

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE DOMESTIC ENERGY RESOURCES ACT OF 1991

HON. RICK BOUCHER

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my colleague from Virginia, Mr. BLILEY and 14 of our colleagues in introducing the Domestic Energy Resources Act of 1991. It will make coal a fundamental component of the National Energy Strategy. Specifically, the legislation will expand coal use by creating markets for electric vehicles, encouraging research into coal-derived liquid fuels for diesel locomotives, promoting the creation of nonfuel uses of coal, encouraging the cofiring of coal and various waste products and spurring the commercialization of coal liquid refinery operations.

Coal is our Nation's most abundant fossil fuel. The magnitude of this resource, coupled with the multiple uses for coal and coal-derived products, guarantees that coal will be a major component in the Nation's energy supply pattern for the foreseeable future. An expansion of coal use offers the most immediate means of significantly lessening our dangerous dependence on foreign petroleum.

Presently, the United States imports approximately one-half of the oil it consumes. Sixty-three percent of total U.S. oil consumption is used in the transportation sector. Clearly, the development of a vehicle which displaces oil use in transportation should be a major goal of our energy independence efforts. Electric vehicles offer that promise. In view of the fact that 58 percent of the Nation's electricity needs are met with coal, these vehicles have the advantage of using a fuel that is abundant and domestically produced.

The Domestic Energy Resources Act will create an electric vehicle market by requiring owners of fleets of 20 or more automobiles to substitute electric cars for at least 50 percent of their new car purchases. This requirement becomes effective when electric cars become comparable to conventionally fueled cars in terms of cost, acceleration, service warranties and parts availability, range, and accessibility to refueling. They must be capable of being recharged from residential power sources.

The primary impediment to mass-produced electric vehicles is the lack of sufficient energy storage in present generation batteries. To assist domestic automakers in making a breakthrough in battery technology, the act provides a ready market for electric vehicles once the performance targets are met. This assured market will provide a substantial incentive to the United States Advanced Battery Consortium, a cooperative effort among the "Big Three" automobile manufacturers, the Federal Government and major battery producers, to

invest in battery research. A revolutionary innovation in battery technology will not only provide our Nation with an opportunity to wean ourselves off the dependency on foreign oil, but will provide the domestic automobile industry a unique product to sell in the global marketplace, thereby positively affecting the trade balance.

The Domestic Energy Resources Act also proposes a coal research and development program to create super clean coal-water slurries and other liquid fuels derived from coal to fire diesel railroad locomotives. The railroad industry provides a potentially large market for expanded coal use.

Under the coal refinery provisions of the legislation, a research, development, demonstration and commercialization program will be established for producing transportation fuels, boiler fuels, fuel additives, lubricants, chemical feedstocks, and carbon-based manufactured products from coal.

The legislation will expand nonfuel uses of coal by funding research into better coke production methods and methods to create useful chemicals from coal.

Finally, the act initiates a federally supported research effort for the joint combustion of coal and various waste products for the generation of electricity. Exploiting the energy potential in municipal waste satisfies the dual objectives of efficient use of resources and reduction of the amount of waste destined for our Nation's overburdened landfills.

The Domestic Energy Resources Act of 1991 will make domestically derived coal a key component to the National Energy Strategy, augmenting our energy security in an environmentally sensitive manner.

DOMESTIC ENERGY RESOURCES ACT OF 1991

HON. THOMAS J. BLILEY, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, the solution to this Nation's overreliance on foreign oil lies in the mountains of Virginia, the fields of Indiana, and the plains of Wyoming. Of course, I am referring to this Nation's most abundant fuel source, U.S. coal. More than one-quarter of the world's known coal lies within the U.S. border and can be found in 38 of our 50 States. Known reserves would meet our current needs for hundreds of years. Furthermore, the 140,000 American men and women who work in the U.S. coal industry have made it the most productive in the world.

Today, we join to place coal as the cornerstone of our strategy to ensure a secure national energy future. The Domestic Energy Resources Act of 1991 will give a boost to trends

and technologies that will allow U.S. coal to play a more dominant role in our energy mix.

Today, 55 percent of our electricity is generated from the use of coal. The most efficient use of coal in the future is through continued use in the generation of electricity. This legislation will bring coal use into the transportation sector initially by advancing the technology for electric vehicles by devoting resources and focus to the U.S. advanced battery consortium. Once a reliable form of the technology is perfected, this legislation will take steps to create a market for these electric vehicles.

Finally, this legislation will also add momentum to a number of other promising technological developments such as coal-fired locomotives, clean coal/waste energy program, and a coal refinery program.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend my colleague from Virginia, Mr. BOUCHER for his leadership on this issue. I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE MIAMI CUBAN/LATIN JEWISH COMMUNITY

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, in the 1960's, thousands of Cubans and Latin Jews sought refuge in Miami in search of independence and freedom. According to Dr. Ida Sheskin, professor of geography at the University of Miami, Miami's Cuban/Latin Jewish community is 15,000 strong and growing. And, members of this community are becoming more involved in Miami's organized Jewish community through the Cuban/Latin Division of the Greater Miami Jewish Federation.

The Cuban/Latin Division of the Greater Miami Jewish Federation was formed in 1967 in response to the flourishing local Cuban/Latin community. To address the needs and interests of those who are involved, the division is divided into two separate committees, the Cuban Hebrew Committee and the Latin Hebrew Committee. The Latin Hebrew Committee includes Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela and Central America.

Dr. George Feldenkreis, who is president of the Cuban Hebrew Committee, brings the community together through a variety of educational, social and fundraising activities. Under Dr. Feldenkreis' direction, the Cuban Hebrew Committee held a solidarity rally at the Cuban Hebrew Congregation, Temple Beth Shmuel, to show the community's support for the people of Israel and for United States troops in the gulf. More than 500 Cuban Jews attended the rally, raising in excess of \$200,000 for "Israel in Crisis," the fed-

• 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.

eration's emergency cash drive to address the critical situation in Israel.

The Cuban Hebrew Committee is working to gather a delegation for Miami's Mega Mission II, a week-long journey to Israel scheduled for October 22-29, 1991. Last year, participants in the Cuban/Latin Division were among the nearly 800 members of Miami's Jewish community on the federation's first mission to Israel, Miami Mission 1000.

The committee meets each Wednesday to discuss ways to work with the Greater Miami Jewish Federation to increase involvement of the Cuban Hebrew community by facilitating a greater understanding of the importance of federated giving. Plans are presently underway for the committee to tour the Greater Miami Jewish Federation's family of local agencies to observe children developing an appreciation and awareness of Jewish values at day school, to watch elderly and homebound individuals receive hot kosher meals and to observe Jewish refugees from the Soviet Union learn to speak English.

Once the Latin Hebrew Committee is complete, similar programs will enable the Federation to embrace members of Miami's Latin community who were previously unaffiliated.

I take great pleasure in recognizing the members of the Cuban Hebrew Committee: Ralph Adouth, Margot Backer, Abraham Baikovitz, Roberto and Estrella Behar, Yehoshua and Lillian Sal Behar, Jaime Borenstein, Oscar and Rosita Boruchin, Dr. Isaac and Matilde Cohen, Eugenia Credi, Jose and Sol Credi, Mario and Polita Chyzyk, Sholem Epelbaum, Robert Steve and Eve Feig, Oscar and Ellen Feldenkreis, Rabbi Nesim Gambach, Salomon Garazi, Sergio and Sofia Grobler, Jose Heres, Aron Kelton, Sabeto Garazi, Marcos Kerbel, Eva Kokiell, Rabbi B. Konovitch, Rebeca Kravec, Rachel Lapidot, Zolia Levin, Yacoby and Francis Lubin, Ofelia Lurie, Juan Matalon, Joseph Nahoum, Nieves Olemberg, Dr. Felix Reyler, Joseph Roisman, Rabbi Dow Rozenzwaig, Elsa and Isaac Silberberg, Bertha Sklar, Saul Srebnick, Jaime Wenguer, Alan and Ruth Zelcer and Loby Zelcer.

BY HELPING POLAND, WE ARE
HELPING OURSELVES

HON. MIKE KOPETSKI

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. KOPETSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend the President for his recent decision to forgive 70 percent of Poland's \$3 billion in outstanding debt to the United States. The people of Poland and their newly elected representatives have shown great courage and determination in their tireless quest for a democratic government and a free market economy. The President was right to offer Poland help on behalf of the American people.

However, more remains to be done if Poland, long burdened by the effects of communism and Soviet control, is to become an economically viable capitalist entity. Poland remains saddled with \$48 billion in foreign debt incurred by its former Communist regime. Although the United States and other creditor

nations have been generous in granting concessions, Poland still owes \$12 billion to commercial banks. The economy is such that the Government of Poland has been unable to service even the interest on this debt since 1989.

Poland's leaders have already met with representatives of its creditor banks to reach a new and mutually acceptable agreement on the terms of Poland's outstanding commercial debt. I am urging these institutions to show Poland the same flexibility that has already been shown by its creditor nations concerning the requirements of debt-repayment.

Poland has come so far in such a short time. Watching Poland change is inspiring to all of us who believe in the virtues of democracy and the benefits of a free market economy.

In addition, it is clear that as Poland succeeds, so will the rest of the capitalist world. A free and open Polish economy offers abundant opportunity for businesses and investors from all nations, including our own. I hope the commercial banks realize that by helping Poland, we are helping ourselves.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO AMEND THE OLDER AMERICANS ACT

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965. The legislation will require the Commissioner of the Administration on Aging to carry out a model volunteer service credit project. The program was previously approved by Congress as a discretionary program, but has not been implemented to date.

The service credit program allows seniors to provide a volunteer service within their communities, accumulate credits for the services, and cash in the credits in order to receive the services of another volunteer when needed.

A service credit volunteer program is currently underway at the Greater Southeast Center for Aging in Washington, DC. Initiated about 7 years ago, more than 800 seniors over the age of 60 teach their peers to read, drive them to and from doctor's appointments, help with chores around the house and assist in the care of the frail elderly.

Seniors are a great source of volunteer power. A recent nationwide study commissioned by Marriott Senior Living Services and the Administration on Aging found that 41 percent of the Nation's seniors volunteered in the previous year and contributed a total of over 3.5 billion volunteer hours. An additional 37 percent of the Nation's 37.7 million seniors indicated interest in volunteering as well.

The majority of seniors in our Nation could also require the services of a volunteer at some point in their lives. As health care costs climb and funding for supportive services is increasingly competitive, we need to help implement creative methods to ensure that seniors

have access to the assistance they may require.

The Service Credit Program guarantees individuals that they are eligible to receive transportation, homemaker, and respite care services when needed. The program would be particularly important for individuals who do not qualify for Medicaid or Medicare services yet are unable to pay for these costly benefits.

Mr. Speaker, the Service Credit Program provides seniors not only with supportive services, but also with the security of knowing that they will be assisted and encouraged to live independent and fulfilling lives. I urge my colleagues to support the legislation.

ROLAND PARK—A BEAUTIFUL COMMUNITY

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to the Baltimore community of Roland Park as it celebrates its centennial from June 19 to 23.

Developed from the imagination of famed architect Edward Henry Bouton, Roland Park is known for its magnificent homes, tree-lined streets, and distinctive architecture. Walking through the neighborhood, you notice the great variety of rambling shingle-style roofs and fanciful turrets. Because the residents had to build their own homes, no two are exactly alike. However, since there were Roland Park design restrictions, the neighborhood evolved into a coherent wholeness.

The community is proud that this was one of the first areas in the country to be a planned community. Roland Park has served as a model for the development of suburban communities all over the country. As it celebrates 100 years of pride, the Roland Park community of Baltimore should be recognized as a great suburban experiment that was developed through the imagination of Bouton. He imagined that neighborhoods should be more than a place to live. The homes should not just stand, but should become part of the landscape. Streets were not merely something to drive on, but a viewing platform for the person walking by.

Bouton's vision came true with the help of fellow architects such as George Kessler who envisioned a romantic view of the community. He believed the streets should follow the lines of the land and have trees planted in a naturalistic manner.

Roland Park is known for being an esthetically forward-looking community. A place where the city meets the suburbs.

"WHY I AM PROUD TO BE AN AMERICAN" ESSAY WINNERS

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I want to share with my colleagues four essays on

"Why I Am Proud To Be an American." The essays that follow are the best essays written this past school year by sixth graders from Hale Creek Elementary School in Romulus, MI. I again want to congratulate William Baker, Lucas Clark, Kimberly Goodwin, and Michele Ochs on their fine work.

WHY I'M PROUD TO BE AN AMERICAN

(By William Baker)

I think how wonderful it is that I am an American, living in America, I know that I have the rights that were given to me a long time ago by the Bill of Rights. It has made this a free country for me to live in. I have freedom of speech, freedom of the press and freedom of religion in America. I am proud to be an American, because I am treated fairly, it is my right.

Sometimes I wonder, what it would be like if I were not an American? Would I have freedom of speech? Would I have freedom of the press? Could I have the religion of my own choosing? I may not even be allowed to have a say in the government. I may not be treated fairly or justly.

In America, I have the right to be my own person. I am free to choose my own lifestyle. I am free to choose my own occupation. I can be anything from a taxi-driver to the president of the United States, if that is what I choose to be. I am free and if I have a dream, I can make it come true in America. Only in America is everyone created equal and treated that way, regardless of race, color, or creed. With a lot of hard work, and determination there isn't anything I cannot achieve in America. America is the land of opportunities and it is up to me to take advantage of them.

I am proud to be an American, because we live in a caring country too. Our government helps everyone, from the young to the elderly, from the strong to the disabled. We help people with food, housing, medical treatments, employment and education. In America there are programs to help people with just about any problems that can occur. We not only help the people of our country, we help other countries as well. We send food, medical supplies, learning supplies, teachers and doctors to help the people of other countries have a better life. If we didn't care we wouldn't help so many people. I cannot explain how great America is in just a few words. You have to live here to really enjoy the beauty of this country and its people.

There is a variety in America. We have mountains, flatlands, oceans, deserts, warm and cold climate states too. There is something for everyone here in America. We have welcomed many to our country who were looking for freedom and a caring country. America is the country they always dreamed of living in.

I feel that we the younger generation are the future of America. I intend to do my very best to help assure it will be a great future. I am very grateful to be able to go to school and learn, and have the opportunity to better myself and my life. I feel as a member of the generation coming up, it is up to me to learn now because later may be too late. We have the knowledge of modern technology today, that we didn't have a few years ago, and it is all to our advantage. We need to look to our future and help make sure it is a great future for all. As Patrick Henry once said, "I regret that I have but one life to give to my country." I want to be the best that I can be, not only for myself but for my country as well. Thanks America! Keep up the good work.

WHY I AM PROUD TO BE AN AMERICAN

(By Lucas Clark)

There are many reasons to be proud to be an American, but the main reason is the freedoms that our constitution guarantees us. Freedom of speech is one. We can express our opinion of our officials, laws and any other subject without fear of punishment.

We also have the right to vote for the people and laws that govern us. If we don't like something, we can protest peacefully.

We can decide for ourselves what we want to be in life. We can live where we want to live, go where we want to go and do what we want to do within the laws that protect everyone.

We can choose our own religious beliefs and worship in the church of our own choice.

Americans help people all over the world. We help people to gain their freedom, like we just did in Kuwait. When there are earthquakes, floods or any other disasters, the Americans always help out no matter what country is affected, even those that have been our enemy.

When our own people need help, we are very generous in giving money or just a helping hand. This makes me proud of our country.

In our country anything is possible for any man. America is known as "The Land of Opportunity." Many people come to our country to take advantage of our system of government and our economy. With hard work and determination, success is possible for many people.

I am proud of the beauty of our country. The mountains, forests, the lakes and the oceans are all part of its beauty. However, the real beauty of America is in the many people of different races and religions who live within its boundaries.

There are many different kinds of people in the United States, but no matter what the nationality or heritage, we all have the same rights. We are all Americans!

WHY I AM PROUD TO BE AN AMERICAN

(By Kimberly Goodwin)

I am an American. I am proud to be a citizen of America. No matter what race, black, white or yellow, everyone is free. We have the freedom to live where we wish, our religion and most important our education.

In 1787, James Madison wrote the Constitution. John Hancock wrote a document called the Bill of Rights which consists of 7 articles and 25 amendments. This was made to make everyone equal and gave us the right to vote. It didn't make blacks and whites equal, it helped establish the grounds that would take place in the future.

July 1863 was the crucial Civil War. This was a war between the North and the South, this was made to make everyone free including blacks. Abraham Lincoln made a speech, the Gettysburg Address, to declare the battle ground for the Civil War.

Lincoln also signed a document, the Emancipation Proclamation, to free the slaves.

Many things have happened since then. Many famous people that made America a great place in which to live. Thomas Edison for inventing our lights, the Wright brothers for inventing our planes, Henry Ford for inventing our cars and, of course, Alexander Graham Bell, who prepared the world for teenagers by inventing the phone. Many others have made America a great country. Our presidents, from George Washington to George Bush, have been America's backbone and have made America what it is today.

In the most recent war we showed someone that he could not come in and take some-

thing that wasn't his. Our Troops of Desert Storm were great! They hung in there and gave it all they got. This had to have been scary for them (as it would have been for anyone) but they did it! The men and women who have fought and those who have died for America have bought freedoms that our forefathers designed for us when they wrote the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

The men and women in our military make me proud. They leave their families, jobs, and homes to protect all of us. Some of them never came home and this makes us really sad for their families. But we remember them in our hearts.

Another thing that makes me proud is saluting the flag each morning. It stands for liberty, justice, and most important, freedom. We have a lot of people here from other nations who came just to be free to own cars, speak as they wish, or have their choice of religion. So they came to America to work and raise families where they can also be free.

These are some of the reasons I am proud to be an American.

WHY I AM PROUD TO BE AN AMERICAN

(By Michele Ochs)

I am proud to be an American because we enjoy many freedoms that other countries don't have.

In America we have the freedom to choose our religion. In some countries it is against the law to even be religious. Our founding fathers came to America because in England they were not allowed to practice their religion freely.

As an American I have the right to vote for who I want. We vote for our president and our representatives who run our country. If we don't agree with the way that things are done we also have the right to protest. I am glad that I live in a democratic society.

I can live wherever I want to live. In South Africa the blacks are told where to live and they are not allowed to own property either.

I can also choose what career that I want.

Being an American gives me the freedom to take my vacation anywhere that I want. In Russia they are not allowed to travel freely. Even when Americans' travel in Russia they can only go where the Russian government tells them that they can go.

In America I can buy anything that I can afford. In many Communist countries they have to stand in long lines just to buy bread and eggs and many times they don't have what they need. I can go to McDonalds and buy a Big Mac, fries and a Coke for \$3.00, in Russia it would cost over \$20.00.

I know that America is not perfect, we have a crime problem and problems with drugs, but it is the only country I want to live in. I am very proud to be an American.

KATHERINE WANSLEY: A LADY OF GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS

HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, each of us in this body, our fellow elected officials all over the country—at every level—and all of us as human beings believe that we want to be "one of the ones to try to help."

Of Katherine Wansley, who retired following 35 years of service in the clerk's office of Mus-

kegon County it can truly be said that she helped. The accolades which have been heaped upon her as she announced her formal retirement, so that she can continue to contribute to the life and growth of the community to which she has meant so much, demonstrate that her efforts have not gone unnoticed or unappreciated.

So often, of course, we are so busy with the board issues we face that we must rely on the assistance of fellow-workers to bring that help down to the person-to-person level where it counts. And we always hope that those on whom we rely for such help are as sensitive and dedicated as we want to be. We want the people whom they serve to be able to say that they were helped, that they were served. That can be said, in a special way, of Katherine Wansley's work.

As Katherine continues to find ways to serve, and now she can devote more time to the church for which she credits her strength and success, I am pleased to bring to the attention of my colleagues an article on Katherine which appeared in the Muskegon Chronicle earlier this year. Congratulations Katherine:

CLERK RECORDS LAST DAY OF WORK
(By Loretta Robinson)

Katherine Wansley of Norton Shores is retiring as a deputy clerk at the Muskegon County Clerk's office after 35 years and she's ready to set the record straight.

"Muskegon County is a great place," she said, and now that she's ready to make it even a better place to live.

"That's one of my goals," Wansley said, "being one of the ones to try to help."

After more than three decades of helping applicants with forms for marriages, births and even gun permits, the grandmother of five submitted her final forms for retirement this week to her employers.

She is now "laying the ground work" for days filled with travel, adventure, crafts, grandchildren and more civic, church and community involvement.

Wansley's last work day is today and she'll celebrate with colleagues, friends and family at a retirement party this afternoon at the Muskegon County Building.

A resolution from the Muskegon Board of Commissioners will also be presented to her this week in recognition of her public work and a retirement party is being planned for her by family members and friends in March at Greater Harvest Baptist Church.

Over the years, Wansley has seen many changes at the county building.

"I've worked under six county clerks," she said. "I was the second black in the entire county building. I guess I paved the way for many after that. Margaret O'Neal was the first."

"We didn't have copiers. Everything had to be written or typed out. If somebody couldn't leave a document, we would have to write or type it out, word for word."

"Birth certificates only cost \$1," she recalled. "Now they're \$10. Marriage license, \$2. Now they're \$20. And death certificates were only \$1. Now they're \$10."

There are some changes she said she would have liked to have seen before her retirement but she's still hoping to see during her lifetime.

"I would like to see more blacks and other minorities hired in prominent positions at the county building," she said.

She also looks forward to the day when Martin Luther King's birthday will be initi-

ated throughout the county building, she said, "rather than just district and circuit court. It's a shame we don't have that."

One of her proudest job accomplishments, she said, is when she suggested telephone tapes be made available to the public with basic information for licenses for marriages, divorces, etc. The county clerk office incorporated her idea and rewarded her for the suggestion.

Wansley is the widow of James C. Wansley and mother of three sons. She is a native of Mississippi who moved to Illinois at the age of 2. In 1938 she moved to Muskegon to live with her sister.

She graduated from Muskegon High School in 1940 and Muskegon Business College in 1955 while working as a part-time secretary for First Baptist Church. She later obtained part-time work in the register of deeds office at the Muskegon County Building.

Wansley was later offered a full-time position in the county clerk office by Eugene R. Bergeron and has remained there.

When her husband died in 1989 after a long illness, she said she put the wheels in motion for retirement.

"She's been here for so long, it won't seem like the same without her," said Muskegon County Clerk Ruth Stevens.

Probate Court Judge Neil G. Mullally said, "In my years as a practicing attorney and judge, I've always found her to be very cordial, helpful and professional in her work. I've always appreciated her commitment to the community, her church and her dedication to the betterment of people and her fellow citizens."

Wansley doesn't know what her future will hold, she said, "but God has kept me all these years. I'll just put my trust in him. He'll work it out. Every night I ask him to hold my hand, please don't turn it loose. You don't need anyone but God."

The local civic worker is a member and board director of the Urban League, Urban League Guild, Democratic Party and former third chairperson of the Black Women's Political Caucus. She's a former member of the Muskegon Senior Services, United Way's Allocation and Review Board, Community Action Against Poverty and Muskegon County Legal Secretaries Association.

TIME FOR TRUE CAMPAIGN
FINANCE REFORM

HON. RICK SANTORUM

OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced a reform package which takes seriously our mandate to clean up campaign finances. It is time to take campaign finance reform seriously without burdening the taxpayer with more taxes or debt, and without violating the public trust. It is time for Congress to deliver on its promises to implement reforms which empower voters to play a greater role in electing responsive representatives.

True campaign finance reform empowers challengers and voters. Public financing strips both of their ability and motivation to participate in the electoral process.

One lesson we have learned over the past 30 years is that the further Government removes itself and the decisionmaking process from citizens, the more detached,

disenfranchised and disenchanting citizens become. Public finance of campaigns will burden the voter with more taxes or debt, and have no meaningful impact in election outcomes; it will reduce the incentive of politicians to be responsive to their constituents; it will discourage individuals from participating in campaigns; and it will give incumbents an even greater advantage, thereby discouraging challengers and removing choice from the voter. We need an active, not apathetic citizenry. We need true campaign finance reform.

The Campaign Finance Fairness and Reform Act of 1991 I introduced today is true reform because it empowers the individual. It does this by balancing the funding stream, making incumbents and challengers more responsive to constituents, removing the advantages of incumbency, and cleaning up campaign financing.

Public financing will not create the reform-minded "citizen Congress" that the public wants, but bureaucrats who are unaccountable to their constituents. At a time when we are asking our seniors and veterans to tighten their belts, how can Members of Congress propose to loosen their belts to add financial fat for their reelection efforts? Estimates are that television vouchers and mail discounts could amount to \$76,000,000 for Senate campaigns alone. Public financing may end up costing the taxpayer hundred of millions of dollars in any given election cycle.

We cannot afford to play around with taxpayer money or trust. We need to empower the voter, and we cannot afford to play games with campaign finances. We need to truly reform the system, and to this end I have introduced the Campaign Finance Fairness and Reform Act of 1991. I ask for my colleagues' support of this important measure.

HONORING MARIA KAKOURIS
SOMOZA, A SUPER TEACHER

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 13, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of the House of Representatives and the American public the hard work and commitment of Ms. Maria Kakouris Somoza, a Dade County school teacher. Unfortunately, today's teachers rarely receive the recognition they deserve for their accomplishments.

When I hear of educators in south Florida who are making a difference, I am proud to know that it is the children of our community who are benefiting. The Miami Herald has a continuing series profiling teachers who make outstanding contributions to their schools. Featured in the May 19, 1991, issue of the Herald was the story of Ms. Maria Kakouris Somoza:

Maria Kakouris Somoza believes in the power of the stage.

Being involved in theater helped her overcome shyness as a kid, and now she's using the same formula to build the confidence of students she works with at St. Thomas Episcopal School. It works. Just ask the children.

"She helps me feel confident and better about myself," said Cristina Sotolongo, 10. "If something is hard, she helps me with it and I know I can learn it."

"She has a nice way of correcting you when something's wrong," said Sarah Baker, 10. "She's funny about it. She doesn't come in and use a big red pen."

Somoza, 37, is a resource teacher at the school, 5692 SW 88th St., working on special events with the kids. She feels it's her job to help them excel by using the performing arts as a platform.

"The performances help establish good self-images for these students," Somoza said. "By the time they leave here, they've had a taste of it all, and they're comfortable with it."

Thursday, Somoza and two other teachers were helping a group of fourth-graders prepare for "Florida Day," a celebration based on the history of the state. Somoza put together a musical play based on their textbook. She also produces plays for the other classes, getting every child involved.

"She wants everyone to shine," said principal Laura Walker. "She gives them all a chance to be in the spotlight, and that helps the kids mature."

Somoza's own abilities and background help her communicate with the kids. She's a master of facial expressions and accents, with her own storehouse of jokes that keep the children loose before they perform.

"She's a wonderful model for them," Walker said. "Having her is a blessing for us."

Somoza, a native Miamian, attended Coral Gables High. She has a degree in speech and hearing therapy from Marquette University and a master's degree in deaf education from the University of Miami.

She taught in the Dade Public School System for six years, then worked in Greece setting up an education program for American dependent children abroad.

Somoza returned to Miami in 1984, and her son Kosta was enrolled at St. Thomas, which now has 383 students in prekindergarten through sixth grade. Somoza said she got a job because she "was hanging around the school so much."

She started teaching fifth and sixth grade in 1985—and took on the responsibility for producing plays and special events. After a few years of doing it all, the strain took its toll.

Walker didn't want to lose her, so the school created the resource teacher position for her. Now, Somoza teaches at St. Thomas two days a week, which gives her time to pursue her own interest in art.

Working with the kids, though, is what keeps her smiling.

"I think I get more out of it than they do," she said. "It's great to watch these students develop and see them learning to respect themselves and one another. Hopefully, one of them will save me a seat at the Academy Awards one day."

I am proud to have Ms. Maria Kakouris Somoza as a teacher in Dade County. She is a perfect model for our young students and perfect model for our country.

TRIBUTE TO FRANK J. BARRANCO

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise and pay tribute to Frank J. Barranco, who has dedicated 30 years of his life to television news.

Frank has worked as a television photographer for 30 years. His career is extraordinary. He has covered the White House, Congress, and other major political elections. He is dedicated, hard working, and skillful with the camera.

Frank was present at the canonization of the first American born saint in 1975 at Vatican City. He was part of the White House press corps during the Nixon administration where his colleagues praised his work. Because of his exceptional talent, Frank was chosen 2 years in a row to judge the White House press photographers work—an unprecedented feat.

However, Frank's most memorable trait is his sense of humor. Long hours are not a stranger to people in the news business, but Frank always kept the crew laughing to make the time seem shorter. Most people do not stay in a profession for 30 years unless they truly enjoy their work. Frank Barranco truly enjoys his work.

ROMULUS JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL BAND RECEIVES HIGH HONORS

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call your attention to the recent accomplishments of the Romulus Junior High School Symphonic Band. Romulus Junior High School is located in the 15th District of Michigan, which I represent.

The symphonic band performed at the State Band Festival on May 4 and received first division superior ratings from each of the four judges at the festival. The symphonic band was in the class "A" junior high school band classification.

Earlier, on March 16, the Romulus group received all first division ratings at the district band festival. This qualified the young musicians for the State Festival.

The Romulus Junior High School Band, under the leadership of band director, Richard Kruse, was one of only three class "A" bands to earn all first division ratings at the State Festival in Michigan this year. Individual judges' grades included 19 "A"s and one "B+," an all time Romulus school system record. Judge Richard Blatti of Ohio State University commented "on an excellent performance and on a fine tradition of excellence at Romulus." He also congratulated the community for "keeping such a fine director here for so many years." Judge Warren Newell of Otsego commented, "This is a super band. Few junior high bands play as you do. A truly musical group. My pleasure."

The Romulus Chamber of Commerce had honored Director Richard Kruse earlier with a gala "Person of the Night" at the Romulus Marriott on March 1. Over 160 people representing the Romulus Board of Education, central office administration, building administrators, teachers, parents, former students, friends, chamber members, city officials and State Representative James Kosteva presented an overwhelming program of community support and recognition to the Romulus Band program.

The Romulus Junior High School Symphonic Band has achieved first division ratings over the past 12 years because of the concern, sacrifice, and outstanding support from the Romulus Board of Education. These members are: Daniel R. Bales, president; Edward Wilkerson, vice president; Howard Kesner, secretary; Sandra Langley, treasurer; Kenneth Berlind, trustee; Mary King, trustee; and Pat Patterson, trustee.

The band has also received the help and special support provided by Superintendent Dr. William Bedell. Additional encouragement and expertise has been forthcoming from Dr. Terrel LeCesne, assistant superintendent for administrative services; Joel Carr, assistant superintendent for finance and operations; Art McPharlin, assistant to superintendent; Jesse Meriweather, principal; Mel Kimborough, assistant principal; and the junior high school teaching staff.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to express my congratulations to the Romulus community and this fine band. The members of the symphonic band who performed at the State Festival and who have made us all so proud are:

Flute: Julie Yonts, Dawn Howell, Laura Brown, Cassandra Donaldson, Becky Testa, Cassandra Jackson, Tammy Pollard, Kim Mientkiewicz, Tammy Ritter and Pal Lecroix.

Clarinet: Gretchen Spencer, Stephanie Clemons, Latanya Massey, Jessica Marz, Misty Fabrizio, Colleen Coleman, Brian Steffani, Laura Olson, Jennifer Villereal, Kristi Hardrick and Susan Sherbrook.

Oboe: Michelle Slawinski.

Bassoon: Stephanie Vit.

Alto Clarinet: Chrissy Scibert and Sonia Dillard.

Bass Clarinet: Erica Wesley and Sara Poletti.

Alto Sax: Jaime Luczak, Jason Chmura, Kim Swanson, Amanda Harden and Michelle Dick.

Tenor Sax: Gerald Luster.

Baritone Sax: Sean Foch.

Coronet: Roggett Peterson, Tracy Blizman, Allen Chiu, Christine Moe, Tonya Frye, Kirsti Cole, Jaime McCraw, Hope Debord, Shannon Stewart, Star Haury, Travis Hall and Joy Wagner.

French Horn: Liesa Gardner, Christine Blair, Kristen Gagnon, Adreanna Laws and Larry Poletti.

Trombone: Raphael Crawford, Jon Webb, Kalani Mitchell and Richard Baldwin.

Baritone: Bobby Parker, Carl Blanton, Tanya Damron, and Jennifer Stouse.

Tuba: Natasha Carson, Jeremy Richardson, Wendy Kelsey and Kelly Copepland.

Percussion: John Pitel, John Harris, Anthony Reed, Jennifer McKinney, Erica Gambri and David Wilkerson.

A SALUTE TO A JOB WELL DONE

HON. RICK SANTORUM

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise to draw attention to the grand success of the playground improvement project which took place in the Borough of Dormont, within my congressional district, on June 5-9, 1991.

The Borough of Dormont is a small municipality located immediately south of Pittsburgh, PA. Because the borough's tax base has declined, the Dormont Parks Improvement Commission was well aware that it would need to call upon the spirit of voluntarism, not public moneys, in order to provide better playground facilities for the town's children.

As a result, the Commission created the playground improvement project, an entity comprised of concerned citizens determined to improve the quality of Dormont Park facilities without burdening the borough's resources. Under the dedicated leadership of Carolyn Lyle and Mary Ann Shiring, and with the assistance of dozens of volunteers, this group guided the construction of a 25-year-long superplayground, designed by architects with input from local children. Thanks to superb planning, the actual building was completed in 5 days, with time left over for a closing celebration on the final evening. I was greatly privileged to participate in the construction work, along with members of my staff.

I believe the Dormont playground improvement project is worthy of special attention because it illustrates so clearly the ability of caring citizens to come together on a volunteer basis for the good of their community. For this reason, on behalf of the U.S. Congress, I wish to thank every person who took part in this project. They have made a visible difference not only in the borough's facilities, but in its spirit.

RECOGNIZE THE MUSICAL AND PHILANTHROPIC ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF LOU RAWLS

HON. CHARLES A. HAYES

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. HAYES of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to pay tribute to a unique American vocalist, performer, and philanthropist whose roots trace back to my congressional district.

Lou Rawls was born and reared in what is now the First Congressional District of Illinois, which is the oldest majority black congressional district in the United States. Harboring a sincere conviction for worthwhile contributions to mankind and society, Lou Rawls once stated, "in order to enjoy life, you have to put something into life." As we all probe his musi-

cal and philanthropic accomplishments, it is uncontested that Lou Rawls not only placed energies on his musical career, but unselfishly gave of his time and resources to catapult the lives of young Americans from poverty stricken areas. Unquestionably, Lou Rawls' music and philanthropic motives illuminate his concerns for humanity, while encouraging and inspiring the beneficiaries of his lyrics and community service.

Lou Rawls began his singing career at a local church choir at the age of 7. After graduating from Dunbar Technical High School, Rawls joined a touring gospel group, the Pilgrim Travelers, which profoundly influenced his performance style. Lou Rawls later served as a background vocalist for the late Sam Cooke, but his performing career blossomed in 1959 at Pandora's Box Coffee Shop in Los Angeles. In a poetic fashion, he recreated the mood of poverty, despair, and occasional joy and elation of the world African American people knew in the United States through the fifties and sixties. Such tunes as "World of Troubles," "Dead End Street Monologue," and "Tobacco Road" caught on to audiences across this Nation.

Lou Rawls' jazz performances have not been confined to American stages. Since 1980 he has presented a series of worldwide concerts for American military bases including Korea, Japan, and the Philippines. In 1967 when the envelope for a Grammy Best Rhythm and Blues Vocal Performance was opened, his single "Dead End Street" proved to be the winner. Also, his jazz craftsmanship exhibited in "Natural Man" claimed another Grammy in 1971 for Best Rhythm and Blues Performance.

Lou Rawls' dedication to the United Negro College Fund deserves as much recognition as does his music. Through "Lou Rawls Parade of Stars" telethon, qualified and needy youngsters are helped to attend this Nation's private, historically black colleges and universities. Mr. Speaker, Lou Rawls once stated, "I never got a college education, but I sure know the value of one." I believe that these words echo his commitment to the education of African-American youth and reinforce the United Negro College Fund's "A Mind is a Terrible Thing to Waste" motto.

The city of Chicago renamed S. Wentworth Avenue "Lou Rawls Drive," and is preparing to feature Lou Rawls in its July 21, 1991 park concert titled "Bring it Back Home." I ask that all of my colleagues in the Congress join me in paying tribute to this great American.

CONGRATULATING DR. L. EDWARD ELLIOTT

HON. GARY CONDIT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, later this month the American Optometric Association will hold its 94th Annual Congress in Dallas, Tex. I am pleased to report that on Tuesday, June 25, 1991, Dr. L. Edward Elliott of Modesto, CA., will be sworn in as the association's 70th president. I would like to take this moment to

congratulate Dr. Elliott on achieving this high honor, and to commend him for his professional and civic leadership.

Dr. Elliott is a native of Turlock, CA., and is a graduate of the University of California at Berkeley and the university's School of Optometry. He is a past president of the California Optometric Association and the San Joaquin Optometric Society. He has served on the AOA's board of trustees since 1894 and has held a number of association liaison posts.

In addition to his professional involvement, Dr. Elliott has been active in civic affairs. He is a Lion's Club trustee and has served on the Stanislaus County Master Plan for Special Education Committee, the Stanislaus County Health Advisory Committee and the Modesto City Schools Health Advisory Committee.

The AOA is the professional society for this Nation's 28,000 optometrists. In his role as president, Dr. Elliott will lead the association as it works to improve vision care in the United States.

Dr. Elliott has distinguished himself as an outstanding leader. I'm confident that he will have a successful term as president of the AOA. I join his many friends and professional colleagues in wishing him well.

TRIBUTE TO RABBI DR. SIDNEY SOLOMON

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the House's attention to the 25th anniversary of the ordination of Rabbi Dr. Sidney Solomon, a man who has spent a quarter of a century as a vibrant and important member of not only the New York Jewish community but also the world community at large. Ordained as a Rabbi at the Jewish Theological Seminary in 1966, Rabbi Solomon has compiled and continues to compile a distinguished record as an ambassador for American Jewry abroad, as a local and National leader furthering humanitarian and religious causes at home, and as a civic leader helping to bridge religious gaps and increase interfaith cooperation within New York City.

Dr. Solomon wasted little time establishing himself as an effective and constructive leader upon his ordainment; indeed, while serving as a captain in the Air Force from 1966 to 1968, Rabbi Solomon coordinated Jewish chaplaincy activities throughout Alaska for all branches of the military. Rabbi Solomon's efforts while in the military mirrored what he would accomplish in the next 3 decades as a civilian. Rabbi Solomon has proven himself to be a theological jack-of-all-trades. On the one hand, Rabbi Solomon has been a vigorous and persistent worker on the local level. Whether as an executive director of the United Synagogue of America, a position Rabbi Solomon held from 1979 to 1983 and one which involved his directing the administrative and programmatic services for the 135 congregations within the New York region, or as the Rabbi for the Jewish Center of Kew Gardens Hills in Queens

County, NY, an institution which, under his direction the past 8 years, has seen its membership grow by 188 families, Sidney Solomon has proven himself to be a highly effective administrator.

Yet Rabbi Solomon is more than just a competent administrator; rather, he is a man of vision who has served both as a spokesman for American Jewry and as a citywide leader. Rabbi Solomon's position as chairman of the UJA Operation Moses, a daring mission that saw 24,000 Ethiopian Jews airlifted to safety in Israel, was the highlight of a career that saw the Rabbi serve as a spokesman for Soviet Jewry and, through the United Jewish Appeal, as a spokesman for Jewish people throughout the world. Rabbi Solomon, trained as a scientist and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania 30 years ago with a degree in civil engineering, has been an active civic leader as well. When many predicted a New York City fraught with paralysis and polarization in response to the unrest that occurred in 1987 after the racial attack in Howard Beach, NY, Rabbi Solomon was moving to head off this outcome by organizing the Queens Interfaith Prayer Vigil for Community Harmony and Reconciliation. Furthermore, Rabbi Solomon has served as a member of the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Commission of Queens, and as a member of the Queens Interfaith Hunger Network.

Mr. Speaker, I salute Rabbi Sidney Solomon. A religious, civic, and National figure, Sidney Solomon is a man whose silver anniversary as a Rabbi merits recognition from this Congress. Dr. Solomon is a credit both to his family of six and to my district, and I believe his outstanding accomplishments merit National recognition. I call on all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in honoring Rabbi Dr. Sidney Solomon for his lifetime of remarkable achievements.

BALTIC FREEDOM DAY

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, on June 14 of this year, we celebrate Baltic Freedom Day, the anniversary of the terrible deportations of 1941 when thousands of Estonians, Latvians, and Lithuanians were shipped by Stalin to Siberian exile, and for many, to their deaths. On the night of June 14, 1941 alone, more than 60,000 persons were loaded into cattle cars and shipped to labor camps in Siberia.

For years since, Baltic Freedom Day could only be openly celebrated in the West. Under the yoke of communism, the people of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania could only share Baltic Freedom Day with us in their hearts. Five years ago, at least a dozen Baltic political prisoners celebrated Baltic Freedom Day in Soviet prison camps or internal exile.

This year however, the Baltic people have new hope. Changes in the Soviet Union have given them the opportunity to challenge the hand of force and the powers of repression. Their own bravery, the persistent efforts of their countrymen and countrywomen outside

the homeland, the steadfast nonrecognition policy of the United States, and, to give credit where due, the liberalized policies of President Gorbachev have made it possible for the Baltic peoples to look forward to regaining their freedom and rejoining the European community of free nations.

As I have mentioned on this floor in the past, the Soviet parliament has already overwhelmingly rejected the treacherous treaty between Stalin and Hitler that erased the independence of the three Baltic States. In 1990, the people of the Baltic States freely and democratically elected leaders who have either declared the restoration of independence, as in the case of Lithuania, or in the case of Latvia and Estonia, pledged to work for independence.

But reaction does not recede willingly. This year has seen a cruel backlash against the Baltic struggle for freedom. Peaceful political activity has been met with brutal force. In January, tanks and armed soldiers moved against peaceful demonstrators in Vilnius, Lithuania, killing at least fourteen. A week later, rogue black beret police in Riga, Latvia went on a shooting spree and killed five persons. With a delegation of other Members, I visited Riga and Vilnius, as well as Tallinn, the following month. The pain, the sorrow and the tension were still palpable.

I would note also that one of my companions on that delegation was our distinguished colleague, Dennis Hertel, cochairman of the Congressional Ad Hoc Committee for the Baltics and Ukraine, and the sponsor of this year's Baltic Freedom Day resolution.

The outrages and violence, incidentally, are continuing, only with less notice. Last month, at least 2 persons were killed and 24 injured as black beret gangs attacked defenseless customs officers at border posts between Lithuania and Latvia. Attacks also occurred against Estonian border posts. Meanwhile the Moscow Procuracy, theoretically the highest investigatory body in the Soviet Union, released a report claiming that the Lithuanian people themselves were at fault for the Vilnius killings in January.

Mr. Speaker, on May 7, 1991, the President of Lithuania, and the Prime Ministers of Estonia and Latvia testified at a Helsinki Commission hearing on the hopes that their people place in our support for their struggle. We must not let them down. My colleagues and I who visited the Baltic States in February 1991, have introduced legislation that would help strengthen the Balts in their peaceful efforts toward freedom. House Joint Resolution 179 calls upon the United States to establish a permanent presence in the Baltic States, to send U.S. humanitarian aid and other economic assistance directly to the Baltic States, and to recognize the parliaments of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania as the legitimate, democratically elected representatives of their people. In addition, House Joint Resolution 179 calls upon the United States Government to propose and support the granting of observer status to the Baltic States within the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Helsinki Process, that today is inspiring the rebirth of democracy throughout Europe. I am pleased to note that this resolution

now has 95 cosponsors, and hopefully it will soon be passed.

Mr. Speaker, in the past, Baltic Freedom Day commemorated a tragedy. It is still appropriate to remember the tragedies of the past. But let us use this opportunity, not only to remember the lost freedoms of the past, but to work for the Baltic freedom of the future, the very near future.

JAMES P. DOODY OF EAST-CHESTER: A RECORD OF SERVICE AND CITIZENSHIP

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker. Today I rise to honor a good friend and leader in the Westchester community, the Honorable James P. Doody of Eastchester, NY. Jim Doody's dedicated public service as supervisor of the town of Eastchester and throughout his legal career exemplifies the commitment to citizenship which is so important to the governing of our Nation.

Mr. Doody has always worked hard, and he has never forgotten the dictum that "of those to whom much is given, much is expected." His bachelor's degree from Fordham University and his law degree from the prestigious Columbia University Law School prepared him for a career of public service rooted in a deep desire to serve his community and his Nation. In recognition of his service and his commitment to important ideals, Jim Doody was recently honored by the Westchester Irish committee. That honor reflects his dedication to the vibrant Irish community of Westchester and to the principles for which it stands. It is a tribute that Jim Doody fully deserves.

While pursuing his career in law, Jim Doody has found time to be a devoted parent. He has been very active in local and national Parent-Teacher Associations, and has always been a vocal and effective advocate for educational excellence and opportunity. He is a member of charitable and religious organizations, including the Rotary Club and the Knights of Columbus. And his dedication to community improvement made him an outstanding community president of the Bronxville Manor Civic Association.

Mr. Doody's desire to serve motivated him to seek public office. His interest in the youth of America and his service to the Parent-Teacher Association made him a valuable trustee and President of the Board of Education of the Tuckahoe Union Free School District. And his record of loyalty and devotion to community inspired the citizens of Eastchester to elect him to the position of town supervisor, an office in which he has served with distinction since 1984. In that capacity, Jim Doody has stood up time and time again for his community and for principle.

It has been my privilege to work with Jim Doody on many projects over the years. In each endeavor, he has been an articulate and effective participant in working toward important goals. Without a doubt, he is making a difference for the people he serves. The peo-

ple of Eastchester are fortunate to have benefited from his leadership.

INTRODUCTION OF BALANCED
BUDGET AMENDMENT

HON. CHARLES W. STENHOLM

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to come to the House floor today on behalf of 256 of my colleagues to introduce the balanced budget amendment to the Constitution. The large number of cosponsors for this amendment represents a record level of bipartisan cosponsorship for any balanced budget amendment.

This amendment is essentially the same amendment that this body nearly passed last summer. It is very similar to the amendment introduced by Senator SIMON in the other body which has already been approved by the Judiciary Committee last month.

Mr. Speaker, we have a serious deficit problem. When I introduced the balanced budget amendment last Congress, the national debt was \$2.8 trillion. When this body considered my amendment last summer, the debt had increased to \$3.1 trillion. The national debt now stands at \$3.4 trillion. Outlays will exceed revenues by at least \$318 billion this year, making this the 22d consecutive year in which we have had a budget deficit. It will cost us \$190 billion this year just to pay the interest on this debt.

This amendment will not solve our deficit problem by itself. That is not what it was intended to do. This amendment will give us a necessary tool to balance the budget—the very same tool which Thomas Jefferson recommended to us more than 200 years ago. It will give us a constitutional reason to find the guts to make the tough choices necessary to balance the budget. Too often, we have avoided making tough choices and taken the easy way out by borrowing more money. By raising the threshold of difficulty for deficit spending, this amendment would force the President and Congress to set priorities.

The public is frustrated with a budget process that can't stop record deficits, year after year. That is why public support for the amendment reached a stunning 5-to-1 margin last fall. Frustration with the budget process has been growing within this body as well. That is why this amendment has been cosponsored by 15 of my colleagues who have not cosponsored any balanced budget amendment and by 29 new Members of this body.

History has proven that statutes and procedural requirements have failed. We have voted over 500 times to waive the Budget Act in the 12½ years I have been here. We passed a statute in 1978 when our debt was \$776 billion. We tried again in 1979 when the debt was \$828 billion and in 1982 when the debt was \$1.1 trillion. The debt was \$1.8 trillion when we passed Gramm-Rudman in 1985, and had increased to \$2.3 trillion when we passed Gramm-Rudman II in 1987.

Amending the Constitution is a very serious step that should never be taken lightly. I cer-

tainly do not. But neither can deficit spending be taken lightly any longer. Our deficit spending has become an intractable, institutional problem. A change of constitutional dimensions is needed now. Deficits will not go away until the Government changes its attitude toward spending. This amendment will take us one giant step closer to such a goal.

NATIONAL VETERANS SERVICE
OFFICE PROGRAM

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to assist our Nation's veterans in obtaining the benefits to which they are rightfully entitled. My bill would establish a grant program to assist State governments in providing veterans with advice and assistance concerning State and Federal veterans programs and benefits.

As members of this body know all too well, congressional offices shoulder an awesome responsibility in assisting constituents in their day-to-day dealings with the agencies of the Federal Government. Such constituent services have become a vital function of every congressional office and have greatly improved the popular perception of government in general. At the same time, considerable expertise is required to advise veterans on the complexities of Veterans' Administration programs and to offer counsel in preparing or appealing claims. One is left with the impression that there are literally hundreds, if not thousands, of veterans in every congressional district who are altogether unaware of services and benefits they may have earned based upon their military service.

In discussions with veterans' officials in my home district, it was stated time and time again that benefits are continually denied as a result of poorly prepared claims. Outreach efforts by the Veterans' Administration to alert veterans to changes in regulations or new programs are simply too limited to satisfy the present need. With the recent increase in the number of veterans as a result of Operation Desert Storm, existing outreach efforts will be increasingly less able to meet the present needs for counseling and assistance.

My home State of California is one of but a handful of States to offer veterans, through a network of county veterans' service offices, advice and assistance concerning veterans' programs. County offices around the State are open to advise veterans of benefits for which they may be eligible and to assist in preparing or appealing claims. Serving as an advocacy agency, county veterans' service offices offer hope to veterans in approaching the formidable bureaucracy of the Veterans' Administration.

Despite recent reductions in State funds, the results of California's program have been dramatic: Veterans long disenfranchised with the Veterans' Administration have found new hope in seeking medical care and other services they have rightfully earned. Moreover, county offices work closely with local veterans service

organizations to provide a broad range of services, including job information and counseling, outside of those sponsored by the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. Speaker, it is time that we expand upon the example of my home State and provide veterans with an easily accessible counseling network to assist them in dealing with the ever-changing laws and regulations affecting their lives. Accordingly, I am today introducing legislation which would provide a 3-year authorization for matching Federal funds to assist States in providing these needed services. Under my plan, matching funds would begin with an 80 to 20 percent Federal-State contribution, decreasing to a 50 to 50 percent match after 3 years. The higher Federal contribution in the early years would encourage those States presently lacking veterans' service programs to initiate such services while assisting other States in strengthening existing programs.

To be eligible for matching funds under the program, State governments will be required to submit a grant request to the Veterans' Administration. Requests must include a detailed description of services to be offered and plans for coordinating efforts with local veterans' service organizations. The actual delivery of services to veterans under the program will be managed at the local level where it will be tailored to local needs and resources.

Mr. Speaker, we, as a nation, owe a special debt of gratitude to the men and women who have served in our defense. The many veterans' programs enacted by Congress underscore this unique commitment. It is time that we act to ensure that veterans receive the benefits to which they are entitled by law and which they so justly deserve. I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this important legislation.

For the convenience of my colleagues, the text of the bill is included here:

H.R. 2650

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) chapter 3 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"247. Assistance to States in providing veterans information and assistance services

"(a) The Secretary shall establish a program to provide assistance to State governments in providing funding for programs of veterans' services established by a State (or by units of local self-government of the State) for the purpose of advising and assisting veterans to matters concerning veterans' benefits.

"(b)(1) Assistance under this section shall be provided by grants made under submission to the Secretary of an application for such a grant. Any such application shall describe the State's existing program of veterans' services (or describe the State's proposal for a program of veterans' services) for which the grant assistance is requested, shall specify the amount of grant assistance requested, and shall be in such form and contain such additional information as the Secretary may require. The application shall also include a plan for coordination of the State veterans' services assistance program with the activities and programs of local veterans' service organizations.

"(2) The State plan included in the application must show to the satisfaction of the Secretary—

"(A) that the actual delivery of services to veterans under the program will be managed at the local level;

"(B) that local authorities will determine the details of the advice and assistance to be provided to veterans under the State program; and

"(C) that local authorities will assume a portion of the costs of the administration of the program.

"(c) A condition of approval of a grant under this section shall be that—

"(1) during the first fiscal year for which funds are available for grants under this section, the State to which the grant is made shall match the grant by an amount equal to one-fourth of the grant;

"(2) during the second fiscal year for which funds are available for grants under this section, the State to which the grant is made shall match the grant by an amount equal to one-half of the grant; and

"(3) during the third and subsequent fiscal years for which funds are available for grants under this section, the State to which the grant is made shall match the grant by an amount equal to the amount of the grant.

"(d) The Secretary shall prescribe regulations to be used in evaluating applications for grants under this section and to be used in the administration of the program established by this section.

"(e) There is authorized to be appropriated to the Department for grants under this section the sum of \$12,500,000 for fiscal year 1992, \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 1993, and \$7,500,000 for fiscal year 1994."

(b) The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new item:

"247. Assistance to States in providing veterans information and assistance services."

GERBER PRODUCTS CO.: A WORLD LEADER BUILT ON "HEART, FEELING AND SUBSTANCE"

HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, "Every mother knows Gerber. She knows it well and she believes in its quality."

And soon that will be as true in Vienna, Austria as it is today in Vienna, MD, or Vienna, SD, or Vienna, WI.

With a commanding 72 percent of the domestic baby food market—and a corporate image and identity which must be the envy of companies many times its size—the Gerber Co., based in Fremont, MI, of the Ninth Congressional District, which I have the honor to represent, might rest on its laurels. But that isn't what Gerber has ever been about.

From the time when Dan Gerber rose to the occasion of providing his family with a "better way to strain peas" to today's efforts to provide nutritional meals for newborns to toddlers, Gerber continues to lead, to innovate, to reach out to new markets.

And the newest and biggest market yet becomes available next year as the European Common Market opens itself to international

business, and more American companies are able to take advantage of the openings presented by the falling of barriers in Eastern Europe.

Under the leadership of chairman, president and CEO, Alfred A. Piergallini, the Gerber name, which is the source of such pride to the folks of Michigan—and the foundation on which young families have based their nutritional needs in the United States for more than 50 years—is fast becoming a household name around the world.

As the Nation's economy recovers from the doldrums we have experienced, and as our own State of Michigan seeks to expand its markets for everything from automobiles to chemicals, it is encouraging to watch the aggressive, yet responsible growth at Gerber and to take pride in a company and a community so dedicated to the values which have carried it through since that 1928 request to Dan Gerber from his frustrated wife.

I offer for my colleagues' review an article on Gerber's successes of the past, and its plans for an even brighter future, which appeared in North Force magazine's recent edition:

GERBER

At Gerber Products Company, a little complacency would be understandable. After all, the company is the long-reigning dominant force in the U.S. baby food industry, currently commanding a 72 percent market share. It enjoyed record sales in fiscal 1990 of \$1.136 billion, a gain of ten percent over the previous year, and achieved earnings of \$94.5 million, also a record.

It is diversified, but has forayed only into areas where it can leverage its traditional strengths. It is one of Michigan's largest multinational corporations and boasts one of the world's most familiar and trusted corporate symbols. With 12,000 employees worldwide and 1,200 employees at its plant and corporate headquarters in Fremont, Gerber is one of outstate Michigan's largest employers.

Any notion of complacency is dispelled immediately, however, by the first five words of Gerber's 1990 annual report: "Leading is action—not position."

Indeed, Gerber Products' current management team is hardly content to dwell on past successes; it has set an ambitious course for continued growth.

"I want to transform Gerber Products Company from a solid performer to an aggressive competitor," said Gerber Chairman, President and CEO Alfred A. Piergallini. "This is done by setting demanding goals for ourselves and our respective operations; the kind of goals that forces an organization to innovate."

Piorgallini is relatively new to Gerber, having joined the company as COE and president in April, 1989, but the spirit of innovation is not. Gerber's very roots are embedded in the efforts of one man, Dan Gerber, who steered his company, the former Fremont Canning Co., into the manufacturing of baby food in 1928 after his wife asked him to find a better way to strain peas for their infant child.

Gerber Products Co. has been finding "better ways" to do things ever since.

Technological continuum. Lately that commitment has emerged most visibly in the company's process technology, its approach to human resource management and its product development and marketing strategies.

Technologically, Gerber Products Division, which manufactures Gerber baby food products, has made impressive strides in producing products faster, with less waste, more quality assurance and at less cost.

"We're looking at manufacturing improvement in two ways," said Bill Rottman, vice president for manufacturing and logistics. "One is utilization of computers for better technology. Secondly, we are developing our people to work not only at a higher technical level, but also to work more productively with each other. We're incorporating more employee involvement in quality control and productivity."

Ever-improving automation has been a way of life on Gerber production lines for decades. Rottman noted that when he joined the company loading cases off the end of the line in 1957, the run was about 350 jars a minute. Today, Rottman oversees high-speed, dedicated lines capable of producing 1,500 jars a minute. Computerization, he says, is just another step in the technological continuum and one that Gerber first took long before many others.

"We have been using statistical process control (SPC) in our fill control for 15 years," said Rottman. "In that respect, we were probably a leader in using computer technology but we didn't realize it."

Project teams. As much of a challenge as integrating the new technology has been furnishing workers with the skills and motivation to make best use of it. This has involved ongoing training for Gerber employees, but not only in operational skills. The company has taken the initiative to establish a more participatory environment throughout the corporation and has created vehicles for employees at every level to become more personally involved in decision making.

"We decided several years ago that we had reached the limit of improving ourselves with the existing system at the time, which relied on professional and manager skills," Rottman told *North Force Magazine*. "We switched that philosophy to include more participation from everybody as a partner in the operation. We focused on specific goals in productivity, quality and efficiency, identified the people involved in those operations and brought their skill level up to the point where they could participate effectively with the rest of the people on the team. We've been doing that for the last four or five years, and it has taken a lot of education and training."

At any given time, Gerber Products Division has from eight to 14 interdisciplinary "project teams" in place at its manufacturing plants in Fremont, Asheville, North Carolina and Fort Smith, Arkansas. He added that some of these even include Gerber's suppliers and its customers.

Fremont vs. Chicago. That Gerber has so easily embraced the concept of "bottom-up" management as opposed to a more autocratic "top-down" structure may be a factor of its environment. In Fremont (population: 3,800) Gerber executives shop at the same markets, bowl on the same lanes and attend the same high school football games as the hourly workers. The small-town atmosphere of Fremont has imbued the corporation with a sense of family that has stood the firm well throughout its 62-year history.

There have been points during the growth of Gerber Products Co. when moving the corporate headquarters from Fremont was considered. In the late 1950s, for instance, when the company was interested in expanding its international presence and needed to build a new corporate base, a consultant was hired to study locations.

"The consultant suggested that Chicago would be a good fit because of transportation and other reasons but Mr. Gerber said "Thanks very much but I think we'll build it right over there, as he pointed out the window," said Robert L. Johnston, vice chairman of Gerber Products Co. "He was very dedicated to this community."

Johnston, a Los Angeles native who has been with Gerber for 35 years, admits that it's unusual for a \$1 billion multinational firm to find happiness in a rural Michigan town of 3,800 but there are plenty of good reasons for Gerber to be where it is.

"The reason the baby food plant has stayed here is purely strategic. With the products we make, we don't want long term runs for transportation," he said. Most of the fresh fruits and vegetables processed in the Fremont plant are grown within a 100-mile radius of the plant. All of the peas Gerber uses in its products distributed throughout the world, some 7.3 million pounds, are grown in Michigan.

Over the course of a year, the Fremont plant will also process 60 million pounds of apples, 8.4 million pounds of peaches and 8.8 million pounds of pears, as well as significant tonnages of carrots, squash, green beans, blueberries, cherries, plums and wheat.

"As far as why the corporate office has remained in Fremont, there have been some trade-offs but generally we can function quite well here," said Johnston. "The work force here is of very high quality. It is a dedicated group of people. They used to blow the whistle when they needed people to come in to help process peas. People would give up whatever they were doing and come in to help out. That's pretty hard to walk away from."

There have been disadvantages, said Johnston, in recruiting executive level management. Although Gerber has traditionally promoted most of its management from within, he said, the company is now filling more positions from outside to stimulate a flow of new ideas and attitudes.

"Sure, there are some who wish it could be Chicago but there are also many who are very glad to be here in a small-town environment, who love the quality of life and who take full advantage of it," Johnston said.

New global opportunities. Although many of the values and characteristics of small-town life are reflected in Gerber's corporate image, a leisurely pace is not one of them. Pierrigallini's progressive market strategy has the firm poised to capitalize on opportunities emerging under the new global economic order.

"Obviously everybody's very interested in Europe because in 1992 the barriers are coming down," said Johnston. "With trade barriers coming down, you won't have to have a plant in France, one in Italy, one in Spain and one in Germany you will be able to do business for all of Europe from one central plant, if you can find the right alliance."

At present, most of the Gerger products distributed in Europe are manufactured in the U.S. Interestingly, there are different recipes for different cultural tastes, said Johnston.

Gerber has established beachheads in newly accessible Eastern European markets as well. New export trade to Poland totalled over \$3 million in fiscal 1990 and new business is being developed in Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

In the Middle East, new ventures are being studied in Turkey, Greece and Saudi Arabia. Pacific Rim markets targeted by Gerber in-

clude Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia. An already strong presence in Latin America is being strengthened by growing joint venture operations in Costa Rica, Puerto Rico and Mexico.

The Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement has benefited Gerber by allowing the company to consolidate more of its manufacturing capacity for Canadian distribution in the U.S. where production costs are lower.

"Superbranding." Domestically, Pierrigallini has championed "superbranding" as a major component of the firm's overall marketing strategy. This concept involves making maximum use of Gerber brand recognition in marketing the company's wide array of products which include children's clothing and food products for toddlers.

Said Johnston, "Superbranding makes it easier for us to do business with vendors because there is critical mass behind the product. They like to do business with us because we establish these products as Gerber's and every mother knows Gerber. She knows it well and she believes in its quality."

Given its dominance of the U.S. baby food market, the question arises as to where Gerber finds room for any more significant growth for its mainstay product line. The answer, according to Johnston, lies in a target market broadened at either end. Gerber is now marketing infant formula for newborns under a licensing agreement with Bristol-Myers and is also promoting a new line of foods for older children.

"Gerber is the only baby food company that can actually start from birth, if necessary, and take a child through the age of three to five," said Johnston. "Our products can provide a nutritional alternative to table food or fast food."

Acquisition of new product lines will continue to be a part of Gerber's growth, Johnston said, but acquisitions from now on will be evaluated on the basis of how well they "fit" the company, not just on their profitability or glamor. In recent years, Gerber has been in more of a divestive mode, shedding a trucking firm, a line of sleepwear, a network of day-care centers and a line of humidifiers and vaporizers as it redefined its corporate objectives.

"Could we have gotten to be bigger? Yes, with a lot less candor and integrity we could have done it. Many other 62-year old companies have grown to be a lot larger than Gerber," Johnston told *North Force Magazine*. "But I think our company is where it needs to be right now and where we want it to be. Gerber is looking ahead to growth but it is going to be done with a lot of heart and a lot of feeling and substance. That's our heritage."

AMERICAN DOLLARS FOR THE SOVIET UNION

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I stand to voice my opposition to any United States monetary aid to the Soviet Union. Mikhail Gorbachev informs us that perestroika has now entered its critical phase, and I quote, "is entitled to expect large-scale support to assure its success." Allow me to say this unequivocally: The Soviet Union is entitled to nothing, especially not hard-earned American tax dollars.

For years, Mr. Gorbachev has deftly walked the fence between reformist and reactionary factions in his country. But as the Soviet economic crisis deepens, half-hearted reforms will no longer suffice. In an attempt to prop up the failing Soviet economy, Mr. Gorbachev is expected to request a 5-year, \$250 billion aid package from the group of seven Western economic powers during their July summit.

Advocates of granting aid to the Soviet Union insist that Gorbachev is the key to stable relations between the two superpowers and that this aid will assist us in encouraging him to adopt economic reforms. Pundits also warn us that a country with over 10,000 nuclear warheads cannot be allowed to collapse. While it may be in our geopolitical interest to see President Gorbachev remain in power, I believe we should not base our entire Soviet policy on the political survival of any one individual.

Mr. Gorbachev has orchestrated great changes in the Soviet Union, but he did so as an astute political realist rather than a free-market reformer. There is no compelling evidence that Gorbachev desires further economic reform. Granting aid will only prolong resistance to the inevitable forces of change. The Soviet people clamor for democracy and an economic system able to fulfill not only their needs but their dreams. Let us not thwart them by propping up an inefficient and repressive system.

Because of our strict budgetary restraints, we have had to make some very difficult choices in defining our national priorities. It is clearly wrong to cart off our taxpayers' money so that the Soviets can avoid such choices. Mr. Gorbachev knows what it will take to revitalize the Soviet economy, and it's not Western aid. Under Gorbachev, Soviet military spending has increased, the budding democracies of the Baltics have been violently repressed, and the Soviet people suffer acute shortages of the most fundamental goods and services. No amount of aid will be enough until the strangulating Socialist policies are dramatically changed.

Mikhail Gorbachev is in a desperate position and he knows it. His thinly veiled threats and efforts to extort unconditional aid clearly illustrate his resistance to the measures necessary to rekindle the Soviet economy. Communism has failed. Let us allow Mr. Gorbachev to decide if he will truly reform the Soviet Union or go down with a ship that even a flood of American dollars won't save.

TRIBUTE TO BARBARA CAVAS

HON. ROBERT W. DAVIS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend my sincere thanks and best wishes to Barbara Cavas who is retiring as chief clerk of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Barbara joined the committee in 1981, bringing extensive congressional experience with her, and for the past 10 years has provided our committee with stability and continuity. Barbara consistently handled the myriad of

day-to-day details necessary to the successful functioning of our committee. Under her watchful eye, hearings and markups were run smoothly and efficiently. Barbara possesses that rare combination of skills which allows her to get a job done, and done well, while still maintaining a sense of balance. As a result, she has trained an extremely capable and effective staff. This is a legacy that will serve our committee well in future years.

Barbara also had the task of ensuring that all of us Members, the counsels, and professional staff carried out our official duties. She provided all of us, on both sides of the aisle, with the support necessary to accomplish our tasks. I would like to express the gratitude of all of us who benefited from her willing assistance.

In private life Barbara enjoys gardening, travel, and, most of all, her three grandchildren. I am certain she and her husband, Peter, are looking forward to the opportunity to devote more time to these activities.

Today, the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee will gather to pay tribute to Barbara. We are deeply grateful to her for her many years of dedicated service. We wish her good health, good luck, and great happiness in her well-deserved retirement. I would like her to know that she will be missed by all who have had the opportunity to work with her.

SALUTE TO CHAIRPERSON CHERYL SCHNEIDER OF HAZELTINE'S GOLF COMMITTEE FOR SUCCESSFUL U.S. OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, major events, like the U.S. Open Golf Championship don't just happen. They are the product of tireless planning and countless hours of hard work by dedicated people.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute one of those dedicated people, Cheryl Schneider, chairperson of Hazeltine's Golf Committee, the host golf club of the 1991 U.S. Open.

Cheryl's commitment to both excellence and golf has produced a tournament without parallel. Her 3 years of selfless service as chairperson has created a tournament that golf fans the world over can enjoy whether they're at the course or sitting glued to their television sets.

Why has Cheryl Schneider given so generously of her time in attending meetings, checking details, entertaining representatives from future U.S. Open courses, doing everything it takes to create a successful U.S. Open? The answer is a simple one, which Cheryl Schneider says best in her own words: "We have a love affair with golf. We care deeply about the game of golf."

Mr. Speaker, I salute the dedication, leadership and hard work of Cheryl Schneider. I also salute each of the other 3,500 hard-working volunteers who have worked to make the 1991 U.S. Open an unprecedented success. I believe I speak for the entire Congress and

golf fans everywhere when I offer them our thanks and congratulations.

CONGRATULATIONS TO CONGRESS' LATEST GRADUATE

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, On June 8, 1991, one of our colleagues, Congressman BEN NIGHTHORSE CAMPBELL, received his high school diploma. BEN had completed the academic requirements for a General Equivalency Diploma [GED] and a bachelor of arts from San Jose State University and did graduate work at San Jose and at Meiji University in Japan. But he did not have a high school diploma. BEN had dropped out of high school in 1951 to join the Air Force.

After all these years and many accomplishments, BEN still felt it was difficult to encourage young people to stay in school and get their diploma when he had not done so. I applaud BEN's decision to go back to his high school and graduate. I think this action does what BEN hoped it would—inspire others. In a way more effective than any words BEN could speak, this step attests to his belief that education is a life long activity. It is never too late to go back to school and complete what you started.

I would like to congratulate BEN. He has earned lots of admiration throughout his life and I believe getting his diploma ranks right up there with his other achievements. I hope many young and not so young people will think about following his example.

CELEBRATION OF LIES

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, in Tuesday's June 11, 1991 Washington Post there was an article written by Lodi Gyari, the Dalai Lama's special envoy and president of the International Campaign for Tibet. He asks us to deny most-favored-nation status [MFN] to the People's Republic of China [PRC] "or at least strictly" condition it. I want to call my colleagues attention to the article as they consider extending MFN status to the People's Republic of China.

Sometimes it is easy for us to forget the victories we achieved over totalitarian nations by using economic instruments such as denying MFN. The results of our action has not isolated anyone but has brought the offending nations closer to the rest of the civilized world. As a result of such economic pressure, South Africa, Nicaragua, and the eastern block are all acting more appropriately toward their neighbors.

It appears that the leaders of most Communist systems around the world are beginning to understand that their time is limited. Al-

bania is becoming a bit more realistic, North Korea is getting nervous, even Vietnam to some small degree is reaching out. However, in the PAC it seems that they still believe they can have their cake and eat it too. And they are right. Unspeakable repression goes on there as industrialized nations continue to do business with the People's Republic of China, bankrolling its inefficient centralized economy.

I urge my colleagues to think seriously about extending MFN to the People's Republic of China. In the long run our Nation's and the international community's long-term security will benefit if we take strong action against the repressive regime in Beijing.

Accordingly, I invite my colleagues to read Mr. Gyari's article and request that it's full text be printed at this point in the RECORD:

[From the Washington Post, June 11, 1991]

CELEBRATION OF LIES

(By Lodi G. Gyari)

China is often its own worst enemy. It spent months planning lavish celebrations in Lhasa to mark the 40th anniversary of its rule of Tibet, but the ceremonies only antagonized and humiliated an already bitter Tibetan population. Western countries boycotted the event. The celebration may be a blessing in disguise, for the world is now more focused on the deplorable situation in Tibet and is laboring to determine the best method of assisting Tibet in its struggle for freedom and democracy.

To prepare for the anniversary, Beijing imposed a 22-hour-a-day curfew to ward off demonstrations, and completely banned the foreign press. China drastically increased military presence and undertook strict security measures to protect top Communist Party officials coming from Beijing. Holding celebrations in such an atmosphere is a political oxymoron, the reality of which is apparently lost on Beijing.

That China would highlight its misrule of Tibet as its most-favored-nation trading status comes up for review has baffled seasoned Tibet and China watchers. Are they really so brazen as to celebrate what can only be classified as wanton destruction of Tibetan civilization? Or are they just reaffirming their military might and their dogmatic resolve as if their repressive rule is the only future for Tibet?

Because China's claim to Tibet is self-created and self-serving, and because Tibetans have always kept the stakes of the struggle high by doggedly rejecting China's claim, Beijing has allowed few discordant voices to surface. There was one high-level party member who spoke out against Tibet's colonization. Nearly a decade before his death, which triggered the Tiananmen uprising, Hu Yaobang visited Tibet and declared China's rule over it a travesty. He called for 85 percent of the Chinese to return to China, realizing that Tibet's economy, much less its culture, could not be managed by Chinese settlers.

If there is any aspect of China's occupation of Tibet that Tibetans could celebrate, it is the appraisal and vision of Hu Yaobang. Unfortunately, Hu's recommendations were not implemented, and he was later purged, partly because of his Tibet visit. To date, Beijing's reformers have never been able to effectively rescue Tibet policy from the hard-liners. Today, Chinese students and leaders in exile are taking a fresh look at their country's effect on Tibet, and many support self-determination for Tibet. But nearly all of them are still battling with the legacy of intense Communist indoctrination.

Beijing's hard-liners are not about to get out of the business of repressing the Chinese or the Tibetan people. So far the United States has all but abdicated its significant and unique potential to help China peacefully democratize and, at a bare minimum, to help Tibet maintain its separate identity. It is one of today's greatest ironies that many of Beijing's leaders were the ones who imported and imposed a Western ideology on their country, and now rely on the West for their survival. They took Marxism down an extreme and brutal path at home, exported it to Tibet, and virtually annihilated an ancient civilization. They are being propped up by the foreign exchange flow into China, which they use in part to subsidize the military occupation of Tibet.

Beijing's propaganda about the celebrations reached an unprecedented volume and concentrated on bold claims of rapid economic development of the country. But when the Chinese boast of building thousands of miles of roads, Tibetans see the roads used principally for military purposes and to extract natural resources. When they boast of the number of schools built, Tibetans watch their children learning Chinese language and ideology. When they tout the number of hydroelectric stations built, Tibetans see apartments of Chinese immigrants brightly lit up and Tibetan homes dark.

These are not easy issues. Tibetans may be receiving some benefits from Chinese colonialism, but the question remains—at what cost?

Mao Zedong said that "power comes from the barrel of a gun," and the Chinese seem intent on continually proving that point in Tibet. But as in Poland during the 1980s, repression in Tibet now only seems to create more martyrs, strengthen Tibetan resistance and bring international scrutiny. The hard-liners in Beijing are unable to come up with any meaningful option for solving the problems in Tibet. While Chinese thinking stagnates, the world community's continues to evolve. Following the Dalai Lama's successful visit to Washington and his meeting with President Bush, Washington policy makers are doing some rethinking, and Beijing's sacred cow status is beginning to slip.

It is time for the West to pressure China to fundamentally change its policy in Tibet. Our main goal is the same as every other oppressed people: survival. We first need to stop Beijing's economic inducements for Chinese to move to Tibet. Jobs, housing, medical care and education are now often provided to Tibetans, if at all, only after the Chinese settlers have been taken care of. We must find ways to hold Beijing accountable for blatant human rights abuses—beatings and shootings of demonstrators, arbitrary arrests, imprisonment and torture. We further need the help of the West to end the environmental exploitation of our lands.

Ultimately a peaceful solution to Tibet must come from open dialogue and direct negotiations. In the past, the Chinese have tried to reduce the issue of Tibet to the return and position of the Dalai Lama. The solution of Tibet does not lie with the Dalai Lama's return. He has always said that his own status is virtually irrelevant; it is the rights of the 6 million Tibetans and the survival of Tibetan civilization that are the issue.

The West has a crucial role to play in helping the people of China and Tibet regain their humanity. Denying or at least strictly conditioning MFN will weaken the hard-liners and give much needed hope to those fighting for freedom and democracy. We be-

lieve that the Chinese and the Tibetan people can live in harmony, as they once did. With the breakup of the Communist empire and the advent of the Asian democracy movement, we are not talking about if Tibet will regain its freedom, but when and how.

TRIBUTE TO DR. FERDINAND R.
McNABB

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize a truly outstanding individual in mid-Michigan, Dr. Ferdinand McNabb of Ithaca, MI. Dr. McNabb is going to be inducted posthumously into the Harness Racing Hall of Fame later this month. I am sure that you will concur with me it is fitting for Dr. McNabb to receive this honor.

Dr. McNabb was a renowned veterinarian in the Ithaca area. His love for horses prompted him to raise horses for harness racing. In 1952, Dr. McNabb's horse, Hillsoto, was the national harness racing champion.

His successes in harness racing are not limited to himself. He was very instrumental in bringing the interest of harness racing to mid-Michigan. Many people in the Ithaca area got involved in harness racing because of Dr. McNabb.

Dr. McNabb had a vision for Ithaca. He wanted to bring harness racing to the area as a major economic industry. He believed the horses could have a major role in making the economy of Ithaca and the surrounding area thrive. He was visionary and an entrepreneur who acted to make his dreams a reality. When he passed away he left the city of Ithaca land for a fairground and \$50,000.

Mr. Speaker, I know you will join me in commending Dr. McNabb. He will be honored later this month because of his dedication to harness racing and for his devotion to his community.

TOWN OF BEL AIR CELEBRATES
FLAG DAY

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow is Flag Day in our country. Last Saturday, June 8, 1991, I was privileged to attend the town of Bel Air's Flag Day ceremony in honor of the June 14 holiday. The event is held each year in front of the Bel Air Town Hall on the Saturday morning before Flag Day, and has been chaired for the past several years by William A. Humbert.

This year, more than in any year since the Vietnam war, Flag Day truly will take on special meaning as a result of the U.S. victory in Operation Desert Storm. Because of the war, Americans increasingly have looked to the flag as a symbol of the courage and strength displayed by those who helped confirm our country's role as a world leader.

The small-town spirit displayed by those who attended the affair epitomizes the essence of Flag Day. In attendance were members of American Legion Post 39, chapter 30 of the Disabled American Veterans, area Boy Scouts, as well as local public officials. Father Sam Young, of St. Margaret's Church in Bel Air, led the assembly in a prayer.

Bel Air High School's Band, led by Wes Lockhart, stirred the audience with such works as the Star Spangled Banner, Emblem of Unity, March America, You're a Grand Old Flag, and Battle Hymn of the Republic. The Counterpoints singers, under the direction of Ed Herbold, performed their patriotic renditions of America You Have Given Me Riches, My Country 'Tis of Thee, God Bless America, and America the Beautiful.

Col. Jan A. Van Prooyen, who served as the chief of the Army's Nuclear Chemical Division in Europe from August 1990 until this May, delivered a thoughtful keynote address. He discussed the significance of our flag in light of the recent Persian Gulf conflict and past military conflicts.

Colonel Van Prooyen's words are a reminder of the symbolic importance of the most easily identifiable emblem of our great Nation:

ADDRESS BY COL. JAN. A. VAN PROOYEN

I'm happy to be here because it's a great day to be an American and an especially great day to be an American soldier. I believe that our military success in removing Iraqi forces from Kuwait revived the American spirit, the American pride, and America's confidence in itself. For many reasons, that spirit, that pride, that confidence had not been visible in recent years. But it has been evident and openly displayed in recent months—before, during, and certainly following Operation Desert Storm. That national spirit will likely reach a climax this weekend as our soldiers, sailors, marines, airmen and coast guardsmen, march through Washington, DC and New York City led by Gen. Norman Schwarzkopf. I earnestly hope that the euphoria and sense of patriotism sweeping the country can be kept alive. The world urgently needs America's leadership. That leadership can only be provided if Americans maintain their pride, spirit, and their confidence in their country and its leaders.

It is very fitting that we celebrate Flag Day today—on June 14, 1777 Congress adopted the first official flag to symbolize the United States of America. June 14th is also our Army's birthday. For our Army its number 216 and counting. For Old Glory it is 214 years of flying high. And how appropriate it is that these two birthdays are celebrated on the same day. For throughout our long and proud history, the Army and the flag have constantly been together. Soldiers have long protected the flag from danger and destruction. Likewise, the flag has inspired soldiers and our Army to accomplish feats that might have seemed impossible. History gives ample testimony to that relationship of mutual support.

In war, our servicemen and service women have carried the flag to far away places. They've carried it to places like San Juan Hill, Flanders, Corregidor, Khe Sahn, and Kuwait City. Whether in the steaming jungles of the South Pacific, the stormy beaches of Europe, or the torrid desert of Southwest Asia, the American soldiers, sailors, airman or marine has risen to the challenge. That's why we gather here today . . . that's why we gather here today.

What is it about our flag? What does it mean to us. Why do soldiers protect it on the field of battle? Why do we Americans swell with pride and patriotism when we watch old glory ripple gently in the breeze?

The answer is contained in our hearts and in our spirit. The bright colors and striking design of the American flag stand—our land . . . our people . . . our Government . . . our ideals . . . and our very heritage.

Indeed, the flag is the embodiment of our country. It is General Washington, and the cold, starving soldiers at Valley Forge. It is President Lincoln at Gettysburg hoping to bind the Nation's wounds. It is the unknown soldier resting peacefully in Arlington National Cemetery knowing that he did not die in vain.

When we began our fight for freedom, at Lexington, Massachusetts on April 19, 1775, America was simply a group of disorganized colonies.

What we did have was just a group of farmers, merchants, craftsmen, and others banded loosely together in local militias. Hardly a force that would instill fear in the British Army.

That group of unorganized colonials kindled a fire that started *** but *** through the land declaring freedom and justice for all men and women.

When Washington first saw the flag being flown above his Army he was struck by its beauty and symbolism. He is reported to have said:

"We take the stars from heaven, the red from our mother country, separating it by white stripes, thus showing that we have separated from her, and then the white stripes should go down to posterity representing liberty."

As we celebrate our grand old flag's birthday today, let us remember that past. It's filled with a heritage of achievement and honor that we all can be proud of. Our army and our flag are an undeniable part of that heritage.

The beauty and the meaning of our flag still exist today. They exist because—as Operation Desert Storm has surely demonstrated—Americans are still willing to serve their Nation. That beauty and that meaning still exist because our citizens are firm in their commitment to our Constitution and they exist because Americans believe in freedom, democracy, and human dignity. They exist because people like you love their country.

This day, let us remember how much the flag means to this Nation. It has truly been the fuel for the fire of freedom and an inspiration for Americans * * * our history. The flames of that fire continue to burn today. And if we remain strong, the winds of adversity will never extinguish them.

One of my favorite verses is the last stanza of the Star Spangled Banner. For me, it simply and eloquently expresses the meaning of this very special day. I'd like to conclude with that verse.

Blest with victory and peace may the heav'n rescued land
Praise the power that hath made and preserv'd us a nation.
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—"In God is Our Trust!"
And the Star-Spangled Banner in triumph
shall wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

Thank you very much.

INTRODUCTION OF THE MINERAL POLICY REVIEW COMMISSION ACT OF 1991

HON. RON MARLENEE

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. MARLENEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of myself and numerous other Members of this body to introduce the Mineral Policy Review Commission Act of 1991.

Early in the development of our Nation we saw the lure of mineral exploration and development play a crucial role in the development of our Nation. That lure was predominantly in the Northwest, in States like Montana, California, Idaho, Nevada, and Alaska. In Montana we are proud of our mining industry and the part it played in the westward movement of so many of our Nation's early settlers.

So important was mining to our emerging Nation that in 1872, Congress sensed its need to protect the public interest and passed the general mining law that is still in use today.

Currently the 1872 mining law is under tremendous criticism. Those critics claim that just because the mining law is nearly 120 years old, that it is outdated. Some would even say that we need to throw it out and begin with a totally new law. Well I don't agree with them.

The mining law has worked for almost 120 years and has provided tremendous benefits for our Nation. Those who advocate change do not have the slightest clue what effect these changes would ultimately bring.

Although some environmental groups and their supporters continue to state it, I do not agree with their contention that the mining law of 1872 is "based on outdated notions of property ownership * * *". Indeed, the right to private property is as cherished in the Constitution as the rights of free speech, religious expression, and personal ownership of firearms.

Nonfuel mineral production in Montana in 1990 was valued at \$573.8 million. This ranks Montana 20th nationally in terms of nonfuel mineral production. There are currently more than 70,000 active unpatented mining claims in Montana. In 1989, mining exploration resulted in direct expenditures of more than \$26 million on some 600 active exploration projects. Mining provides employment for approximately 4,000 people in Montana with an annual payroll of \$140 million. As you can see mining is extremely important to the economy of Montana. Broad, sweeping changes to the existing mining law could have very serious impacts on the economies of Montana and many other States. One of my main concerns with major changes to the law is that we simply don't know what the real impact will be. There are a lot of discrepancies in the information that has been put out concerning the impact of some of the proposed changes.

Some would have you believe that a \$100 holding fee on all mining claims will produce \$97.5 million to the U.S. Treasury. No so. I am told over half of the claims filed today would be dropped rather than pay a \$100 holding fee.

I am very concerned as to what effect we will have on the small miners and entre-

preneurs if we enact wholesale changes to the law.

This is the reason I am introducing my bill today. I believe rather than rushing in and completely reforming the mining law it would be to our benefit to conduct a comprehensive study of all laws, policies, and practices relating to the exploration, disposition, and development of our mineral resources. Let's find out what problems do occur and which of those can be corrected administratively and which require a change of law.

My bill creates a commission to do this study. The commission will be made up of those individuals, both inside the Government and from the private sector, who have the broadest expertise in our mining laws and policies. When the commission's report is received, Congress can then determine which changes might be most appropriate for the mining law.

My bill provides a reasonable alternative to broad mining law reform. This is not a delaying tactic. This is a reasoned approach to move the discussion forward for updating the mining law. This process will bring private interests and government together to determine which parts of the existing law are most appropriate to update, and how to most effectively amend the law.

I hope and pray that my colleagues here in the House who truly believe in equal justice for all and fair treatment will join me in support of this legislation.

AID TO EL SALVADOR

HON. MIKE KOPETSKI

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. KOPETSKI. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to discuss an issue of great importance that was not a part of the debate over H.R. 2508, the foreign assistance authorization for fiscal years 1992 and 1993. I am referring to aid to El Salvador. To encourage continued United Nations mediated negotiations, the House leadership has decided to postpone a decision on Salvadoran aid until later this year.

This week, Salvadoran President Cristiani is in Washington. It is vitally important that Cristiani know that the Congress and the American people continue to watch the negotiations. More importantly, President Cristiani, America continues to follow developments in El Salvador. Certainly, the U.N. mediated negotiations have made progress in the United States must ensure that all agreements are implemented and not allowed to exist as hollow pledges aimed at securing additional U.S. assistance.

Mr. Speaker, I am concerned that the extreme right of El Salvador is conducting a campaign of violence and terror that threatens democratic participation in El Salvador and the difficult task of the U.N. negotiator. Let me share with you two recent alarming examples that I believe the United States must denounce.

First, the brutal murder of Isaac Matinez, a trade union leader and candidate for the democratic convergence in the March 1991

elections. Isaac Martinez disappeared on May 13 and his body was discovered the following day in a trash dump in the village San Jacinto. His body showed various signs of torture, reportedly cigarette burns and machete wounds. Perhaps most telling Martinez' thumbs were tied behind his back, a technique traditionally used by Government security forces in El Salvador.

Second, as was reported in the May 25, 1991 Washington Post, a leaflet was distributed to restaurant and shop owners in San Salvador. This leaflet, a copy of which I would like to enter into the RECORD, is a telling sign of climate that many face in El Salvador. Agreements reached through the United Nations negotiations will be useless if ordinary Salvadorans fear that participation in the democratic process will bring harm to themselves and their family members. The leaflet, distributed by a group calling itself the Salvadoran Anticommunist Front states, "We demand that you refrain from providing services to foreigners or nationals," from the United Nations, International Red Cross, or Doctors Without Borders. Failure to comply, according to the leaflet would result in sanctions, " * * * against your business, your person or your family."

Mr. Speaker, I am greatly disturbed by these incidents. Last evening, I along with Congressman JOHN W. COX, JR. hand-delivered a letter to the United States Ambassador to El Salvador William G. Walker, requesting that he investigate these incidents. Congressman Cox and I also delivered a copy of this letter to President Cristiani. Thirty-Four Members of Congress joined us in requesting that Ambassador Walker investigate these incidents.

I encourage all Members of Congress to read this letter, a copy of which is submitted for the RECORD. Additionally, I urge all Members to join me in continuing to follow the developments at the negotiating table and in El Salvador.

[Translation of flyer distributed to shopkeepers in San Salvador]

SALVADORAN ANTI-COMMUNIST FRONT

As of this day, we demand that you refrain from providing services to foreigners or nationals who belong to the following organizations:

The United Nations.
UN Observer Group for Central America.
Doctors of the World.
Doctors Without Borders.
International Committee for the Red Cross.

UN High Committee on Refugees.

If you disobey, you will be collaborating with foreigners who conspire with communism in order to take control of our national territory and you will deserve the punishment that the Front decides against your business, your person and your family.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 12, 1991.

Ambassador WILLIAM G. WALKER,
American Embassy,
El Salvador, San Salvador,
APO Miami.

DEAR AMBASSADOR WALKER: As you know, the Congress continues to follow the United Nations mediated Salvadoran peace negotiations, hopeful that they may bring a negotiated political solution to the 11 year old

civil war in El Salvador. Today, we are writing to request that you conduct an official inquiry into two incidents that, in our opinion, threaten democratic participation by all citizens in El Salvador.

First, we are concerned about the brutal and suspicious death of Isaac Martinez. Mr. Martinez was a trade union leader and candidate of the Democratic Convergence in the March 1991 elections. Mr. Martinez's body was found in a trash dump in the village of San Jacinto on May 14, 1991. His body showed various signs of torture, reportedly including cigarette burns and machete wounds. Martinez' thumbs were also tied behind his back, a technique traditionally used by the government security forces in El Salvador.

Second, as reported in the May 25, 1991 Washington Post, a leaflet was distributed to restaurant and shop owners in San Salvador. The leaflet, distributed by a group calling itself the Salvadoran Anticommunist Front stated, "We demand that you refrain from providing services to foreigners or nationals," from the United Nations, International Red Cross or Doctors Without Borders. The leaflet went on to state that failure to comply would result in sanctions, "... against your business, your person or your family."

We believe that these two incidents must be thoroughly investigated and denounced by the United States. While progress may be taking place at the negotiating table, the ongoing human rights abuses in El Salvador must not be brushed under the table or tolerated in any way. The United States must continue to speak out for human rights in El Salvador and support the U.N. mediator in his difficult task. Any negotiated agreements will be weakened if Salvadorans fear that becoming involved in the political process will bring harm to themselves and their families. We fear that these incidents are ominous signs that the extreme right is attempting to sabotage the ongoing negotiations.

Ambassador Walker, we appreciate your consideration of this request and look forward to a timely reply. In closing, we appreciate this opportunity to work together to bring peace to El Salvador.

Sincerely,

Mike Kopetski, George E. Brown, Jr.,
David E. Bonior, Ronald V. Dellums,
Jose E. Serrano, Harley O. Staggers,
Jr., Glenn Poshard, James A. Traficant,
Jr., John W. Cox, Jr., Matthew F. McHugh,
Nancy Pelosi, Neil Abercrombie,
Barney Frank, Donald M. Payne,
Constance A. Morella, James L. Oberstar.
John M. Spratt, Jr., Rick Boucher, Richard E. Neal, Ron Wyden, Marty Russo,
Mel Levine, Les AuCoin, John Bryant,
Jack Reed, Barbara B. Kennelly, Rick Santorum,
Edolphus Towns, James H. Scheuer,
Cardis Collins, Terry L. Bruce,
Peter DeFazio, Lane Evans, Joseph P. Kennedy,
Jolene Unsoeld, John Joseph Moakley.

Members of Congress.

FIGHT AGAINST AIDS

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, today, the New England Journal of Medicine, the premier medical journal in the Nation, reported that the

U.S. Army has successfully completed its first round of testing on a vaccine for the HIV virus, the virus which causes AIDS. The Walter Reed Army Institute of Research reports that volunteers with early signs of AIDS who received the vaccine did not experience a progression of their illness.

This isn't a cure for AIDS yet. But it's a significant step, and it could lead to further advances in our fight against this deadly disease. Since 1988, the Army has requested \$54 million for AIDS research, but Congress has put an additional \$100 million in the research program. Since I first learned of the potential of this research from our former colleague Jack Marsh, who at that time was Secretary of the Army, I've thought this was an outstanding program. I've pushed for it in the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, and I'm pleased to report this breakthrough today. I want to salute the Army researchers who have been working diligently on this vaccine, and wish them even more success as we continue our fight against AIDS.

BULLS BRING JOY AND A CHAMPIONSHIP TO ALL OF CHICAGOLAND

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, the celebration that started in Chicago last night following the Bulls' championship victory continues this morning, as the citizens of the entire Chicagoland area savor the feelings of pride and exultation that come with the NBA title. Chicago fans haven't had an occasion to cheer like this since the 1985 Bears won the Super Bowl, and Michael Jordan and company have given us plenty to cheer about this time.

Air Jordan led the Bulls to their first NBA title in the team's 25-year history with his 30 points, accompanied by Scottie Pippen with a game-leading 32. John Paxson's 20 points were especially important, since he knocked down many of them in the final minutes of the game to ensure the Bulls' win.

The Bulls' championship season is not only satisfying for the obvious reason that everyone likes their home team to win. It is also significant because the Bulls set out to prove, especially in the series they swept from the Detroit Pistons, that Chicago's style of aggressive, sportsmanlike play could prevail over the bad boys bruising tactics. This was something that hung over the Bulls and their fans after being eliminated repeatedly by Detroit in the semifinals, but this year we were not to be denied.

It is also satisfying because, as Michael Jordan said last night, it should "remove the stigma of being a one-man team." This was truly a team victory. Jordan, who throughout the playoffs demonstrated his leadership and willingness to share scoring opportunities, said that "my teammates have stepped up, and the stigma is removed." Anyone who saw the television coverage of Michael Jordan holding the championship trophy with tearful eyes could not fail to be moved by the emotion of that

moment. It obviously meant so much to him, his team, and every Bulls' fan.

There should be no doubt that the Bulls are a balanced, seasoned team of champions who will be a force to be reckoned with for many seasons to come. Here's to the NBA champions—long may they reign.

AMERICAN FLAG FIDELITY BILL

HON. HARLEY O. STAGGERS, JR.

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today along with 20 of my colleagues—Mr. BONIOR, Mr. BRYANT, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. HENRY, Mr. HORTON, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. SLAUGHTER, and Mr. SPENCE—who support the concept that the American flag is a sacred symbol of our country that should be produced by American workers, in America.

This is not a new concept, I have introduced this legislation previously when I found that an increasing number of American flags were being produced in foreign countries and imported into our country. There is a substantial increase in the number of foreign-made American flags coming to our shores, in 1989-90, approximately 475,000 imported flags arrived on our shores. In the first 3 months of this year alone, more than 7 million foreign-made American flags, have been imported.

I became involved in this issue when I discovered that some foreign companies have produced American flags as well as labels that say "made in the U.S.A.," this scam then advised distributors in this country that they could simply attach the label once the flags and labels arrived here in the United States.

As a result of the heat which this legislation produced, the Department of Commerce now keeps some accounting of the number of American flags produced abroad and imported into the United States. The number of foreign-made American flags is rising rapidly. However, it is time to ensure that a sacred American symbol be produced in our country, by our workers. I urge you protect the integrity of the American flag by supporting our legislation.

Remember, if you support our bill, you will not be left to wonder in the future if the flag you face when you pledge allegiance is an American flag. It will be. If you don't, you better check the label.

CALL FOR HEARINGS ON H.R. 1413

HON. ED JENKINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1413 reflects the growing awareness and concern by the public, the administration, commentators, and Congress that our Nation's tax revenue

estimation process is so seriously flawed that it may be doing critical harm to our Nation's economy.

Not only does this vital subject impact the economic basis upon which our Congress enacts legislation, it therefore directly and indirectly impacts the financial well-being of every taxpayer.

H.R. 1413 calls for the repeal of the tax expenditure provisions within the Budget Act of 1974. No repeal can occur, of course, without the appropriate congressional hearings. At such hearings, and interested and knowledgeable parties will have the opportunity to present their views by written and/or oral testimony.

These hearings are of momentous importance. Businesses, the professions, academia, governmental authorities and individuals are urged to offer their testimony so that our Nation may profit from their expertise and experience. It is my strong view that such hearings are imperative and should be scheduled as soon as possible.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to co-sponsor H.R. 1413 introduced by Congressman SCHULZE and myself.

ARRIVAL OF THE 100TH DAY AND NO CRIME BILL

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, today, is a sad day for the 102d Congress. Ninety-nine days ago, as we celebrated the end of the war in the gulf, President Bush said it's time to get going on the domestic front.

He said that if our outstanding men and women in the Persian Gulf could win a ground war in 100 hours then surely the Congress can get a crime bill to this desk in 100 days.

I'm sorry to report, Mr. Speaker, that the 100 days will be up tomorrow, and no crime bill has been sent to 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. In fact, in this House, the President's package still has not been referred to a single subcommittee.

Mr. Speaker, let there be no mistake. The American people must know that the leadership from the other side of the aisle is responsible for this inaction. Not only have they refused to discuss the President's comprehensive crime bill, they have yet to draft their own alternative crime bill.

This illustrates the majority's lack of leadership on the crime issue. In fact, there is apparently some confusion in the Democratic leadership over the issue of whether the President's bill has been referred to any subcommittees. This referral, of course, is needed so that hearings can be held on the legislation.

Just yesterday, Mr. Speaker, I asked the chairman of the Subcommittee on Crime and Criminal Justice why the chairman of the Full Judiciary Committee hadn't referred the bill. I was relieved to hear his response that the bill had been referred. This information was news to all the Republicans on the subcommittee. Unfortunately, one gets a different answer if

one asks the staff of the full committee. To this hour, they tell me, the bill has not been referred.

Mr. Speaker, to clear up this confusion, I have a simple solution: Refer the bill to the subcommittees and let's get to work.

The need for swift passage of a crime package is clear when we look at the amount of crime that happens on our streets every 100 days. It's estimated that during that period there are 6,500 homicides; 40,500 rapes; 332,000 robberies; and 1,400,000 assaults. Can the need for this legislation be more clear?

Mr. Speaker, the President's legislation is not a panacea, but with its passage we will reduce crime. Let's not wait another 100 days, let's get to work now. We can't afford to wait any longer.

TRIBUTE TO DR. JACK C. HUGHSTON

HON. RICHARD RAY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. RAY. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Jack C. Hughston of Columbus, GA, from the Third District of Georgia, was recently honored by the Medical Association of Georgia for his outstanding achievements in sports medicine.

He was awarded the Hardman Cup Award at the Association's 137th annual meeting. The Hardman Cup is named after Dr. Lammartine Griffin Hardman, the Governor of Georgia from 1926-30, and is presented to cite an outstanding contribution in surgery or medicine.

Dr. Hughston is a founder of clinics geared for crippled children in Columbus and Cordele, and he has founded an orthopaedic clinic and a sports medicine hospital in Columbus. Dr. Hughston is past chairman of the first "Committee on Sports Medicine" of the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons.

I congratulate Dr. Hughston for this award, and I wish him the best of luck as he continues to search for improved treatments in sports medicine.

[From the Columbus (GA) Ledger-Enquirer, June 6, 1991]

HUGHSTON HONORED FOR WORK IN THE SPORTS MEDICINE FIELD

Dr. Jack C. Hughston of Columbus was honored recently by the Medical Association of Georgia for his outstanding achievements in sports medicine.

Hughston, founder of clinics for crippled children in Columbus and Cordele, Ga., and of Hughston Orthopaedic Clinic and Hughston Sports Medicine Hospital in Columbus, received the Hardman Cup Award in Savannah during the 137th annual meeting of the association.

The award presentation cited Hughston's contributions to sports medicine, including chairmanship of the first Committee on Sports Medicine of the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons, and his urging of improved equipment and rule revisions to make sports safer.

The Hardman Cup is named after Dr. Lammartine Griffin Hardman, a former Georgia governor (1926-30), and is only presented to cite an outstanding contribution in surgery or medicine.

A FOND FAREWELL TO BARBARA
CAVAS

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, tonight the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee is paying tribute to Ms. Barbara Cavas, our chief clerk. After a long and successful career in the House, Barbara has decided to give up bill forms, reports, and markups and trade them in for travel, gardening, and grandchildren. We will all miss her.

Barbara has worked for a number of our colleagues in the House, including our former colleagues, Homer Thornberry and Joe Kilgore of Texas, the second largest State. For the last 10 years, she worked for my chairman, the Honorable WALTER JONES, as chief clerk on the committee, having transferred to that job from Mr. JONES' personal staff. She has run a tight ship on the committee, ensuring that hearings and markups flow smoothly, that members' questions are answered, and that the committee staff does its best work. I've described our committee's staff as the best on the Hill, and that is in no small way due to Barbara's diligence.

Mr. Speaker, we often forget that so much of what we do in this body is the result of a lot of dedicated effort by hard working, professional staff. Barbara is one of those staffers, and the committee will not be the same without her.

DREW MICHAEL JOHNSON NA-
TIONAL POSTER CHILD FOR MDA

HON. RICHARD H. BAKER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, it is my special pleasure to announce that Drew Michael Johnson, a resident of Zachary, LA, has been selected as the national poster child for the Muscular Dystrophy Association.

We are all especially proud of Drew who is 6 years old, and determined to make the most of his life. Drew was diagnosed as having Duchenne muscular dystrophy at the age of 2. He is able to walk most of the time but has to use a wheelchair on occasion. Drew's interests include swimming, T-ball soccer, playing in his treehouse, going to MDA summer camp, and playing with his dog Whitney Houston and his cat CC, two of his best friends.

Drew is the son of Sam and Teri Johnson, who are very supportive of MDA and its work. They participate in MDA-sponsored parent support group, and they try to keep a hopeful attitude for themselves and for Drew.

Drew will make his national debut on TV during the 1991 Jerry Lewis Telethon broadcast on Labor Day. Viewers may catch the telethon on WVLA, KLFY, KNOE, WNOL, KTBS. His schedule also includes MDA fundraisers and meetings, working with Jerry Lewis, and a visit with President Bush. We all look forward with proud and eager anticipation to seeing Drew on TV.

As Jerry Lewis said, "Drew represents our hope for tomorrow in helping the more than a million Americans with neuromuscular diseases." I, along with my fellow Louisianians wish Drew nothing but the best in the future. We are proud to have him as the national poster child for MDA.

THE PROBLEM OF HOMELESS
VETERANS

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation which I feel takes important strides to address a most serious problem facing our country, and that is, the problem of homeless veterans.

Sadly 225,000 Americans who served our country sleep each night in doorways or on grates, struggle each day to find food or clothes, and suffer other day-to-day indignities of life on the streets. These veterans represent 30-50 percent of the adult male homeless population in this country. Yet, America and the veterans service system have failed to fully address their needs. Although the Department of Veterans Affairs have a few excellent programs for homeless veterans, their resources are limited and most homeless veterans have fallen through the cracks in the system. The legislation that I am introducing gives homeless veterans somewhere to turn. The comprehensive service program for homeless veterans bill is an improved version from the previous Congress. It is a leaner bill; one that draws on the diverse resources found in the community.

The comprehensive service program for homeless veterans addresses three fundamental needs. First there is \$12 million to establish 25 drop-in service centers to provide health and mental health care, job training and placement assistance, benefits counseling, legal assistance, meals and hygiene facilities. Second, the bill provides \$9 million to establish transportation and outreach services through the use of 20 mobile support teams. Third, the bill provides \$15 million to provide 50 transitional group homes in order to ease the homeless veteran back into mainstream society with intensive rehabilitation and counseling.

At least 35 percent of the services provided under this bill will be contracted to nonprofit community agencies. These agencies will be required to match Federal money by at least 25 percent in order to stretch limited Federal dollars and to secure a commitment by the agencies for quality services.

Homeless veterans are not looking for a hand-out, they are looking for a helping hand. Although many struggle with complex problems such as mental illness and substance abuse, solutions to their problems are within our reach. I urge my colleagues to lend their support to this legislation and send a signal to homeless veterans that we have not forgotten them. The text of the legislation follows this statement.

H.R. 2648

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Comprehensive Service Programs for Homeless Veterans Act of 1991".

SEC. 2. DROP-IN SERVICE CENTERS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—(1) The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall provide, directly or by contract, for the establishment of not less than 25 outreach service centers for homeless veterans in areas where there is a significant number of homeless veterans. Each such center—

(A) shall be in an appropriate location convenient to places where such veterans congregate;

(B) shall provide the services specified in subsection (c) on an unscheduled basis; and

(C) may be used as the center for homeless veterans outreach staff from nonprofit organizations, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Department of Labor, and other appropriate agencies or organizations.

(2) The Secretary may not enter into a contract under this section or section 4 with any contractor unless—

(A) the contractor agrees to provide at least an amount equal to 25 percent of the amount needed to provide materials and services under the contract concerned, with such amount being provided with public or private funding or in-kind with volunteer or other personnel; and

(B) the Secretary has determined that the contractor has the capacity to carry out such agreement.

(b) STAFFING.—(1) The Secretary shall ensure that not less than seven full-time equivalent employees are assigned to each such center. Such employees shall be in addition to individuals employed by the Department on the date of the enactment of this Act and may include personnel provided through contract with community service providers that have a demonstrated expertise in working with homeless veterans.

(2) Employees assigned or detailed to each such center shall include (on a full- or part-time basis) medical and psychiatric care professionals and case managers.

(c) SERVICES.—Each center established under subsection (a) shall provide case management, health care, mental health and employment counseling services, social services, hygiene facilities (including showers and laundry facilities), benefits assistance, legal assistance, transportation assistance, meals, and such other services as the Secretary determines necessary to meet the needs of the veterans served by the center.

(d) CONTRACTING.—(1) At least 35 percent of the centers established under this section shall be established through contracts entered into by the Secretary with nonprofit private providers.

(2) The Secretary shall provide—

(A) that all applications by such providers are made to the Department of Veterans Affairs office located in Washington, D.C.; and

(B) that all awards under this section are made through such office.

(3) No contract may be awarded under this section unless appropriated funds are available to the extent necessary for such purpose.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section not more than \$12,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1992, 1993, and 1994.

SEC. 3. MOBILE SUPPORT TEAMS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall provide, directly or by contract, not less than 20 mobile support teams to provide services through medically equipped vans in areas with a high percentage of homeless veterans and in rural areas without adequate access to medical services of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(b) **SERVICES.**—Such teams shall provide clinical care, case management, monitoring services, meals, benefit assistance, and needed transportation services for homeless veterans.

(c) **CONTRACTING.**—(1) At least 35 percent of the teams provided under this section shall be provided through contracts entered into by the Secretary with nonprofit private providers.

(2) The Secretary shall provide—

(A) that all applications by such providers are made to the Department of Veterans Affairs office located in Washington, D.C.; and

(B) that all awards under this section are made through such office.

(3) No contract may be awarded under this section unless appropriated funds are available to the extent necessary for such purpose.

(d) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section not more than \$9,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1992, 1993, and 1994.

SEC. 4. TRANSITIONAL HOUSING.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—(1) The Secretary shall provide for not less than 50 transitional group homes whose only residents are homeless veterans. In providing for such group homes, the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, establish, or provide for the establishment of, such homes within areas that are primarily residential.

(2) To provide such housing, the Secretary may—

(A) lease or purchase property or contract with nonprofit organizations with a demonstrated expertise in working with homeless veterans; and

(B) use residential housing located on the grounds of a medical center of the Department directly or by lease to such nonprofit organizations.

(b) **IMPLEMENTATION.**—In carrying out such program, the Secretary shall provide—

(1) that the manager of the housing is a veteran and resides therein;

(2) that residents of such housing have access to job training services, substance abuse rehabilitation, health care, mental health services, case management, benefits assistance, and transportation;

(3) that such residents—

(A) are employed at least 18 hours a week or are involved in job training; and

(B) if necessary, maintain involvement with a counseling program that may include a substance abuse rehabilitation program;

(4) that—

(A) the use of alcohol or any illegal drug in the housing provided by the program will be prohibited; and

(B) any resident of the housing who violates such prohibition will be expelled from the housing;

(5) that the veterans residing in the housing made available under this section pay rent to the extent of their ability to pay; and

(6) that such housing is in compliance with State and local housing codes and regulations.

(c) **CONTRACTING.**—(1) At least 35 percent of the group homes provided under this section shall be provided through contracts entered

into by the Secretary with nonprofit private providers.

(2) The Secretary shall provide—

(A) that all applications by such providers are made to the Department of Veterans Affairs office located in Washington, D.C.; and

(B) that all awards under this section are made through such office.

(3) No contract may be awarded under this section unless appropriated funds are available to the extent necessary for such purpose.

(d) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section not more than \$15,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1992, 1993, and 1994.

SEC. 5. EVALUATIONS AND REPORTS.

(a) **EVALUATIONS.**—The Secretary shall, during fiscal year 1992, carry out an evaluation of the programs carried out under sections 2, 3, and 4.

(b) **REPORTS.**—Within 60 days after the end of fiscal year 1992, the Secretary shall transmit to the Congress a report containing the findings and conclusions made by the Secretary as a result of the evaluation carried out under subsection (a).

SEC. 6. ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY.

(a) **DONATIONS.**—The Secretary may accept services and equipment (including motor vehicles) donated for the purposes of carrying out sections 2, 3, and 4.

(b) **CONTRACTING.**—The Secretary may enter into agreements with nonprofit organizations by which the Department of Veterans Affairs would pay for services performed, under the direction of such an organization, by residents of the housing funded under section 4 or by homeless veterans who utilize the service centers established under section 2.

SEC. 7. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

(2) The term "veteran" has the same meaning given such term by section 101(2) of title 38, United States Code.

HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN NORTHERN IRELAND**HON. NICHOLAS MAVROULES**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. MAVROULES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my concerns about the alleged human rights abuses in Northern Ireland. The June Amnesty International report on the United Kingdom has documented a number of unlawful assaults and abuses afflicted on the Irish people, involving ill-treatment of suspects, unfair trials, killings of unarmed suspects without warning, and misuse of national security as justification for arrests. Three hundred and thirty-nine people, mostly Irish Catholics, have been killed by security forces since 1969.

As my colleagues are aware, Northern Ireland has been subject to communal violence and sporadic unrest dating back to the 1920s. From 1969 to 1989, over 2,800 people were killed in this violence. These proud people have lived with this unrest for 70 years—is it also necessary that the Irish now live in danger and fear of the security forces as well? The purpose of these forces is to reduce vio-

lence and to ensure the stability of the government. But as Thomas Jefferson once noted, echoing John Locke, government exists to protect the rights of the people. For the people of Northern Ireland, these rights have been all but extinguished.

Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that my colleagues will join me in further examining the plight of the Irish. This strong, remarkable people, with a commitment to freedom and an exceptional record of public service in our own country, deserve our attention. I look forward to working with my colleagues in reviewing these recent allegations.

SALUTE TO OMAHA NATIVE WILLIAM BIGGS**HON. PETER HOAGLAND**

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. HOAGLAND. Mr. Speaker, I would like to salute William L. Biggs as he completes his tenure as international president of Lions Club International. I am proud that he is a citizen of the Second Congressional District of Nebraska.

His service during 1990-91 as international president has been a fitting testament to a lifetime of service to Lions Clubs International and numerous other community groups. During the past 2 years, since stepping in on short notice to succeed the late Mathew Seishi Ogawa, his leadership has contributed greatly to strengthening the commitment of Lions worldwide to community service. Thanks to his visionary leadership and selfless dedication, the 1,370,000 members in 40,000 Lions Clubs around the world are responding to his call to answer the need of humanity.

I would particularly like to commend Bill's championship as international president on efforts to expand the Lions-Quest positive youth development program, for which Lions was a 1989 recipient of the President's Award for Private Sector Initiatives. As a result of his strong support and sponsorship of the Lions-Quest programs, over 2 million youngsters a year in 22 countries are developing the skills necessary to resist drug use and to become healthy, responsible citizens.

Bill is also to be congratulated for the inauguration of the new Sight First Program to eliminate preventable and curable blindness. Over 65 years ago, the indomitable Helen Keller personally challenged Lions to become "knights of the blind in the crusade against darkness." Ever since then, Lions worldwide have improved the quality of countless lives through many diverse services to the sight impaired. The goal of Sight First—to conquer blindness—is a daunting one, but Lion's success in this area gives us all hope and encouragement.

"Unity of Purpose" and "We Serve" ideals have been watchwords of Bill's outstanding year as president. Moreover, he represents the best example of his message. His lifetime of service to make this world a better place for this, and all succeeding generations, has resulted in a lasting positive mark on Lionism and the millions of human beings, young and

old, who have been touched by the compassionate outreach of a Lions member.

We can all be proud of Bill's record of accomplishment and service. His determination to carry out the responsibilities of Lions Club International president are an inspiration to us all. I wish him and his wife, Dr. Bette, congratulations and all the best for the future.

HAPPY 40TH ANNIVERSARY TO
PHIL AND BETTY BINZEL

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, as we deal with the problems of the world, it is appropriate on occasion to take a minute to acknowledge the achievements of our leading citizens. On Sunday, June 16, 1991, Dr. and Mrs. Philip E. Binzel of Washington Court House, OH, will celebrate their 40th wedding anniversary.

Phil Binzel is a native of Bowling Green, KY, with two ties to Congress. His uncle, Louis E. Miller, served in the 78th Congress, and his mother, a teacher, had a student named WILLIAM H. NATCHER, who has represented Bowling Green in the House of Representatives since 1953.

Elizabeth Ann Hasslacher Binzel was raised in Scarsdale, NY, the daughter of an engineer who, among other things, worked with the Bell Laboratory rocket team during World War II. She met Phil when she accompanied her college roommate, Phil's sister, home to Bowling Green during a school vacation.

They were married in 1951 while Phil was in medical school. Dr. Binzel served his internship and residency in Cincinnati before settling in Washington Court House in 1955, where he has been a general practitioner for 36 years. He has also taken a very active interest in government, and served on the city council.

Perhaps it is fitting that their anniversary is on Father's Day. During their 40 years of marriage, Betty and Phil have raised six children. The success of their marriage is reflected in the fact that they instilled in each of their children the importance of an education, and provided them with the support and encouragement to choose their own path in life. Today, Mary Binzel Black is a teacher living in Santa Maria, CA; Ed Binzel is an executive with Ralphy's Inc. in Louisville, KY; Kathy Binzel Bringardner is a nurse in Gettysburg, PA; Bill Binzel is in Washington, DC, and is an attorney for a Banking Subcommittee of the House of Representatives; Rick Binzel is a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston; and Nancy Binzel Little, who served in my office is working for a transport company outside of Pittsburgh, PA.

Although they are scattered throughout the country, the family will be reunited for the first time in many years this weekend in Washington Court House to celebrate the anniversary. The presence of the eight grandchildren, J.T., Elizabeth, Shelley, Karen, Patrick, Allison, Eric, and Steven, should insure a lively reunion.

To Betty and Phil, I send my congratulations and best wishes for a very happy 40th anniversary, and for many more to come.

J.D. AND MARY SUMNER PRESENT
50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to two dear friends who today celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary—J.D. and Mary Sumner.

On June 14, 1941, J.D. Sumner, a talented and aspiring young musician, married the lovely Mary Agness Vanadore in Wimauma, FL.

During the past half century J.D. and Mary have managed the family business, forming a unique partnership based on a strong love and traditional family values. Mr. Speaker, I often remark that I believe that many of the problems in our country today stem from a lack of family values. I wish every family in our Nation held the values that J.D. and Mary Sumner display and could know these warm, wonderful people who are true role models for young people today.

J.D. Sumner is probably the most well known gospel music singer in history. But he has not achieved such enormous success in his industry alone. Throughout the years Mary Sumner has been an integral part of J.D.'s career, managing the family business.

The success of J.D. Sumner in the gospel music industry is legendary. He has written more than 500 gospel songs with more than 400 of them being recorded. The Grammy Award winner is a lifetime member of the Gospel Music Association and is listed in the Guinness Book of World Records as having the lowest bass voice. J.D. established the prestigious National Quartet Convention and helped begin the Gospel Music Association and the Dove Awards.

J.D. will be the first to tell you that he could never have achieved these great accomplishments without the help of his family and the support of his loved ones.

I want to pay tribute today in the U.S. House of Representatives to J.D. and Mary Sumner and their family—daughters Shirley Enoch of Nashville and Francis Dunn of Memphis, their two grandchildren and one great grandchild.

I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the achievements of this family, to join me in a salute to the American family unit they personify and to join me in wishing J.D. and Mary Sumner a happy and wonderful golden wedding anniversary.

NEEDED: SOUND HEALTH POLICY,
NOT HYSTERIA, ON AIDS

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, one of the most discouraging examples of bad politics overruling good science was the recent refusal by President Bush to support his Secretary of Health and Human Services, Dr. Louis Sullivan, in the latter's effort to bring rationality to our immigration policy involving people with AIDS and the HIV virus. Because AIDS and the HIV virus are not transmitted through casual contact, Congress in last year's immigration bill repealed an earlier amendment that mandated that these conditions be used to exclude people from visiting or immigrating to the United States. Instead, Congress wisely decided to leave the decision as to what illnesses should be the basis for a medically dictated exclusion from the United States to Dr. Sullivan and the health professionals working under him.

In pursuit of this mandate, Dr. Sullivan proposed perfectly sensibly that there be no exclusion on medical grounds for people with AIDS. Many of us agree that it would be reasonable to use the law's ban on people coming to this country who have become public charges with regard to any serious illness that had a high likelihood of leaving people dependant on public support. The exclusion of public charges has been a part of immigration law for a long time and if it is applied in a non-discriminatory manner, it expresses a reasonable public policy. But to single out AIDS for an exclusion while other illnesses that can reduce people to the status of public charge are not covered perpetuates ignorance and bigotry.

Excluding people with the HIV virus from coming to the United States is not only unjustified; it is a throwback to earlier days when we did not have a national policy which understood AIDS well. And this bodes ill for our efforts to combat this disease.

In the Boston Globe for Saturday, June 8, Max Essex, chairman of the Harvard AIDS Institute and of the VIII International Conference on AIDS which is scheduled to be held at Harvard in June 1992, eloquently explains why the Bush administration has made a very bad mistake in allowing politics to overrule health care policy in this instance. This very conference—a critical element in the fight against AIDS—is in jeopardy because of President Bush's unwillingness to stand behind his Secretary of Health and Human Services. I hope that the arguments made by Dr. Essex and other experts will prevail in persuading the President that science ought to prevail in this instance.

[From the Boston Globe, June 8, 1990]

NEEDED: SOUND HEALTH POLICY, NOT
HYSTERIA, ON AIDS

(By Max Essex)

Ten years ago this month the Centers for Disease Control received the first reports of the illness which was later identified as AIDS. In the decade since, the epidemic has burgeoned, with an estimated 1.5 million

HIV-infected people in the US and 8-10 million worldwide. At the same time, strides have been made in understanding the disease, the virus which causes it (HIV), and how it is transmitted. These scientific advances have been nothing short of stunning in scope and importance.

But even the most far-reaching discoveries of medical science are useless unless coupled with enlightened public policy. It is unfortunate that despite 10 years and more than 100,000 American deaths from AIDS, our national leaders seem to have learned little.

This was made clear last week when members of the Bush administration moved to block travel and immigration to the US by people infected with HIV.

This is a particularly disheartening act on the part of the administration, for both Louis Sullivan, secretary of health and human services, and James Mason, assistant secretary for health, had recommended removing HIV from the government's list of casually contagious diseases which trigger travel and immigration restrictions. It is appalling that the administration ignored the expertise of its own public health specialists, issuing an interim list which contains HIV.

This action has been taken despite the fact that, as public health experts worldwide agree, restricting entry of HIV-infected people does nothing to protect the American people.

The Centers for Disease Control came to this conclusion after conducting a nationwide survey of public health officials, and Mason has declared that unrestricted travel by HIV-infected individuals imposes no significant additional risk of infection to the US population.

Rather than protecting the American people, these travel restrictions convey an inaccurate message about the way in which HIV is transmitted, giving credence to the mistaken and destructive notions that the threat of AIDS comes from abroad, or that the disease can be spread by casual contact. By contributing to misinformation, the very restrictions which are supposedly meant to defend the American public pose a threat to their health.

These restrictions also send another damaging message to the American public and to the world—the message that it is acceptable to discriminate against people with HIV. This is simply bad public policy, which encourages the prejudice and ignorance that have consistently impeded attempts to eradicate AIDS. Across the world, those infected with the AIDS virus must add discrimination to the burden they carry, often losing jobs, homes, and health-care benefits if their status becomes known. To encourage and sustain this cruel and groundless prejudice is a brutal and unconscionable act which should be repudiated by all Americans.

Within our borders, it has taken years for us to begin to understand that people with AIDS are not "other" than ourselves. Ryan White is a national hero now, but it was only a few years ago that he was refused the right to go to school and shunned by his fellow townspeople. Do we really want our government to impose similar treatment on others who are just as deserving of our respect and support?

Outside the United States, the highest rates of infection are in countries with black and hispanic populations. Given past performance, we must assume that the new rules banning entry into the US will be arbitrarily enforced on racial grounds. How will we explain such apparent bigotry to the rest

of the world at a time of increasing international cooperation?

Instead of feeding prejudice and misinformation, the administration should respect the advice of medical experts and the directives of Congress, as expressed in the Immigration Act of 1990, and allow this decision to be made by the public health officials who are most qualified to do so. In this way, they could actually protect the public health rather than further endangering it.

In the first years of the AIDS epidemic, when we had the opportunity to prevent its lightning-like spread, the government played politics with health policy. The tragic results of this benighted behavior on the part of our elected officials will be with us for decades to come. Instead of learning from this disaster, however, members of the Bush administration again would put political considerations ahead of sound public health policy.

Everyone who wants to see AIDS defeated should use the 60-day period of public comment to oppose the reintroduction of entry restrictions for people with HIV. We must fight for a sane and rational public health policy, not the public health hysteria espoused by this administration.

JUNE IS TURKEY LOVERS' MONTH

HON. TIMOTHY J. PENNY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, the turkey industry in Minnesota is very important to the State's economy and to the turkey industry nationwide. To recognize this industry, I would like to join Minnesota Gov. Arne Carlson in proclaiming June 1991 as "Turkey Month" in Minnesota. This effort is in conjunction with the National Turkey Federation's campaign to celebrate "June is Turkey Lovers' Month."

According to 1990 USDA figures, over 46 million turkeys were raised during the year in Minnesota, the second largest turkey producing State in the country. Minnesota's production represents 16 percent of the total U.S. turkey production. In addition, Minnesota's turkey industry generates an on-farm value of production of over \$298 million for approximately 500 farms and 275 growers. The State's turkey industry employs over 57,000 people in the State.

Not only is Minnesota a national leader in producing turkeys, but Minnesotans are industry leaders as well. More Minnesota turkey producers have served as presidents of the National Turkey Federation than any other State. Those presidents include: John Wickliffe, 1989; Vance Larson, 1986; John Holden, 1985; Glen Harder, 1977; Lloyd Peterson, 1970; Glen Thurnbeck, 1960; and Graydon McCulley, 1949.

The per capita consumption of turkey is rising rapidly in the State and in the Nation as health conscious consumers become aware of turkey's naturally healthy benefits, and use it as an ingredient, not just a meal. In fact, in 1990 over 41 percent of American households reported serving turkey on a regular basis, up from 25 percent just 5 years ago. In addition, restaurant servings of turkey are up 11 percent since 1988, more than all other meat servings.

I am proud of the accomplishments of the Minnesota Turkey Research and Promotion Council and appreciate the many benefits this growing industry is providing the State and the Nation. Hats off to Minnesota's, and the Nation's, turkey farmers.

INTRODUCTION OF THE EMPLOYEE BENEFITS SIMPLIFICATION ACT OF 1991

HON. ROD CHANDLER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. Speaker, in recent months, Congress has appropriately increased its attention to the crisis this country faces in providing its citizens with adequate and affordable health care. Unfortunately, Congress has, at the same time, largely ignored a growing problem of equally significant social consequence; that being reduced retirement security for American workers. In fact, it is fair to say that Congress has actually contributed to this problem by enacting, with amazing regularity, complex and, ultimately, costly legislation that threatens the integrity of our private pension system. The result of this legislative paradox is fewer pension plans which, in turn, means reduced pension coverage for the American worker.

Last year, in response to this alarming trend, Senator PRYOR and I introduced the Employee Benefits Simplification Act. No action was taken on our bill and, unfortunately, the trend has only continued, with pension plan terminations outpacing the growth of new plans. For that reason, I am pleased today to join with Representatives ARCHER, MATSUI, JOHNSON of Connecticut, and GUARINI in introducing a revised version of this legislation, and in urging its speedy consideration.

Since the Employee Retirement Income Security Act [ERISA] was enacted in 1974, various revenue acts have amended retirement plan provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. Specifically, since 1980, an average of one statute per year has been enacted to change the laws governing private pension plans. In virtually every instance, the driving force behind this legislation was Congress' now-common tendency to raise Federal revenue at the expense of the private pension system and, ultimately, the retirement security of the American worker himself.

The effect of this legislation on workers' pension coverage is clearly being felt. Internal Revenue Service [IRS] determination letter statistics for fiscal year 1990 show that gross terminations of defined benefit [DB] pension plans reached their highest level in history for the second year in a row.

Nearly 1.8 million American workers were adversely affected by the cancellation of over 16,000 plans last year. This is in addition to the nearly 16,000 plans terminated last year. Both the figures for 1989 and 1990 are more than double the average annual rate of termination applications received by the IRS since ERISA became fully effective in 1976. And the termination figures for defined contribution [DC] pension plans are equally alarming.

Unfortunately, the numbers for new pension plan creations are not nearly as impressive. In 1989, the IRS reported initial determination letter applications, an indicator of DB plan creation, at 5,461, the lowest number in history. The new plan figures for 1990 are just as dismal.

Mr. Speaker, the Employee Benefits Simplification Act of 1991 seeks to reverse the disturbing trends reflected in these statistics. It does so through a number of provisions aimed at reducing the complex regulation and administration that currently burdens the sponsors of private pension plans. These include safe harbors for section 401(k) deferred compensation plans that will eliminate needless and expensive testing; simplified distribution rules that allow employees to rollover any portion of a distribution; new rules for leased employees; and, clarification of the manner in which benefit limit rules apply to State and local government.

Also retained from last year's bill are provisions that will standardize most of the rules governing plans for self-employed individuals, so-called Keogh plans. This will provide consistency of treatment for small businesses. The bill further encourages small employer pension plans by allowing expanded participation in salary reduction arrangements for simplified employee pension plans [SEPs]. Fairer treatment is accorded handicapped employees by a provision permitting plans to continue contributions on behalf of all disabled participants without violating contribution limits under current law.

In addition to these provisions retained from last year's bill, this legislation also includes several new provisions which address problems relating to regulations recently proposed by the Treasury Department. While I recognize that the issuance of these regulations is mandated under current law, I fear that implementation in their current form will actually do more harm than good.

Mr. Speaker, in crafting this legislation, my primary priority has been to simplify pension rules while retaining the flexibility necessary to encourage employers to offer and maintain retirement plans for their employees. While the Employee Benefits Simplification Act addresses a complex and confusing area of the law that is greatly in need of reform, the goal of the legislation is much simpler—increased retirement security for American workers.

I urge my colleagues to join this effort to strengthen our private pension system by co-sponsoring the Employee Benefits Simplification Act of 1991.

**"THE KIDS' SUPERINTENDENT"—
ALWAYS INSTRUMENTAL IN
EDUCATION: DR. GEORGE BELL
RETIREES**

HON. CARL D. PURSELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. PURSELL. Mr. Speaker, I bring to your attention today the retirement of my good friend, Dr. George R. Bell, Superintendent of the Northville Public Schools.

Since beginning his career in education 40 years ago, George Bell has been firmly committed to the proposition that schools exist to serve kids. He has served as a school administrator of unparalleled integrity and credibility, earning the respect and admiration of students, parents, and all levels of staff. Through George's visionary leadership and ability to face constant change with an air of confidence and a sense of humor, he has provided unprecedented years of success to education in Michigan.

As the Kids' Superintendent George Bell has provided a communicative style instills one to believe in and work hard for a standard of excellence. Conducting successful bond and millage elections, receiving the continuous support of voters, George Bell has consistently provided improved learning opportunities for kids.

While providing a conducive environment for children to learn in our public schools in Michigan, George and his wife Ruth also share a love of outdoor sports, as well as talents in music. His early career position in education was as Director of Bands and Orchestras in Wayne, Michigan. Since those early years, George has progressed through school administration positions, and Ruth now directs early childhood education programs.

Northville and Michigan students will miss Superintendent George Bell, and his colleagues will find his tireless efforts and enthusiasm impossible to match. Mr. Speaker, I send my best wishes to George Bell and his family and hope that retirement will continue to bless their lives with love and happiness.

A TRIBUTE TO THE HEBREW DAY INSTITUTE

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I want to share with my colleagues a tribute to the Hebrew Day Institute of Rockville, MD, in commemoration of their CHAI or 18th anniversary this year. The Hebrew Day Institute was founded in 1973 by a small group of parents committed to excellence in Jewish and secular education. Beginning with only 15 students, HDI celebrates its anniversary with 250 students in Nursery school and kindergarten through sixth grade and 54 teachers and staff. HDI's diverse student body includes students from Israel, Iran, and the Soviet Union.

The institute provides a unique educational experience which enables students to learn traditional secular studies and also provides a Hebrew/Judaic program including the study of the Hebrew Language, the Torah, and prayers and their interpretation. The focus on the needs of individual students, combined with a program which promotes pride and joy in the Jewish Heritage, has truly distinguished HDI over the last 18 years.

HDI's strength has centered around its ability to develop Jewish scholarship and a sense of tolerance and caring for other people. It is clear that students from the Hebrew Day Institute will be our future Jewish leaders. I ap-

plaud the efforts of the Hebrew Day Institute and wish them congratulations and best wishes on their anniversary.

CONGRESSIONAL CALL TO CON- SCIENCE VIGIL FOR SOVIET JEWRY

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, all of us who have been working over the years to secure the right of Soviet Jews and other persecuted minorities to emigrate freely from the Soviet Union enthusiastically welcomed glasnost and economic reform in that country. The dramatic emigration of hundreds of thousands of Soviet Jews to Israel is nothing short of exhilarating.

However, with the atmosphere in the Soviet Union of volatile and violent political instability, economic collapse, the resurgence of the Soviet right, and a proliferation of anti-Semitic scapegoating, the need to assist Soviet refugees has become extremely urgent.

Already we are beginning to see disturbing signs in Soviet emigration policy. There are longer delays in processing and arbitrary denials by the OVIRS of exit visas to Soviet refugees already accepted to the United States. There is a re-emergence of visa refusals on the basis of traditional impediments such as alleged access to state secrets or eligibility for military service.

One victim of these regressive policies is Mr. Moses Iskin. Mr. Iskin has been trying to emigrate from the Soviet Union to join his family in the United States since 1979. He has been refused an exit visa because it is believed that he had access to secret information in his job as a top physicist in the defense industry working at the Admiralty Plant as the head of the physical laboratory. In 1972, the work of the laboratory changed and is no longer considered secret. Mr. Iskin has not been exposed to secret information for over 15 years. At least four of Mr. Iskin's coworkers have already been permitted to emigrate.

Mr. Iskin applied to the General Director of the Admiralty Plant four times, the Ministry of Shipbuilding three times, the Visa Department of the U.S.S.R. and the Commission on Human Rights of the Leningrad Soviet each one time. He has also appealed to the President of the Soviet Union. On his last appeal to emigrate, Mr. Iskin was told that he would have to wait until 1993 before applying again.

To make matters worse, Mr. Iskin suffered a heart attack and spent several weeks in the hospital in 1977. This past May he underwent heart surgery and has since not been able to resume work. As a consequence of his continuing refusals and separation from his children, Mr. Iskin is under a great deal of stress and his case has become extremely urgent.

On behalf of the congressional call to conscience vigil for Soviet Jews, I strongly urge the Soviet authorities to reconsider this humanitarian case and permit Mr. Iskin to emigrate as expeditiously as possible so he may

be reunited with his children in the United States.

TRIBUTE TO DON MOORE, VENICE,
FL

HON. PORTER J. GOSS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I am proud today to pay tribute to a feisty, straight-shooting, and incredibly committed journalist in Venice, FL. Don Moore, an editor of a local newspaper in my Southwest Florida district, has proven that David can meet Goliath and actually come out on top, even when Goliath is an entrenched Federal bureaucracy.

As a candidate for Congress in 1988, I came across Don Moore on the campaign trail. At the time, he had only one issue in mind to discuss: He wanted to know what I would do for a Venice veteran who had been injured during secret World War II chemical gas tests. At the time, it didn't seem like there was much we could do—the Department of Veterans Affairs had denied this man's claims and seemed uninterested in changing their policy.

But Don Moore refused to give up—and he pressed the issue. Upon further digging, my staff and I found a much bigger story than we'd originally thought. Turns out there were some 1,700 naval trainees involved in these classified tests during World War II—people who had clearly been exposed to some very serious health risks.

Mr. Speaker, that was more than 2½ years ago. Today, after countless hours of hard work, a private relief bill, two hearings in the House Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Administrative Law—and after more than 60 articles by Don Moore, the immovable has actually moved. The VA has just announced that it will be changing its policies—and it will finally be recognizing the victims of these gruesome tests.

Of course now that the decision has been announced, all the national media have jumped on this "human interest" story. But Mr. Speaker, Don Moore has shown the difference between just reporting a story and actually going out on a limb for something important that you believe in. I am very proud to say that none of this could have ever happened were it not for Don Moore—and the hundreds of veterans and their families who stand to benefit from this case owe him a real debt of gratitude.

KIDS WHO CARE

HON. JOE BARTON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, in my district there is a group of extraordinary young people who are using their talents to expand their cultural horizons and promote a positive message to kids of all ages. They are mem-

bers of "Kids Who Care," a Fort Worth-based touring company, comprised of people ages 7 to 17, designed to reach out into the local and international community by providing live theater to new audiences and by training gifted advanced and beginning performers. Their performance of "The Me You Cannot See" includes a strong antidrug and profamily message.

During the summer, students from across the city are joined by foreign students from Italy, Germany, Hungary, and Indonesia through Sister Cities International. Three weeks of intensive training and rehearsal are followed by a 1 week performance tour of the Dallas-Fort Worth metroplex and a Showcase performance at the Scott Theater in Fort Worth. Professional performers join "Kids Who Care" on-stage for the Showcase.

"Kids Who Care" enhances our ability for future international, educational and artistic exchanges, trains future performers and audiences, and provides positive self-esteem and leadership training for its members. "Kids Who Care" sends a clear message that kids are important and dreams can become tangible realities.

This group of talented young people will be performing at the Kennedy Center as part of the Texas Festival on June 15 on the Grand Foyer stage at 3:10 p.m. I would encourage my colleagues to see this fine group.

ILIMA INTERMEDIATE, KEOLU ELEMENTARY AND WAIALUA ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to the outstanding efforts of three schools in the Second Congressional District in Hawaii who have gone the extra mile in combating the terrible threat of drugs. Ilima Intermediate in Ewa Beach, Keolu Elementary in Kailua, and Waialua Elementary in Waialua were each selected by the U.S. Secretary of Education, the Honorable Lamar Alexander, as winners in the Drug-Free School Recognition Program and were among only 56 schools in the Nation to receive this great honor.

To be considered for the program, each school had to have a drug prevention program in place for 2 or more years and show success in monitoring the decrease of drug and alcohol use, enforcing a no-use policy, training staff, providing positive role models, teaching a no-use drug prevention curriculum and actively involving students, parents and the community in the drug-free school effort.

The winners in the recognition program were selected by a steering committee appointed by the Secretary of Education which consisted of drug and alcohol prevention experts, parents, educators and law enforcement officials following a review of the schools and onsite visits to see the Drug-Free Programs in action.

For the small State of Hawaii, which faces the same awful problem of drug use among

children that has plagued so many communities across the country, the distinction of having not just one, but three of its schools recognized for their commitment to fighting drugs is quite a remarkable achievement. I would especially like to congratulate the principals of each school for their hard work and dedication to this important effort. From Ilima Intermediate, I commend Principal Merle Iwasama. From Keolu Elementary, recognition goes to Principal Christine Urban, and from Waialua Elementary, congratulations to Sharon Nakagawa.

Each of these administrators has taken on the responsibility of providing their students with the resources for a quality education as well as promoting a healthy and drug-free environment where learning can take place.

I must also give particular recognition to the many students who have helped to make the Drug-Free Program work at Ilima, Keolu and Waialua. Without the commitment of these outstanding boys and girls, the programs could never have been so successful. It is my great hope that the steps that each child has taken in ridding their schools of the horrible menace of drugs will set them on a healthy and productive path for the rest of their lives.

I am very proud, Mr. Speaker, to pay tribute to these three schools which are fine examples to the rest of the Nation of the dedication of Hawaii's teachers and students to the future of learning in this country. I truly hope this is the start of making all of our schools drug-free.

Congratulations to each and every student, parent, teacher and staff member of Ilima Intermediate, Keolu Elementary, and Waialua Elementary Schools on a job well done.

TEXAS FESTIVAL ARTISTS AT
THE KENNEDY CENTER

HON. BILL SARPALIUS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. SARPALIUS. Mr. Speaker, from June 11 to June 22, there will be a Texas Festival at the Kennedy Center. I must congratulate the planners at the Kennedy Center for their good taste in recognizing the intrinsic worth of Texas culture and in showcasing aspects of Texas life in music, dance, film, and theater. I would also like to recognize several artists who hail from my district, the 13th District of Texas.

Joe Ely, a very popular and successful singer/songwriter/musician, was born in Amarillo, TX, although he eventually grew up in Lubbock, TX. He has carved out his own niche in music. His songs, though basically rock and roll, contain elements of his background singing in West Texas honky-tonks that give him a unique appeal, as well as critical acclaim.

The Playboys II, a reorganization of members of the original Bob Wills Texas Playboys, also will be performing. One of the Playboys II members is Eldon Shamblin, who joined Bob Wills' band in the late 1930's and was later referred to by Rolling Stone magazine as "the World's best rhythm guitarist." Shamblin is from Amarillo, TX, and joins the band in

bringing to Washington classics from one of most famous country and western bands ever.

I commend this festival to all those persons not fortunate to be Texans.

PROGRESS IN INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION: THE 7:10 GREECE-TURKEY FOREIGN ASSISTANCE RATIO

HON. NICHOLAS MAVROULES

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. MAVROULES. Mr. Speaker, by maintaining the 7:10 ratio of aid to Greece and Turkey in the fiscal years 1992-93 foreign assistance authorization, the House has signaled that the strife of regional powers continues to weigh heavily on the U.S. foreign policy agenda. Moreover, the stability of Mediterranean nations is essential to American support of these allies. As the gulf war victory has demonstrated, U.S. capabilities to sustain the security and freedom of emerging states are stronger than ever. But the United States obligations to younger nations such as Kuwait and Saudi Arabia do not undermine the necessity for the United States to continue to be a steadfast friend to matured and established nations such as Greece and Cyprus. Most importantly, these two countries have continually been loyal U.S. allies.

Yet again, Greece has proven her willingness to support the self-determination and security of sister nations through her cooperation with the United States during the gulf war. Much of Greece's support was sustained through her participation as a NATO ally. Greece's strategic position as a midway power between American bases in Europe and those positioned for Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm provided central facilities for United States military efforts.

Greece took part both by contributing her own military facilities and by allowing for easier execution of United States operations. Two Greek frigates were involved in the multinational naval force in addition to numerous merchant ships which provided protective equipment, and Greek minesweepers assisted in the Mediterranean defense mechanism. Furthermore, extensive air and maritime surveillance operations as well as air and naval facilities helped ensure the security of the entire allied effort. Without the ready diplomatic clearances and landing and flyover rights provided by the Mitsotakis government, the multinational forces would have been severely handicapped. Meanwhile Greek hospitals stood by to treat casualties.

Above all, Greek allegiance extends beyond this short-term engagement. Greece has been a loyal and constant advocate of national self-determination and freedom. What more appropriate country to uphold these values than the very nation in which they originated? In light of the considerable support of Greece during the gulf war and her consistent endeavors to maintain international freedoms, it is more important than ever that the United States strongly promote Greek efforts to improve her own state.

An original motivation of the earmarked assistance ratio was to assure that the sovereignty of Cyprus was restored. The traditional and ethnic ties between Greek populated Cyprus and the mainland underscores the interests of each to reach a peaceful agreement with the Turkish occupied side of the island. Turkey and Greece, both adherents to the NATO doctrine to settle disputes by peaceful means, must work harder than ever to show that such ideas remain viable in the modern global world. In addition, the precedent of successful U.N. actions that was set by its involvement in the gulf war remains significant to the future of Cyprus. In his meetings with United Nation Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, President Vassiliou of Cyprus will test this rejuvenated and valuable United Nation role in effectively solving regional conflicts.

President Vassiliou of Cyprus met with President Bush last month to discuss reunification of the island. For this reason, the maintenance of the 7:10 ratio becomes a more imminent step to secure the future of a unified Cyprus. Without the pressure of earmarked military aid, Turkey may continue to neglect to address the issue of Cypriot independence. By breaking the 7:10 ratio, the security of the Mediterranean region would be greatly impeded. Moreover, the constraints of the assistance ratio to Turkey represents the type of peaceful economic coercion which is beginning to dominate the new world order.

Indeed, it becomes appropriate to draw a parallel between the struggle of Kuwait to ensure her security and that of Cyprus. The restoration of a democratic and safe nation is central in both cases. The revival of the roles of the United Nations and the NATO alliance provide an opportunity for regional disputes to seize the leading place on the international foreign policy agenda. Without the cooperation and commitment of nations to resolve regional disputes, global stability is jeopardized.

The United States Congress should also illustrate its willingness for allied cooperation and peaceful solutions by helping to resolve the conflicts of Greece and Turkey. Moreover, Cyprus should not be left as a helpless pawn of international manipulations because it remains the right of every country to be free and secure. The maintenance of the 7:10 ratio is the first step.

**SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN
FLOOD WARNING SYSTEM**

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend my colleagues on the Appropriations Committee for their inclusion of \$687,000 for funding of the Susquehanna River Basin Flood Warning System under the National Weather Service in the fiscal year 1992 appropriations bill for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies. My thanks also to the House of Representatives which today ap-

proved this funding in its passage of the appropriations bill.

Funding for the Susquehanna River Basin Flood Warning System is a necessary element toward protecting the health and safety of the residents of central Pennsylvania, including my 17th Congressional District, a district of 6 counties which are all bounded by the Susquehanna River.

After years of deadly flooding in the Susquehanna River basin, most notoriously the massive Hurricane Agnes flood of 1972, it was determined that an updated flood warning system was critically needed it weather forecasters and emergency personnel were to be able to appropriately determine and react to flood stages. Beginning in 1985 this Member of Congress, in conjunction with Congressman JOSEPH MCDADE from Pennsylvania as well as other Pennsylvania delegation members, has been able to get the Congress to appropriate over \$9.1 million for the startup, development, and operation and maintenance of a modern and highly effective flood-warning system for the entire Susquehanna River basin. The system includes manual and automated gage equipment to measure rainfall and stream levels, and computers, telephone hookups and new weather transmitters to analyze the information.

There should be no doubt in any mind that this state-of-the-art flood forecasting system is absolutely essential to central Pennsylvania. A study several years ago by the National Weather Service of 16 States in the Northeast showed that Pennsylvania ranked first in total flood damages and total number of flood related deaths during the period of 1955 through 1985—the period before the flood warning system was in place. The National Weather Service's own cost/benefit update cites an annual flood damage savings of \$13.2 million and a 20-year savings of \$264 million. Certainly, this represents an extremely significant economic reason for the system.

It has been incumbent upon this Congressman from central Pennsylvania, indeed on the entire Congress, to reserve this deadly statistic. In fact, with the implementation of this flood warning system I believe that such a reversal has occurred.

Let me again express my thanks to all those who have helped get funding for the flood warning system, especially to Congressman MCDADE and our late Senator John Heinz. Hopefully, as with all insurances, we will never see the system tested to its fullest; but, those who live along the Susquehanna River basin can rest easy knowing that the system is there, is working, and is doing the job for which it was intended.

**WASHINGTON, DC, VA REGIONAL
OFFICE EMPLOYEES PROVIDING
IMPROVED SERVICE TO VETER-
ANS**

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, last month, I had the opportunity to visit the Washington, DC,

VA regional office. During this visit, I learned regional office employees, by using a team-like centralized approach for initial claims processing, are now providing a significantly quicker response to claims for VA benefits.

Prior to regional office reorganization, begun in October, 1989, the first step in claims processing, either establishing a claims folder for a claimant or arranging for transfer of a previously established claims folder to the Washington regional office, was decentralized and known as Correspondence Activity. Before reorganization and using a team-like approach, approximately 2,500 items, each representing a veteran or beneficiary waiting for a response, were pending in the Washington regional office. Some items had been pending for more than 30 days.

Today, as a result of using a centralized approach known as Stage 1, employees process all work as a team, are trained to work in all relevant areas and process all items within 2 workdays of receipt. This is a remarkable improvement in the service provided to VA benefit claimants.

During my visit to the regional office, I had the opportunity to personally thank several stage 1 employees for providing better service to veterans. All Washington regional office stage 1 employees have contributed to improved service for veterans and are deserving of public recognition for their collective accomplishments. To all Washington regional office employees, and particularly stage 1 employees Larry Berman, Rita O'Neal, Charles Cook, Michelle Hill, Tonona Tyson, George Byrd, Rosa Harrison, Rodney Smith, Karen Toland, and Wayne Haggens, thank you and keep up the good work for America's veterans.

TRIBUTE TO NORMAN LOUDENSLAGER

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI
OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my dear friend, Norman Loudenslager, on the occasion of his retirement from the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers.

Mr. Loudenslager has served with distinction as a member of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers for over 40 years. His outstanding leadership propelled him through the ranks, first as steward, chief steward, trustee, secretary-treasurer, and job evaluation representative of Local Lodge 1717, and then as steward, vice president, and president of Local Lodge 648. After serving as vice president and secretary-treasurer of District Lodge 1, Norman was elected business-representative in 1969, and currently serves as directing business representative.

Throughout the years, Mr. Loudenslager has maintained an active interest in politics. He is a member of the Planning Committee, Democratic leader of the 25th Ward, and State Coordinator of the Machinists Non-Partisan Political League. In addition, Mr. Loudenslager has served as a delegate to the 1972, 1976, 1980, 1984, and 1988 Democratic National Conven-

tions, and is currently the treasurer of the Democratic County Executive Committee of Philadelphia.

His reputation as an active humanitarian has been recognized in his being named the 1980 "Man of the Year" by the Philadelphia Athletic League [PAL] and as a recipient of the prestigious Spirit of Life Award from the City of Hope.

I recall telling Norman over breakfast at Kellis Restaurant in Philadelphia that I was considering the possibility of running for the U.S. House of Representatives in 1982. While other friends thought a campaign against the incumbent Republican was possible, but a long shot, I did not have to convince Norman that I could win. Norman's assurance that I was the one to beat my opponent inspired me to run. I am personally grateful to Norman for his encouragement and support.

In addition, Mr. Loudenslager should be praised for his fair and equal treatment of all public officials. Unlike other labor union leaders, he does not dictate a litmus test for special Democratic friends.

Indeed, Mr. Speaker, mere words are not sufficient to praise Norman Loudenslager for his work and dedication. I join his wife, children, and grandchildren as well as the working families of Philadelphia in thanking and commending him for his many years of outstanding service.

And thank you, Mr. Speaker, for this opportunity to bring to the attention of this People's House some of the many accomplishments of Norman Loudenslager, a true man of the people.

CRIME AND RANDOM VIOLENCE

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, the war on crime receives a lot of attention here in Congress. On almost a daily basis, one of our colleagues stands here on the floor of the House and urges us to take action against crime, to pass laws which will make our citizens safer and help keep our young people away from drugs.

We talk about "big" solutions to this overwhelming problem, and propose grand schemes which sound good to the voters back home. Seldom, however, do we talk about the individual tragedies and the personal upheavals brought about by crime and violence in our society.

Recently, a 16-year-old student from my district brought the personal tragedy of crime directly to my attention.

She described what crime and random violence is doing to our community with such starting clarity and honesty, that I would like to share her words with you. I believe she speaks not only for her entire school, and for her entire community, but for all of us who feel frightened, frustrated and angered by crime and violence.

Her name is Chantal Schulz, and she is a student at Rubidoux High School in Riverside, CA. Last March, a friend and classmate of hers, Phillip Aaron Kevelier, was shot and

killed while he was making a call from a public phone booth. The police have described this tragedy as a case of being in the "wrong place at the wrong time." The police suspect that gang members were involved in the drive-by shooting, which accidentally struck Phillip in the chest.

I would like to quote from a letter which Chantal wrote and distributed. She writes:

What is going on, why is it that the adults that run this country are not doing anything to stop this? I have just heard on the news that an enlisted man, on leave, had returned home after 6 months service, only to be shot down outside his home by a drive-by shooting. * * * The politicians don't seem to feel it is politically in their favor to stop it. The war in another country, is another thing.

We stop people in other countries from being murdered. We cannot allow innocent people over there to be shot down! We send over our troops, our money, and even risk upsetting our relations with other people. We even try to interfere with other countries when they try to put down trouble in their own country. We win the war in the desert, even give it a name, "Desert Storm." * * *

We won that one, but what about the storm needed here at home? Do they feel, these adults, if we win the wars overseas, we win the next election? Publicity if given to "wars," well we have one right here. We have children being killed in this country. I have now seen death. * * *

Mr. Speaker, Chantal Schulz is right. Our soldiers in Saudi Arabia were safer than our children are playing on their own streets. Our Nation demonstrated, without question, that when we have the will to put down oppression and violence, we succeed. Chantal Schulz is right to ask, "Where is the will to fight the war raging on the streets of America?"

Mr. Speaker, I have taken Chantal Schulz's words as a personal challenge. A challenge to work even harder to put a stop to the crime and violence which are destroying our communities and stealing the very youth from our children. A challenge to come up with real solutions to the problems of drug use, poverty, and violence.

I urge my colleagues to take Chantal's words to heart as well. For the future of our country, we cannot afford to ignore her warning.

THE TRUTH-IN-SAVINGS ACT OF 1990

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that was passed unanimously by the Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs and Coinage, of which I am Chairman. The Truth-In-Savings Act of 1990, is modeled on previous legislation that has been approved by both the House and Senate several times.

The Truth-In-Savings Act include several important provisions designed to ensure that consumers are provided with clear and understandable information about the fees, yields, terms and conditions that are advertised for deposit accounts by financial institutions. In

particular, section 7(a) of the bill will ensure that the yield information disclosed by depository institutions actually allows consumers to comparison shop. It requires banks and other depository institutions to pay the stated interest rate on the full amount on deposit each day. Although the bill does not prescribe any particular balance calculation method, whatever method used must ensure that consumers receive the interest they are promised on the full balance in the consumers account each day.

The bill would also require that each advertisement, announcement or solicitation by a depository institution that mentions a specific rate of interest payable on an account include: the annual percentage yield (APY) in greater prominence than any other stated rate and the period it is in effect; any minimum balance and time requirements to earn the advertised rate of interest; any initial deposit requirements; annual rates of simple interest; a statement that regular fees or other conditions could reduce the yield; and a statement that a penalty is required for early withdrawal.

Finally, the Truth-in-Savings Act of 1990 requires institutions to make a fee schedule available to persons on request and to potential customers before an account is opened. Individual and class actions could be brought under the bill only by account holders, and not by the general public.

I am fully aware that this piece of legislation does not completely address all of the problems consumers are currently facing regarding financial institutions. For example, I understand there are concerns that the bill does not apply to mutual funds. Although I would very much like to incorporate all financial mediums (agents) in the bill, to broaden the scope of the legislation would create jurisdictional problems which could fatally delay its passage.

I firmly believe that enactment of this legislation is already long overdue. I urge my colleagues to support swift passage of this bill.

UNITED KINGDOM HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Amnesty International for its recent report addressing human rights violations in Northern Ireland by the United Kingdom. Its documented citations have moved me to convey my concerns to my fellow members, and urge them to unite in protest against such blatant violations of Democracy.

The extent of abuse by the United Kingdom security forces in Northern Ireland is well documented; however, of even greater concern is the extent of abuse within England, and the implications for the English justice system. Two cases, in particular, come to mind: The Guildford Four and the Birmingham Six. In both, a group of Irish men were imprisoned for alleged bombings. After spending the best years of their lives in prison, both groups have finally been released. It has been determined that they were imprisoned unjustly and were

coerced by British security forces to confess to crimes they had never committed.

A similar battle is raging in the United States with the case of Mr. Joseph Doherty, a citizen of the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland. Doherty has been held in U.S. prisons for almost 8 years without being charged or convicted of any crime in the United States. More importantly, in this time, Doherty has never been granted a hearing to determine if his request for political asylum should be granted. I have voiced my opposition to such blatant violations of human rights by signing on to the *Amicus Curiae* brief which has been filed with the U.S. Supreme Court.

I strongly oppose the attempt by any government to deny the rights of an individual to a free and fair trial. As a proponent of Democracy, the United States has an obligation to condemn violations by other nations, and ensure that they do not occur in our own. The U.S. has an even greater obligation when these instances are committed by such a close ally. Once again, I ask my fellow Members of Congress to express their opposition to any further human rights violations in the United Kingdom, and to support the just cause of Mr. Joseph Doherty.

REMARKS BY GEN. JACK N. MERRITT, USA (Ret.)

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, recently I spoke on the floor about the ill-advised force structure cuts in the American military. I continue to be convinced these cuts are ill-advised. Desert Storm should be a lesson of the uncertainty in this world and the need for a strong national security. I congratulate Gen. Jack N. Merritt, USA (retired), president of the Association of the U.S. Army [AUSA], for his recent editorial in the AUSA News that is parallel to my recent speech. The following is the editorial from General Merritt from the June 1991 publication.

WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME
(By Gen. Jack N. Merritt, USA, retired)

The war—the incredibly short, successful war—is over. Soldiers are coming home to joyous receptions which properly recognize their accomplishments over the past nine months. The United States armed forces demonstrated clearly in the Gulf that the investments of the last decade produced much more than the aberrant \$200 hammer and \$700 toilet seat. In fact, it is clear that we did what we set out to do; that is, build a modern, trained military force founded upon the idea of excellence.

And, it is equally clear that the decisions to invest in our military forces were wise ones. While our immediate concerns for most of the past decade have been the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact, we have also known that there were other potential challenges awaiting. So, just as forces were beginning to call for dismantlement of our defenses with the demise of the Warsaw Pact, Iraq invaded Kuwait.

But now the war is over and somehow it has become, in the minds of many, "the war to end all wars."

As our troops come home to gala receptions in cities large and small, Congress is considering a defense budget that calls for rapid dismantlement of the military force we have taken a decade to build. The problems lie not only with overall reductions, but also with the speed with which they are to be executed.

For the Army, the rapid reductions mean that officers and noncommissioned officers, who have clearly demonstrated performance that meets this Army's exacting standards, are going to be eliminated either by raising retention standards or by the more direct solution of elimination boards.

It isn't the Army leadership which is at fault—they must obey the law. But, the Congress and the Administration, not willing to breach the budget agreements arrived at before the war, are willing to let our soldiers and families pay the price.

And, by the way, there is likely to be a long-term impact on the readiness of the Army by reducing too rapidly—an effect we have seen after Korea and Vietnam.

The need for a robust and ready military has not disappeared. If you survey the world today, it is hardly a model of peace and stability. In fact, an immediate by-product of the total collapse of the Soviet Union and the bi-polar world is the instability we are seeking.

We may not be able to predict the next crisis; but, as the historian Toynbee once said, "History is one damned thing after another," and surely another crisis will present itself.

Now, there is no doubt we are going to reduce the armed forces, although it is a little recognized fact that defense budgets have been decreasing for the last six years. But the question is how we reduce them.

Do we have due regard for the splendid human beings and their families who have, so recently, demonstrated their dedication and competence? And, shouldn't we preserve the capabilities of our military over the near term as we shape a smaller force?

As the Congress considers the 1992 Budget, there is no evidence that anyone involved was witness to Desert Storm.

The first to pay for this blindness will be our soldiers and families—and, when the next crisis challenges the peace and well-being of the world, we may all be sorry.

RETIREMENT OF HENRIETTE AVRAM

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations, one of the pleasures of the task is to get to know the many dedicated individuals who make the legislative branch of Government run.

During the past 10 years as chairman of the subcommittee, I have been impressed by the number of highly talented individuals who work among us. I speak today about one of these individuals.

I have just learned from the Librarian of Congress, James H. Billington, that one of the Library of Congress' most respected officers has announced her intention to retire at the end of 1991 after 26 years of service at the Li-

brary of Congress. Henriette Avram, the Associate Librarian for Collections at the Library of Congress, is known worldwide as the person who made the exchange of automated bibliographic information a reality. Mrs. Avram has been director of the largest department in the Library of Congress—over 1,700 positions in 34 divisions—since 1983. She has been at the helm of the department that acquires materials for the Library's collections and catalogs and preserves them. The cataloging information provided by the Library of Congress to other libraries in the U.S. and abroad in machine readable form saves librarians in the United States over \$370 million in cataloging costs annually.

Mrs. Avram came to the Library of Congress following work as a programmer and systems analyst at the National Security Agency, the American Research Bureau, and the Control Data Corporation. Her first assignment on the analysis of cataloging information led to the development of a national and international standard for the electronic exchange of bibliographic records. This standard, known domestically as MARC [Machine Readable Cataloging], led to Mrs. Avram being affectionately called Mrs. MARC.

Mrs. Avram has advanced library cooperation by her efforts to help develop library networks across the country and has served as Chair of the Library's Network Advisory Committee since its inception.

Mrs. Avram serves on the board of directors for EDUCOM, the Association for Library Collections and Technical Services, and the Commission on Preservation and Access. In addition to her active involvement with the American Library Association and other professional organizations in the United States, she has worked extensively with the International Federation of Library Associations, including serving as its vice-president and a member of its executive board.

In the course of her distinguished career, Mrs. Avram has been recognized with virtually every honor that can be bestowed on a librarian, including the American Library Association's most distinguished awards: the 1971 Margaret Mann Citation in Cataloging and Classification, the Melvil Dewey Award in 1981 for creative professional achievement of a high order, the 1988 Joseph W. Lippincott Award for distinguished service to the profession of librarianship, and the John Humphry/Forest Press Award of 1990 in recognition of significant contributions to international librarianship. In 1987 the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions named her to its select group of Honorary Fellows. The Special Libraries Association recognized her achievements in the field of special librarianship with its Professional Award in 1990; similarly she received the Association of College and Research Library's Academic/Research Librarian of the Year Award in 1979. Other honors have included the Library's Superior Service Award in 1968, the 1974 Federal Women's Award, the Library and Information Technology Association Award for Achievement in 1980, and recognition as one of three senior government managers who received the 1989 Executive Excellence Award for Distinguished Executive Service.

I am sure my colleagues join me in thanking Mrs. Avram for her distinguished contributions to the Library of Congress and to the world of librarianship and wishing her the very best.

J. RAYMOND JONES: A
REVOLUTIONARY POLITICIAN

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is with deepest sympathy that I announce to my colleagues the death of a noble man. The death of J. Raymond Jones, at age 91 on June 9, 1991, is not only a personal loss to me, but also a severe loss to the city of New York, and to all those involved in politics. It is rare that so many have benefited from the political ingenuity, the commitment to service, and the vision of one man. He has been called a "true political pioneer," a "master statesman," and a "distinguished man dedicated to public service." He truly personified all of these characteristics.

In a political career spanning more than five decades, J. Raymond Jones foresaw the potential power of African Americans in city, State, and Federal politics. In the 1920's he founded the Carver Democratic Club, and worked steadily to build a formidable political organization in Harlem. In the 1940's and early 1950's, Mr. Jones advised the late Congressman Adam Clayton Powell in his early career, and supported Mr. Powell's rise to political prominence in Harlem.

Mr. Jones also served as New York City Mayor William O'Dwyer's personal secretary in the 1950's, but the "Harlem Fox's" vision was always ahead of its time. In 1961, he backed the upstart candidate Robert F. Wagner for mayor of New York City, who went on to defeat the Democratic organization's candidate. With the help of Mayor Wagner, Mr. Jones was able to win the highest position within the Manhattan Democratic County Committee—known as the Tammany Club—an organization previously run only by whites. Mr. Jones held this position from 1964 to 1967. Mr. Jones officially retired in 1967, but his influence and guidance in the city's political agenda would continue for the next 20 years.

Even in political clashes and fallouts, J. Raymond Jones managed to come out on top, and to teach us all a few things in the process. He cultivated a group of politicians that pierced every aspect of city politics including Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, former Manhattan Borough President Percy Sutton, U.S. District Court Judge Constance Baker Motley, Court of Appeals Judge Fritz Alexander, former State Senator Basil A. Patterson, former Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Robert Weaver, Federal Customs Court Judge James Watson, New York State Criminal Court Administrative Judge Edward Dudley, State Appellate Division Judge Harold Stevens, State Civil Court Judge Herbert Evans, New York Fire Commissioner Robert Lowery, New York City Mayor David Dinkins, and myself. We were all in many ways proteges of Raymond Jones. Mr. Jones, in his

autobiography the "Harlem Fox," described the methods he used to develop his proteges.

I started my proteges in positions of low responsibility such as Election District Captains, and then, when they had shown an understanding of how the political system worked and a willingness to contribute to the party, they would be sponsored for offices such as State Assemblyman, City Councilman, State Senator, judges of all ranks, and so on. The objective behind this was to develop in the individual a sense of responsibility to the party and its constituency, and with it to provide public exposure. In this manner the aspiring politician or officeholder enlarged his [or her] constituency and enhanced his [or her] reputation not only among Black voters, but also among the white electorate.

This approach showed Mr. Jones' unselfish commitment, and tradition of training younger politicians. It is a philosophy that helped safeguard the next generation and maintained high standards of excellence. From J. Raymond Jones we learned the ropes of politics as we learned to make practical our ideals. In another excerpt from his autobiography, Mr. Jones shared his vision of coalition politics. It is as applicable today as it was at the time he wrote it.

In these days we are faced with a conservative reaction, the sort of backlash about which President Lyndon Johnson always warned me. This development calls for careful planning and subtle maneuvers by Black and other minority leaders. It will not do to overemphasize race. Rather, sophisticated and persuasive strategies, though difficult, must be found to make all constituents see that only through collaborative action will common problems be resolved. It is not an easy task, yet there is no other viable alternative. My approach in New York over the years to strategize, securing influential jobs and offices at all levels, is an approach that I believe could be emulated with great profit for all.

Mr. Jones is survived by his daughter, Ms. Dorothy Bryan in upstate New York, and a legacy of those whom he helped shape for public office. To miss J. Raymond Jones, as we all will, is really not enough. To read about him, as political strategists both black and white will inevitably do, may not capture the depth and essence of the man's contributions. The true testimony to the Virgin Islands born "Harlem Fox" will be in the continuation of his vision. He set the stage so that true representative politics in the big city could be just that. He taught communities how to organize themselves, and to hold their politicians accountable. He taught other politicians to be fearless of challenges, to be honest, blunt, and diligent in their community service.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
TO ESTABLISH A COMMISSION
TO COMMEMORATE THE 250TH
ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF
THOMAS JEFFERSON

HON. D. FRENCH SLAUGHTER, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. SLAUGHTER of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that would establish a commission to promote and commemorate on April 13, 1993, the 250th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson. It is indeed an honor to remember and to recognize one of the most significant figures in American history.

Thomas Jefferson was one of our most distinguished Founding Fathers. He was a delegate to the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia and the author of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Jefferson was a man of principle. He considered himself a philosopher and had the highest regard for democratic ideals.

Thomas Jefferson was blessed with many talents. He was an innovator, a farmer, and a writer. He was also accomplished in music and became a prominent patron of the arts.

Thomas Jefferson was one of Virginia's finest leaders. He served as a delegate to the Virginia House of Burgesses and later became Governor. While serving his State, Mr. Jefferson authored the famous Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom. At this time, Mr. Jefferson also displayed his ability as a master architect. He was the builder of Monticello and the designer of numerous State buildings such as the Virginia State Capitol.

Thomas Jefferson became one of America's exceptional leaders. He exemplified his extraordinary skills as a statesman serving as Ambassador to France during a critical time in our Nation's history. He was a Congressman, our Nation's first Secretary of State, and our second Vice President.

In 1801, Thomas Jefferson became President of the United States. During his Presidency, Mr. Jefferson's accomplishments included the Louisiana Purchase, which doubled the size of our country.

Finally, Thomas Jefferson understood the importance of learning. He was a proponent of public education, and he considered his final important accomplishment the founding of the University of Virginia.

Our Nation has been fortunate to have such brilliant leaders. The legislation introduced today will focus attention and thought to Thomas Jefferson's legacy of excellence. A commission created to promote and coordinate activities related to Mr. Jefferson's life will advance the important goals of ceremony with those of scholarship and education.

With this legislation, historic locations will be honored, special individuals and organizations will be recognized, and at least one international symposium will be sponsored. The bill also will encourage the participation of civic, patriotic, and historic organizations as well as State and local governments.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation. By studying the life of Thomas Jefferson,

one is learning not only about an individual, but the birth of a nation.

BALTIC FREEDOM DAY

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in recognition of Baltic Freedom Day. This day—June 14—marks the 50th anniversary of the beginning of mass deportations of citizens from Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. On the night of June 14, 1941, more than 60,000 people were taken from their homes, separated from their families, and transported in cattle cars to the Siberian camps where many of them perished.

It is a matter of great sadness and urgency that as we stand here today, 50 years later, the horror stories continue. Earlier this year, Soviet troops were sent in tanks to Lithuania and Latvia, killing and maiming hundreds of civilians. The brave people of these countries have conducted a tireless struggle for peace and freedom, only to face the continuing Soviet repression. The buildings that the Soviets seized in January have not been returned, and recently, the Soviet Black Berets have violently seized and destroyed at least 12 Lithuanian and Latvian customs posts, injuring and killing unarmed customs officials.

On behalf of the approximately 1 million Lithuanians, 90,000 Latvians, and 26,000 Estonians throughout the United States, I call on all Americans to remember the atrocities that still continue in the Baltics. Let us not permit another Baltic Freedom Day to pass without helping the people of those countries celebrate their return to the family of free democratic nations.

FREEDOM IN YUGOSLAVIA

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to share with you two documents relating to the atrocities of the Communist authorities of Serbia perpetrated against prodemocracy Serbs.

I urge my colleagues to read the following "Resolution of the Committee for Political Freedom in Yugoslavia" and "Declaration of the Executive Committee of the Serbian Renewal Movement" as prepared by Serbian prodemocracy representatives in Yugoslavia and the United States. I believe Members of Congress will find these documents extremely enlightening.

RESOLUTION OF THE COMMITTEE FOR
POLITICAL FREEDOM IN YUGOSLAVIA

Whereas, on March 9, 1991, an attempt was made in Belgrade, Serbia, to conduct a peaceful political rally under the auspices of the Serbian National Renewal Movement;

Whereas, the leader of the Serbian National Renewal Movement, Vuk Draskovic, was first lured to the Presidency of the Gov-

ernment under the pretext of holding political discussions and then arrested by secret police officers;

Whereas, the Vice-President of the party, Professor Jovan Marjanovic, the renowned writer Borisav Mihajlovic-Mihiz, and scores of others were arrested by the secret police as part of a broad and unconstitutional sweep of opposition activists;

Whereas the mandate given by the Serbian people in the December 1990 elections was plainly for a system based on law and respect for human rights and not for a return to the arbitrariness, brutality and terror of the past;

Be it, therefore, resolved by the Committee for Defense of Political Freedom in Yugoslavia:

(1) That the promise solemnly made to the Serbian people that they shall no longer be beaten must be kept not only in Kosovo but even more faithfully and unconditionally in their capital of Belgrade;

(2) That the unjustified and unprovoked use of force against citizens of Serbia exercising their fundamental right of peaceful assembly calls into question the legitimacy of the authorities which ordered it and is herewith unequivocally condemned;

(3) That the Government of Serbia is urged to appoint a Committee of Inquiry composed of representatives from the government, the opposition, and neutral bodies for the task of determining the identity and assessing the responsibility of those who ordered and carried out the Belgrade Massacre;

(4) That those deemed responsible be swiftly prosecuted and adequately punished according to the law;

(5) That the Government of Serbia is called upon immediately to release all those who were illegally detained for exercising their constitutional and internationally recognized human rights and to publicly and unequivocally commit themselves to scrupulously respect those rights and to refrain from further harassment of peaceful opposition activity in the future; and

(6) That Professor Mihailo Markovic, Dr. Jovan Raskovic, Dr. Radovan Karadzic and other prominent intellectuals and public figures are called upon to take a stand in regard to these events, to disassociate themselves from the unpardonable use of force against their unarmed fellow citizens in the exercise of their right to peaceful assembly, and to join the Committee in demanding from the present Government of Serbia thorough and impartial inquiry followed by full accountability under the law for those found responsible.

DR. MILOSH B. KOSTICH.

DECLARATION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE SERBIAN RENEWAL MOVEMENT

The large-scale police and military repression of hundreds of thousands of peaceful participants assembled in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, on March 9, 1991 who are members of the Serbian National Renewal Movement clearly demonstrates that the people of Serbia reject the neo-bolshevik dictatorship. Clearly the current regime had to employ the most excessive and violent measures in order to ensure its own political survival.

The vicious unleashing of a special police force against the assembled citizens of Belgrade and from other parts of the country has left a tragic balance of two dead and several hundred wounded. The responsibility for the Belgrade Massacre lies squarely with the Milosevic Government which ordered it and the federal government of Yugoslavia which dispatched its armed units to carry it out.

After being lured to a government building, supposedly to discuss the political issues raised by the opposition, the leader of the Serbian Renewal Movement, writer Vuk Draskovic, was arrested by secret police operatives in the presence of government ministers.

Other prominent opposition figures, such as Movement's Vice-President Professor Jovan Marjanovic, writer Borisav Mihalic-Mihiz, and about 15 others, were physically beaten and then arrested.

It is clear that by the unleashing of massive violence on unarmed participants in the largest demonstration that has taken place in Belgrade in over 50 years, the Communist authorities of Serbia have shed whatever traces of legitimacy they may have gained as a result of the highly contested and suspiciously one-sided elections they held in December of 1990. By the forceful methods it employed to disperse a peaceful assembly of concerned citizens, Milosevic's regime has unambiguously identified itself, to the extent that it enjoys any legitimacy, as the heir to the repressive traditions of the forty year dictatorship of Josip Broz Tito. It has also thus disqualified itself to speak in the name of the Serbian people and their exemplary democratic traditions or to represent them in any significant way.

Divided by the frontiers artificially drawn by Communist conquerors after World War II between five different republics of Yugoslavia, the Serbian people now find themselves trapped between the hammer of Bolshevism in Serbia personified by Slobodan Milosevic and the anvil of increasingly aggressive neo-fascism in Croatia, led by Tito's former general, Granojic Tudjman.

Overshadowing discussions over the future of Yugoslavia is the fundamental issue of securing the fruits of liberty and democracy for its most numerous ethnic group, the Serbs, who fought for those values alongside the Western Allies and the United States in both world wars.

We, therefore, urge the United States Government to immediately undertake through diplomatic channels to make it clear to Slobodan Milosevic that his authorities must immediately release all the unlawfully detained members of the opposition Serbian Renewal Movement and others who were jailed for political reasons, refrain from limiting peaceful political activity or harassing those who take part in it, and undertake to respect the democratic process and the fundamental rights of all citizens of Serbia. We urge members of Congress to pass an appropriate resolution showing solidarity and support for the people of Serbia who are fighting for democracy. Finally, we urge the media to draw the obvious conclusion from Saturday's tragic events and to cease the persistent victims of the regime's manipulation and repression, with the neo-bolshevik government of Slobodan Milosevic.

KOSTA BULATOVIC, V.P.
RADMILO RONCEVIC, V.P.

**LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NATIONAL
LAB READY TO TAKE ON NEW
CHALLENGES**

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I often suggested to the Department of Energy, and to my fellow

colleagues, that we must transition Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory [LLNL] away from its emphasis on nuclear weapons work toward critical civilian research programs. The DOE has acknowledged our declining need for nuclear weapons production and now even some of DOE's most accomplished physicists are saying the design of our nuclear warheads has reached a pinnacle. We can modernize them no further.

Still, we cannot afford to lose the resources we've invested so heavily in for so many decades. We cannot afford to disband these experts. I propose as a logical progression for this great national asset, that our experts use their extraordinary knowledge and unsurpassed skills to more fully take on our Nation's economic, health, environmental, and technological challenges.

Each of LLNL's achievements in nondefense areas strengthens my conviction that this is the optimal direction for the lab. Its success in this area would be certain.

LLNL's impressive advancements in the areas of magnetic fusion energy [MFE] and inertial confinement fusion [ICF] are great examples of the lab's ability to serve our national interests in civilian-directed research areas.

As a long-time supporter of these two programs, I was pleased that the Energy and Water Development Act for fiscal year 1992 recommended, and the House approved, funding for the MFE at the amount requested by the DOE and ICF above DOE's budget request.

I realize that the ICF program has a dual role as a defense and an energy program. Still, the potential it shares with the MFE program to provide inexpensive electrical power without significant pollution is invaluable. This can go a long way toward dealing with environmental problems like global warming and acid rain.

Another example of how successful Lawrence Livermore Laboratory can be in the civilian research arena, is its recent development of a technique that will likely be successful in capping the oil-well fires in Kuwait.

I believe that with continued funding of its fusion research efforts, Lawrence Livermore Laboratory may also hold the key to reducing the environmental damage caused by our use of fossil fuel resources.

Finally, I'd like to share with you an article from earlier this month which again confirmed my belief that Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory can successfully overcome some of our biggest environmental hurdles. Having initiated legislation to tax the use of chlorofluorocarbons [CFC's] and discourage their use, because of their destructive effect on the ozone, I was delighted, but not surprised to learn that LLNL is researching an aerogel material that could replace CFC-based foams, without threatening the ozone.

[From the New York Times, May 8, 1991]

**NEW MATERIALS TO KEEP THE REFRIGERATOR
COOL**

(By John Holusha)

Researchers are experimenting with a new class of ultralight materials called aerogels that could one day replace polyurethane foams. These foams provide insulation and help hold up refrigerators and freezers, but are considered harmful to the environment.

Today's refrigerators consist of a metal outside cabinet and a plastic interior. In be-

tween is the polyurethane foam, which does more than help keep the contents cool.

"The thin steel outer shell provides nothing but some protection against mechanical damage and an esthetically appealing surface to hang the paint on," said Carlo Schwinn, the manager of process engineering at White Consolidated Industries, at a recent conference in New York. "All of the beef is in the foam sandwich between the inner and outer shell."

But that "beef" includes chlorofluorocarbon gases that have been linked to the decay of the protective ozone layer in the atmosphere. The foams are poured as liquids into a refrigerator cabinet and then gases are used to make the liquid bubble up and fill all the voids with foam. Over the years an appliance is used, the gases tend to leak into the atmosphere. For that reason, most of the world has agreed to stop the production of chlorofluorocarbons by the year 2000.

In the interim, the refrigeration industry will most likely use a less damaging version of the chemicals, known as hydrochlorofluorocarbons, as refrigerants and as foaming agents. But some of the most likely candidates have drawbacks. Some are flammable and others are aggressive solvents that might attack the plastic inner cabinet. They also have a degrading effect on the ozone, although much less than chlorofluorocarbons, or CFC's, and will almost certainly be phased out as well.

A BETTER INSULATOR

That may be where aerogels come in. They have no ozone-depleting potential, are nonflammable and have twice the insulating value of CFC-based foams. And they are rigid enough to support a refrigerator cabinet; some aerogels can support 1,600 times their own weight.

They are also the world's lightest solids, consisting of 90 percent empty space; they are only four times as dense as dry air. Some are nearly transparent and look like "frozen smoke," said Sangeeta D. Ramamurthi, a scientist at Battelle Memorial Institute in Ohio, where the materials are being developed. Research into aerogels is also under way at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California.

Until now the gels have been scientific curiosities, and were used largely to detect high-energy particles, emitted from atomic accelerators. High-energy particles racing through the gel give off a bluish light similar to the blue glow seen in pools of water storing nuclear power plant fuel.

Dr. Ramamurthi said the gels she is experimenting with are based on ceramic materials. They have insulation properties, as measured in "R" values, of 8 to 15 compared with 7.6 for CFC foams when they are new and 3.6 once the gas has leaked out. R values are a measure of a material's insulating ability, with higher numbers representing reduced heat transmission.

The transparent silica gel is prepared by mixing a silicon-alcohol compound with methyl alcohol, water and a small amount of ammonia hydroxide. All are clear liquids in the unreacted state. When mixed, they form a thick, viscous mass, not unlike Jell-O. It takes about 2 minutes for the gel to form.

In the reaction, silicon atoms break the chemical bonds of the compound and form a spidery network of silicon dioxide molecules connected to each other throughout the gel. Inside are millions of tiny pores formed by the silicon dioxide in the water and alcohol mixture.

The trick is to find a way to drive off the liquid without destroying the fine network

of solid material that has been formed. Simply heating the gel would cause it to collapse.

The answer is to increase the pressure on the gel so the alcohol does not boil in a conventional sense and then increase the heat to drive it off, a process known as supercritical drying.

The size of parts that can be formed by the gels is limited by the size of the pressure cookers, known as autoclaves, now available. "Right now we can do parts that are 3 inches by 3 inches," Dr. Ramamurthi said. Battelle is installing a pilot plant that can handle piece 6s by 13 inches.

SOME DRAWBACKS

Scientists acknowledge that the gels may have some drawbacks compared with polyurethane foams, despite their insulating properties. Since they have to be treated under heat and pressure, they would have to be formed as panels and then sandwiched inside refrigerator and freezer walls. That is more difficult than just pouring liquids.

The aerogels may have applications beyond appliance insulation. Since the silica gel is transparent, it could be used to replace air in the space between a home's inner and storm windows.

Other gels not as transparent as silica but which have higher R values may be the better choice where the ability to transmit light is not an advantage. Indeed, researchers at Livermore have produced opaque black gels made almost entirely of carbon atoms. They conduct electricity and may find applications in the electronics industry.

The porous nature of the materials may be used as well. Dr. Ramamurthi notes that ceramic materials can withstand far higher temperatures than the plastics often used in filtration. "Polymers can only be used to 180 to 200 degrees centigrade," she said. "These materials could go as high as 500 degrees."

There is also interest in using them in the space program. One possible use would be to capture small meteors that otherwise would be smashed to dust against a more substantial material. And their light weight makes them attractive as a construction material in space, since it would cost less to lift them into orbit.

TRIBUTE HONORING CLARE
SKIPWORTH BURGESS UPON HER
RETIREMENT

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to someone very special to me, Dr. Clara Skipworth Burgess. After more than 30 years of dedication to this Nation's most valuable asset and resource, our children, Dr. Burgess, or "Skip" is celebrating her retirement later this month. Please join me in praise and warm wishes for her on this occasion.

Mr. Speaker, Clara Burgess was born in Newburgh, NY, on November 3, 1930. She was the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Skipworth. After graduating with both a bachelor's and master's degree from Hunter College, she received her Ph.D. from Fordham University. She also attended Morgan State University, New York University, the Dalcroze

School of Music and the New School for Social Research.

Dr. Burgess completed her impressive dissertation on "Early Childhood Education in Mainland China," which involved 4 weeks of intensive research in China as a guest of the People's Republic of China. Mr. Speaker, this is particularly extraordinary, as Dr. Burgess was with the second research team of this kind permitted on the Chinese mainland after President Nixon opened relations with China in 1974.

Dr. Burgess served on the New York City Board of Education from 1954-91. She was a kindergarten teacher at my elementary school, PS 43, in Community School District Seven, and later became principal of CES 236, in Community School District Nine, both in the South Bronx. Along the way, she devoted time to young teachers as a teacher trainer, served as supervisor and evaluator for the Headstart Program, and spent many additional hours as curriculum consultant, program evaluator, center director, dance and piano instructor, recreational counselor and teacher in charge. Her extensive involvement in extracurricular and after hours activities demonstrates her strong commitment and dedication to her students. She has also been an instructor at the City College of CUNY and at Marymount Manhattan College.

Dr. Burgess has been recognized for her exemplary achievements by many groups. She was the recipient of a Ford Foundation Fellowship and the New York State Merit Scholarship; she is a member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, through which she received awards for local and regional service to the sorority and exemplary service to humankind, and was the AKA representative to the U.N. Non-Governmental Organizations Panel: "The International Importance of Early Childhood Education," the U.N. Decade for Women Conference in Nairobi, Kenya. She received a foreign fellowship and spent 10 weeks in Ghana, West Africa, and is listed in Marquis' Who's Who of American Women.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Burgess is clearly an outstanding individual who has spent her life not only teaching in the classroom, but inspiring children to help others in the community. She instilled values and ideals important in the development of young minds, and was an encouraging, positive role model. I am proud to have known her for so many years. She has always impressed me with her sensitivity toward the needs of all of the members of our community. I am privileged to have been touched and influenced by her devotion and commitment to learning.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in wishing her warmest congratulations on her retirement, and thanking her for her tremendous contributions to our community.

THE CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK
RESOLUTION, THEN AND NOW

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, each year since 1959, Congress has declared the third week in July as Captive Nations Week to remind us of the plight of those nations that have lost their independence to Communist aggression.

In recent years, several of these countries have realized their dream of self-determination, and while I know we were all glad to witness their liberation, it is important that we not forget those nations still held captive by their Communist conquerors. Indeed, our focus on the seriousness of this issue played an important role in bringing about the independence of captive nations in the past and must continue if we wish to witness further victories.

Former Ambassador to the Bahamas and current chairman of the National Captive Nations Committee [NCNC], Lev E. Dobriansky, has worked for many years to keep the issue of captive nations a high priority for the United States. In light of the upcoming observation of the 32d Captive Nations Week, I submit the first in a three-part series, written by Ambassador Dobriansky, "The Captive Nations Week Resolution, Then and Now," to my colleagues and urge them to read and consider his conclusions.

THE CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK RESOLUTION,
THEN AND NOW

(By Lev E. Dobriansky)

The dramatic events in Eastern Europe, Central Asia and elsewhere in 1986-90 have once again focused attention on the elements of the longstanding Captive Nations Week Resolution.¹ In this period, columnists, correspondents, commentators, editorials, reporters and others, in their coverage of events, have touched at one time or another on these elements. Several comments have been directly expressed to me. As a matter of fact, their observations and analyses have already given rise to a spectrum of thought bearing on the resolution, undoubtedly with more to come as further developments unfold. The emerging spectrum ranges from the notion of no more captive nations to full vindication of the resolution and, by those who have long understood it, activist ideas for its continued implementation.

What is most revealing, and yet intriguing, in all of this supposed revival is the conspicuous lag in understanding of the resolution and the concepts used to report and explain the unravelling realities in Central Europe, within the Soviet Union and elsewhere, including Nicaragua. From a global viewpoint and concentrating on the most essential area, namely the Soviet Union, it can be held that misleading concepts still prevail, not only in media coverage but also in editorials, columns, and official and academic output. Here are a few examples among too many: "The Soviets", "Soviet people," "The Soviet nation", "The national legislature in Moscow", "national constitution", "the nationality question", "100 nationalities", "ethnic unrest" and so forth. Fortunately, the pungency and sting of certain events

¹E.G., Richard Grenier, "Naughty Empire losing its captives", The Washington Times, March 21, 1990.

have impelled a number of correspondents to employ concepts readily found in the congressional resolution.

The aim of this article is to assess the emerging spectrum of views in the light of a fairly extensive and diverse background dealing with the resolution and its manifold implementation. Needless to say, a comprehensive volume or two could be written on the subject. Within the compass of this short analysis, the best, essentialist approach would be in the mode of then-and-now. For, as will be seen, many of the problems encountered thirty years ago still remain; a number of the myths in the earlier period continue to hold sway in several quarters; and a variety of false observations and conclusions are drawn today as they were when Congress passed the resolution and the upheaval began. Plainly, it is not my aim here to evaluate the underlying reasons for the discrepancies between objective events and subjective perceptions, for the lags in thought, policy and action. That would engender in itself a study over a broad plane of cultural habits to politics.

A BEGINNING WITHOUT END

By way of perspective, it can be easily maintained that the Captive Nations Week Resolution enjoyed a beginning without end. Details of its origin are compactly available in one of the author's books.² Here, it is sufficient to point out that on a first try in 1957-58 a similar resolution calling for Captive Nations Days failed to pass the Judiciary Committee in the House of Representatives.³ That would have been the end of the beginning. Objections centered on the time element, and some members did not comprehend the resolution. Then and now, far too many of our people have persisted in misidentifying the Soviet Union with Russia. Ergo, the USSR is made up of Russians or Soviets.

For a second try on the resolution, it became evident that a concentrated educational effort was necessary. A striking basis for this already existed. With an eye on realities today in the Soviet Union, can you imagine the ludicrousness of an official plan to eliminate all Voice of America non-Russian language broadcasts to the Soviet Union in 1958? At the time, this was being spearheaded by the director of the United States Information Agency. As a faculty member then of the National War College, I had easy access to him, former Ambassador Allen, and endeavored to persuade him otherwise. But with a fixed predilection for "large states and nations" as the waive of the future (he served in Yugoslavia and India) the director was adamant in pressing for just English and Russian broadcasts. I argued that nothing could serve Moscow's russification policies better, but to no avail.

There was no alternative but to go public. With the assistance of Representatives Michael Feighan and Edna Kelly, I managed to obtain a full-scale hearing before the House Foreign Affairs Committee.⁴ The outcome was successful in thwarting this ill-conceived project. Although numerous earlier examples of misdirected thought and policy

could have been drawn upon, because of its recency, the contents of these hearings were fully utilized in our educational effort on the resolution.

After several months of such effort, the resolution came into official being. It was in the form of a week's commemoration and at this time advanced on the Senate side. Thanks to the forward-looking leadership of Senators Javits, Douglas, Thurmond, Dodd, Dirksen and others listed in my book, the resolution unanimously passed the Senate and quickly there-after the House, due to the equal leadership of Speaker McCormack and Representatives Flood, Feighan, Bentley, Derwinski and others on the celebrated list, Senator Douglas of Illinois, for whom I had the privilege to draft his speech, spoke eloquently about the resolution and as an original sponsor carried many colleagues with him.⁵ Later, in July, 1959, President Eisenhower signed the resolution into Public Law 86-90, designating the third week of July as Captive Nations Week. He was the first to proclaim the Week. Then and now, every president since July, 1959, has annually proclaimed the Week, and in major cities throughout the United States, as well as in foreign countries, it has been appropriately observed.

Shortly, as we'll see, the reaction from Moscow was swift and vicious. No sooner had the then—Vice President Nixon arrived in Moscow for the U.S. cultural exhibit, Khrushchev instantly pounced on him, denouncing the resolution with four-letter words. A glimpse of reaction examples from the captive world is enough to indicate the fundamental truths contained in the resolution. However, these reactions also produced problems for the Week's tradition and implementation. Here at home, appeasers of various types, who would bury truths at graded prices, also attacked the resolution as "provocative", "destabilizing for normal relations", "Cold War rhetoric" and so forth. Others saw it as the usual interference of Congress in foreign policy matters, as though we're not a democracy. In 1961, George Kennan conditioned his acceptance as ambassador to Yugoslavia on President Kennedy's promise not to issue the annual proclamation. The President, nevertheless, did thanks to Chicago's Mayor Daley's intervention. And still others misrepresented it all as "an emigre activity", imputing a sort of alien intrigue, despite the facts that the initiator of the resolution and those involved were and are American-born and, as the Week's tradition evolved, Americans of all heritages participated in the commemorations. Again, then and now these baseless criticisms have surfaced with characteristic symptoms of misunderstanding or calculated motivation.

Before depicting the nature and significance of the resolution, it should be noted that another intense, educational campaign was necessary to counter these specific views and allegations. Notable was a task concerning an early release of the Foreign Affairs journal, timed with the summit meeting that September. It accommodated Nikita Khrushchev's article in which the Russian dictator primarily blasted the resolution. At the request of Senator Dirksen of Illinois, I prepared questions and rebuttals on the Red Chairman's arguments. These were raised by the Senator at a tea reception for the Russian leader in the Senate Building. All the Senators received was a numbing repetition

of "nyets". All this and more served our educational purposes. In short, during this feverish, post-resolution period, congressional support by knowledgeable members were superb. For example, affording ample circulation, Representative Bentley of Michigan supported a piece on Soviet Russian Strategy,⁶ and Representative Flood of Pennsylvania advanced one on Moscow's vulnerabilities.⁷ Later, a national Catholic periodical published an article on "The Myth of Soviet Unity"⁸ a presentation preceded earlier in the decade on the predicted erosion of Moscow's inner empire, namely the Soviet Union.⁹

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK VINDICATED

Now, it's easier to talk with pride and fulfillment about the resolution than it was then. Concrete events now in Central Europe, within the Soviet Union, in Asia, Africa and Central America objectively and completely vindicate its conceptual framework. The resolution withstood the Kennan fables on "the peoples of Russia" and the insular containment policy in the '50s and '60s, the unstructured detentism of the '70s, and ignorant disparagers of the evil empire concept in the '80s. Of course, some of its ingredients germinated years before 1959. Just a couple of examples: Representative Kersten of Wisconsin, who led the famous Select Committee to Investigate Communist Aggression and Takeovers, sponsored an analysis of the non-Russian nations in the U.S.S.R.¹⁰ and the then—Senator John F. Kennedy underwrote a lecture on strategy toward that empire.¹¹ As we'll observe, the resolution's realistic applicability, by means of strategy, policy and operation, was not only for the then as it is for the now, but also for the definitely uncertain future.

A careful reading of the resolution will clearly show the grounds of its complete vindication by events and developments in the captive world. Originated as S.J. Res. 111, passed on July 17, 1959, and signed into Public Law 86-90, the law has remained in force to the present day precisely because of its realistic, conceptual framework and outlook. With ease and real conformation, its dominant concepts relate to these upsurging events. They are: "national independence", "the democratic process", "interdependency of peoples and nations", "imperialistic and aggressive policies of Russian communism", "a vast empire", "threat to the security of the United States and of all the free peoples of the world", "religious freedoms", "individual liberties", "powerful deterrent to war and one of the best hopes for a just and lasting peace". Then and now—even more so now and in the future—these concepts have been fully applicable, notwithstanding current hopes and notions about the end of the Cold War, the fading of the military threat from the Soviet Russian empire, and secure, sovereign national freedom in Central Europe.

⁶ "Author of Captive Nations Week Resolution Points Way to Defeat Russian Cold War Strategy and Tactics", CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Sept. 4, 1959, pp. A7753-55.

⁷ "The Vulnerabilities of Russian Communism", an address, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Sept. 15, 1959, pp. A8253-55.

⁸ *The Sign* National Catholic Magazine, May, 1960, pp. 32-34.

⁹ "The Soviet Centrifuge", *Human Events*, July 22, 1963.

¹⁰ "Kersten Resolution: 100 Million Non-Russians in the U.S.S.R., Our Natural Allies." CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, May 9, 1951.

¹¹ "Western Psychological Strategy Toward the U.S.S.R." CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, August 4, 1952.

² "The Vulnerable Russians", Pageant International Press, New York 1967.

³ Captive Nations Day, letter to President Eisenhower, Congressional Record, August 3, 1958, pp. A 7229-30.

⁴ "Hearings on the Voice of America", Statement, House Committee on Foreign Affairs, The Ukrainian Bulletin, Nov. 1-15, 1958, N.Y.; also Review of United States Information Agency Operations, Hearings, House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Washington, D.C. 1959.

⁵ "Resolution on Captive Nations Week", Congressional Record, June 22, 1959, pp. 10359-60.

WHY DOES OUR HEALTH CARE SYSTEM COST SO MUCH? THE PROBLEM OF PHYSICIAN REFERRALS FOR PROFIT

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, the United States has the most expensive health care system in the world. One reason it costs us so much is that many procedures provided to patients are not needed.

Studies have shown that as many as 25 percent of procedures provided to patients in this country are not needed.

Unfortunately, one of the reasons some physicians perform unnecessary procedures is that they earn a higher profit as a result. This is particularly true in the case of physicians who invest in facilities to which they can refer patients for specialty care.

For the last 3 years I have been working to ban referrals by physicians to diagnostic laboratories, imaging centers, and other health facilities which a physician owns or in which they have invested. I have done so because investment is directly linked to increased unnecessary use of expensive health care technology.

As the inspector general of the Department of Health and Human Services put it: "We have found a remarkable effect on utilization of services attributable to physician ownership."

In 1989 Congress responded by banning referrals of Medicare patients to clinical laboratories owned by physicians. Further studies are underway to determine whether referrals to other types of services owned by physicians should be banned.

I believe that all referrals by physicians with an ownership interest should be banned. Each day I receive more examples of how the profit motive interferes with proper medical judgment.

The following example from the Advanced Imaging Center of Marietta, GA, illustrates the problem. In these documents doctor owners of the center are being urged to order more scans in order to increase the annual distribution of profit to each doctor.

This is the kind of thing that is going on all over the country. The sad thing is that we are quickly getting to the point where each of us is going to have to wonder if we are getting a service because we need it or because it would fatten our physician's dividend check.

ADVANCED IMAGING CENTER,
Marietta, GA, June 7, 1991.

DEAR SHAREHOLDER: We are pleased to distribute your 1991 first quarter dividends on your share(s) of Advanced Imaging Center.

We are diligently striving to increase our volume. As an increase of 1 MRI scan a day would increase our distribution \$50,000 and the addition of 1 MRI and 1 C.T. Scan a day would increase the distribution total by \$80,000.

Thank you for your continued support.

ADVANCED IMAGING CENTER,
Marietta, GA, October 4, 1990.

DEAR SHAREHOLDER: I am pleased to send you the enclosed check for your third quar-

ter dividends on your share(s) of Advanced Imaging Center.

We are continuing in our efforts to increase the volume of studies performed and therefore increase the dividends paid by us. Our calculations for the third quarter indicate that if we could have increased our MR studies by one a day dividends would have increased by 100%. Also in addition to the one MR scan if we could have added one CT scan a day for the quarter dividends would have been 150% higher.

Thank you for your continued support.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PUERTO RICAN FLAG

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with you and my distinguished colleagues the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the creation of the Puerto Rican flag. This flag reflects the rich history of the Puerto Rican culture.

Mr. Speaker, at the end of the 19th century, both the Caribbean islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico were under Spanish rule. During this time, a group of Puerto Ricans residing in New York City decided to form and organize the sección Puerto Rico del Partido Revolucionario Cubano which fought for the independence of Cuba and supported independence for Puerto Rico. In 1849, the Cuban flag was designed by Venezuelan Gen. Narciso López, who died in Havana the following year in an attempt to liberate Cuba.

In 1891, 100 years ago, Antonio Velez Alvarado, a member of the Sección Puerto Rico in New York, used this design in creating the Puerto Rican flag. Because of the strong feeling of compassion between Puerto Ricans and Cubans, the Puerto Rican Assembly in New York decided to adopt a flag very similar to the Cuban flag. The composition is exactly the same as the Cuban flag, with five horizontal stripes, a triangle, and a star. The Three colors of the flag link three points of the triangle representing liberty, equality, and Fraternity. The triangle is blue, and the stripes are red and white. The red stripes symbolize blood, vital to nurturing the three powers of republican government: the legislative, executive, and judicial; the blue triangle represents the republican government formed of the three branches; the two white stripes represent the rights and the liberty of the individual. The single star in the center of the flag is a symbol for the unique identity of the island of Puerto Rico.

In 1952, this flag was declared the official flag of Puerto Rico by the Commonwealth Legislative Assembly to represent the Estado Libre Asociado or Free Associated State, known as the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Mr. Speaker, the 100th anniversary of this important symbol represents the strong feeling of pride associated with the Puerto Rican culture. Since its declaration as the official flag of Puerto Rico, it has been flown in demonstration of loyalty, patriotism, and love for Puerto Rico. I invite you and my distinguished colleagues to share in this celebration.

POSTAL MONOPOLY: PAYING MORE FOR LESS

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, on the heels of the 4-cent hike in postage this year, one should expect a more efficient postal system, right? Wrong. Studies show that it takes 22 percent more time to deliver first class mail today than it did in 1969. One has to wonder why there is a continued need for postage hikes if the system remains sluggish and inefficient. The postal monopoly prevents competition and has proven costly to the American taxpayer.

The solution to the inefficiency of the U.S. Postal Service is to break the monopoly and to privatize the industry by opening the Service up to outside competition. The Government operated system is already beginning to lose its stronghold over the system with the widespread use of the fax machine and express mail services. These alternatives have proven to be more efficient and less costly in the long run.

By privatizing the Postal Service, the addage given to the USPS by James Bovard, "slower is better," can be eliminated and people will be able to stop paying "more or less." The taxpayer should not be the victim of an unorganized and inefficient bureaucracy. Therefore, I urge my colleagues to take note of the following article by Walter E. Williams, titled "Postal Monopoly: Paying More for Less," which was featured in the Richmond Times-Dispatch on May 2, 1991.

[From the Richmond Times-Dispatch,
May 2, 1991]

POSTAL MONOPOLY: PAYING MORE FOR LESS"

(By Walter E. Williams)

Here's the challenge. I herein wager the U.S. Postal Service \$10,000 that I can deliver a piece of mail from New York to Washington faster than they can, on my 21-speed bike. "There you go again, Williams," you say, "picking on government again."

According to "Slower is Better," written by James Bovard for the Cato Institute, the Postal Service would be mistaken to accept my challenge. Bovard says the Postal Service considers it a success to deliver mail from New York City to next-door Westchester County in two days. In fact, it takes 22 percent more time to deliver a first-class letter now than it did in 1969.

But that's only part of the story; there are some other goodies to feast upon as you cough up 4 cents more. Last November the Postal Service refused to release a \$23 million study that revealed how many letters postal employees throw away or lose each year. Among findings of previous inquiries: A Rhode Island carrier was arrested after 94,000 letters were found buried in his yard. Three tons of undelivered mail was found in the home of a Boulder, Colo., mailman. A Postal Inspection Service audit found properly addressed mail dumped in the trash at 76 percent of offices visited; and between October 1989 and March 1990 almost 1,000 postal employees were arrested for stealing, delaying or destroying mail.

Dissatisfied with the government postal monopoly, many people have switched to the

excellent services of Federal Express. As a result the Postal Service began a competing service—Express Mail. In just the second quarter of 1990 Express mail failed to deliver 10 percent of all letters; on top of that, over 16 percent were delivered late. Swimming champion Mary Meagher had two Olympic Gold medals vanish (stolen by a postal employee?) when her parents Express Mailed them to her. Isn't that great for \$8.75? But, worse yet, \$8.75 probably doesn't cover Express Mail's cost. Taxpayers are being forced to subsidize the Postal Service's competition with Federal Express.

The answers for increasing costs for increasingly shoddy services are easy. Eighty-three percent of the USPS budget is wages. Each employee costs over \$43,000 a year, which is more than double that of similar workers in private industry. That's because they have a friend in Congress in the person of William Clay, D-Mo., chairman of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, who preaches, "Anything the postal unions want, I want."

Another part of the problem is the postal monopoly making it illegal for anyone else to deliver first-class mail. The Postal Service's argument is that if competition were allowed, private companies would skim off lucrative city mail delivery and people in the sticks wouldn't be served. Balderdash! People in rural areas receive newspapers. The people who deliver the newspapers could also deliver the mail. Right now the Postal Service contracts with private carriers for a lot of rural delivery; plus it pays them less.

We must eliminate the postal monopoly. After all, what's wrong with private delivery? The Postal Service's days are numbered anyway as fax machines and modems become less costly. Already its share of parcel post is a mere fraction of what it was.

While we await the demise of the government mail monopoly, you might want to tell Postmaster Anthony Frank whether you agree with him. In 1989 he said the Postal Service is "the most efficient and most loved American institution," adding that it is "better than 95.5 percent perfect." How do you like that for bureaucratic arrogance?

IN SUPPORT OF REPEAL OF THE
BOAT USER FEE

HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, with the approach of hot summer weather, I am calling on my colleagues to support the repeal of the Federal fees that recreational boaters must pay before they can enjoy our Nation's waterways.

As a cosponsor of H.R. 534, I am hopeful that Congress will act expeditiously to repeal the onerous Federal fee schedule assessed against all owners of recreational boats 16 feet or longer. The new fees, which range from \$25 to \$100 per year, affect an estimated 4.5 million boat owners nationwide.

In my judgment, this is a tax on boaters, plain and simple. To call it a user fee is misleading and inaccurate because the money goes to the U.S. Treasury, and boaters get absolutely no benefit from the so-called user fee they are required to pay.

The boat use fee was enacted as part of last year's massive budget agreement legislation with few Members of Congress knowing that it was included. There was very little debate or study about the impact of such a fee.

With the passage of time, we see now that serious questions remain about how effectively such fees can be collected and enforced. Currently, the Coast Guard is responsible for both collecting the boat use fee and citing violators.

This is not the best use that we can make of the Coast Guard and its limited resources. The Coast Guard's main mission is to protect our coasts and to interdict smuggling operations. In my judgment, Congress should not transform it into a tax collection agency, which is what this boat use fee accomplishes.

Do we want the Coast Guard to devote its manpower to licensing and collecting fees from 4.5 million boats nationwide, in places where the Coast Guard does not now have offices?

In addition, the \$127 million the boat use fee is expected to generate for the Treasury is going to have little effect in reducing the massive Federal deficit, which is headed toward \$300 billion.

This onerous fee is just another way to tax the middle-class family that tries to get away from it all in a fishing boat or with some water skiing on the weekend. The family with a 20-foot boat did not create the Federal deficit, and they shouldn't be required to pay for it with this special tax on their recreational activity.

BALTIC FREEDOM DAY

HON. HERBERT H. BATEMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. BATEMAN. Mr. Speaker, in a historic address 40 years ago, British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan referred to the "winds of change" that were liberating the African people from the colonial empires of Europe. Today, that same turbulent force is sweeping over yet another colonial empire, one that has endured for hundreds of years within Europe itself. The Soviet Empire, built upon the Russian dominions that preceded it, is undeniably reeling from the winds of change inspired by the great events of 1989. That bold desire of freedom from totalitarianism, and the right of self-determination, brought the people of Eastern Europe to their feet in defiance of oppression. Like their neighbors to the west, the Baltic nations of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia, could not help but think that their time of liberation had also arrived. They too, could not help but feel the winds of change at their backs, emboldening their cause and strengthening their collective resolve.

Yet, Mr. Speaker, freedom has not yet prevailed in those troubled European nations. Indeed, the Kremlin responded with violence and martial occupation, crushing the peaceful opposition in Lithuania with tanks and blackbereted commando forces. Nearly a score of unarmed citizens were massacred. This assault was not simply waged against the people of Lithuania, but clearly against all those who

cherish their independence. With the slight regard for world opinion, Moscow resorted to violence rather than humane discourse and reconciliation.

Watching the tanks roll through the streets of Vilnius, those of us who had begun to have confidence in the serious restructuring of the Soviet Union, had to be aghast at the cold rapidity of the Kremlin's violent response. However, the relationship that may exist between the political survival of Mikhail Gorbachev and any progress of domestic reform have caused some in the West to turn a blind eye to the reversal of glasnost and perestroika. The President, however, during his State of the Union Address, appalled by the Vilnius outrage, clearly spoke his conscience and unequivocally endorsed independence for the Baltic States.

Sadly, the Vilnius massacre was only the latest of several tragedies to befall the people of the Baltic States under Soviet occupation. In fact, 50 years ago today, Soviet troops began the mass deportation of Baltic citizens to the forbidding terrain of the Siberian frontier. In their places, hundreds of Russian colonists were settled through Stalin's policy of "Russification." Yet today, the margin of support for independence, expressed in the recent national referendums, was overwhelming, despite the heavy Russian population. The simple fact remains that the people of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia demand to be free.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing today, June 14, 1991, as Baltic Freedom Day, in tribute to those who strive for the very rights that so many of us take for granted. America cannot afford to stand silent when others embark on the same course as did our forefathers, risking their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor on behalf of freedom.

HONORARIA WITH FULL PUBLIC
DISCLOSURE

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1991

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, once again I draw your attention to the issue of congressional honoraria. Many involved in the current debate seem to question the integrity of those Members of Congress who receive additional income. Personally, I resent the implication that earning honoraria is not honorable. Moreover, retaining the ability to earn honoraria can save the taxpayers some money. Instead of receiving congressional pay raises at taxpayer expense, Congress should be allowed to earn honoraria with full public disclosure. With full public disclosure, the American voters can be the final arbiters of whether the honoraria received is appropriate.

I urge my colleagues to read the following Washington Times article, taking note of columnist and taxpayer Alan Keyes' warning against this self-defeating sham.

[From the Washington Times]

WHAT THE MARCHING IS ALL ABOUT

(By Ben Wattenburg)

It's patriotism season, with a kicker. The parades have begun, and this year we'll have substance along with the salutes.

Normally, during this time, there are four occasions for parading: Armed Forces Day, Memorial Day, Flag Day and Independence Day.

This year, on June 8, there will be the addition of the "National Victory Celebration." The NVC, in Washington, is expected to yield "the largest military victory parade since World War II."

Moving the White House and the Lincoln Memorial, and ending up at the Pentagon, will be Patriot missiles, Apache, Blackhawk and Harrier aircraft, 11 military bands and 10,000 troops, representing every unit that took part in Desert Storm.

At the head of what has been called "the mother of all parades" will be Stormin' Norman himself, Sir Schwarzkopf.

Parades can often tell us what's going on in a nation's mind, the meaning to be divined only by learned seers. This year, I decree, the true meaning of all the footstomping and flag-flying will be (and should be) that Americans are damn proud of themselves.

I further decree that the parades should symbolize victory not only in the Gulf war, but in the Cold War. (How come we missed a celebration for that? Can you imagine Ronald Reagan not declaring a Cold War Victory parade in 1990?)

Cliches may be even better indicators than parades. The difference between this parade season and the last one can be seen by the change in buzz-phrases. Last year, it was being said that "America was in decline." This year we're talking about a "New World Order."

There is a relationship between the two phrases: If America is in decline, there won't likely be a useful New World Order.

* * * * *
It is a grand old debate, elucidating the idea that at certain times in history one nation has stood out as the engine of global activity, often to the benefit of the global community.

Understanding where the engine is, what fuels it, and in which direction it is pushing us, gives us a sense of how the world works. Sensing that, we have a better chance to judge whether we want to try to change it, and how.

The war of the Gulf revealed, once again, that great things are more likely to happen, for everyone, and by everyone, when there is a leader. That happened in World War II, in

the Cold War and in the Gulf. In each case, many nations participated, and the enterprises were led by America. That's the message the bands should be blaring.

America in decline wouldn't have done it, and couldn't have done it.

Only a global community with leadership allows us to think about a New World Order. The NWO is not substantive, at least not yet. It is only a moment—defined by negatives, not positives; defined by opportunities, not realities.

We have a world that is, finally, unthreatened by totalitarians of the right (fascists, Nazis); unthreatened by totalitarians on the left (communists, Soviets); less threatened by bandit states. Churchill said if we could get through those messy parts of the 20th century, we could enter "the broad sunlit uplands."

The parades are saying that, thanks to America, such a relatively unthreatening situation now exists, for the first time in a long time. That gives us an opportunity to let the blessings of free politics, free markets, free speech and free science hold sway. As and if that happens, the human condition can improve in ways yet unknown and untold.

The parades tell us to seize the moment. If we use it wisely, we have the opportunity to let the sunlight in.