the Persian Gulf war. I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this resolution.

#### ALTERNATIVE FUELS/HIGHWAY BILL INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

#### HON. PHILIP R. SHARP

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1991

Mr. SHARP. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce, on behalf of myself and several of my colleagues, a bill that will stop penalizing States for using alternative motor fuels. Unfortunately, under current law, several States that are leaders in the sale of alternative motor fuels are losing millions of dollars in Federal highway funds as a result of that

leadership. Yes, believe it or not, in these times when the Congress is hard at work developing incentives and mandates to increase alternative fuels, we are stuck with a highway fund allocation formula that is tantamount to a penalty for using alternative fuels.

One important blow that Nation has struck for energy independence and clean air is the widespread use of ethanol as a gasoline additive. A major force driving the use of ethanol blends has been the exemption of gasohol from part of the Federal excise tax on gasoline.

Natural gas and electricity are also exempt from highway taxes, and many States are moving aggressively to increase their use.

The formula for allocations from the highway trust fund, however, is based on taxes paid in each State. States furthering our national energy security and air quality goals through the use of tax-exempt or tax-reduced alternative fuels are thus penalized by the loss of highway funds.

My bill simply requires that allocations from the highway trust fund be calculated based upon what a State's contribution to the fund would have been if all motor fuels had been taxed at the same rate as gasoline. This will correct a significant unintended consequence of the current highway allocation formula.

#### SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

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

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, June 6, 1991, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

#### MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JUNE 7

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

Projection Forces and Regional Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1066, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on antisubmarine warfare programs, including attack submarine programs.

SR-222

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on the nomination of Preston Moore, of Texas, to be Chief

Financial Officer, Department of Commerce.

SD-342

Joint Economic

To hold hearings to review the employment-unemployment situation for May.

SD-562

JUNE 11

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Mineral Resources Development and Production Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 433, to provide for the disposition of certain minerals on Federal lands, and S. 785, to establish a Commission to study existing laws and procedures relating to mining.

SD-366

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for foreign assistance, focusing on security assistance programs.

S-126, Capitol

Environment and Public Works

Toxic Substances, Environmental Oversight, Research and Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine electric and hybrid vehicle technologies.

SD-406

JUNE 12

9:00 a.m.

Armed Services

To hold a briefing on the Persian Gulf War.

SH-216

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 962, and S. 963, bills to confirm the jurisdictional authority of tribal governments in Indian country.

SR-485

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Governmental Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

To hold hearings to examine certain issues relating to conventional weapons trade.

SD-342

Veterans Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 775 and S. 23, to increase the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of certain disabled veterans, sections 111 through 113 of S. 127, and related proposals with regard to radiation compensation, and proposed legislation providing for VA hospice-care.

SR-418

10:00 a.m.

Finance

Taxation and Debt Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings on miscellaneous tax bills, including S. 90, S. 150, S. 267, S. 284, S. 649, and S. 913.

SD-215

Judiciary  
Constitution Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Civil Rights Commission. SD-226

2:00 p.m.  
Armed Services  
Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 1066, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the safety and restart issues. SR-222

Judiciary  
Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 654, to revise Federal patent law to provide for the patentability of certain processes along with a machine, manufacture, or composition of matter with which they are associated, and S. 756, to revise Federal copyright law to provide an automatic copyright renewal system for all works copyrighted before January 1, 1978. SD-226

JUNE 13

9:00 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
To hold hearings on the nominations of Carolyn R. Bacon, of Texas, Martha Buchanan, of Texas, and Sheila Tate, of Virginia, each to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. SR-253

9:30 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Communications Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to review revenues from additional radio spectrum allocations. SR-253

Environment and Public Works  
Environmental Protection Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation on municipal pollution control, including S. 1081, authorizing funds for water pollution prevention and control programs of the Clean Water Act. SD-406

Governmental Affairs  
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings of enforcement of anti-dumping and countervailing duties. SD-342

10:30 a.m.  
Armed Services  
To hold hearings on the nominations of Gen. Gordon R. Sullivan, USA, to be Chief of Staff of the Army, and Lt. Gen. Carl E. Mundy, Jr., USMC, to be Commandant of the Marine Corps. SR-222

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Foreign Commerce and Tourism Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine national tourism policy. SR-385

1:30 p.m.  
Judiciary  
Constitution Subcommittee  
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Judiciary's Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights on certain issues relating to DNA. 2226 Rayburn Building

2:00 p.m.  
Armed Services  
Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence Subcommittee  
To continue hearings on S. 1066, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on chemical defense and chemical demilitarization issues. SR-222

Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings on the Agreement between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Maritime Boundary, with Annex, signed at Washington, June 1, 1990 (Treaty Doc. 101-22). SD-419

## JUNE 18

9:30 a.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations  
To resume hearings to examine efforts to combat fraud and abuse in the insurance industry. SD-342

10:00 a.m.  
Judiciary  
To resume hearings on legislative proposals to strengthen crime control. SD-226

## JUNE 19

9:00 a.m.  
Select on Indian Affairs  
To hold oversight hearings on the National Native American Advisory Commission. SR-485

9:30 a.m.  
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
To hold hearings to examine dairy supply management options. SR-332

10:00 a.m.  
Foreign Relations  
European Affairs Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine the future of the Soviet economy. SD-419

1:30 p.m.  
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
To continue hearings to examine dairy supply management options. SR-332

2:00 p.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Communications Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources  
Energy Regulation and Conservation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 933, to provide fair funds to consumers of natural gas who are found to have been overcharged. SD-366

## JUNE 20

9:30 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Communications Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to review broadcasters' public interest obligations. SR-253

## JUNE 26

9:30 a.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations  
To resume hearings to examine efforts to combat fraud and abuse in the insurance industry. SD-342

Veterans' Affairs  
Business meeting, to mark up pending calendar business. SR-418

2:00 p.m.  
Select on Indian Affairs  
To hold hearings on S. 362, to provide Federal recognition of the Mowa Band of Choctaw Indians of Alabama. SR-485

## JULY 16

9:30 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Surface Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for rail safety programs. SR-253

## CANCELLATIONS

## JUNE 20

9:00 a.m.  
Select on Indian Affairs  
To hold oversight hearings on the Navajo-Hopi relocation program. SR-485

## POSTPONEMENTS

## JUNE 6

9:30 a.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on enforcement and administration of the Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA). SD-342