

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A GOLDEN CELEBRATION FOR A
GOLDEN COUPLE

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 1991

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, when Tip O'Neill served this body with such extraordinary distinction as Speaker of the House, he had one rule that smart Members never broke. You were allowed to disagree with him. You were allowed to argue with him. You were even allowed to vote against him.

But if you were smart, you never, never surprised him.

This past Saturday in Cambridge, MA, my wife Evelyn and I, along with a great number of Tip's family and friends, decided to break that longstanding rule and surprise Tip and Millie O'Neill on the occasion of their golden wedding anniversary.

I'm pleased to report that the Speaker forgave us immediately and joined wholeheartedly in the joyous celebration of Millie's and his remarkable 50 years of love and respect and plain old good fun together.

The results of that 1941 union at St. John's Church in Cambridge were present fivefold in the form of their children—Rosemary, Tommy, Susan, Christopher, and Michael.

For these past five decades, Tip and Millie have been a winning team who have made us proud to be counted among their many friends in Boston, in Washington, and across the country. I'd like to take this opportunity to extend to them our congratulations today—their official 50th anniversary day—and our warmest wishes for many, many more years of love and happiness together.

MEANWHILE, THE MELTDOWN IN
MOTOR CITY

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 1991

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, my good friend and colleague, JOHN DINGELL, and I would like to bring to your attention an article written by Kevin Kearns which appeared in the June 16 edition of the Washington Post.

Mr. Kearns provides a clear picture of what lies ahead for the domestic auto industry if we do not change our current trade policy with Japan. All the improvements in quality and productivity accomplished by the Big Three will be for naught if they are not allowed to compete on a level playing field. We must put Japan on notice that we will no longer tolerate unfair trading practices that prohibit American products from reaching their shores. We must also ensure that Japanese transplants in the

United States play by the same rules as the Big Three. If we do not take action soon, the U.S. auto industry will go the way of the dinosaurs. Mr. Speaker, I commend Mr. Kearns' article for your reading.

[From the Washington Post, June 16, 1991]

MEANWHILE, THE MELTDOWN IN MOTOR CITY—THIS TIME, AMERICA'S BIG THREE AUTOMAKERS MAY BE HEADED FOR THE SCRAP HEAP

(By Kevin L. Kearns)

America's automakers are reeling, and the results this time may be catastrophic. Despite dramatic increases in investment, R&D, training, productivity and quality in the last 10 years, the Big Three lost an incredible \$4.7 billion in the last two quarters—a record loss. More hard times lie ahead, and some analysts believe there is a very real possibility that Chrysler and even Ford may fail and that the mighty General Motors could be critically wounded.

What now threatens the very existence of the Big Three is an unusually potent combination of cyclical and structural factors. Part of the problem is the current recession: The auto industry is always disproportionately affected by economic downturns (in the first quarter the unemployment rate reached 6.5 percent for the general economy but 16 percent in autos). But a very substantial part of the problem is structural. Even when the recession ends, the industry will be left facing this omnibus reality: an enormous worldwide excess of automaking capacity, most of it aimed at the rich U.S. market.

As sales have dropped, Detroit has been forced to respond with massive cuts in production. Yet as the Big Three retrenches, Japanese auto firms have viewed Detroit's difficulties as a period of great strategic opportunity. That's not surprising from rivals whose share of the U.S. market topped 30 percent this spring—and has almost tripled since 1978.

"So what?" ask many Americans. "Why should there be a government response? Poor quality and poor management are the real problems." In any case, that argument goes, the "transplants"—the new assembly plants built by Toyota, Honda and other Japanese producers in this country—will save us; they'll produce the cars America needs better and cheaper than the Big Three. And the transplants are becoming more "American" every day. There's really no difference between Toyota and General Motors.

Undoubtedly, past U.S. management and labor practices contributed substantially to the auto industry's decline; a forthcoming Brookings Institution study will point to a disturbing drop in brand loyalty to American cars and a corresponding rise in loyalty to Japanese brands.

But before punishing the Big Three for the lemons they sold in 1980, consider that the domestic product is vastly better than it was: The Big Three invested \$70 billion in improving productivity and quality during the last decade. In 1981, the number of defects per U.S. vehicle was about four times the Japanese average. Today, the still-shrinking difference between the U.S. defect rate of 1.6 per car and the Japanese 1.2 per

car is negligible. An extensive MIT study of the auto industry worldwide found that the top Big Three plant actually has fewer defects per car than the top plant in Japan. In addition, many industry analysts also believe that the value-to-price ratio of domestic cars substantially exceeds that of Japanese manufacturers.

The productivity of American-owned auto plants and their workers is also up significantly. According to another recent study, the four most productive auto facilities in America—and eight of the top 10—are Ford plants. Only two are Japanese transplants. American factories still trail plants in Japan in productivity, but here too the gap is narrowing. The conclusion is inescapable: Detroit got the message and is responding effectively to consumer needs.

It is worthwhile remembering that, unlike its Japanese rivals, Detroit achieved this without a closed home market that assured profits and without new plants subsidized by governments. The Big Three were also dealing with huge health and pension costs, the sky-high cost of capital and, in the early '80s, an exchange rate that crippled exports.

Consider also that the automobile industry employs 750,000 Americans directly in assembly and parts operations, plus millions more in related industries. In fact, automobiles account for 4.1 percent of GNP, an incredible chunk for a single industry. Transferring many of those jobs and much of that wealth-creating activity to foreign companies will have a devastating impact on America's economic future.

In addition, there remain the important linkages between the auto industry and other critical U.S. industries. Everyone knows that automobiles are huge consumers of steel, plastics, textiles, rubber and glass. But as cars have gone high tech, the auto industry has become the largest consumer of semiconductor chips and uses vast numbers of sophisticated machine tools, robots, computers and advanced materials. Thus the auto industry will increasingly serve as a more important market for the output of other key high-tech industries. Without Detroit, their future will also be at risk.

Won't transplants buy the same U.S. products as Detroit and, in that way, fill the same role? The evidence suggests otherwise: The plants themselves were built largely by Japanese construction companies.

The machine tools and robots in the plants are imported from Japan.

High-paid jobs in management and R&D—those which potentially add most value to production—are retained in Japan.

The financial services associated with these plants were provided by Japanese banks and insurance companies.

Profits earned on the sales of the transplants are repatriated to Japan.

U.S. taxes paid by the Japanese auto companies and their Japanese suppliers are mysteriously far below amounts paid by equivalent U.S. firms.

The transplants have largely shunned American auto parts suppliers and have imported their own supplier networks from Japan.

The transplants have decreased significantly the number of auto jobs in America,

* 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.

with perhaps as many as 175,000 workers displaced in the traditional industry from 1983 to 1989.

The siting and hiring practices of transplants indicate that they are reluctant to employ minorities and women.

Yet, the argument continues, haven't the transplants attained a U.S. content almost as high as the Big Three?

In fact, while Honda, the acknowledged leader in "Americanization," alleges a U.S. content well in excess of 70 percent, impartial studies refute that claim. A 1989 GAO report concludes that Japanese automakers have reached 50.5 percent local content, as compared to an average of 87.3 percent for the Big Three. The University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute conducted an independent case study of the Honda plant in Marysville, Ohio, and estimates a domestic content of at most 62 percent, but the authors cite factors that could make it lower. A Canadian newspaper recently reported that a still-in-process U.S. Customs Service investigation has estimated actual North American content at less than 50 percent.

To inflate their U.S. content, the transplants use questionable counting procedures: They include indirect costs that would be incurred whether or not manufacturing occurs here and arbitrarily counting parts imported from Japan as 100 percent American simply because they are purchased from a Japanese-owned supplier located here.

The transplants, in other words, are not American companies.

The Big Three today face enormous obstacles. Perhaps most worrisome are the market conditions skewed by Japan's economic system—in particular the interlocking business cartels known as keiretsu. The solution will require government-coordinated action.

A critical first step is simply to recognize that a significant structural problem exists. Vice President Quayle, during his recent trip to Tokyo, protested the Japanese government's continued protection of its automakers. In doing so, he became the rare administration official who will publicly say that the Japanese system of close government-business cooperation, closed home market and keiretsu distorts the global market to give Japanese manufacturers significant comparative advantages.

Thus, most Japanese auto manufacturers have been able to absorb the substantial losses associated with setting up shop here in pursuit of market share. This "patient capital" has brought the Japanese automakers to the verge of dominating an American industry.

And this is where the record losses of the last two quarters take their most serious toll. Since the Big Three are in financial distress, they cannot afford to make the range of investments in new products necessary to keep them fully competitive. At the same time, Japan is introducing an extraordinary proliferation of new models and options in the U.S. auto market, much faster than Detroit can match.

Meanwhile, worldwide production overcapacity—a result of deliberate Japanese overbuilding—is hammering Detroit. Big Three capacity has fallen from 15.6 million units in 1984 to 14.4 million in 1989. Industry analysts predict a further fall to 13.7 million units in 1991.

In spite of these cuts, worldwide excess capacity still runs at 8 million units—75 percent of which is targeted on the U.S. market. To make matters worse, the transplants continue to add capacity in ambitious incre-

ments: The number of cars and light trucks is set to rise from 1990's 2.54 million to 3.5 million by 1995. By adding to current levels of overcapacity, Japanese manufacturers can initiate fierce price competition—with the result that the Big Three will cede additional market share.

Whether the Japanese system is fair or not is irrelevant. Some believe Japan is too politically sensitive to seek the actual takeover of America's auto industry. The point nevertheless is that Japan's automakers are eager to increase significantly their hold here, and the current system favors that goal. So do such U.S. responses as an internal report prepared for the president by the Treasury Department (leaked to the Detroit News) that blamed automakers' poor performance on myopic management. This is the same Treasury Department that in 1989, over U.S. Customs Service and Big Three objections (and counter to standard industry practice worldwide) reclassified imported light trucks as passenger cars, thus allowing Japanese automakers to save over \$500 million yearly in U.S. import duties.

The prevailing economic wisdom within the administration contends that assisting Detroit would be unwarranted interference with the market mechanism. That response is certainly ideologically pure, but will it work? In searching for an answer to the same problems facing U.S. automakers, the European Community decided to place numerical limits on the market share of Japanese cars until European automakers are strong enough to compete. Such a drastic solution is debatable, but it underscores the immensity of the problem.

What can be done without resorting to heavy-handed government interference? A chief ingredient of any rescue plan is providing stable financial conditions for the auto industry: ensuring that sufficient capital is available to the Big Three, the parts makers and the suppliers; ensuring that the cost of the capital is not exorbitantly high and ensuring that exchange rates remain sufficiently stable for rational long-term planning.

In addition, transplants must behave like U.S. companies, which means that keiretsu practices, which violate U.S. law, have to stop at the water's edge. The federal government must make an all-out effort to investigate and end dumping, vertical price-fixing among assemblers and suppliers, tax avoidance through transfer pricing and a host of other practices outlawed here years ago. And the Commerce Department and Customs Service should conduct a joint audit with the Japanese companies in order to establish a program for bringing their domestic content close to the level of the Big Three.

At the same time, the Japanese need to open their domestic market to exports from the Big Three and U.S. parts makers, as well as European and Asian competitors. An immediate "affirmative action" program must be implemented so that U.S. cars, light trucks and parts receive reciprocal treatment in the Japanese market.

In return, the Big Three, the parts industry and American labor must publish their own action plans to pursue additional excellence in quality, productivity and price. Excessive executive compensation and overly generous clauses in union contracts are likewise fair game.

We can quibble about details, so long as we don't delay until irreparable damage has been done to domestic auto manufacturers and parts suppliers. If the problems are not addressed now with autos, we will be facing

the same situation in five years with the computer and other flagship industries, but we will be in a much weaker position to respond effectively.

Today, it is Washington, not Detroit, that is afflicted by myopic management.

NORTH SHORE OPTIMIST CLUB "FRIEND OF THE YOUTH"

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the North Shore Optimist Club of Miami Beach for their work with the young people of the Miami area. This organization is performing one of the greatest services an organization can for its community—helping prepare young people for their future roles as good citizens.

The North Shore Optimist Club is a good example of the over 4,100 Optimist International Clubs throughout the United States and the world. An Optimist Club is a voluntary organization of civic-minded men and women who are organized for progressive thought and action in community service. Membership, which is by invitation only, is composed of citizens drawn from business, industry, agriculture, and the professions.

The purposes of Optimist International are to develop optimism as a philosophy of life; to promote an active interest in good government and civic affairs; to inspire respect for the law; to promote patriotism; to work for international accord and friendship among all people; and to aid and encourage the development of youth. An Optimist believes that the giving of one's self in service to others will advance the well-being of man, his community, and world.

The North Shore Optimist Club of Miami Beach is so dedicated to helping young people, that its motto is "Friend of the Youth." Among the activities this club sponsors for young people are sports activities, scholastic achievement awards, oratory contests, respect for law seminars, and bike safety events. It also sponsors Optimist Octagon Clubs in area high schools.

The 300-plus member North Shore Optimist Club meets weekly in the Harbor House in Bal Harbour, FL, for dinner and a social meeting.

I would like to take this opportunity to recognize President Eddie Morgan, President-Elect Julius Koperwas, Treasurer Emanuel Diamond, Father Ted Sherwood, Rabbi Marvin Rosen, Warren Katz, Harry Holtzman and the many other members of the North Shore Optimist Club of Miami Beach.

BRITISH HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN NORTHERN IRELAND

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 1991

Mr. OWENS of New York. Mr. Speaker, the London-based human rights monitoring group Amnesty International, released a report on

Friday, June 8, concerning human rights abuses committed by the British in Northern Ireland. Among other things, the report charges the British Government with covering up illegal action by security forces, unfair trials, ill treatment of Irish Republican Army suspects, unfair trials, misuse of national security to justify arrests, killings of suspects without warning, and allegedly falsifying evidence to lead to the conviction and long-term imprisonment of 17 people of Irish origin for terrorist bombings.

The United States, which was once a British colony, has modeled a great deal of its legal system on Britain's, and Britain prides itself as historically providing the foundation of western legal values. The behavior of the British in Northern Ireland thus flies in the face of everything Britain purports to stand for with respect to upholding basic human rights and the principles of democracy.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you and my colleagues in the Congress to condemn such human rights abuses, and persuade Britain to take whatever steps are necessary to bring about peace in Northern Ireland, including military personnel withdrawal. I also urge President Bush to meet with Prime Minister Major and other high ranking British Government officials and ask that they launch peace initiatives to bring an end to this long and tragic conflict.

[From the Washington Post, June 8, 1991]

AMNESTY ACCUSES BRITAIN OF HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES

(By Glenn Frankel)

LONDON, June, 7—Amnesty International today accused Britain of seriously undermining human rights, especially in Northern Ireland, and charged that the government frequently covers up illegal actions by security forces.

The London-based human rights organization outlined a long list of allegations—including ill-treatment of suspects, unfair trials, misuse of national security as justification for arrests, killings of suspects without warning, abuse of asylum seekers—in which it said the government had shown little regard for individual rights. And it said Britain's record on many of these issues had actually worsened in recent years despite the government's stated commitment to international treaties.

"This report outlines the persistent failure of the British government to deal with some of the most fundamental allegations that can be made when it comes to human rights," said Amnesty spokesman Robert Reoch.

The report's conclusions are likely to be embarrassing for a society that depicts itself as the foundation of Western legal values and for a government whose officials often cite Amnesty's findings in their condemnations of Third World governments.

The government said it would examine the report in detail and promised a reply from Home Secretary Kenneth Baker. A Home Office spokeswoman said: "We don't accept at all its general conclusions. In some instances the report seeks to draw those conclusions from a small number of individual cases, and it is sometimes selective in its use of statistics and fact."

Several miscarriages of justice in mainland Britain have been exposed in recent months—including a case in which police and forensic experts allegedly falsified or distorted evidence leading to the convictions

and long-term imprisonment of 17 people of Irish origin for terrorist bombings. These have led to the establishment of a royal commission charged with broadly reexamining the British criminal justice system. But Amnesty said it wants the mandate of the commission extended to include Northern Ireland.

British authorities in the province, which has undergone more than two decades of sectarian violence, have used anti-terrorism laws that Amnesty said offer fewer safeguards and more opportunities for abuse. "Steps that have been shown to prevent ill-treatment, like bringing suspects before a judge shortly after arrest and allowing lawyers to be present during interrogation, are not followed when people are arrested under anti-terrorist laws," said the report.

It said it wants an independent judicial review into all the alleged "shoot-to-kill" incidents since 1982 in which soldiers or police have shot suspects, many of them unarmed, often without warning.

"The organization found disturbing the evidence that police investigations may have been deliberately superficial in order to protect security force personnel," the report said.

The "shoot-to-kill" issue arose again this week when an undercover commando squad ambushed and killed three known IRA gunmen without apparent warning. Two of the men were armed and all three had long histories of involvement in IRA hit squads, according to police.

The report said rules on the use of lethal force by police and soldiers were inadequate and noted that the regulations themselves were secret documents. More than 300 people have died in disputed killings by security forces in the province since 1969, the report said, but it alleged that only 21 cases had been brought to trial and that only one soldier had been convicted of murder. The soldier in that case was sentenced to life imprisonment but released after two years and reinstated in the army, according to Amnesty.

The IRA's legal political wing, Sinn Fein, said the report demonstrated Britain's "systematic abuse of human rights." But the execution of an alleged police informer, whose body was found in Londonderry this morning, raised new questions about Sinn Fein's own commitment to human rights. One of those held for questioning was Hugh Brady, a Sinn Fein city councillor.

HONORING FLAG DAY

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 1991

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, June 14, we celebrated Flag Day—a special time for all Americans to reflect upon the important symbolism for which "Old Glory" stands. In honor of Flag Day, I'd like to share with my colleagues a poem written by my constituent, Mr. L. Wayne Harless.

Wayne is an Army veteran who works for the Postal Service in my hometown of Kingsport, TN. Early in his career, one of his duties was to raise the American flag outside of the post office. On one occasion, Wayne was unsure if the flag should be raised because it was pouring down rain outside. His poem tells the story, and I ask that it be printed here.

A VETERAN'S TRIBUTE TO THE FLAG

(By L. Wayne Harless)

A young man, new
in a government job,
On a rainy day asked
an old veteran named Bob,
It's pouring outside,
and I just wonder why,
We should hoist up the Flag
to such a dismal sky?
Old Bob raised his head,
and a tear dimmed his eye.
He touched the lads shoulder,
and began with a sigh.
Son, Ol' Glory's flown
through the terror of war.
She's endured insurrection,
rank treason and more.
Civil strife and disorder
have threatened her hue,
But she's always survived,
this ol' red, white and blue.
She's been used as a bandage
where our wounded have bled.
She's been draped o'er the coffins
of our most valiant dead.
She stands in the cold
of the world's polar snow.
On a bleak, lifeless moon,
her colors still glow.
No desert's hot sand
nor blistering sun,
Could alter these colors
or cause them to run.
She strikes fear of death
down deep in the hearts
Of those who assay
to breach our ramparts.
She tops all the masts
of our great ships at sea,
And silently whispers,
"Don't tread on me!"
She represents freedom
to a world bound by sin.
To the homeless calls out,
"Welcome Good Friend!"
She's been through so much,
she's been tattered and torn.
But she's as rugged today
as the day she was born.
So, raise her up, son,
hoist her way up high!
A little rain won't hurt her,
let ol' Glory Fly!!

ASSURING EQUITABLE PAYMENT FOR HOSPITAL AND PHYSICIAN SERVICES UNDER THE MEDICAID PROGRAM

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to assure equitable payment for hospital and physician services under the Medicaid Program.

The Medicaid Program is designed to assure access to needed health services by the poor. Unfortunately, hospital and physician reimbursement methodologies employed by most States are seriously jeopardizing that goal.

My bills will mandate that States pay hospitals and physicians no less than what Medi-

care would have paid for similar cases and services. To make this change easier for State to absorb, the bill provides for a 3-year transition to these higher rates. My bill also precludes States from imposing arbitrary limits on the length of time a Medicaid patient may stay in the hospital.

I am introducing these bills because of continuing problems with underreimbursement by Medicaid. For example, my own State of California continues to refuse to pay its fair share of hospital costs under the State's Medical Program. This finding was backed up by a recent report by the General Accounting Office [GAO]. Reports from the Physician Payment Review Commission and the American Academy of Pediatrics demonstrate that Medicaid physician reimbursement also is so low that access to physician services is seriously impaired in many States.

In the case of California's Medicaid Hospital Payment Program, a waiver was granted by the Reagan administration which allowed California to establish a process by which hospital payments are set through secret negotiations between each hospital and the State. This has allowed the State to set hospital payment levels in a totally arbitrary fashion.

This approach has led to disarray in the hospital delivery system in the State. Many hospitals report little or no increases in payment levels since initial contracts were signed in 1984. Analysis of the amounts paid by the Medicaid Program in California illustrate the problem. Although the HCFA market basket index for goods and services purchased by hospitals increased 21.4 percent between 1984 and 1989, California Medicaid payments have increased only 9.15 percent in the same period.

California, an affluent State with relatively high health care costs, now spends less per Medicaid recipient than do all but three other States. Undoubtedly the State's current budget crisis will promote further efforts to reduce Medicaid spending.

The GAO studied the relationship between Medicare and Medicaid hospital payments in three States, New York, California, and Ohio, for 20 selected diagnosis-related groups [DRG's]. In the three States Medicaid payments were between 8 and 14 percent lower than Medicare payments for the selected DRG's.

The Physician Payment Review Commission found that Medicaid physician fees were only 69 percent of Medicare's prevailing charge levels. Overall, 44 States reported problems with patients' access to physicians, particularly for obstetric and pediatric services, and for services in rural areas.

When State Medicaid directors were asked to rank factors that may contribute to low physician participation, 30 States cited low fees as being the most important factor. Studies have also shown that when physician fees are too low, beneficiaries are often forced to seek higher cost services in hospital outpatient departments or emergency rooms.

While low fees are recognized as a major problem, few States seem to be willing to do anything about it. For some services in some States, fees haven't been increased since the 1970's.

A further problem in Medicaid programs is that 11 States also impose arbitrary limits on

inpatient hospital services under their Medicaid programs. Some of these States limit the number of days per hospital stay while others limit the number of hospital days covered per year.

The result is that reimbursement ceases for poor patients with no other means of paying for their hospital stay, whether the patient continues to need continued hospital care or not.

I am sure that no one believes that Medicaid coverage for hospital care should cease solely on an arbitrary limit, particularly when that limit can be as low as 12 days per year, as it is in the State of Alabama.

The Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1990 prohibited this practice for babies under age 1 in any hospital and for children under 6 who receive services in a disproportionate share hospital; my bill would prohibit limitations on needed inpatient care for any reason other than medical necessity for all Medicaid beneficiaries.

My bill would preclude arbitrary hospital and physician payment policies. It would assure that providers are fairly paid. Most importantly, the bill will provide needed fiscal relief to hospitals, and will reward those physicians, who are providing care to the most vulnerable members of our society.

I believe strongly that hospital and physician reimbursement by public programs should be lean, but fair. What is not fair is to ask hospitals and physicians to shoulder uncompensated care costs for the poor our society can't or won't cover, and then shortchange them for the people that we do.

RESTRUCTURING POLAND'S BANK DEBT

HON. HENRY J. NOWAK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 1991

Mr. NOWAK. Mr. Speaker, significant discussions will be held this week in Frankfurt, Germany, as the Government of Poland seeks to renegotiate the terms of the \$11.1 billion it owes to commercial banks.

Flexibility by the banks in these negotiations that lead to an easing of Poland's debt burden would be another important step in boosting that nation's bold conversion from a centralized economy to a free market system.

A few months ago, the Paris Club of Government Creditors agreed to forgive half of Poland's \$33 billion in official debt. The United States decided to forgive 70 percent of Poland's nearly \$4 billion debt to this country.

We hope the commercial banks agree that similar flexibility will be not only in Poland's best interest but in the long-range interest of Europe and the international banking community.

We must help this bold Polish experiment succeed, so the concept can spread to other former Communist bloc nations in the region.

The success of Poland's conversion from communism to democracy will lead to further democratization, more political stability, and healthier economic conditions in Eastern Europe.

We hope the negotiations this week in Frankfurt will result in positive steps that fur-

ther stimulate the Polish Government's efforts to rebuild its economy.

CAPT. FELIX J. VILLAVARDE "TOP GUN" ON THE DC-8

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize today Capt. Felix Villaverde, who was recently honored by the National Aeronautic Association, as the "top gun" in his class of airplane. As the top gun for the McDonnell Douglas DC-8, he holds more world records than any other pilot for this world famous commercial jetliner.

Over 30 years ago, Captain Villaverde came to this country with his parents from Castro's Cuba, with nothing more than the shirt on his back. As a young man, he worked two jobs in order to pay for his flying lessons to become a pilot. Eventually he attained his dream, becoming an airline captain. He also became a chief pilot for a major military contractor, and has now distinguished himself by rising to the top of his profession.

Like many other Cuban refugees, Captain Villaverde is very grateful to the United States for giving him the opportunity to live his dream. He knows that had he stayed in Cuba, he would have been unable to achieve his dream of becoming a pilot. Here in the United States he was afforded the opportunity which many of us take for granted, the opportunity to become the very best you can be. He believes that by winning so many world records in aviation, he is helping the United States maintain its No. 1 status in the field of aviation. It is his way of paying back his adopted country for giving him so much.

I also wish to commend Peter L. Foster, a constituent of mine, and a board member of the National Aeronautic Association, for bringing Captain Villaverde's achievements to my attention. Both he and his organization should be commended for recognizing Captain Villaverde's achievement of his American dream.

RECOGNITION OF BART MCCARVILLE

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 1991

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to recognize a friend and Long Island constituent of mine, Bart J. McCarville, for his outstanding involvement in the retail automobile industry and the Greater New York Automobile Dealers Association [GNYADA].

On June 20, 1991, Bart McCarville will complete his 1-year tenure as president of the GNYADA. Mr. McCarville has been an effective spokesperson for his industry, lending his experience and knowledge to legislative leaders to further automobile programs. Through

his commitment and dedication to the automobile industry for over 30 years, Mr. McCarville has gained the respect and admiration of his peers.

Mr. McCarville has previously been recognized for his outstanding efforts to the industry as a recipient of the Time Magazine Quality Dealer Award. He was 1 of only 66 dealers nationwide to receive this distinction.

Mr. Speaker, I am also honored to recognize Bart McCarville as an outstanding humanitarian as a strong advocate of voluntarism and civic duty, and a firm believer in the value of education. His commitment to community service is exceptional. I join the GNYADA and the rest of the Long Island community in applauding him for his efforts and wish him only the best in the future in all his endeavors. I'm delighted to call him my friend.

THE CONGRESS OF ITALIAN-AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS, YONKERS

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 1991

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the 25th Anniversary of the Congress of Italian-American Organizations [CIAO] in Yonkers, NY.

For a quarter-century, the members of CIAO have combined a respect for their heritage with a commitment to their community and country. The results have been a long list of civic achievements, including the establishment of an earthquake relief fund, support for the building of a trade school in Italy, and a partnership with many local charities.

As the constitution of CIAO states:

Through an intelligent and constant exercise of civic duties and rights, and obedience to the Constitution of the United States, we uphold and strengthen this republic.

Mr. Speaker, throughout our country there are many ethnic and cultural groups that enrich our Nation by reminding us of our heritage and working to improve the communities in which they function. In Yonkers, the Congress of Italian-American Organizations has provided this type of leadership for 25 years. I thank the members of CIAO on behalf of the community and wish them many more years of success.

H.R. 1527

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 1991

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to announce my cosponsorship of H.R. 1527, the Telecommunications Equipment, Research and Manufacturing Competition Act of 1991. The thrust of this legislation is to amend the modified final judgment to allow telephone companies to become involved in the research and development and the manufacture of telecommunications equipment.

My support of this legislation is a result of a recognition that times have changed and

that U.S. international competitiveness would be enhanced should the manufacturing restrictions be lifted from the Bell Operating Cos. In a world of increasing international markets—where foreign competition is in your own backyard—it does not make sense to maintain undue restrictions on domestic firms who promise great potential to develop and fund research in the telecommunications field. I've been most impressed with small manufacturing firms who have come to me in support of the bill, emphasizing the boon they see for future joint ventures as a result of this legislation.

Last year's merchandise trade deficit included an \$800 million telecommunications deficit. Since 1984, the cumulative deficit in the telecommunications trade has been \$15 billion. This translates into lost jobs and a loss in our edge in the telecommunications field. Lifting the manufacturing restrictions will free up significant capital and technical resources to bolster our domestic industry.

Obviously, those restrictions which have been incorporated in the bill remain contentious, but prudence advises caution here. The unique situation of the Bell Operating Cos. [BOC]—as regulated monopolies—demand that the new freedoms be coupled with safeguards. We need to ensure the detractors of this legislation that consumers will not end up paying higher telephone rates or that consumers will have less choice for telecommunications products as a result of this bill. We've seen a nondiscriminatory marketplace since divestiture, and we need to make sure it remains as such.

There is an obligation to the American public that the benefits which this legislation promises will not be tarnished by a lack of congressional foresight. For these reasons, self-dealing provisions need to be strong, and the domestic content provision must be retained. Without such provisions, those of us who support lifting the manufacturing restrictions will be open to the charge that we are aiding and abetting the flight of American manufacturing overseas. Clearly, this is not the intent of the legislation, and should not be the inadvertent result of enactment.

I look forward to working with Chairman MARKEY and the other members of the Subcommittee on Telecommunications and Finance in the coming months, and I am confident that we will be able to work out a legislative package which bolsters U.S. competitiveness while ensuring the continued quality service and reasonable rates which the BOC's currently provide for the American consumer.

TRIBUTE TO EMPLOYEES AT SEQUOYAH

HON. MARILYN LLOYD

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 1991

Mrs. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the Nation's attention the recent continuous operation of the Sequoyah Nuclear Plant. Sequoyah is part of the Tennessee Valley Authority's power generation operations. In

order to meet the needs of customers in the Tennessee Valley effectively and efficiently, it is extremely important to keep Sequoyah operating continuously. On June 5, 1991, Sequoyah Unit No. 1 reached the 100-day milestone and Unit No. 2 reached 151 days of continuous operation.

Sequoyah is a twin-unit pressurized water reactor with a capacity of almost 2,300 MWe when operating at peak power. This is significant in that it provides enough electricity to light a city the size of Chattanooga for a full year. In fact, the plant provided approximately 13 percent of the total TVA generation in 1990.

The environmental benefits of operating facilities like Sequoyah continuously are well known. For example, the electricity generated for the months of continuous operation would have required about 8 million barrels of oil, or 2 million tons of coal. Every kilowatt produced from nuclear power reduces the amount of coal TVA has to burn, and that reduces the amount of nitrous and sulfur oxides in the atmosphere.

The challenges in keeping a plant like Sequoyah operating at its maximum for months continually test the competence and creativity of the engineers and support personnel. Sequoyah employees not only successfully completed the continuous run, they also completed 2 million man-hours without a lost-time accident in the same period.

The completion of this two-unit, 100-day continuous run is a tribute to the hard working management and employees at Sequoyah. This is more evidence that nuclear power can be reliable and safe for the customers of the Tennessee Valley region.

KRISTINA TEW AND HER PAGE TURNER

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to pay tribute to a very bright young lady, Kristina Tew. Eleven-year-old Kristina, a student at the Cushman School in Miami, is a very gifted pianist, but her talent in playing the piano is not why I am praising here today.

Out of 9,000 contestants, Kristina Tew took first place for the Weekly Reader National Inventive Thinking Contest. It started at school when her science teacher assigned the class a you-be-the-inventor project. Kristina, who practices for 2 hours every day, knew exactly what she was going to create, her own page-turner.

Now, while she plays the piano, she does not have to lift her hands from the keys. All she does is step on a switch which automatically turns the page for her. She simply keeps on playing.

I am very proud of Kristina. I encourage her, in the spirit of American ingenuity, to continue to ask herself, "How can I make this better?" I commend her for her true creativity and inventiveness. She is a model to her peers and now a model for the entire Nation.

A TRIBUTE TO SAL INGA: A
MODERN HERO

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 1991

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute and honor a caring American and a true citizen who helps others in distress. In fact, today I am speaking of a lifesaver.

On April 22, 1991, Mr. Salvatore Inga was returning to his home in the Bensonhurst section of Brooklyn when he spotted a woman lying in an alleyway bleeding and nearly unconscious. No one else seemed to pay any attention to her.

Mr. Inga rushed to a local store and called 911 to ask for medical assistance. He then went back to the woman, covered her with his jacket, and kept talking to her to assure her that help was on the way.

Medical personnel allowed that Mr. Inga's quick action, especially covering her, more than likely saved her life.

You might wonder, as noble as these acts were, that people help other people in distress all the time and what's the difference here?

There is a difference. Mr. Inga, you see, is only 8 years old.

I've tried to reflect on what I would have done if, at the age of 8, the same thing had happened to me. I hope I would have done something, but I probably would have sought the help of an adult rather than taking direct action myself.

Sal Inga did the right thing, the caring thing, at a time when our newspapers are filled with examples of man's inhumanity to man. In honoring Sal Inga, of course, I also honor his parents, Laura and Joseph Inga. Right thinking, noble deeds, bravery, and honor in children are often the result of caring parents. In this case, Sal's parents deserve ample credit.

Since his sterling deed, Sal Inga has received many honors from his neighbors and his community. The greatest rewards, however, are ones that Sal can find within himself—the warmth of a caring and giving person, the intelligence to act decisively.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to pay tribute to this fine young man and will use his example to look with hope to other young people—and all people—who find themselves in situations when they can act to save a life.

HONORING REV. TIMOTHY P.
MITCHELL

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 1991

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Rev. Timothy P. Mitchell of the Ebenezer Missionary Baptist Church of Flushing, Queens, in celebration of his 30th pastoral and 50th baptismal anniversary. Reverend Mitchell's leadership and commitment to the community will be honored on the 28th of June at the Astoria Manor, led by Rev. Dr. Warren H. Steward as the keynote speaker.

Reverend Mitchell has been a clarion voice and a strong soldier in our national and city-wide struggle for legal and economic justice. He has offered aid and intervention to homeless men, women, and families and his social commitment has been directed to relief for the poor and general community improvement. He is not only a pillar of strength in promoting human rights in New York City but is a beacon of light for the African-American community and the Nation at large.

With the support of the members and community at large, Reverend Mitchell has initiated many human rights campaigns and sought to improve the quality of life of the most disadvantaged members. In addition to initiating the first Head Start Program in eastern Queens, expanding the senior citizen program housed in Ebenezer to 700 members, Reverend Mitchell has helped over 1,000 persons with housing problems, sponsored a free summer lunch program that has served over 1 million lunches, and placed over 5,000 youth in summer and other related programs.

Reverend Mitchell has served as president of the Sunday school and Baptist training union, of which he is presently president emeritus. He has also been prominent in promoting inter-racial understanding in his capacity as the chairman of the Commission for the Elimination of Racism for the Council of Churches of the city of New York, and served in various capacities in the freedom movement as an outgrowth of his activities with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., in the early 1960's.

As the founder of Ministers Against Narcotics, his group led the fight against heroin addiction in the 1970's and has devoted his energy in recent years in combating drug dealers and the devastating effects of drug abuse in the local community by confronting the dealers and users. His activities in aiding other marginalized members of the community has in recent years been marked by acting as an advocate for the homeless and was in this capacity integral in building the largest homeless women's shelter in New York City. He was instrumental in establishing SHARE Food Program, which assures nutritious food for all at the lowest possible prices.

Reverend Mitchell's accomplishments speak of a firm and multifaceted dedication to Ebenezer, Flushing, the Afro-American community, and human rights nationwide. Mr. Speaker, it is the people of Queens who on this day wish to thank and express respect to Reverend Mitchell on the occasion of his 30th pastoral and 50th baptismal anniversaries.

TRIBUTE TO NICK C. AND SOPHIA
YACOVONE

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 1991

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. and Mrs. Nick C. Yacovone of my 17th Congressional District of Ohio, who will be celebrating their 50th anniversary of marriage on June 28, 1991. Mr. and Mrs. Yacovone were married at St. John the Baptist Catholic Church in Campbell, OH.

The couple continued to live in Youngstown where they dedicated themselves to community and family for the next 50 years. Mr. Yacovone owned and operated Campbell Electric Co. after 3 years of service to the U.S. Navy. Mrs. Yacovone retired from work after becoming married in order to pursue her full-time job of raising the couple's three daughters: Jackie, Bonnie, and Denise. In addition to this, the couple is actively involved in St. Nicholas Byzantine Catholic Church Associations and the Knights of Columbus Council.

Although Mr. and Mrs. Yacovone are retired, their continued involvement in the community and five grandchildren, Jim, Kelly, Kristine, Jeff, and Dave, and one great-granddaughter, Anna, keep them busy. Nick and his wife spend their winter months in Florida enjoying swimming, tennis, and entertaining friends. During the summer, Nick still does consulting for Dematteo Electric.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate Nick and Sophia Yacovone on their 50 years of marriage. Their commitment to each other and to their community is exceptional. May their marriage continue to serve as a much-needed example of love and dedication to us all. I wish them many more years of happiness together, and I am honored to have two such wonderful people as members of my district.

OVERHAULING THE SOVIET
ECONOMY

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 1991

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention the work of an outstanding group of American and Soviet researchers who are devising a plan for the massive overhaul for the Soviet economy.

We will be hearing a lot more from this group in the days ahead. Their plan, or at least parts of it, will likely be adopted by Soviet and United States Government leaders.

I am particularly pleased that one of the members of this exciting team working from Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government is a constituent of mine, Elizabeth Sherwood of Santa Fe. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Elizabeth and her coworkers in their efforts to improve the Soviet economy. For more information about this joint United States-Soviet team, I call your attention to the following Washington Post article titled, "From Harvard, an Agenda for Soviets."

[From the Washington Post, June 14, 1991]

FROM HARVARD, AN AGENDA FOR SOVIETS

(By Steven Mufson)

CAMBRIDGE, MA.—On the wall of Elizabeth D. Sherwood's office at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government hangs a poster of Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev in sunglasses. The poster, an ad for an Ohio store for glasses frames, says: "sunglasnost."

Sherwood, 31, is an associate director of a joint U.S.-Soviet team that is trying to get American and Soviet leaders to see the Soviet economy through a new set of lenses. This week, the Kennedy school team of

economists and policy analysts put the finishing touches on what they call "The Grand Bargain," a plan for the massive overhaul for the Soviet economy—greased with massive Western assistance.

This is no ordinary academic exercise. It calls for \$20 billion to \$35 billion a year in Western loans and grants to the Soviet Union through the end of 1995—in conjunction with measures to transform the capital of communism to a free market. Gorbachev has encouraged the Soviet participants and awaits the plan, which will be released today. Depending on his response, the Kennedy school plan might set the agenda for the July economic summit in London, where Gorbachev wants to lay out new economic proposals and aid requests.

One of the plan's chief architects, Soviet economist Gregory Yavlinsky, yesterday met with senior White House officials to persuade them to look favorably on the plan. He will travel to Moscow this weekend to deliver it to Gorbachev.

Gorbachev's interest and the big numbers in the Kennedy school plan have attracted attention and criticism from Washington policy makers and many Sovietologists. Vice President Dan Quayle joked that "Harvard has got more ideas out there than there are problems." President Bush called the sums of assistance envisioned "a hefty piece of change." And Marshall Goldman, an economist at Wellesley College and the Harvard Russian Studies Center, said the Grand Bargain would be more aptly called "the Grand Illusion."

But this group on the banks of the Charles River is not the usual bunch of intellectuals.

Each one has government experience—ranging from a former Senate aide to a former Reagan arms negotiator. The plan's completion has been delayed because team members keep jetting off from their ivory towers to go to Jerusalem, Helsinki, Washington and other capitals to advise policy makers. Last week, while thousands of students gathered in Harvard Yard to receive degrees, the dozen American and Soviet planners were closeted in the nearly deserted Kennedy school tapping on laptop computers, swapping floppy disks and handing revised manuscripts to a battery of translators.

Because of the group's broad experience, Bush administration officials have paid more attention to it in private than they have in public. And the Kennedy school group hopes that sheer necessity will drive Gorbachev into adopting its proposals.

Yet the Americans involved for the most part are not experts on the Soviet Union, and that may be an advantage. Most Sovietologists are cynical about Moscow's intentions and hold out little hope for true economic reform. Moreover, one group member noted, Soviet experts "are experts on what is broken and not on how to fix it."

The project leader is Graham Allison, longtime dean of the Kennedy school who was an aide to President John F. Kennedy and wrote a widely used textbook on the Cuban missile crisis. For years, he studied the U.S.-Soviet nuclear-weapons relationship, based on what Kennedy called "the precarious rules of the status quo."

But with perestroika, or restructuring, the status quo unraveled and, with support from the Carnegie Corporation, Allison started the "Strengthening Democratic Institutions Project." Its mandate: to assist the transition to democracy, market economies and cooperative international relations in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

The Kennedy school often is considered the home of the U.S. government-in-waiting, where academics and out-of-office politicians spend their exile while hoping for changes in their party's or their own personal, fortunes.

With an eye for out-of-work officials, Allison assembled a think tank for a Soviet government-in-waiting. Last year, he recruited Yavlinsky, coauthor of the radical 500-day economic reform plan that Gorbachev had just shelved. The discouraged Yavlinsky had resigned the same day he met Allison.

Allison also drafted Peter Blackwill, a career foreign service officer who was Reagan's ambassador at talks on reducing U.S. and Soviet conventional forces in Europe. Blackwill also served as Bush's senior adviser on the Soviet Union.

Another participant is Harvard economist Jeffrey Sachs, who has counseled the governments of Bolivia and Poland. Sachs has been a leading proponent of "shock therapy" for troubled economies, including rapid freeing of prices and currency regulations.

Sachs, on leave from Harvard, is working as a consultant with David Lipton, an economist who spent eight years at the International Monetary Fund. In the spring of 1990, Sachs and Lipton met with senior Soviet officials to urge swift economic changes.

The two maintain they are not unrealistic intellectuals lacking expertise on the Soviet Union. "I consider myself a clinical economist," Sachs said. "I like to have patients in my hand for daily treatments, for on-the-ground clinical work. We're specialists on that."

Massachusetts Institute of Technology economics professor Stanley Fischer also joined the group. Fischer, co-author of a standard macro-economics textbook and former consultant to the State Department on Israel's economy, was chief economist of the World Bank from 1988 until late 1990. He coordinated a report on the Soviet Union for the IMF, World Bank, Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development and the Group of Seven major industrial countries.

The report prescribed tough reform measures as a prerequisite for Western assistance. It warned the West not to waste money on a broken system.

When Fischer agreed to help Allison, he expected little to result. But now that Gorbachev again appears ready for radical economic changes, the Harvard project has taken on new life and urgency. Yavlinsky and a half dozen Soviet would-be policy makers, most of them close to Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin, have spent five frantic weeks at the Kennedy school.

Nonetheless, many experts question the venture. Goldman said there is "no way" the Soviet economy can absorb the amount of aid the Kennedy school group envisions. He compares it to pouring gasoline into an engine that doesn't function.

Moreover, Goldman said, suggesting a master plan was "almost like falling victim to the idea that central planners can do everything." He said it would have the "pernicious" effect of discouraging smaller scale, more democratic reform efforts.

Finally, the plan is flawed because, he argues, "It still puts the focus on Gorbachev . . . yet he is discredited and has no ability to push it [economic reform] through."

Fischer insists the Harvard plan is tough-minded and realistic. He said critics have three misconceptions. First, "This is not money for promises. This is money for actions," he said. The Soviets would "get money only if they make changes and then only over a protracted period," Fischer said.

He stresses that the West would be involved in drawing up new policies. "You are not asking someone to put \$100 billion on the table and walk away," he said.

Second, Fischer said, "Not only should there be economic conditions, but political conditions and a political timetable—not to prop up this government, but to prop up a process of both democratic and economic reform."

Third, Fischer said, the Kremlin alone cannot transform the Soviet economy. "A Stalinist government could do it without aid," he said, but he warned that it will be hard to do while moving toward democracy.

THE EFFECT OF AIDS ON THE WORLD'S CHILDREN

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 1991

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, June 13, the Select Committee on Hunger held a hearing on the threat that the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome poses to the developing world's children. I would like to share some of the facts that were brought to light during the hearing.

It may not be immediately apparent to some of us what AIDS has to do with hunger. But increasingly, AIDS has become a disease of the poorest and most vulnerable in our society. Often the poor don't have access to treatment, while widespread illiteracy places them beyond educational efforts to reduce their vulnerability.

AIDS is no longer a disease restricted to high-risk groups; its demography has shifted to include an increasing proportion of women and children. As the number of women infected with the virus increases, so too does the number of infants infected by perinatal transmission. The World Health Organization projects that the number of infants born with the human immunodeficiency virus will increase from 700,000 in 1990, to an estimated 8 to 10 million by the year 2000. Eighty percent of these HIV-infected infants will die before they reach their 5th birthday.

In sub-Saharan Africa, this translates to an increase in child mortality of somewhere between 20 and 43 percent. AIDS threatens to completely eliminate the worldwide gains we had hoped to make in infant and child survival in the next 10 years.

The effect of the AIDS pandemic extends beyond those infected with the virus. During the 1990's, the number of orphaned children in east and central Africa may reach 5 million. In Uganda, AIDS has already decimated the 20- to 45-year-old population; orphaned children and the elderly have been left to fend for themselves. Again, society's most vulnerable members are bearing the brunt of the epidemic.

International donors and the governments of developing countries cannot afford to wait any longer to include AIDS prevention in their primary health care efforts. If we wait, the HIV-infection and mortality statistics that we see for Africa may well be repeated in countries in Latin America and Asia.

In addition to the obvious suffering, the AIDS crisis has the potential to make poor

countries poorer through the loss of human resources, and the staggering financial costs for both health care and aid to dependents.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

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

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, June 18, 1991, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JUNE 19

- 9:00 a.m.
Armed Services
 Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence Subcommittee
 To resume hearings on S. 1066, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the B-2 bomber program. SR-222
- Select on Indian Affairs**
 Business meeting, to markup S. 668, to authorize consolidated grants to Indian tribes to regulate environmental quality on Indian reservations; to be followed by hearings on S. 1057, to establish a permanent National Native American Advisory Commission, to remove restrictions regarding the reorganization of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. SR-485
- Special on Aging**
 To hold hearings to examine the ethics of health care rationing, focusing on the decisions that doctors, hospitals, and State program administrators are forced to make concerning how to allocate scarce health care resources. SD-628
- 9:30 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
 To hold hearings to examine dairy supply management options. SR-332
- Commerce, Science, and Transportation**
 To hold hearings on S. 1034, authorizing funds for fiscal year 1992 for programs of the Technology Administration and the National Institute of Standards and Technology, Department of Commerce, and to examine developments in new basic technologies within the Department of Commerce. SR-253
- 10:00 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
 Consumer and Regulatory Affairs Subcommittee
 To hold oversight hearings on real estate asset disposition activities of the Resolution Trust Corporation. SD-538
- Commerce, Science, and Transportation**
 To hold hearings in conjunction with the National Ocean Policy Study on S. 49, to establish an Ocean and Coastal Resources Enhancement Fund and a Coastal Zone Impact Assistance Fund, and to require the Secretary of Commerce to provide States and local governments with block grants from moneys in the Funds. SR-385
- Finance**
 To hold hearings on the President's recommendation that China continue to receive Most Favored Nation trade status. SD-215
- 10:30 a.m.
Foreign Relations
 European Affairs Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine the future of the Soviet economy. SD-419
- 1:30 p.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
 To continue hearings to examine dairy supply management options. SR-332
- Governmental Affairs**
 Government Information and Regulation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine difficulties in adjusting the Census. SD-342
- Joint Printing**
 To hold hearings on the technological future of the Government Printing Office. B-318 Rayburn Building
- 2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
 Energy Regulation and Conservation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on S. 933, to provide fair funds to consumers of natural gas who are found to have been overcharged. SD-366
- Judiciary**
 Courts and Administrative Practice Subcommittee
 Business meeting, to markup pending legislation. SD-226
- Select on Intelligence**
 To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters. SH-219
- JUNE 20
- 9:00 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
 Agricultural Research and General Legislation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine the status of, and prospects for, the future of agriculturally-derived renewable fuels. SR-332
- Armed Services**
 To receive a briefing on the conduct of special operations during Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm. SR-222
- 9:15 a.m.
Small Business
 Innovation, Technology and Productivity Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on United States-Japan automobile parts trade. SR-428-A
- 9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
 Interior Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on the wild horses and burros program of the Department of the Interior. SD-116
- Appropriations**
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on the Department of Health and Human Services' childhood immunization program, focusing on problems relating to vaccine delivery. SD-192
- Commerce, Science, and Transportation**
 Communications Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to review broadcasters' public interest obligations. SR-253
- Environment and Public Works**
 Environmental Protection Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on implementation of section 404 of the Clean Water Act (P.L. 100-4). SD-406
- Labor and Human Resources**
 Aging Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine issues relating to breast cancer. SD-430
- 10:00 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
 To hold hearings on streamlining the Resolution Trust Corporation. SD-538
- Finance**
 To continue hearings on the President's recommendation that China continue to receive Most Favored Nation trade status. SD-215
- Foreign Relations**
 To hold hearings on the nomination of J. Stapleton Roy, of Pennsylvania, to be Ambassador to the People's Republic of China. SD-419
- Judiciary**
 Technology and the Law Subcommittee
 Business meeting, to markup S. 652, to allow the use of caller identification

devices where the caller can block receipt of individually identifying information.

SD-226

Labor and Human Resources
Labor Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine executive retiree's risks of bankruptcy.

SD-628

1:30 p.m.

Governmental Affairs
Oversight of Government Management
Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine enforcement and administration of the Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA).

SD-342

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations
District of Columbia Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the District of Columbia school system.

SD-138

Armed Services
Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence
Subcommittee

To continue hearings on S. 1066, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the Strategic Defense Initiative.

SR-222

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on the nomination of Dennis A. Yao, of Pennsylvania, to be a Federal Trade Commissioner.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests
Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 477, to afford congressional recognition of the National Atomic Museum at Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque, NM, as the official atomic museum of the U.S. Government under the aegis of the Department of Energy, S. 623, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of certain historic military forts in the State of New Mexico, S. 772, to revise title V of Public Law 96-550, designating the Chaco Culture Archaeological Protection Sites, S. 855, to revise the Korean War Veterans War Memorial Act, S. 867, to establish a commission in the Department of the Interior to provide compensation to individuals who lost land or mining claims to the U.S. government for the establishment of the White Sands Missile Range, and S. 1117, to establish the Bureau of Land Management Foundation.

SD-366

Environment and Public Works
Environmental Protection Subcommittee

To continue hearings on implementation of section 404 of the Clean Water Act (Public Law 100-4).

SD-406

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nominations of William Harrison Courtney, of West Virginia, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as U.S. Commissioner for the Bilateral Consultative Commission established by the Threshold Test Ban Treaty (TTBT) and the Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty (PNET), Lynn Marvin Hansen, of Colorado, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as U.S. Representative on the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) Joint Consultative Group and to the

Negotiations on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE), and Jane E. Becker, of the District of Columbia, to be U.S. Representative to the Vienna Office of the United Nations and Deputy Representative of the U.S. to the International Atomic Energy Agency, with the rank of Ambassador.

SD-419

Judiciary

To hold hearings on the nominations of Jane R. Roth, of Delaware, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit, Sterling Johnson, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York, and Harvey E. Schlesinger and Ralph W. Nimmons, Jr., each to be a United States District Judge for the Middle District of Florida.

SD-226

JUNE 21

9:00 a.m.

Armed Services
Readiness, Sustainability and Support
Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1066, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the Defense Environmental Restoration Account and the service environmental compliance funds accounts.

SR-232-A

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings in conjunction with the National Ocean Policy Study on S. 884, to require the President to impose economic sanctions against countries that fail to eliminate large-scale driftnet fishing, and related issues.

SR-253

JUNE 25

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
Energy Research and Development
Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1269, to require the Secretary of Energy to expedite the development of hydrogen derived from renewable energy sources as an alternative energy system for residential, industrial, utility, and motor vehicle use.

SD-366

2:00 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review revenues from additional radio spectrum allocations.

SR-253

2:30 p.m.

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nominations of Mary Ann Casey, of Colorado, to be Ambassador to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, John Thomas McCarthy, of New York, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Tunisia, Robert H. Pelletreau, Jr., of Connecticut, to be Ambassador to the Arab Republic of Egypt, and Nicholas Platt, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

SD-419

JUNE 26

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Governmental Affairs
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

To resume hearings to examine efforts to combat fraud and abuse in the insurance industry.

SD-342

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

SR-418

2:00 p.m.

Select on Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 362, to provide Federal recognition of the Mowa Band of Choctaw Indians of Alabama.

SR-485

JUNE 27

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
Energy Research and Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 979, to provide for strong Department of Energy support of research and development of technologies identified in the National Critical Technologies Report as critical to U.S. economic prosperity and national security.

SD-366

JULY 9

2:00 p.m.

Select on Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on the Navajo-Hopi relocation program.

SR-485

JULY 10

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 471, to protect consumers by regulating certain providers of 900 telephone services, and S. 1166, to provide for regulation and oversight of the development and application of the telephone technology known as pay-per-call.

SR-253

2:00 p.m.

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

SR-253

JULY 11

9:30 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on employment on Indian reservations.

SR-485

JULY 15

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
Energy Research and Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review the Department of Energy's role in math and science education.

SD-366

JULY 16

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

JULY 17

9:00 a.m.
 Select on Indian Affairs
 To hold hearings on S. 754, to provide
 that a portion of the income derived
 from trust or restricted land held by an
 individual Indian shall not be consid-
 ered as a resource or income in deter-
 mining eligibility for assistance under
 any Federal or federally assisted pro-
 gram.
 SR-485

JULY 23

9:30 a.m.
 Rules and Administration
 To hear and consider a report from the
 Architect of the Capitol on current
 projects, and to consider other pending
 legislative and administrative busi-
 ness.
 SR-301

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
 To hold hearings on Senate Joint Resolu-
 tions 22 through 34, to consent to cer-
 tain amendments enacted by the legis-
 lature of the State of Hawaii to the Ha-
 waiian Homes Commission Act of 1920.
 SD-366

JULY 24

9:30 a.m.
 Joint Printing
 To resume hearings to examine the tech-
 nological future of the Government
 Printing Office.
 B-318 Rayburn Building

CANCELLATIONS

JUNE 18

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

JUNE 19

9:30 a.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 Business meeting, to consider pending
 calendar business.
 SD-366

JUNE 20

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

POSTPONEMENTS

JUNE 19

10:00 a.m.
 Environment and Public Works
 Water Resources, Transportation, and In-
 frastructure Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on S. 481, authorizing
 funds for research into the desalting of
 water and water reuse.
 SD-406

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