

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PROJECT NEW BEGINNING

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 7, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, the Dade County Public Schools Project New Beginning is a recently developed initiative to provide bilingual instruction services to students who are identified as limited English-proficient children. At last count, the number of students who needed this service in Dade County alone was at 40,540. If this program is initiated, its effect could result in monumental strides in education.

As the fourth largest school district in the Nation, Dade County serves a diversity of racial and ethnic groups in school communities. This county has been the point of entry for many immigrants in recent years. As such, many students entering various schools in the district have little or no knowledge of the English language. Since it takes 2 to 3 years to learn English well enough to complete the regular work of the grade in English, this language difficulty presents a unique educational dilemma. Project New Beginning is one way to address it.

The initial goals of the project are to develop the rapid acquisition of English skills, develop the necessary literacy levels to enable students to enter the current transitional bilingual programs such as ESOL, lower the drop-out rates for limited English-proficient students, and promote a positive self-image among these types of students. The program is designed to address the needs of 300 students in grades 6 to 8 of three middle schools highly impacted by recent arrivals. Its success is contingent on a pending grant it must receive from the U.S. Department of Education.

The needs of south Florida's public school system are of a truly unique nature. Dade County School Superintendent Octavio J. Visiedo; Assistant Superintendent Gwendolyn Jennings Kidney; director of grants administration, Katherine Schemel; executive director of bilingual foreign language education, Ralph Robinett; and director of bilingual foreign language education, Mercedes Toural understand the distinctive requirements of the south Florida community. With their leadership, this needed program could begin to solve this educational difficulty.

COMMEMORATING THE
SESQUICENTENNIAL OF LYNN, IN

HON. PHILIP R. SHARP

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 7, 1991

Mr. SHARP. Mr. Speaker, congratulations are due to the people of Lynn, IN, on the observance of their town's sesquicentennial.

From its earliest days in the 1840's, when Jacob Hinshaw brought his trading post to this spot in east central Indiana, the town of Lynn has experienced triumphs and tragedies, but has remained true to its solid small town strengths and values. Early in the 20th century, when as many as 10 passenger trains a day passed through Lynn, the town was a bustling scene of commerce, attracting merchants, and farmers alike who settled in to raise their families. Tragedy in the form of a cholera epidemic swept the town in 1849, and as recently as 1986, a tornado struck, the town, ultimately causing an estimated \$5 million in destruction to property in the area. Yet, even as the 20th century seemed to move its attention away from Lynn as a center of commerce, its population has nearly remained steady at roughly 1,200 for the past 100 years. This is a town where people know the meaning of "neighborliness," where friends help friends. Throughout its history, the people of Lynn have demonstrated their unwavering belief in the values of small town life.

It is a pleasure for me to give you this brief introduction to Lynn, IN, a town celebrating its 150th birthday with what we call Hoosier pride. Please join me in giving them our warmest congratulations, and best wishes for a peaceful and prosperous future.

A CONGRESSIONAL TRIBUTE TO
SCOUTMASTER JERRY FRUHWIRTH

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 7, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to a man who has served his community with great distinction. I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the outstanding achievements of Mr. Jerry Fruhwirth.

Dedicated to the growth and education of this country's young men, the Boy Scouts of America has long stood as one of the United States greatest organizations. If there is one thing that has consistently set the Boy Scouts apart, it has to be the quality of their leadership. I stand here today to salute a man who has exemplified that spirit of dedication and leadership throughout his 14-year affiliation with the Scouts.

Since 1977, Jerry Fruhwirth has been an active member of Boy Scouts. He took over as Scoutmaster for Troop 65 in 1982, and has served in that capacity ever since. Under his guidance, Troop 65 has grown to become the largest Scout program in the Long Beach Area Council. Working together with a group of dedicated adult assistant leaders, Jerry has built an outstanding Scouting program that is based on traditional Scouting values combined with an energetic schedule of troop outings and activities. These factors have combined to create a program defined by its excellence, with more than 25 members reaching the elite rank of Eagle Scout. Troop 65 has been recognized by the Boy Scouts national organization as exemplifying the ideals of a model Scouting program.

Although he prefers to point out the merits of his assistants and his troop, Mr. Fruhwirth's outstanding leadership has not gone unnoticed. He has received numerous Scouting awards, including the Scoutmaster Award of Merit, and just this year the Silver Beaver, the highest honor awarded by the Scouting Council. Most importantly, though, his efforts have been noticed by the countless lives he has touched and influenced throughout his career in Scouting.

On June 6 of this year, Troop 65 will be honoring their respected and beloved Scoutmaster, "Shorty" Fruhwirth, on the occasion of his retirement. The Long Beach Scouting community obviously takes great pride in its association with Jerry, his wife, Sally, and their children, Nancy and Steve.

Mr. Speaker, my wife, Lee, joins me in extending this congressional salute to Scoutmaster Jerry Fruhwirth. We wish him all the best in the years to come.

THE DRUG SCOURGE

HON. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 7, 1991

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, on June 4, the former lead singer of the Temptations, David Ruffin, died of a drug overdose in a Philadelphia hospital. For the past three decades, Mr. Ruffin had blessed the entertainment world with his voice. Today he is no longer a singer, but a drug statistic.

At the time of his death, Mr. Ruffin had no identification on his person and it was not until his fingerprints were identified by the FBI that the John Doe lying lifeless in the hospital became somebody worthy of a grand headline in a newspaper. Unfortunately, there are those who die from drugs every day, but we never hear about them because they are not named David Ruffin or Len Bias.

Mr. Speaker, what it will take to end the drug scourge in our country? This question is

* 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.

especially on the minds of those who do not have a lead singer of a popular music group or a professional athlete as a part of their family, but who do have a son or daughter who may no longer be alive because of a fatal encounter with drugs.

Drugs do not afflict a particular race, religion, or economic stratification. I am sorry to say that last week drugs claimed yet another life, but I am more sorry to say that tomorrow more lives will be lost due to drugs. They, however, probably won't make the headlines. Mr. Speaker, is it not time to take a stand or must we wait for more entertainers, actors, athletes, or perhaps the boy or girl next door to join David Ruffin?

EVERYBODY HAS THE RIGHT TO
BE FREE

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 7, 1991

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, one of my constituents, Robert Mason of Glasford, IL, has created a commemorative plaque with the chronology of the Persian Gulf war put to rhyme, and entitled "Everybody Has the Right To Be Free."

The sentiments are well expressed and I submit for the RECORD at this point the text of the poem:

EVERYBODY HAS THE RIGHT TO BE FREE

(A chronology of the Persian Gulf War—By
Robert Mason)

(Dedicated to the allied nations who participated in the Persian Gulf war and successfully defended freedom against tyranny in Operation Desert Storm, January 17, 1991—February 27, 1991)

The headlines read Hussein rolls through Kuwait

Denied the very existence of a sovereign state

True, it's not a democracy
But the people lived in harmony

And everybody has the right
To stand up and fight

For what they believe

Everybody has the right to be free.

Many of the countries people fought and died
But the knife in the butchers hand couldn't
be denied

He carved out his own boundaries
To suit his own selfish greed

So the world couldn't turn their back

On the danger from Iraq

Or the Saudi Arab plea

Everybody has the right to be free.

Everybody has the right

To feel a sense of pride

For those who fought and died for liberty

Everybody has the right

To raise the flag high

For we fought for the right to be free.

The nations of the world set down a clear
mandate

For the soldiers of Iraq to pull out of Kuwait
But their leader didn't advocate

And the allies didn't hesitate

So the sounds of war began

From a line drawn in the sand

To the Persian Sea

Everybody has the right to be free.

Over 25 countries went north to quell the
storm

Both the Arabs and the west became com-
rades in arms

Old enemies that disagreed

United for a common need

Its a very different war

Than the ones we fought before

To defend democracy

Everybody has the right to be free.

The lightning strikes

The thunder roars

And the eagle flies

In the desert storm.

The news of war is high technology

Beamed by satellite to your living room on

T.V.

Missiles streaking through the air

Smart bombs landing everywhere

See the prisoners on display

What a price they had to pay

In pride and dignity

Everybody has the right to be free.

The cost of war is always hard to take

The bombing of Baghdad, the killing of Ku-

wait

Terrorism that no one planned

Has ruined the tide and scorched the land

The oil fields set ablaze

In a senseless act of rage

On the worlds ecology

Everybody has the right to be free.

Everybody has the right

To feel a sense of pride

For those who fought and died for liberty

Everybody has the right

To raise the flag high

For we fought for the right to be free.

Lasting peace is the hope of all mankind

But peace without freedom is only a disguise

Heads of state that rule by force

It's time to choose a different course

Respect the rights of man

And meet with their demands

For more democracy

Where everybody has the right to be free.

TRIBUTE TO THE SOUTH FLORIDA
INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 7, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure today to pay tribute to the South Florida International Academy. This school specializes in helping students who are handicapped and have special needs. But this is not the only thing that makes the academy the unique institution that it is. The academy is not for profit; they are indirectly funded by the Private Industry Council. The payment of tuition is based on the family's ability to pay. The teachers who work at the academy are not working for the money, but working for the cause.

The academy is only 2 years old and has already made unbelievable progress in helping students overcome their disabilities. With only 29 out of 35 students paying tuition, money is thin, yet the teachers never quit. The teachers work hard because the students have an unusual desire to learn. They all have a common will to not give up. There is a wide variety of needs and each student has a different disability to overcome, yet many of the students are gifted in their own ways.

The South Florida International Academy has a unique program in which the students have the opportunity to capitalize on their strengths and improve on their weaknesses by having the program individualized. The academy uses contract learning so that all students become responsible for their achievements and have the opportunity to progress at their own pace. For this reason, the school consists of students who welcome an educational challenge, who want to find ways to achieve academic success, and who are determined to find ways to cope with their disabilities.

Ms. Lise Holash, executive director of the academy and also a teacher, wrote of one of the first students who attended the school named Carmita Souffrant. I was very touched by this young lady's achievements and I would like to take this opportunity to relay them to you. Carmita Souffrant did complete high school, but only with a special certificate for she was reading at a second grade level. Her objectives and the objective of the academy was to raise her reading level to the fifth grade. Her dream was to become a nursing assistant.

Through kinetic exercises, computer assisted learning, auditory exercises, visual discrimination exercises, and other activities that improved reading comprehension, she progressed rapidly. Carmita's will to learn was remarkable. The academy did not tell Carmita that her goal was reached within months, but only told her that she was doing very well. She kept trying and she kept progressing beyond her goal. Now, Carmita has completed all high school graduation requirements and competencies. She has successfully written a published GED, the high school graduation equivalency exam.

Since her achievements at the academy her dreams have changed, she now wishes to become a registered nurse. Soon she will be attending Florida Atlantic University. In 6 years, Carmita Souffrant will complete a 4-year degree, a reality truly beyond her wildest dreams. This young lady is blessed with the will to never give up, to always keep trying. This quality is what makes her an exceptional person and this is the quality that is a part of all the students at the academy.

James Easton, fifth grade, is another student at the academy. He has a great deal of difficulty dealing in an environment where other students can easily distract him. Teachers in his old school could not give him the attention he needed and recommended that he try the South Florida International Academy. From an environment in which learning was virtually impossible, a recent standardized test exam taken at the International Academy proved that James is now achieving a post-secondary level in many subjects such as math, science, and listening comprehension.

The students at the South Florida International Academy are not disabled in the sense that they cannot learn, but these students have learning disabilities. They need to find alternative ways to achieve goals that others might accomplish with ease. Many times, the students need psychological help in order to learn of ways to deal with certain problems they may be having, whether it be something that directly affects their education or a problem at home that is indirectly causing their dis-

ability. In these cases, Dr. Marvin Silverman and his team of psychologists work to help the students overcome their problem.

The thrill of the students' achievements are what keeps the school open and the teachers from losing faith. I not only commend the students of the institution, but I especially want to recognize the hard work and dedication of the committed teachers: Wayne Wiltens, administrative principal; Lise M. Holash, executive director; Elizabeth Waddell, Anita Tapiero, Lee Walsky, Dr. Warren Asby, Wanda Alexander, Maryland McFadden, and David Bowder, volunteers. These are the people who make the South Florida International Academy what it is, a truly unique educational institution.

CUSTOMS MODERNIZATION ACT OF 1991

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 7, 1991

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce, by request, the administration's proposed Customs Modernization Act of 1991. This bill amends the Tariff Act of 1930 to simplify customs procedures, facilitate the entry and clearance of vessels, and increase the effectiveness of the Customs Service in commercial matters. This bill represents the first major overhaul of the Tariff Act since 1978, and is viewed by the trade community as the vehicle to give Customs the legal basis to update passenger and cargo processing for the 21st century.

As the Nation moves toward important agreements to liberalize trade in the years ahead, we in the Congress must ensure that the Nation has the adequate capacity to process the expected increase in import and export activity, as well as to protect against violations of our narcotics and trade laws. The Customs Service is the frontline Federal agency charged with balancing this dual mission.

At the heart of the Modernization Act is the important goal of moving Customs processing into the electronic age by providing the authority for full electronic processing of all Customs-related transactions. This change offers the promise of eliminating needless and burdensome paperwork for both Customs and the importing public. Although a great deal of information is now transmitted electronically through Customs' automated commercial system, archaic statutory provisions still require paper documentation for manifests and invoices, for example. Paper is also relied upon as evidence in court proceedings. The administration bill gives Customs authority to waive unnecessary paperwork for most transactions, while still allowing the small importer to continue to use paper if necessary.

A second major proposal in the Modernization Act establishes a new National Entry Processing [NEP] Program. Under current law, Customs entry processing must take place at the same port where goods are imported. Therefore, importers must have a physical presence, usually a broker, in every port where they do business. NEP would allow goods to enter in one port, Customs process-

ing to be handled in the importer's home city, and the goods to arrive at a third destination city. Further, the importing company would have a dedicated Customs customer representative who would process all transactions. Clearly, this is a promising concept that should become the preferred system for doing business.

Another change intended to facilitate the free flow of goods includes periodic entry and payment provisions, which would benefit repetitive, large-volume importers and more closely conform to existing commercial practices. In addition, the Modernization Act includes new and strengthened enforcement, recordkeeping and procedural changes in the Customs laws.

Mr. Speaker, on June 4, I was pleased to become an original cosponsor of a companion Customs bill, H.R. 2512, the Customs Informed Compliance and Automation Act of 1991, introduced by my colleague on the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. PEASE, on behalf of the Joint Industry Group. The Joint Industry Group represents the major elements of the trade community, and is to be commended for assembling the package of legislative proposals contained in H.R. 2512. The Pease-Crane bill mirrors the administration bill in several important respects, since it includes similar provisions for full electronic processing, NEP, and periodic entry and payment. The bill then goes on to incorporate proposals to further facilitate import transactions, such as improving the operation of Customs labs, reforming Customs seizure authority, and clarifying the definition of import fraud.

The two bills taken together will form the basis for consideration of changes to our customs laws by the Ways and Means Trade Subcommittee this year. Both the administration and the JIG are to be commended for their efforts to move this legislation forward.

As the subcommittee begins debate on these bills, I feel there are several key questions that will need to be explored. First, the subcommittee must be assured that Customs has adequately planned and prepared for the large-scale changes that these modernization efforts will bring. In the past, Customs has had difficulties in this area. Second, we must consider the full costs of the modernization proposals, both to the Government and the trade community in the private sector. Third, we must make sure that the needed changes take place within a realistic, predictable timeframe that guarantees success.

I look forward to working with the administration, the JIG, as well as other concerned parties such as the brokers and sureties, to ensure that a fair and equitable bill emerges at the end of the day. In addition, due to the technical nature of the bill and recent GAO projects for the Oversight and Trade Subcommittees, Chairman GIBBONS and I requested and received GAO comments on both proposals, and I thank them for their assistance to the subcommittee.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, the trade community rightfully demands that we move forward to facilitate the movement of goods and people across our borders. To do anything less threatens the competitive advantage of our Nation's key industries and the very future of the American economy. These two legislative

proposals set the key parameters of our task. I look forward to working together with Chairman GIBBONS to craft visionary modernization legislation that meets the real-world needs of both business and law enforcement well into the next century.

DEREGULATION IS GOOD FOR THE AIRLINE INDUSTRY

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 7, 1991

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, many times we hear the problems of the airline industry blamed on something called deregulation.

If we hadn't had very limited deregulation several years ago, I hate to think about all the delays and problems there would be in airline travel today, because demand for this service has gone way up.

However, this industry remains as one of the most heavily regulated in this country today.

If we are ever going to get more competition, and thus better service, into the airline industry again, we need to deregulate much further.

We must work to remove all the artificial barriers to entry that are presently imposed by government at various levels today.

In this regard, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues and others to two very thoughtful letters from the June 7, 1991, issue of the Wall Street Journal.

I do not know either of these men, but I am certainly impressed by their comments, and I would like to have their letters reprinted in today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[From the Wall Street Journal, June 7, 1991]

GUESS WHO DEREGULATION BENEFITS?

Paul Stephen Dempsey's Counterpoint article, "The Disaster of Airline Deregulation" (op-ed page, May 9), deserves a rational response. The facts are: Millions more people can afford to fly under deregulation; other than business people's fares (unrestricted coach, business-class and first-class), airline prices are lower; the author's much-admired foreign carriers charged much higher rates (a flight from Madrid to Paris and back, over a weekend, is \$455. For 20% less in the U.S., you can fly coast-to-coast, three times the distance.)

As for fleet aging (Mr. Dempsey accepts aging as a given under deregulation), the aging of aircraft may have been even worse without deregulation. He believes that because airports are publicly owned, the public should own or at least manage the vehicles using the airports. Presumably, he would thus advocate that the government own or manage all automobiles because they use publicly owned roads.

There are five categories of people opposed to airline deregulation: the utopian crusaders who believe the world and its people "ought" to behave in a certain manner that is unnatural; special-interest groups that benefit most from the "protection" of regulation, including airline and travel-industry employees; lawyers and bureaucrats whose lifeblood is regulation, regardless of the ultimate cost; those who believe other people are incompetent and unable to make their

own decisions and therefore must be protected with laws and regulations to keep them from hurting themselves; and, those already in the airline business who would like to prevent newcomers from making business tougher.

Stacked against those groups is only one category not opposed to deregulation: the consumer.

BRUCE REICHERT,
Vice President, Leisure Resource.

Mr. Dempsey claims airline deregulation is responsible for higher air fares. He fails to mention that no large U.S. city has completed a new airport since Dallas-Fort Worth in 1974; yet passenger air travel has risen nearly 150% since that time. Thus airport facilities have failed to keep pace with the demand for air travel.

In a market economy a shortage of runway space and gate facilities would result in higher landing fees and new airport construction. But federal rules do not permit market-based pricing for runway use, and (because of the budget crisis) officials have not spent earmarked tax dollars to alleviate the shortage of airport facilities. In this setting, carriers can capture the scarcity value of runway space by raising ticket prices, but the shortage itself is a creation of government policy.

The same analysis predicts that cities that construct new airports will experience significant decreases in air fares when gates become available for competing carriers. Denver is nearing completion of a new airport now, so it is likely to experience a fare war in the near future.

If fares do decline in the Denver market, it should be apparent to the critics of deregulation that recent fare increases are the result of government-created bottlenecks at our airports. Rather than re-regulate carriers, a better response would be to privatize the airports.

THOMAS L. WYRICK,
*Professor of Economics,
Southwest Missouri State University.*

UNITED STATES CANNOT TURN BLIND EYE TO EVENTS IN LITHUANIA

HON. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 7, 1991

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, United States dealings with the Soviet Union continue, in a general sense, to move forward. The recent announcement that the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty is virtually complete, the just-concluded agreement on peace in Angola, reports that the Soviet economy is about to undergo wholesale reform, and the prospective popular election of a President of the Russian Republic are all signs of this progress.

Unfortunately, however, it seems that there are still many in the U.S.S.R. who remain resistant to change and are determined to turn back the clock. Clearly, this is evident from this week's report by Soviet Prosecutor General Nikolai Trubin that the violence that we witnessed last January 13 in Lithuania was the fault of Lithuanian demonstrators.

Mr. Speaker, this report is wholly at odds with the truth, and it is nothing less than a total whitewash. The events of last January

were observed personally by numerous independent observers, including Western reporters, who have placed the blame squarely on Soviet troops. Mr. Trubin—who also rejected Government responsibility for events that led to civilian deaths in Novocheerkassk in 1962 and, more recently, in Tbilisi, is seeking a return to the Neanderthalic days of the Soviet Communist past.

Mr. Speaker, the United States wants continued advancement in the United States-Soviet relationship. But such progress—as American Presidents and congressional Representatives of every political persuasion have stated for years—cannot occur in a human rights vacuum. We all want peaceful and prosperous relations with the U.S.S.R. in the future, but we cannot dismiss Government culpability for serious human rights abuses.

The Soviet leadership wants United States assistance in making the kind of dramatic changes that are necessary to pull the U.S.S.R. out of its current crisis. To the extent that such assistance brings the U.S.S.R. into comportment with international law and standards for human rights, it is in our own interests to support it.

The notion, however, that we will look the other way as innocent, unarmed citizens are threatened or assaulted by Government troops is intolerable.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO PAUL CROSHAW IN HONOR OF HIS SELECTION AS 1991 MAN OF THE YEAR

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 7, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding individual and public servant of my community. Paul Croshaw will be honored on Sunday, June 9, 1991, as the Los Angeles Democratic Committee's Man of the Year. This occasion gives me the opportunity to express my sincere appreciation for his many years of dedicated service to the Democratic Party.

Paul is an employee of a political direct mail and list company that provides a valuable service to the Democratic Party. His dedication to the Democratic Party extends past the workplace. He has been a tireless worker for Democrats throughout the State and the Nation. Paul's leadership in the Democratic Party of the county of Los Angeles, and the city of Long Beach has strengthened the party throughout the region.

After spending 1988 as a field organizer for Michael Dukakis, Paul spent 1989-1991 serving as an elected delegate from the 57th A.D. to the Democratic State Central Committee. During his tenure as delegate to the committee, Paul also served as a member of the Los Angeles County Committee, 1990; vice president of the Long Beach Democratic Club, 1989; president of that club, 1990 and 1991, and member of the board of directors to Greater Long Beach United Democrats, 1991.

The contributions that Paul Croshaw has made to the Democratic Party are immeas-

urable. On this occasion, my wife, Lee, joins me in extending our heartfelt thanks and congratulations. We wish Paul all the best in the years to come.

GRANVILLE, NY, CHURCH IS STEEPED IN LOCAL HISTORY AND WELSH TRADITION

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 7, 1991

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, Americans are a religious people, and my 24th New York Congressional District is one of the most historical in the country.

Put those two facts together, and the result is a number of interesting churches whose records serve as virtual archives of 18th, 19th, and early 20th century American history. I'd like to bring another of those churches to your attention today.

The Peniel Presbyterian Church is located on Quaker Street in Granville, NY, which was the stopping place for a wave of Welsh immigrants in the mid-19th century. The first Welsh service in the village of Granville was held in 1872. The present building was not completed until 1901, and it has been one of our area's most beautiful structures, with its stained glass windows and pipe organ. The Welsh influence has faded, but the church remains a treasurehouse of historical and cultural lore.

The church was featured in a June 2 article in my hometown newspaper, the Glens Falls Post-Star. I submit the article for today's RECORD.

WELSHMEN LIVED BY THE "SOUND OF CHURCH BELLS" FROM GRANVILLE CHURCH

(By Joan Patton)

GRANVILLE.—Sometime around 1853, the first group of about 30 Welsh quarrymen came to Granville to work in the area's new slate quarries.

The earliest area Welsh church was founded in Fair Haven, Vt., in 1952. Non-sectarian, its members included Calvinist Methodists, Congregationalists and Wesleyans. A number of local Sunday schools were established in Vermont and in the Granville area.

The next wave of Welsh immigrants, arriving in 1859 or '60, were mostly Presbyterian. Welsh Presbyterian and Congregational congregations were formed in Middle Granville in 1860, but it wasn't until 1872 that the first Welsh service was held in Granville village.

Gwyneth Wood, whose parents emigrated in the early 1900s, has translated church records into English and has written an as-yet-incomplete history of the Peniel Presbyterian Church.

"Peniel" or Penuel comes from the Hebrew word for the Face of God.

The Rev. R.D. Jones was the first preacher. In 1874, John W. Edwards of West Pawlet and Roberts were called to take care of the new church.

Services were held in various buildings in Granville, including schoolhouses, Percy's Hall, and the Temperance Building.

Some of the early records of what became the Peniel Presbyterian Church were lost, Wood, said, but the surviving Sunday school records paint a clear picture of late 19th century Welsh language religious training. Even

the Bibles, Testaments and children's books used in the classes we sent from Wales.

According to Wood, the Welsh Sunday schools were closely supervised by an appointed committee, which not only assigned topics for the term, but met once a month to check into each school's progress.

The Welsh churches in the New York-Vermont border area formed a union, and in 1873 joined with the Welsh Churches of Central New York in a synod.

The Granville congregation soon outgrew its meeting places. In 1883, the governing body bought the former Baptist Church on Morrison Street for \$1,400.

As the influx of immigrants continued through the 1890s, church membership also grew. The slate business was so good there was a labor shortage and word was sent to Wales in 1891 that 300 workers were needed. Only two years later, the U.S. financial panic idled workers everywhere. The local quarry owners pool, established in 1888 to limit production, failed. However, another was formed in 1895 which lasted 30 years. The quarriers tried unsuccessfully to strike in 1880 and 1890 and tried to organize a union in 1894. There were other strikes in 1907 and 1916.

It is said the Welsh people lived by the sound of the church bells. There was such a large Welsh population in Granville village that every store had at least one Welsh-speaking clerk, and the Granville Sentinel sometimes published articles in Welsh.

In 1900, a committee appointed to find a location for a new church chose two lots on Quaker Street and Temple Place, despite some misgivings on the part of the landowner who hesitated, it is said, to sell property to people speaking a foreign language.

The congregation paid \$500 for the lots. The building committee ran into some snags when it tried to sell the church on Morrison Avenue to the Buckley Hose Co., and when it tried to take out a mortgage for \$3,000.

They persevered, and the congregation canvassed for pledges for the church. A slate company donated roof slates, people donated church furniture, the clock, memorial windows, dishes, Bibles, and sidewalk flagging.

Worshippers were expected to pay pew rent of 50 cents a year. The church arranged the seating, and no one could change seats without permission.

By 1908, the pew rents were abolished.

Once a month, the chairman of deacons would ask if anyone wanted to join the church. The pastor would speak with the individual, who would have to affirm he was a teetotaler.

The church on Morrison Avenue was sold to the Byzantine Rite Catholic Church, which used it for a number of years.

The first service in the present church was held Sunday, June 30, 1901. The membership had grown to over 330 adults and 120 children.

Puzzling, according to Wood, was the transient nature of membership during the early part of the 1900s. For instance, in 1905, 81 persons joined the church, but during the same years, 32 persons moved to other churches.

The church reached its peak membership during 1910-18.

It was becoming more and more difficult to find Welsh ministers for churches in the United States, and the churches couldn't pay for pension plans.

A committee studied other American churches and decided the Presbyterian Church was the most similar to the Calvinistic Methodist Welsh. The Peniel's request to allow Welsh churches to join the Pres-

byterian Church was successful, and the local churches voted to join.

The action was made official at the Presbyterian Church General Assembly in May 1920. The Peniel and Middle Granville Presbyterian churches share a pastor to this day.

The first minister chosen under the Presbyterian Church rules was the Rev. Samuel E. Prytherch, of Slatington, Pa., who arrived in Granville in 1932. He was responsible for such innovations as having Communion services alternately in Welsh and English to help young people understand the meaning of the service.

Another Welsh pastor from Slatington, the Rev. R. Lewis Jones, accepted the pastorate in 1943. He was the first minister granted leave to serve as an Army chaplain.

He was followed in 1948 by the last of the Welsh-speaking pastors, the Rev. Maldwyn A. Davies.

It was a time when immigration declined, many older members died, but the church continued to flourish. Davies left in 1950 to serve a church in Chevy Chase, Md. He is now retired and living in Wales.

Today, according to the Rev. James Hutton, the church, "which has always been a stable, small-town church, made up of stable, dedicated people, is experiencing slow but stable growth."

Hutton, a retired U.S. Navy chaplain, graduated from Hartford Theological Seminary, and served pastorates in Nebraska, California, New Jersey and 31 years as a naval chaplain before accepting the two local churches in the early 1980s. Hutton and his wife, Carol-Lynn, parents of two daughters, live in Orwell, Vt.

Many things have changed in the life of the church since the early 20th century, when the Welsh influence was strongest. Gone are the annual St. David's Day celebrations with the traditional Gymanfa Ganu (songfest) and the annual singing, reciting and musical competitions (Eisteddfod) which drew Welsh singers and musicians from all over the area.

Much of the Welsh cultural tradition has been preserved in a study center at Green Mountain College in Poultney, Vt.

Hutton does his part to help his congregation re-invigorate their Welshness. Each year, for St. David's Day in early March, he writes a brochure on an aspect of Welsh culture.

For Rev. Hutton, it's an urgent task to gather together the reminders of Peniel's past, like the silver baptismal bowl, the Welsh bibles and hymnals, communion plates and church memorabilia.

"When someone asked about that baptismal bowl, it started me thinking about what can happen if we don't take care to preserve our records and relics."

The sturdy frame church on Quaker Street, with its handsome stained glass windows and the pipe organ standing majestically behind the pulpit, remains the focal point of religious life for the descendants of Welsh quarriers and others who have sought peace within its doors.

MIDDLE EAST ARMS CONTROL INITIATIVE

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 7, 1991

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an ex-

change of letters with the President of the United States regarding the important issue of arms control in the Middle East.

On April 4, 1991, a group of Members of the House, including the distinguished majority leader, Mr. GEPHARDT, wrote a letter to President Bush urging him to declare a unilateral pause in arms sales to countries in the Middle East and Persian Gulf. It was believed that such a pause would show United States resolve to address this critical issue and enhance our ability to negotiate a new multilateral arms transfer regime for this troubled region.

On June 3, 1991, National Security Adviser to the President, Lt. Gen. Brent Scowcroft, responded to this congressional letter. His response details the administration's view on arms sales, outlines the President's recent arms control initiative and comments on the lessons learned as a result of the gulf war.

The President's initiative is an important development. It is clear, however, that there will continue to be considerable tension between arms control and the desire to support the legitimate defense priorities of our friends in the region. This is an issue that Congress must monitor closely and work to help define the proper balance between these two objectives.

The correspondence follows:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, April 4, 1991.

HON. GEORGE BUSH,
President of the United States, The White House, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: We write to urge you to declare a unilateral pause in arms sales to countries in the Middle East and Persian Gulf. We believe a temporary pause is necessary in order to facilitate multilateral negotiations on agreements to restrain the flow of sophisticated conventional weapons systems and other weapons technologies into this region.

Countries in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf are the recipients of roughly one-third of all international arms transfers, making this region the world's leading arms import market. These sales, in our view, help promote an arms race and raise tensions in a region characterized by instability. The proliferation of arms—including chemical, biological, nuclear, and conventional weapons and missile technologies—poses a serious threat to peace in the Middle East and Persian Gulf. The arms race is absorbing resources badly needed for regional economic development.

We believe that a brief pause on arms transfers will not affect the security of nations in the Middle East and Persian Gulf. Such a pause can be used effectively to bring supplier nations and regional states together to pursue a range of arms reduction and arms control proposals, including an arms moratorium.

The United States has a unique opportunity to use its new influence to make progress in this area, an opportunity which should not be squandered. We believe the impressive military victory achieved by the United States and its coalition partners last month needs to be buttressed by postwar agreements that enhance long-term peace and security.

We appreciate your consideration of this matter and look forward to working with you on these issues. We are, of course, available to meet with you to discuss these issues further.

With best regards,
Sincerely yours,
Dante B. Fascell, Chairman, Subcommittee on Foreign Affairs.
Lee H. Hamilton, Chairman, Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East.
Sam Gejdenson, Chairman, Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade.
Richard A. Gephardt, Majority Leader, U.S. House of Representatives.
David R. Obey, Chairman, Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, DC, June 3, 1991.

Hon. Lee H. Hamilton,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The President has asked me to respond to your letter of April 4. The President's recent Middle East arms control initiative demonstrates his firm commitment to promote supplier guidelines on conventional arms exports to the Middle East, to build barriers against exports that contribute to weapons of mass destruction, and to take other steps to enhance long-term peace and security. I have enclosed a fact sheet on the initiative for your information.

If any lesson can be drawn from the success of Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, it is that multilateral cooperation is essential to success in this arena. To depart from our collaborative approach and announce a unilateral pause could be seen as turning our backs on our allies for the sake of a political gesture.

Moreover, a unilateral pause would imply that arms sales per se are destabilizing. This is not the case. While the recent conflict clearly showed that excessive arms sales to one country can fuel dangerous ambitions and threaten regional stability, it also demonstrated that reasonable arms transfers which meet legitimate defense needs are necessary if our friends and allies are to contribute to the common defense. The weapons we provided to the Gulf States allowed them to fight at our side in the recent war, and the interoperability between Gulf states and U.S. forces made possible by U.S. transfers contributed significantly to our success.

I can assure you that the President intends, through his Middle East arms control initiative, vigorously to pursue all available means to reduce destabilizing conventional arms transfers while seeking to halt the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and the missiles to deliver these weapons. We hope to work together with you to advance these shared objectives.

Sincerely,
Brent Scowcroft.

FACT SHEET ON MIDDLE EAST ARMS CONTROL INITIATIVE

Fulfilling the pledge he made in his March 6 address to a joint session of Congress, the President announced today a series of proposals intended to curb the spread of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons in the Middle East, as well as the missiles that can deliver them. The proposals also seek to restrain destabilizing conventional arms build-ups in the region.

The proposals would apply to the entire Middle East, including Iraq, Iran, Libya, Syria, Egypt, Lebanon, Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and the other states of the Maghreb and the Gulf Cooperation Council. They reflect our consultations with allies, govern-

ments in the region, and key suppliers of arms and technology.

The support of both arms exporters and importers will be essential to the success of the initiative. Since proliferation is a global problem, it must find a global solution. At the same time, the current situation in the Middle East poses unique dangers and opportunities. Thus, the President's proposal will concentrate on the Middle East as its starting point, while complementing other initiatives such as those taken by Prime Ministers John Major and Brian Mulroney. It includes the following elements.

SUPPLIER RESTRAINT

The initiative calls on the five major suppliers of conventional arms to meet at senior levels in the near future to discuss the establishment of guidelines for restraints on destabilizing transfers of conventional arms, as well as weapons of mass destruction and associated technology. France has agreed to host the initial meeting. (The United Kingdom, France, the Soviet Union, China, and the United States have supplied the vast majority of the conventional arms exported to the Middle East in the last decade.) At the same time, these guidelines will permit States in the region to acquire the conventional capabilities they legitimately need to deter and defend against military aggression.

These discussions will be expanded to include other suppliers in order to obtain the broadest possible cooperation. The London Summit of the G-7, to be hosted by the British in July, will provide an early opportunity to begin to engage other governments.

To implement this regime, the suppliers would commit:

To observe a general code of responsible arms transfers;

To avoid destabilizing transfers; and

To establish effective domestic export controls on the end-use of arms or other items to be transferred.

The guidelines will include a mechanism for consultations among suppliers, who would

Notify one another in advance of certain arms sales;

Meet regularly to consult on arms transfers;

Consult on an ad hoc basis if a supplier believed guidelines were not being observed; and

Provide one another with an annual report on transfers.

MISSILES

The initiative proposes a freeze on the acquisition, production, and testing of surface-to-surface missiles by states in the region with a view to the ultimate elimination of such missiles from their arsenals.

Suppliers would also step up efforts to coordinate export licensing for equipment, technology and services that could be used to manufacture surface-to-surface missiles. Export licenses would be provided only for peaceful end uses.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The initiative builds on existing institutions and focuses on activities directly related to nuclear weapons capability. The initiative would:

Call on regional states to implement a verifiable ban on the production and acquisition of weapons-usable nuclear material (enriched uranium or separated plutonium);

Reiterate our call on all states in the region that have not already done so to accede to the Non-Proliferation Treaty;

Reiterate our call to place all nuclear facilities in the region under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards; and

Continue to support the eventual creation of a regional nuclear weapon-free zone.

CHEMICAL WEAPONS

The proposal will build on the President's recent initiative to achieve early completion of the global Chemical Weapons Convention.

The initiative calls for all states in the region to commit to becoming original parties to the Convention.

Given the history of possession and use of chemical weapons in the region, the initiative also calls for regional states to institute confidence-building measures now by engaging in presignature implementation of appropriate Chemical Weapons Convention provisions.

BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

As with the approach to chemical weapon controls, the proposals build on an existing global approach. The initiative would:

Call for strengthening the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) through full implementation of existing BWC provisions and an improved mechanism for information exchange. These measures will be pursued at the five-year Review Conference of the BWC this September.

Urge regional states to adopt biological weapons confidence-building measures.

This initiative complements our continuing support for the continuation of the UN Security Council embargo against arms transfers to Iraq, as well as the efforts of the UN Special Commission to eliminate Iraq's remaining capabilities to use or produce nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and the missiles to deliver them.

H.R. 1—THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

HON. GEORGE E. SANGMEISTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 7, 1991

Mr. SANGMEISTER. Mr. Speaker, Abraham Lincoln once said: "Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it." As a member of the House Judiciary Committee and an attorney, I have sat and listened intently to lengthy testimony both for and against various versions of H.R. 1, the Civil Rights and Women's Equity in Employment Act of 1991. I can confidently state that voting for the Brooks-Fish substitute was the right decision for those who support the advancement of justice and equality for all Americans. Along with the overwhelming majority of the House of Representatives, I voted for the Brooks-Fish substitute and final passage of H.R. 1.

I fully understand the fears of those who believe this legislation will mandate quotas for women and minorities. I also understand these fears are not justified by the facts relevant to this legislation. This civil rights legislation emphatically does not mandate quotas. Clearly, no bill could ever have received such large support if it did mandate quotas because the American people would not stand for it and neither would I.

In fact, this legislation explicitly prohibits the use of quotas by employers and makes their use a violation of title VII. For the first time,

this bill allows women to initiate legal action against discrimination in the workplace. In addition, this legislation bans race-norming or employment test scores, thereby assuring no preferential treatment: Everyone taking a test is doing so on an equal basis.

What H.R. 1 does accomplish is to give Americans who are being discriminated against due to their gender or race an equal opportunity of employment. I believe the overwhelming number of Americans agree with this position because they realize a democracy can only be strong if job opportunities are based on merit. Unfortunately, some people are exploiting the fears of others for their own political purposes. Many thousands of women and minority military personnel are now returning from the Persian Gulf after making great sacrifices in the interest of the United States. Is it fair to play with their future, as if it were a football, for narrow political purposes? I think not.

In many ways, this legislation takes a conservative position in the sense that it restores the Griggs standard of business necessity that employers must meet to defend employment practices having disparate impacts on women and minorities—a standard used by the courts from 1971 to 1989. The Griggs standard was overturned in the Supreme Court's *Wards Cove* decision of 1989. During the 18 years the Griggs standard was in effect, there is no evidence it led to quotas in businesses and there is no reason to believe it will lead to quotas if Griggs is restored.

I believe it is time to unite the Nation and not divide it by catering to narrow political interests. The key question is not who will get a job but whether there will be enough jobs for everyone. Let's get beyond this issue and on to the task of rebuilding the American economy.

FOOD, DRUG, COSMETIC, AND DEVICE ENFORCEMENT AMENDMENTS OF 1991

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 7, 1991

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce, with my distinguished colleague, the Honorable JOHN DINGELL, chairman of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Food, Drug, Cosmetic, and Device Enforcement Amendments of 1991. These amendments would provide the Food and Drug Administration with long-overdue and long-needed additional tools to enforce the requirements of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

Mr. Speaker, the Food and Drug Administration may be our most important regulatory agency. It regulates products that account for 25 cents of every dollar that we spend in this country. It accomplishes this regulation with a staff of fewer than 9,000 employees and a budget of less than \$700 million.

Mr. Speaker, the only way that the FDA can fulfill its mission is by vigorous enforcement of the law. Yet the agency does not have some of the routine authorities that other Federal regulatory agencies have. For example, it

does not have authority to subpoena documents and witnesses in connection with an administration investigation. It does not have recall or administrative civil penalty authority, except in the case of medical devices. And it does not have adequate inspection and embargo authority.

The reason for these omissions, Mr. Speaker, is simple: The FDA operates under a 50-year-old statute that has not been amended to update its enforcement authorities, except in the case of medical devices.

In recent years, particularly during the 1980's, the FDA has ignored its enforcement responsibilities under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. During those years, its officials argued that it did not need additional enforcement authorities, and I support there was not much reason to give the agency additional powers when it was so frequently refusing to bring enforcement actions with the powers that it had.

Fortunately, Mr. Speaker, all this appears to have changed. The FDA has a new Commissioner, Dr. David Kessler, who is committed to enforcing the law. In connection with this effort, he has testified before the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment and the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources that the agency needs the additional authorities that are included in the Food, Drug, Cosmetic, and Device Enforcement Amendments of 1991. Other experts have offered the same opinion.

Mr. Speaker, specifically those amendments would accomplish the following:

Section 2 would give the Federal courts the authority to order the recall of products in violation of the act where the violation involved fraud or presented a significant risk to human or animal health.

Section 3 would give the Agency authority to order an administrative recall under similar circumstances. This same authority was granted for medical devices under the Safe Medical Device Amendments of 1990.

Section 4 would refine the Agency's seizure authority, and give the Agency authority to embargo products while it is obtaining a seizure order from court. It currently has this authority for medical devices only.

Section 5 would give the Agency subpoena authority in connection with an administrative investigation. It currently has this authority only in connection with a civil penalty hearing for medical devices.

Section 6 would give the Agency administrative civil penalty authority for all the products that it regulates. It currently has this authority only for medical devices.

Section 7 would give the Agency stronger inspection authority. Most significantly, it would make food facilities subject to the kinds of inspections that drug and device facilities are already subject to.

Section 8 would give the Agency new, important authorities with respect to imported products. The most significant new authority would be the authority to order the destruction of products that are hazardous to health.

Section 9 would provide that the Agency would be required to prove only that the product affected interstate commerce in connection with enforcement actions brought under the act. By defining the interstate commerce re-

quirement in this way, the bill would save the Agency a significant amount of enforcement resources.

Sections 10 and 11 are technical and would not accomplish any substantive change.

Mr. Speaker, it is in the interest of everyone in this country that the Food and Drug Administration be a vigorous, effective regulatory Agency. The Commissioner has indicated that he needs these authorities. It is my hope that the Food, Drug, Cosmetic, and Device Enforcement Amendments of 1991 will be expeditiously enacted into law.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO SUZANNE TORMAY DOMINGUEZ IN HONOR OF HER SELECTION AS THE "WOMAN OF THE YEAR"

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 7, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen and a person I hold in the highest regard, Suzanne Tormay Dominguez. Mrs. Dominguez, in recognition of her enormous contributions, has been named the "1991 Woman of the Year" by the Los Angeles County Democratic Committee. It is an honor to bring Suzanne Tormay Dominguez to your attention.

Suzanne was born in Morristown, NJ. She graduated from Long Beach Polytechnic High School, and received her B.A. from Loyola Marymount University. Suzanne's commitment to the Democratic Party could be seen as early as junior high school. She has long been regarded as a valued campaign assistant. She has actively campaigned on my behalf, as well as offering her talents to the campaigns of Robert and John Kennedy, John Tunney, Hubert Humphrey, Walter Mondale, Jimmy Carter, JOE BIDEN, Michael Dukakis, and numerous State and local candidates.

In addition to her campaign efforts, Suzanne has been a member of the California State Central Committee since 1976. Because of her dedication and ability I appointed her to the 57th A.D. State Committee, where she sits as secretary.

Mr. Speaker, I take great pride in recognizing Suzanne Tormay Dominguez for all her vast achievements and activities in the Democratic community. She has done a great deal to make the Democratic Party in southern California stronger. My wife Lee joins me in saluting Suzanne on being named the 1991 Woman of the Year. We wish Suzanne, her husband Louis, and her children, Christiana and Mallory, all the best in the years to come.

CONGRESSIONAL CALL TO CONSCIENCE VIGIL FOR SOVIET JEWRY

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 7, 1991

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, although dramatic changes have occurred in the

Soviet Union, undoubtedly activities reminiscent of the Stalin era are still, unfortunately, happening. I refer in particular to ongoing human rights violations so egregious as to make one wonder if the downside of glasnost is of any concern to Mr. Gorbachev.

Yakov Aronovich Bekker is a geologist from Tadjikistan. After he, his wife, and daughter applied for permission to emigrate, they were told in August 1990 that, since Mr. Bekker held a second-class clearance, his application would be postponed for 5 years. Subsequently, Mr. Bekker was denounced to the KGB by coworkers and was expelled from the Tadjik Geological Society. His wife was demoted and given a cut in salary. The family is now struggling simply to survive.

Mr. Bekker used no secret material in his work whatsoever. It is said to be common practice at his place of employment to attach classified documents to routinely requested nonsecret material so that there might be a formal reason for refusal to emigrate. In a private conversation, a Soviet official told Mr. Bekker that the real reason for his refusal was "his performance at work and a shortage of such specialists in Tadjikistan."

Recent proposed changes in U.S.S.R. emigration law will not help Mr. Bekker and his family. President Bush's policy linking most-favored-nation [MFN] trade status to the passage and implementation of democratic emigration legislation prompted Mr. Gorbachev to push the Supreme Soviet to approve the U.S.S.R. Law on Entry and Exit, scheduled to go into effect in January 1993. However, this legislation codifies the arbitrary nature of Soviet emigration practice. The right to appeal refusals will apply only in certain cases to be determined later, and the supposed 5-year limit on secrecy refusal may be extended indefinitely. Moreover, the law does not clarify what constitutes a state secret, leaving this open to broad interpretation by central authorities or by individual ministries. Article 12 of the Entry and Exit Law refers to a law on the protection of state secrets which does not exist, and, to my knowledge, has not even been drafted. Thus, this nonexistent law will apparently define state secrets. The prospects for Mr. Bekker and his family's successful emigration look dim.

I applaud the new spirit in the Soviet Union and improved United States-Soviet relations. But I cannot condone the continuation of a dehumanizing system which robs innocent people like the Bekker family of their dignity, their ability to earn a living, and their right to freedom of movement. For this reason I hope my colleagues will join with me in calling Mr. Bush not to grant MFN to the U.S.S.R. until emigration laws meeting international human rights standards are enacted and implemented. In the meanwhile, as part of the Congressional Call to Conscience Vigil for Soviet Jews, I ask the authorities in the U.S.S.R. to promptly review Mr. Bekker's case.

D.C. BUDGETARY EFFICIENCY ACT
OF 1991

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 7, 1991

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, June 11, 1991, the House will consider H.R. 2123, a bill to establish a fair, equitable, and predictable method for determining the amount of the Federal payment for the District of Columbia. On Tuesday, April 30, 1991, the Committee on the District of Columbia completed legislative work on H.R. 2123. Often misunderstood, the payment is for the following: First, compensation to the local government for specific services requested by and provided to the Federal Government; Second, the statutory prohibition on taxation of income earned in D.C. by any individual who is not a resident of the District; and third, compensation to the local government for revenues denied as the result of federally imposed requirements, for example, large parcels of open space, no tall buildings, and federally chartered tax-exempt property. In part, these restrictions add to the enjoyment of the Nation's Capital by the 18 to 20 million tourists who come here each year.) The fact is, the Federal Government has not been fair in paying the cost of what it requires of the District. In a bipartisan vote of 10 to 2, the committee ordered the bill reported to the House for consideration.

H.R. 2123 authorizes an increase of \$33.5 million over the aggregate appropriated amount for fiscal year 1991 as the District's Federal payment for fiscal year 1992. In addition, it establishes a predictable and equitable Federal payment formula for fiscal years 1993, 1994, and 1995. It authorizes to be appropriated as the annual Federal payment to the District of Columbia an amount equal to 24 percent of locally raised revenues, which is to be determined by an independent audit of those revenues of 2 years prior—this represents 19.1 percent of the overall operating budget of the District of Columbia. That is, fiscal year 1993 will be based on an independent audit of fiscal year 1991 and so on. The independent audit will be reviewed by the General Accounting Office and a report submitted to Congress by March 1 of each year, at which time this committee will commence its authorizing responsibilities. Locally raised revenues are defined in H.R. 2123 as being those revenues derived by D.C. from sources other than the Federal Government.

It is important to note that this legislation does not establish 24 percent of locally raised revenues as an entitlement. Rather, it sets the cap at 24 percent of locally raised revenues. The Federal payment formula is subject to the regular appropriations process.

As long ago as 1948, Everett Dirksen, then chairman of the District of Columbia Committee, introduced legislation that included a Federal payment formula. President Richard M. Nixon summarized a longstanding Republican policy in a message to Congress (H. Doc. 91-108) 2 months after taking office in 1969. President Nixon recommended a home rule government for the District of Columbia and in so doing specifically argued:

That the Congress authorize a Federal payment formula, fixing the Federal contribution at 30 percent of local tax and other general fund revenues. This formula would equitably reflect the Federal interest in the District of Columbia.

In its report, "Financing the Nation's Capital," submitted in November 1990, the Rivlin Commission, chaired by Ms. Alice Rivlin, former head of the Congressional Budget Office, also recommended a Federal payment formula of 30 percent as being fair and equitable. This position was vigorously supported during the full committee hearing by Mr. Frank J. Fahrenkopf, Jr., former Chair of the Republican National Committee, and Cochair of the Rivlin Commission Revenue Committee. However, the committee concluded 24 percent to be reasonable and achievable.

H.R. 2123 is a good bill worthy of your support.

TO ACCOMPANY INTRODUCTION OF
THE DIVERSITY IN EDUCATION
ACT OF 1991

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 7, 1991

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, today, with Representative CRAIG WASHINGTON, of Texas, I am introducing The Diversity in Education Act of 1991. The bill is intended to allow the use of minority scholarships for the purpose of promoting diversity in higher education institutions.

Last December, the Department of Education issued a directive regarding prohibitions against race-based scholarships in institutions of higher education. The Assistant Secretary of Education wrote to the executive director of the Fiesta Bowl regarding a Martin Luther King, Jr. scholarship fund for minority students. The letter notes that title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibits discrimination on the grounds of race, color, or national origin in any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

On February 7, then Secretary-designate Lamar Alexander announced he would rescind the directive pending a thorough review of the issue. After his confirmation, the Secretary did rescind the directive, and since has instituted a 6-month study and review of the issue.

During this time, higher institutions have been left to operate their scholarship programs in a legal vacuum, wondering whether they should proceed with business as usual, or eliminate their minority scholarships. It is my concern—shared by Representative WASHINGTON—that these scholarships must be allowed to continue.

I do not disagree with the Assistant Secretary's legal finding; title VI does in fact legally prevent the use of minority scholarships at institutions receiving Federal assistance. But the fact is, the prohibition has been overlooked for years by well-intentioned institutions. We have a case where the law does not reflect the overwhelming majority of American opinion that racial diversity on our campuses should be promoted through such financial assistance initiatives.

My legislation will amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to clarify the legality of race-based scholarships for the purpose of promoting diversity. Even though the percentage of minority students enrolled in higher education has increased since 1978, due largely to the increase in Hispanic and Asian-Pacific Islands students, the percentage of black students has decreased. Furthermore, in 1988, 38 percent of white high school graduates, aged 18-24, enrolled in 2- or 4-year colleges, compared to just 28 percent of black students, and 31 percent of Hispanic students.

To assist minority students, many post-secondary institutions have made policy decisions to create education programs for them. The policies help improve each school's educational environment by bringing together students from different ethnic backgrounds. The policies also create opportunities for traditionally under-represented groups in higher education.

There are 5,147 separate minority scholarship programs now in place among 2- and 4-year institutions in the United States. Of these, 743 scholarship programs use minority status as the sole criterion for eligibility. About 4,404 programs use minority status as one of several criteria to award roughly \$131.8 million in aid. The Secretary's willingness to thoroughly review this issue is encouraging. However, I fear that, regardless of his ruling, schools may find themselves vulnerable to litigation by continuing their policies.

My legislation would allow the use of scholarships based on race, color, or national origin if the purpose of such scholarships is to promote diversity in the relevant student body. Diversity has been referenced to invoke the reasoning of the Bakke and Metro decisions. Other areas in which current law allows preferential treatment, for example, to remedy past, proven discrimination, are not implicated.

About 1 percent of all college students receive scholarship aid available only to minority students. Roughly 3 percent of minority students receive aid available only to them. Further, such targeted aid amounts to only 7 percent of all institutional funds awarded to students.

The bill will allow this relatively small number of progressive efforts to continue. I have indicated my willingness to work closely with the Secretary of Education in instituting this change. I applaud his efforts so far, and look forward to his comment on this legislation after he has completed his own study later this fall.

It is my hope, Mr. Speaker, that this legislation will be considered during reauthorization of the Higher Education Act this year. As a member of that committee, and as a member of the Postsecondary Subcommittee with jurisdiction on the reauthorization, I look forward to working with my colleagues to enact my bill to continue our policy of promoting diversity on America's campuses.

COMMEMORATING ARMENIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. NICHOLAS MAVROULES

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 7, 1991

Mr. MAVROULES. Mr. Speaker, last week witnessed the 73d anniversary of Armenian Independence Day, and I would like to take this opportunity to commemorate the plight of this remarkable people. On May 28, 1918, Armenians finally attained a position of independent sovereignty after having struggled to assert themselves while under the control of the Ottoman Empire. Not only did they strive to preserve their unique national identity; they worked to overcome the horrible genocide of their people in 1915 and 1916.

Although the Soviet Union works consistently to improve the security of the Balkan region, the recent conflicts in Armenia remind us that internal stability is far from a reality. The Armenian roots in the Balkans date back 2,500 years, and they were among the first to adopt Christianity. Having endured the patronage of several empires, Armenians remain a distinctive people who deserve a free and secure existence.

More importantly, Armenia holds the interest of the Soviet Union in their pursuit of autonomy. Support of the Armenians is support of the Soviet Union. Unlike other Soviet states, Armenia does not request complete independence, nor does it threaten to secede. Indeed, these people merely wish to live without the threats of blockaded supplies, forced deportation, and armed aggression.

My colleagues, I urge you to consider the plight of the Armenians, both those abroad and those in the United States who are concerned with the conditions of their families and homeland. Let Armenian Independence Day remind you that the freedom of this people is central to the democratic development of the Soviet Union. Through dialog and patient cooperation, I hope that when peace is achieved in Armenia, it will serve as an example of unity for the other Soviet Republics.

DORIS BLANK: AN EDUCATOR WHO HAS MADE A DIFFERENCE

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 7, 1991

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, of all the professions that serve our country, I know of none more honorable or more underappreciated than teaching. And I know of no one more dedicated to service as an educator than Doris Blank. Her years of service have been outstanding. She has left her mark on literally thousands of young people in Westchester over several decades of service. And for years to come we will all see the rich rewards of her commitment as her students serve in our immediate community and elsewhere and in every conceivable walk of life. Now that she is retiring, she will be sorely missed.

Thomas Jefferson once said that "If a nation expects to be ignorant and free . . . it expects what never was and never will be." Without education, our precious liberties will crumble, and it is the role of the teacher to preserve those liberties by imparting to our children the gifts of knowledge and reason. Teachers also preserve the American dream of opportunity by serving as guides along the road to success through learning. By opening up to our children the magnificent world of knowledge and imagination, teachers preserve and enhance for generations to come the heritage of innovation and vitality which is so essential to the ability of young people to lead full lives and to our ability as a Nation to grow and prosper.

All of these responsibilities are fulfilled by the teachers of this country with dedication and admirable skill. For many years, Doris Blank has been one of the most dedicated and skilled among them. She has also been one of their leaders, working to enhance the stature and quality of the teaching profession. Her prodigious efforts have made a real difference to her profession and in the lives of countless Port Chester students. Now, she has decided to retire, and it is clear that she will be sorely missed. There are many who will strive with dedication and intellect to take her place, but she is truly irreplaceable. Her spirit, her commitment, her love of learning and of sharing with eager young minds has been her hallmark, and it will be impossible to fully replicate.

Doris is among the retirees being honored tonight at the 1991 teachers association retirement banquet. It will be an enjoyable evening, but there will be a touch of sadness as we think of the students who will now be denied the gift of her teaching and her enthusiasm. I am sure that all of my colleagues join me in thanking Doris Blank for her years of excellent service, and in wishing her a happy and enjoyable retirement. Likewise, I am confident that, even in retirement, Doris Blank will continue teaching everyone with whom she comes in contact.

SOVIETS EXCUSE BALTIC KILLINGS

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 7, 1991

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I received yesterday a truly incredible document—an item from the Soviet news agency TASS stating that a preliminary report by the Moscow Procuracy has determined that the Lithuanians killed in Vilnius in January of this year were killed and wounded not by Soviet troops, but, and I quote, "by shots from Lithuanian fighters gathered around the television center, by being run over by cars, and by other causes".

The report further contends that Lithuanians "attacked soldiers with knives, truncheons, and metal prods . . . while there was intensive automatic weapon fire from the crowd surrounding the building and from the rooves of nearby houses." In retaliation, says the report, the servicemen used butts of their rifles

to defend themselves, "firing, as a warning, blanks and an odd cartridge into the air".

All of this, of course, contradicts eye-witness reports and filmed accounts of the shootings which showed unarmed protestors being crushed by Soviet tanks, beaten with rifle butts and fired upon by elite paratrooper squads. Moscow also claims that the young woman crushed by a Soviet tank, whose pitiful image was featured throughout the international press, was deliberately pushed under the tank by the crowd.

This report is not only incredible, it is insulting and outrageous. Think of it. An investigation by the highest organ in the Soviet Government empowered to uphold law and order in the Soviet Union comes out with this nonsense. Perhaps it is only a trial balloon, sent up to see if the West will take it seriously.

After all, for the last 2 weeks Soviet black beret troops have been raiding and burning border posts in Lithuania and Latvia. Two people are dead, and another dozen are in the hospital. In addition, there were two incidents of attacks by armed men—reportedly Soviet Army officers in civilian dress—on unarmed Estonian guards at the Estonian-Latvian border on May 19 and May 21.

While this is occurring, Moscow has been seeking more financial aid or credits from the West. A clear message must be sent in reply. The United States is very interested in seeing and assisting the Soviet Union move toward greater democracy, but it will not finance or underwrite steps taken to impose greater control at the expense of individual freedoms.

TRIBUTE TO DR. WARREN V. PORTER

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 7, 1991

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Warren V. Porter, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church in Port Hueneme, CA. This month Dr. Porter is not only celebrating his 65th birthday, he is retiring from the pastorate he has held for nearly 30 years.

Warren V. Porter was born in Nebraska and was educated in the public school system there. He did a term of service in the U.S. Army during World War II and then attended college at a small church school in Nebraska. He graduated salutatorian of the class.

In 1950, he went to San Francisco Theological Seminary in Marin County and was graduated with his master degree in 1953. He served a small church in Richmond, CA, for 2 years and a small country church, Prairie Gem, for 2 years during his last 2 years of college. Both of these were served as a weekend pastor.

He was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Ord, NE, from 1953 to 1957; and from 1957 to 1962 served as pastor of the Community Presbyterian Church in Morro Bay, CA.

In January 1962 he became pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church of Port Hueneme; years later, the Westminster Church and the Community Presbyterian Church of

Hueneme merged into one congregation of which he became pastor. During the Oxnard pastorate he worked toward and received a doctorate from San Francisco Theological Seminary in 1972.

Warren served as moderator of the Presbytery of Santa Barbara from September 1965 to September 1966; as chairman of the ministerial committee for the Presbytery of Santa Barbara; as president of the Oxnard/Port Hueneme Ministerial Association; served in the camp and conference programs for many years as dean; in 1984 became a member of the governing board of the ZOE Homeless Shelter and has continually served as a member of the board.

In 1988, Warren was awarded the George Washington Medal of Honor for a sermon he gave on July 5, 1987, "Biblical Roots of Our Constitution." This award is given to one pastor annually, from the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge.

Warren and his lovely wife, LeNore, have been married for 17 years and have three children and three grandchildren. He enjoys playing tennis, reading, and listening to music. Upon retiring, Warren plans to do some writing and traveling.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the U.S. House of Representatives, I would like to thank Warren for devoting his life to the service of God and his fellow man, and I wish him the very best in all of his future endeavors.

THE HIGHER EDUCATION ACT

HON. SCOTT L. KLUG

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 7, 1991

Mr. KLUG. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, we received additional confirmation of what most of the Members of this body and most Americans already knew: public elementary and secondary school systems across the Nation aren't working. In not one single State across the Nation could students who were tested perform at their grade level in math.

Later this year we'll be considering a reauthorization of the Higher Education Act; we'll be looking for ways to make college education available to more American students. But will those students be prepared to enter college, will they be prepared to take advantage of the opportunities that we want to provide. The test results we received yesterday suggests that a great many of them will not.

We have to do better. And that is going to mean more than simply spending more money. Washington, DC, spends more money per student than almost any State or territory that participated in the test, yet DC students ranked last among the students of every State that was tested. What's needed is real reform and some fresh thinking about how to infuse a heightened sense of dedication, accountability, and commitment to achievement in our education system.

The President has offered a bold plan for Federal action and for a challenge to the status quo in American education. Yesterday's bad news suggests the need to move forward

with that plan and to break the mold of mediocrity before it sets permanently around us.

THE FOOD, DRUG, COSMETIC AND DEVICE ENFORCEMENT AMENDMENTS OF 1991

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 7, 1991

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join with my distinguished colleague, HENRY A. WAXMAN, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Health and the environment, in cosponsoring the Food, Drug, Cosmetic and Device Enforcement Amendments of 1991.

The Food and Drug Administration [FDA] regulates approximately 25 percent of our Nation's GNP, and is the lead Government agency responsible for the protection of public health.

Unfortunately, the FDA has suffered through a long decade of neglect. Morale is down, resources are thin and personnel levels are unreasonably low. This has all occurred at a time when the Agency's responsibilities have increased significantly. The U.S. food, pharmaceutical, device, and cosmetic industries continue to develop innovative new products and the public continues to look for greater assurances concerning the safety of these products.

The FDA currently functions on an annual budget of less than \$700 million, and it has to fight for every penny of that amount. After years of inadequate support, the capacity of FDA to discharge its basic public health mission has been seriously compromised. The administration's proposed fiscal year 1992 levels of funding will do little to alleviate the FDA's resource problems.

The Agency is in serious need of new and additional resources. I am exploring a number of legislative options to help improve the FDA's ability to carry out its important regulatory functions. Crucial among these are: A restructuring of FDA within HHS; the imposition of fees to increase agency resources; and the enactment of adequate statutory authorities to enable the enforcement of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

This bill is designed to provide FDA with the increased cross-the-board enforcement authorities needed to carry out its multiple regulatory responsibilities.

Specifically, the bill will provide for:

Expanded recall, seizure, embargo and subpoena authorities, similar to those which currently apply to medical devices;

New administrative civil monetary penalties; Increased authority for inspections and expanded access to company records and reports;

New sanctions for violative imported products; and

Extended coverage of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to all goods which affect interstate commerce.

What is at stake here is public confidence—if the public has confidence in FDA's ability to enforce the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, then it will have confidence in the safety of the products regulated by the FDA.

Therefore, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

IN PRAISE OF A WHITE HOUSE
CONFERENCE ON AGING

HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 7, 1991

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to praise President Bush for his decision to convene a White House Conference on Aging in 1993. Unquestionably, this important event will help draw public attention to the need for health care reform and other issues that will become more critical as the baby boom generation retires.

With one-fourth of the Federal budget spent on programs for senior citizens, compared to one-sixth 20 years ago, the White House, Congress, and representatives of major senior citizens organizations need to work together to tackle serious problems with Medicare funding and paperwork, long-term health care, job discrimination against older Americans, and the security of pension and insurance benefits.

Mr. Speaker, the House last year passed legislation expressing support for such a White House Conference on Aging in 1991. While I am disappointed that the conference will not be convened this year, I am well satisfied that it would have been impossible to properly organized such a huge event this year. In my view, 2 years of extra planning will result in greater success.

The President is right not to attempt too much in too little time. As the conference is now scheduled, we can be certain of the broadest possible participation by senior citizens and the greatest examination of all the issues facing them.

In the past 20 years, the life expectancy of Americans has increased to nearly 80 years. This success has raised demands to devote more of our resources to the elderly. We need to develop a broader national consensus on one of the major issues of our time: How American society will be able to care for millions of older people during the next 20 years.

It is my hope that the conference will address the important questions arising from the fact that young workers will be supporting a growing population of elderly Americans in the next century. With this goal in mind, I would like to see members of the younger generation participate in the conference to express their views.

It would be a mistake, in my view, to hold a White House Conference that produces a something-or-everybody shopping list of demands without considering the potential costs and the opinions of those who must pay for it in future years.

Realistically, health care for seniors should top the conference agenda as Medicare's financial deficits mount and the elderly are confronted with more deductions, higher premiums, complex regulations they find hard to interpret, and the lack of affordable, accessible long-term protection.

As a chief sponsor of long-term nursing home and home health care legislation, I

would certainly like to see a comprehensive discussion of this crucial problem facing the elderly and their families. Care in a private nursing home can cost \$25,000 or more a year and can reduce even affluent individuals and their families to bankruptcy.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the President, and I look forward to a White House Conference on Aging in 1993.

POLISH DEBT AND COMMERCIAL
BANKS

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 7, 1991

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, as many of my colleagues are aware, in March of this year the Paris Club of government creditors decided to forgive half of the \$33 billion in Polish debt held by various nations.

This progressive step will have a profound, positive impact on the Polish economy. According to one estimate, it will reduce Poland's annual interest payments from over \$3 billion to approximately \$660 million a year. Capital can instead be directed to more productive, job-creating uses.

Poland is now preparing to enter into debt reduction negotiations with commercial banks, scheduled to begin in Frankfurt June 18. If commercial banks follow the lead of the Paris Club, and write down the debt held by 50 percent, the effort to rebuild the Polish economy in a democratic image will receive another, much needed boost.

By the debt-reduction actions of the Paris Club, the taxpayers of the nations to whom money was owed are helping make the Polish economy strong and competitive. It is now time for commercial banks to do their part and consider debt reductions similar to those agreed to by the Paris Club.

TRIBUTE TO PEIRCE MIDDLE
SCHOOL SCIENCE OLYMPIAD TEAM

HON. RICHARD T. SCHULZE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 7, 1991

Mr. SCHULZE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the members of this year's Peirce Middle School Science Olympiad Team from West Chester, PA. These students, along with the help of teachers and parents dedicated to excellence in education, have reached a goal the entire country should be proud of. For the second year in a row, the Peirce Olympiad Team has won both the Pennsylvania State Championship and the bronze medal in the overall national competition. Out of 3,500 schools across the country, Peirce Middle School has once again proven its academic strength.

The Science Olympiad is an international, non-profit organization devoted to improving the quality of science education, increasing interest in science, and providing recognition for outstanding achievement in science education

by both students and teachers. This annual competition is based on an olympic model and allows pairs of students from various schools to compete in many science-related categories such as astronomy, anatomy, weather, geography, and computers, to name just a few.

The members of this year's team are Jeff Becker, Jason Bugg, Jeff Cain, Billy Carroll, Kristin Carroll, Josh Culp, Casey Frantz, Thatcher Gearhart, Justin Ging, Josh Griffith, Eric Hebble, Michael Iachini, Matt Keller, Cathy Kovalesky, Ken Lidle, Andrew Lonsberry, Luke Lorenz, Peter Lu, Justin Olexy, Josh Rea, Willie Scott, Azim Siddiqui, Carly Silvestri, Gwen Staub-Leifeld, David Tam, Mary Thorne, Steve Whittam, Mark Wiening, and Ruth Yang. The coaches of this team, Charlotte Knighten and Paul Wojcik, are also to be commended for all their hard work.

I offer my congratulations to the team for a job well done. Excellence in education is thriving in West Chester, PA, and for the second year in a row, it is my pleasure to recognize such an extraordinary accomplishment.

IN TRIBUTE TO DR. E. WAYNE
BUNDY

HON. STEVEN SCHIFF

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 7, 1991

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I have the distinct privilege and honor of paying tribute today to a great New Mexican and one of this Nation's most foremost proponents of public radio, Dr. E. Wayne Bundy of Albuquerque, NM.

Dr. Bundy received public radio's highest honor last month when he was presented with the prestigious "1991 Edward R. Murrow Award" from the Corp. for Public Broadcasting during its annual public radio conference in New Orleans.

Dr. Bundy is the head of the Rocky Mountain Corp. for Public Broadcasting, an organization created by the eight States of the Rocky Mountain region in 1968 to enhance the development and operation of public broadcasting in the region. Dr. Bundy has been the executive director of the corporation for 22 years.

Dr. Bundy began his radio career in 1937 when he became a staff announcer at radio station KLO in his home town of Ogden, UT. He began his career in public broadcasting as director of radio and television and assistant professor of speech at Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, 1948-54, and later as executive secretary of the Louisiana ETV Commission.

Dr. Bundy subsequently taught at the University of Michigan, where he received his doctorate in broadcasting, and later at the University of New Mexico.

Dr. Bundy came to New Mexico in 1959 when he became program and then production manager at KNME-TV, the public television station that we are very proud to have in Albuquerque.

Dr. Bundy's wife, Louise, is former special assistant to then-Interior Secretary Walter J. Hickel. They have three daughters and three sons.

The Edward R. Murrow Award is named for the veteran broadcaster, reporter, producer, executive and Government administrator who symbolized responsible, courageous, and imaginative use of the electronic media. Every year since 1977 CPB has honored individuals who have made outstanding contributions to public radio by fostering its growth, quality, and public image.

Previous winners of the Edward R. Murrow Award include Garrison Keillor, creator and host of "A Prairie Home Companion," and Cokie Roberts, National Public Radio's congressional correspondent.

Now added to the list is the distinguished name of Dr. E. Wayne Bundy—a great New Mexican who has devoted more than 20 years of his life to providing the highest quality public broadcasting possible throughout the Rocky Mountains.

ISRAELI BOMBING RAIDS ON LEBANON

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 7, 1991

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, Israel has launched 3 air raids into southern Lebanon this week, killing as many as 16 people and wounding at least 49. According to a Reuters News Agency report carried by the Washington Times, a dozen school children are among the wounded. Congress should condemn these violent actions by Israel.

The Reuters News Agency report described the air raid of June 3, 1991, as "one of the largest air raids of the past nine years in southern Lebanon." The report detailed the air raid.

Israeli warplanes pounded guerrilla bases * * * made 18 passes over a period of two hours on training bases, ammunition depots, artillery and anti-aircraft guns in and near three villages about three miles east of Sidon.

A New York Times report also described the devastation wrought by the June 3 air raid.

Black smoke billowed from a two-story building flattened by air-to-surface missiles dropped by two jets as the loud explosions sent hundreds of residents fleeing to safer places.

Israel claims that it attacks are aimed at military targets. However, the nation strikes at sites that are in crowded refugee camps and each attack brings a new wave of civilian deaths. I urge my colleagues in Congress to exert pressure on Israel to halt these bombing raids now, before one more needless civilian death occurs.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT—A STUDENT'S PERSPECTIVE

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 7, 1991

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend to the attention of the House a term

paper written by Mr. Tommy Schwab of Wilmington, OH, on March 25, 1991, which focuses on the basic issues surrounding America's growing solid waste management crisis.

His report, entitled "How Should the U.S. Clean Up Its Solid Waste Problem?" thoughtfully outlines the causes behind the tremendous increase in waste materials, and examines potential alternatives to disposing municipal solid waste, including incineration, recycling, and landfilling. Because greater Federal leadership may be necessary if acceptable waste management methods are to be found, I hope all of my colleagues will take a moment to read Mr. Schwab's presentation.

HOW SHOULD THE U.S. CLEAN UP ITS SOLID WASTE PROBLEM?

(By Tommy Schwab)

"It's one of those great mysteries of life in America. In just one day, how do two bags of ordinary groceries turn into three bags of garbage?" ponders the cartoon character Shoe.¹

Where are we storing our solid waste products now? How long can we expect to be able to continue to do so? Why is it so important for us to change our ways now, before we run out of landfills?

Since 1960 the garbage volume for the U.S. has gone up 80% and is expected to go up another 20% by 2000. Each day the average American throws away four lbs. of trash. That equates to 179.6 million tons of garbage each year: enough to cover 1,000 football fields 30 stories high.² By the year 2000, the EPA predicts that the annual waste disposal will be a staggering 216 million tons. With 73% of solid waste currently going into landfills and 2,000 landfills closing by 1993, an alternative source will have to be found. One method would be to incinerate our wastes. Incineration burns garbage and leaves one-tenth of the original volume of garbage, but incineration has the potential to pollute the air. Recycling allows the reuse of our glass, cans, paper, and plastics. The best method, however, may be a combination of landfills, incinerators, recycling, and reducing the amount of garbage generated. This method is called integrated waste management.

According to a recent survey, Americans throw away 16 billion disposable diapers, 12.4 billion glossy mail order catalogs, 1.6 billion pens, 2 billion razors and blades, 1 billion foil-lined fruit juice cartons with attached straw, and 220 million tires which translates into 350 bags of trash per year for the average American household.³ We throw away enough aluminum in three months to completely rebuild the entire U.S. commercial air fleet. Looking at the different types of garbage, we note that 40% of it is paper, 17.6% is yard waste, 8.5% is metals, 8% is plastics, and 7% is glass—all of which can be recycled. By 1992 the EPA hopes to cut the solid waste production by 25% and to recycle 25% of the new total.

One method of disposing of waste is the landfill, but it has some problems. The government has become stricter in the running of the nation's landfills. With 80% of the landfills in the United States closing in the next 20 years, new ones will have to be built and the cost will be significantly higher than just the value of the land. The new landfills must be placed where ground water will not be contaminated. There should be impermeable clay liners to prevent leaks into the surrounding ground. Since soil takes up 20% of the landfills, companies have developed foam products to replace soil as daily covers.⁴ When the landfill is full, a clay cap with

a venting system is placed over it. (This capping system is especially important because 35,000 to 50,000 West German landfills had to be closed because of a threat of water contamination.)⁵ A recent survey at Argonne National Laboratory in Argonne, Illinois, found that adding water to landfills triples the breakdown speed; however, microorganisms do not eat hazardous materials and if the landfill settles, then the new landscaping will also settle.⁶ So even though this may help get rid of garbage, the land above it will not be able to be developed and the hazardous materials will have to be removed.

Incineration is a newer process and is another possible solution. It is constantly being investigated by the EPA to see if they are polluting the air or have contaminated ash. Incinerators make up 14% of the waste disposal programs and cut garbage volume by 90% and weight by 75%. There are 160 incinerators in operation in the U.S. today and new incinerators can cost \$500 million. There are two different types of incinerators: mass-burn and waste-to-energy. The mass-burn plants burn mixed garbage in a chamber at temperatures in excess of 1800 F. The waste-to-energy plants use heat to boil water which burns the garbage and turns a turbine to generate electricity. The Semass Waste-to-Energy Facility in Rochester, Mass. generates 50 megawatts of energy for the communities around it. At the Bay County plant in Michigan, each year 700 tons of garbage are shredded and turned into pellets, which yield 8-10 megawatts of energy. Excess waste is buried in landfills like other garbage. The critics of incinerators say they hinder recycling, may pollute the air, and produce ash that may be contaminated. The incinerationists say pollution and ash are not a problem because of the numerous types of filters and care used in the building and maintenance of the facilities, but statistics show that there is an additional .118 cancer rate per million people from incinerator pollution.⁷

As President George Bush was giving high school student Allen Graves an environmental award for recycling, Allen asked, "Does your office recycle?" The President replied, "I don't know."⁸ Even though the President might not, eight million Americans now sort their garbage for recycling and that is expected to double by 1992. Recycling takes up 13% of trash disposal and reuses many things. Recycling centers can recycle glass, cans, paper, and plastics. Ten percent of all glass is recycled. It is easier because after it is sorted by color, the recyclers crush it, and sell it to companies. Recycling the 42.5 million aluminum cans is 10 times cheaper than turning bauxite into aluminum. The U.S. recycles about 30% of its paper each year. It becomes cereal boxes, toilet tissue, and bedding for animals. Some of the unrecycled paper is sold to countries needing paper, such as Korea and Taiwan. The recycling centers could process even more paper than they are handling right now. Only about 1% of the U.S.'s plastics are recycled, possibly because of their complexity; one example is a Heinz squeezable ketchup bottle because it has six different types of plastic in it.⁹ Although recycled plastic cannot be used to serve or store food, it can be used as carpet fibers, filling for jackets, "lumber" for park benches, and highway maintenance markers. Procter & Gamble will use plastic bottles made from recycled milk jugs and soda bottles for some products. McDonald's will use \$100 million to buy recycled plastic products for their buildings and are asking consumers to put their poly-

styrene cups and containers in separate recycling bins. The CRInc. of North Billeria, Mass. has a machine that shakes, grinds, and screens glass, plastics, and cans into separate bins. Six workers are needed to separate the specific plastics and glass. Within two years, they hope to have fully automated machines.¹⁰ This type of recycling will have to continue and expand if Americans start recycling so solid waste does not pile up.

Integrated waste management is probably the best and most efficient means of solid waste disposal. It deals with all aspects covered in this paper. All of the valuable items, such as glass, paper, aluminum, and plastics, are recycled. What's left is then taken to an incinerator and burned. The ash from the incinerator goes to a landfill and buried.

To help lower the amount of solid waste, families should separate their recyclables and put them in a container which would be collected free of charge. The rest of their garbage should be put into cans and then the customer should be charged by the number of cans picked up. Local governments should make retailers charge a deposit on all recyclable items. The U.S. must try to produce less garbage. Since packaging is 1/4 of the total volume of solid waste, companies need to design better packaging using less material. In addition, yard wastes should be composted and used as fertilizer, not added to our incinerators or landfills.

Seattle, Rhode Island, and Japan have solid waste programs that mirror an integrated waste management program. Since 1981, Seattle residents have paid for garbage pick-up by the amount of waste generated. Yard waste pick-up is prohibited and recyclables are picked up free. Seventy-eight

percent of the population participates in a voluntary recycling program—44% of their garbage is recycled. Since Seattle started the program, the city government has saved \$2 million a year on garbage management.¹¹ Rhode Island passed legislation in 1986 making recycling mandatory. For this program, residents got a 12-gallon container to put glass, cans, and plastics in and with newspapers being put on top. The recyclables are sent to the materials-recovery facility (MRF). MRF's recycle 200 of 4,000 tons of Rhode Island's garbage each day. In addition to that, waste-to-energy plants have been built to decrease the volume of trash going into landfills by 90% by 1994. These incinerators burn 2,200 tons each day.¹² The Japanese recycle 50% of waste paper, 55% of glass bottles and 66% of beverage and food containers. Even with all of this recycling, they have 1,899 incinerators and 2,411 landfills, but these landfills do not become huge mountains like those in the U.S.¹³ After the landfills are capped, they build soccer fields, baseball diamonds, and bicycle courses on top.

Over the years, there have been many attempts to dispose of solid waste and many have failed. Sorting our solid waste into recyclable and non-recyclable groups is the first step. Burning the non-recyclable items in incinerators and properly disposing of the ash in landfills is next. These steps are the basis for integrated waste management. Integrated waste management is the wisest and most cost efficient method of solid waste disposal at the present time. With a little planning, capped landfills can be used for parks and golf courses.

FOOTNOTES

¹ Melinda Beck, "Buried Alive," Newsweek, 27 November 1989, pg. 69.

² Beck, pg. 67.

³ John Langone, "A Stinking Mess," Time, 2 January 1989, pg. 45.

⁴ Mariette DiChristina, "How We Can Win the War Against Garbage," Popular Science, October 1990, pg. 61.

⁵ Langone, pg. 45.

⁶ DiChristina, pg. 61.

⁷ Beck, pg. 71.

⁸ Beck, pg. 75.

⁹ DiChristina, pg. 58.

¹⁰ Peter Nulty, "Recycling Becomes a Big Business," Fortune, 13 August 1990, pg. 86.

¹¹ DiChristina, pg. 95.

¹² William J. Cook, "A Lot of Rubbish," U.S. News & World Report, 25 December 1989/1 January 1990, pg. 61.

¹³ Beck, pg. 70.

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