

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A SPECIAL SALUTE TO ROBERT E. HUGHES

## HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 24, 1991

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, those of us who are involved in the business of politics have found that although we belong to one political party, we often form friendships with members of the other party. During my political career, I have come to know and respect a man who does not belong to my political party. That man is Robert E. Hughes, who has just stepped down as the chairman of the Cuyahoga County Republican Party in Cleveland, OH, following 23 years of service. Just recently friends, family, and colleagues gathered to pay tribute to Bob Hughes for his significant contributions to the Republican Party and our community. I rise today to join in this salute to my good friend. At this time, I would like to share with my colleagues some of the highlights of Bob Hughes' career.

Bob Hughes grew up in Warren, OH, graduating from Harding High School. He earned a journalism degree from Ohio State University, while writing for three Columbus newspapers. Upon graduation, Bob Hughes was called to active duty with the U.S. Marine Corps. He served as a platoon leader and a company commander.

Mr. Speaker, following his military service, Bob returned to Ohio where he became a reporter for a small Ohio newspaper, and state-house reporter for the Associated Press before going to work for General Electric.

In 1961, Bob Hughes was selected as vice chairman of the Cuyahoga County Republican Party in Cleveland. Later, he became co-chairman of the Cuyahoga County GOP, chairman of the executive committee, and finally, chairman of the board of elections. In 1975, Bob Hughes was elected chairman of the central committee and was made sole GOP chairman. His contributions to the Republican Party are immeasurable and will certainly be missed.

Mr. Speaker, Bob Hughes has also worked diligently to improve the quality of education in northeastern Ohio. He devoted his efforts to Cleveland State University; expanding the campus, bringing it into the State university system, and serving 8 years on the board of trustees. In addition, he contributed to the development of Cuyahoga Community College.

Bob Hughes has also played an integral role in Cleveland's downtown development. He is credited with assisting in the improvement of Cleveland's lakefront; the renovations of Public Square and Playhouse Square in downtown Cleveland, and financing the expansions of Mount Sinai, University and Hillcrest Hospitals, and the Cleveland Clinic.

Lastly, Bob Hughes has donated his time and talents to several banking institutions. He

has served on the board of directors for Ohio Savings Association and American National Bank.

Mr. Speaker, Bob Hughes is a committed individual, a talented politician, and a good friend. I am certain that members of his family, including his wife, Marguerite, and their children—Tim, David, Jon, and Robin—share our pride in Bob's accomplishments over the years. His devotion to Cleveland and Cuyahoga County is unsurpassed, and I am proud to extend my best wishes to him for the future.

## RECOGNIZING HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS WITHIN THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

## HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 24, 1991

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, as this Nation continues to heal from the scars of our involvement in the Vietnam war, we must not disregard the ongoing battle over human rights violations within the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Our hasty withdrawal from this conflict back in 1975 ushered in a Communist Government which has repeatedly violated the rights of its southern military captives. We must not attempt to bury this painful and turbulent period in this Nation's history by turning our backs on the plight of our former allies. Instead, we must operate through diplomatic vehicles to undertake initiatives such as those used during the Persian Gulf crisis concerning the fate of the Kuwaitis and Kurdish refugees.

In a recent edition of the Chicago Tribune, columnist David Evans emphasizes the mistreatment of the Vietnamese people through the experience of a former South Vietnamese officer, Tran Duat. Mr. Evans makes a powerful argument that our upcoming diplomatic relations with the Vietnam Government should place human rights at the top of the agenda. He cites Vietnam's need for economic aid and Western investment as a leverage tool to compel this ignoble regime to recognize the basic fundamental rights of its citizens.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD David Evans' account of Tran Duat's 16-year endeavor as a prisoner of war which surely serves as an example of the numerous atrocities committed by this Government and as a cue for the United States to rectify them.

The article follows:

[From the Chicago Tribune, May 31, 1991]  
HUMAN RIGHTS SHOULD TOP U.S. AGENDA ON VIETNAM

(By David Evans)

WASHINGTON.—Abraham Lincoln's postwar policy of "malice toward none" has been turned on its head by the communist victors of the Vietnamese civil war. To this day, their policy is one of extreme malice toward

those who fought for South Vietnam, especially the officers.

The tale of Tran Duat, a former major in the South Vietnamese marines, is ample reason for the U.S. government to put equal treatment for all Vietnamese, regardless of the side on which they fought in the war, on the agenda in its discussions about re-establishing diplomatic relations with this self-proclaimed "proletarian dictatorship."

Duat, who now lives in the Washington area, was a stout-hearted and fearless fighter, to say the least. It was a reputation that doubtless marked him for an extended eight-year stay in the so-called re-education camps that the communists established throughout Vietnam after their triumph.

The son of a midlevel Saigon bureaucrat, Duat was commissioned in 1966, and his combat tour lasted nine years. He was promoted meritoriously twice for heroic leadership under fire. The list of major battles in which he fought includes the great 1968 Tet offensive battles around Saigon and in Hue city. In the formidable North Vietnamese Easter Offensive of 1972, he led his company of troops to retake the citadel at Quang Tri city.

Duat accumulated a chestful of medals, including the National Medal of Honor (equivalent to the U.S. Medal of Honor) and various Gallantry Orders with gold, silver and bronze stars.

He was wounded three times, twice by AK-47 bullets and once by shrapnel from a B-40 rocket grenade.

In the final, tragic hours of the war, Duat kept his battalion together, fighting in their positions east of Saigon until the last moment. They learned on the radio that the Saigon government had surrendered.

"We went back to our barracks, and I dismissed the battalion," Duat recalled. "One of our sergeants shot himself in the head right then and there."

"I took off my uniform and walked home. My mother just cried and cried," he said.

Later that day, April 30, 1975, a North Vietnamese Army official came to the door and informed Duat that he was under house arrest. On June 14, loudspeaker trucks in the streets called for all former officers of the Saigon regime to assemble, and they were deported to re-education camps.

Duat and 2,000 other officers were placed in the former camp of the U.S. Army's Black Horse regiment, the 11th Armored Cavalry.

"We were ordered to cut trees, build roads and clear mines. Some were killed trying to remove the mines," Duat said.

They were given absurdly small rations of noodles, Duat said, and the North Vietnamese Army ordered the inmates' families to send food.

"Every night, after work, we were forced to sit and listen to talk about politics," Duat said.

The indoctrination sessions were thoroughly unconvincing. "They said [North Vietnamese] troops used rifles to shoot down B-52s," Duat recalled derisively.

They were shipped to a former French prison northwest of Hanoi. The days were spent clearing trees. Duat used some of the survival training he had received from the

\* 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.

U.S. Marines to find edibles in the forest. Even so, he lost weight, dropping to 76 pounds.

"I became so weak. I had to use my hands on my knees, like this, to stand up," he gestured.

There were beatings. It was obvious to Duat that the policy was one of extermination of the weak through forced labor and neglect.

"About 15 percent died from starvation. My battalion commander died in my arms," he said, making a cradling motion with his arms.

Duat and the thinned ranks of fellow survivors were moved south in 1983. His release on March 11, 1983, was the beginning of two more years under house arrest.

As a former South Vietnamese officer, he was only permitted to engage in menial labor such as pedaling a bicycle taxi.

"I wanted to work," he said, and so on March 11, the eighth anniversary of his last day in prison, Duat departed Vietnam for the U.S., where he is studying English in order to go to school.

Duat's saga of survival should put human rights smack on the U.S. agenda for establishing diplomatic relations with this vile regime. The communists won the war, but they haven't been able to run the country and are desperate for aid and investment. We've got leverage. Yet our State department is taking the position that personal freedoms will follow the establishment of economic and political ties. This policy, we might note, has failed spectacularly right up the road, in China.

#### NATIONAL PUBLIC SAFETY TELECOMMUNICATORS WEEK

#### HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 24, 1991

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, for years, thousands of dedicated, professional public safety telecommunicators have answered our calls for police, fire, and emergency medical services. They have dispatched assistance to put out fires, catch burglars breaking into our homes and provide emergency medical help to families in every one of our districts. These public safety people are truly dedicated professionals, although the public usually never sees them because they are not physically at the scene.

Public safety telecommunicators are behind the scenes doing their work competently and accurately. Without them, police officers, firefighters, and emergency medical personnel would lack the high quality communications services which are necessary for the variety of public safety services which are vital to the well-being of communities throughout the United States.

The Nation's public safety telecommunicators also work to improve emergency response capabilities through their leadership and participation in training programs and other activities provided by the Associated Public Safety Communications Officers [APCO]. APCO is an association of nearly 9,000 people engaged in the operation, design and installation of emergency response communications systems, including 911, for Federal, State, and local government agencies.

For far too long public safety telecommunicators have gone without proper recognition. Their job is one the public seldom notices, but one that saves lives every day. The joint resolution I have introduced today will establish a National Public Safety Telecommunicators Week for the second week of April each year. It is time that we show our appreciation for the people who work in this essential and growing field.

I believe that it would be most appropriate for us to establish a National Public Safety Telecommunicators Week to honor telecommunicators as the true professionals and lifesavers that they are. As an example of the type of services provided by telecommunicators through the United States, I commend to my colleagues' reading a recent article describing the efforts of Susan Nealsey-Kratz, a police technician in Maryland. The article vividly illustrates the crucial role played by telecommunicators in difficult emergency situations. I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this legislation.

#### D.C. GAY AND LESBIAN PRIDE FESTIVAL

#### HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 24, 1991

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend to this body the 16th annual Washington, DC Gay and Lesbian Pride Festival. This past Sunday, June 23, members of the local and area gay and lesbian community joined "Together in Pride." As many as 35,000 Latinos, African-Americans, Arabs, Asians, Catholics, Protestants, Christians, Jews, and veterans of our Armed Forces celebrated themselves and their contributions to our society as gay and lesbian people.

Mr. Speaker, I also take this time to remind this body that last week we passed legislation to protect the civil rights of women, members of religious groups, and of members of all racial and ethnic groups. Our work will not be finished until the protections of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 are extended to our gay and lesbian brothers and sisters. I am pledged to that fight to the finish.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, the D.C. Gay and Lesbian Pride Festival is a wonderful volunteer effort. The volunteers who have contributed to the festival are too numerous to mention, but I would like to commend the admirable volunteerism of those who serve on the Pride Board and committees: Garrett Haylett, Dane D'Alessandro, Kevin O'Keefe, George Woods, Leonard Green, Jeff Simpson, Juan Vegega, Greg DuRoss, Adam Ebbin, Richard Sweeting, Mark deLevie, Greg Greeley, Marcy Blair, Jeffrey Pendleton, Deb, and especially Scott Friedman. Thanks to them and to all who are carrying on the struggle for human rights for all without invidious exceptions that have no place in a great democracy.

#### TRUTH ABOUT THE NATIONAL RE- PUBLICAN INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

#### HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 24, 1991

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, allegations of improper actions by the National Republican Institute for International Affairs [NRIIA] have been circulated by several Members of this body and, since those allegations are not true, I wish to set the record straight.

The following points must be emphasized regarding NRIIA's activities in Costa Rica:

First, the Republican Institute has never funded any of the political activities or the campaigns of the United Social Christian Party [USCP] in Costa Rica. All of NRIIA's reports, budgets, proposals, and financial statements have been made public under the Freedom of Information Act. There is no basis whatsoever to charges that the NRIIA was involved in political activities or campaign activities in Costa Rica.

Second, despite the fact that the NRIIA believed its activities in Costa Rica were totally proper and in keeping with its charter, the institute decided in July 1989 to suspend the domestic operations with its grantee—the Association for the Defense of Costa Rican Liberty and Democracy. The NRIIA is puzzled that allegations about its activities should be made again after it has withdrawn from Costa Rica.

Third, the accusation that neither the National Endowment for Democracy [NED] nor the NRIIA knew precisely what was happening with the program in Costa Rica is absurd. NRIIA had a full-time professional program officer resident in Costa Rica working with the grantee during the time the NRIIA was supporting the project.

Fourth, allegations that the NRIIA was involved in a grudge match against Costa Rican President Oscar Arias is equally absurd. In fact, President Arias and several members of his cabinet participated in seminars and meetings sponsored by the NRIIA grantee.

Fifth, some of the allegations imply that neither NED nor the Republican and Democratic party institutes are permitted to associate with political parties; this is not the case. The clear prohibitions are against activities which support a candidate for public office. The Republican Institute and the Democratic Institute [NDIIA] were established to give NED a capability to work with political parties. As long as the work does not involve campaign activity, it is well within the NED, NRIIA and NDIIA Charters.

Sixth, regarding the involvement of Costa Rican President Rafael Angel Calderon with the former NRIIA grantee, it must be pointed out that during the period in which he was executive director of the grantee, Calderon was not an active candidate. In fact, Calderon had blessed the candidacy of another individual Miguel Angel Rodriguez, and Calderon had stated he would not be a candidate for the Presidency. When he reversed this decision, Calderon immediately resigned from the position of executive director of the grantee association.

Seventh, some of the allegations accuse Calderon of accepting funds from Panamanian strongman Gen. Manuel Noriega. This accusation was made by Jose Blandon and is not substantiated by any other source. Additionally, the period in which the alleged donation took place was 1 year before the NRIIA started its grant program in Costa Rica.

Eighth, finally, the question of why NRIIA chose to work in Costa Rica is often raised in the allegations. The Republican Institute believes that no democratic system can be taken for granted, and that Costa Rica, in particular, is worthy of effort to sustain its democratic system given its difficult geographic location between Nicaragua and Panama. It is not uncommon for officials of both parties in Costa Rica to make reference to threats to Costa Rica's democratic system posed by the international debt crisis, Nicaragua, Panama, and international drug trafficking.

It seems somewhat hypocritical that allegations have been raised against one party in Costa Rica—with the alleged complicity of the NRIIA—when the government party itself was engaged in much the same thing. The Liberation Party of former President Arias maintained a substantial educational and training facility of its own—CEDAL—which was funded from European sources.

This type of training and educational work is the rule, not the exception in Latin America, and support for these types of activities is not considered inappropriate by most reasonable observers and participants. Indeed, the work of the NRIIA in Costa Rica has been public for more than 4 years. NRIIA's work in Costa Rica has been carefully considered and carefully monitored, and it is not—and has not been—in violation of any of the restrictions which govern its activities. The NRIIA has been sensitive to the types of accusations that could be raised and has taken clear and unequivocal steps to address such concerns before they were ever raised. That these charges are being made now, when the information about the institute's work has been public for 4 years suggests a clear political motivation on the part of those making these false allegations.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH APPROACH TO CRIME AND VIOLENCE IN AMERICA

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 24, 1991

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, last year America set a new national record. The Federal Bureau of Investigation recently reported that violent crime—murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault—increased by 10 percent in the United States last year, the largest annual increase since 1986. In particular, homicide records were broken in many of our Nation's large cities.

The homicide rate in young, African-American males is particularly distressing—death from homicide is the single greatest cause of death. But even more disturbing, young people in our inner cities killed for tennis shoes and other items of clothing, for drugs, for love,

for hate, and in many cases, for no apparent reason at all.

Mr. Speaker, I am convinced that unless we deal with the underlying rage and violence which precipitates murder and other violent behavior, we will not solve America's crime problem. We must take action to tackle the root causes which fuel the violence plaguing our nation. Dr. Deborah Prothrow-Stith, assistant dean of Harvard University School of Public Health, has written a book called "Deadly Consequences," which will be published soon, and contains insight on the public health approach to combating crime. "As a physician," Dr. Prothrow-Stith states,

I wanted to find ways to intervene before blame was necessary—before a homicide was committed. Violence must be treated partly as a public health problem, handled with the same techniques that are used to combat smoking, drinking, and other behaviors that cause ill health.

In her book, Dr. Prothrow-Stith provides information on a path-breaking approach to combating violence, based on the view that violence is a learned behavior. I would like to share with my colleagues an excerpt from her book.

Mr. Speaker, every 24 minutes, someone is murdered in America. I urge my colleagues to take just a few moments to read about a violence prevention project and public health approach to resolving our Nation's crime problem.

#### DEADLY CONSEQUENCES

(By Deborah Prothrow-Stith, M.D., with  
Michael Weissman)

The list of homicide victims is endless. Endless names. Endless tragedies. An endless stream struck down in barrage after barrage of gun fire. Grandmothers and college students, prowling street kids and small babies in their walkers, neighbors chatting on city streets, young mothers getting ready for work. Sometimes bullets kill those at whom they are aimed; sometimes victims are annihilated by bullets meant for others.

As a public health educator, as the former public health commissioner of Massachusetts, as a physician, as a parent, as a black American, and as an inner city resident, I have attended scores of community meetings called to discuss the epidemic of homicide in our cities. At these meetings, distraught and angry citizens call out for more police on patrol, for more arrests, for more judges to hear cases, for more jail cells to house convicted criminals, for more teenagers in jail. I share my neighbors' concerns. I share their fear; the fear we all feel for our children. However, I am convinced that more police will not solve the problem of homicide in America. More police in patrol cars, more street lights, stiffer sentences, and new prisons will not, I believe, prevent two young people from settling their differences with a firearm.

Many of my colleagues in public health and many police officials around the nation have come to believe that in order to reduce violence we must design imaginative new strategies; strategies that will augment, not replace police work. As Boston's Police Commissioner Francis M. Roache, a former patrolman, says often, violence is bigger than the police. What he means is this: The impulse to hurt others cannot be controlled by a police officer called to the scene after a crime has been committed. This same conviction was expressed most forcibly by the

premier police department in the United States, the FBI, in a 1981 report on homicide. "Criminal homicide is primarily a societal problem over which law enforcement has little or no control".

I am convinced we can change public attitudes toward violence and that we can change violent behavior. What is required is a broad array of strategies; strategies that teach new ways of coping with anger and aggressive feelings. I believe we can and we must mobilize schools, the media, industry, government, churches, community organizations, and every organized unit within our society to deliver the message that anger can be managed and aggressive impulses controlled. We must also redefine the physician's role and the role of the emergency room. We need to use the health care system to create an early warning network that will identify young people at risk for violence and offer them treatment before they become victims or perpetrators. Until we begin to teach physicians' and emergency room patients that they have choices besides "finding the guy who did this to me and doing worse to him," I fear our homicide rate will not decline.

Not surprisingly, when I began to think about violence in a medical context, I saw this problem not as one that, say, required better surgical techniques, but one that required the creation of public health strategies such as health education in the classroom; health education via the mass media; community awareness; hospital-based screening for risk determination. I was impressed by the way these strategies were being used to combat smoking, heart disease, lead poisoning, child abuse, and other menaces to the public health. I wanted these same strategies to be applied and evaluated to reduce adolescent violence as well.

Most violence, it was discovered, occurs not between strangers, but between people who know each other, or who are related to each other, at least one of whom is unable to tolerate frustration or resolve conflict. When relationships explode, terrible injury or death is often the result. Long before the most extreme expressions of violence occur, a history of hitting, beating, fighting, and abusing often exists. Underlying each of these violent acts is a human failure. One or perhaps both persons caught in a violent relationship cannot relate non-violently. A history of family violence is often to blame for this inability.

Public health doctrine asserts that large national problems require multiple solutions. Multi-tiered strategies that address different segments of the population are used routinely. These interventions, known as primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention strategies, speak to the needs of specific groups of citizens.

Primary prevention strategies are designed to reduce health problems in the general population. This form of prevention involves educational and public information campaigns aimed at teaching the mass of American citizens about risk factors. Primary prevention strategies to combat heart disease, for example, include programs that raise the consciousness of the general public to the dangers of eating fatty foods, or smoking, or having a high cholesterol count.

Secondary prevention strategies are interventions aimed at people who are at risk. For heart disease secondary prevention includes efforts targeted to those who are at risk for developing heart disease because they smoke, have high blood pressure or high cholesterol, or have a family history of the disease.

Tertiary prevention encompasses all the strategies designed to prevent those who are already ill with heart disease from becoming sicker. Tertiary strategies are more intimate than the others. They usually involve some form of one-on-one, group, or self-help counseling.

In the years since Dr. Spivak and I established the Violence Prevention Project, a national movement to prevent adolescent violence has been born. Physicians, epidemiologists, nurses, community workers, teachers, criminologists, probation officers, police officers, social scientists from all over the nation have clambered aboard. Hundreds of school systems and community agencies in every state have become interested in the public health approach to prevention of adolescent violence. Many of them are using the violence prevention curriculum. Thousands of teachers and community agency "providers" have been trained to use the curriculum to teach adolescents about violence prevention. In cities as diverse as Little Rock, Arkansas and Seattle, Washington the violence prevention curriculum is being used as part of comprehensive, community-wide efforts to provide teenagers with alternatives to violence. In many instances communities have shown a great deal of imagination in the ways in which they have adapted the curriculum to their own needs. A number have scaled the material down to meet the needs of primary and middle school children. Some communities have devised their own interventions.

We who are committed to using public health strategies to reduce violence cannot do the job alone. We need the anger, the energy, and the moral power of ordinary people demanding that we engage in this most important fight. There is no force on earth more powerful, more persuasive than that of plain people who have had enough. I think ordinary Americans have had enough violence, enough killing, enough crippling injury, enough dead children endlessly mourned. It is time now for all those weary of the violence to rise up and take a stand. We need to begin turning back the ugly tide of violence.

**REPRESENTATIVE PORTER CONGRATULATES FUJISAWA FOR PRICE DECREASE**

**HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, June 24, 1991*

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the Fujisawa Pharmaceutical Co., for its recent decision to cut the price of the aerosol and injectable forms of pentamidine. Injectable pentamidine was approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration in 1984 for the treatment of AIDS-related pneumocystis carinii pneumonia [PCP], and in 1989 aerosolized pentamidine was approved for the prevention of PCP.

Effective June 1, Fujisawa reduced the price of pentamidine by 20 percent—from \$99.45 to \$79.00 per vial. This price-cutting measure means significant cost savings for PCP patients and reduces the cost of preventative care to both individuals and the government at a time when the benefits of early intervention in the management of HIV-related conditions are being increasingly recognized.

As my colleagues may know, Fujisawa is the innovator drug division of Fujisawa USA Inc., whose corporate and division headquarters are located in my congressional district in Deerfield, IL. Pentamidine was developed by Lyphomed, Inc., which became part of Fujisawa USA Inc., in 1990.

Over the last year, I have had several discussions with representatives of the pharmaceutical company about their pentamidine product and the cost of the drug. In those conversations, company officials indicated their desire to effectuate a price decrease, yet found it difficult to do so in the face of ongoing research commitments. Now, with capital made available by its parent company, Fujisawa USA Inc. is able to take this price-cutting action without adversely impacting its research programs.

For many years, the company has been committed to the battle against AIDS. In 1983, Lyphomed was recruited by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control [CDC] to manufacture pentamidine for the American market after European suppliers terminated supplies and other U.S. pharmaceutical companies declined to produce the drug. Lyphomed accepted the CDC's challenge and brought the injectable drug and, after considerable research, the aerosolized product to U.S. consumers. Pentamidine has come to be recognized as a highly effective drug for the treatment and prevention of PCP, extending the lives of many persons at risk for that terrible disease.

The company's commitment to the AIDS community also includes an indigent program—which supplies free pentamidine to community-based nonprofit clinics for provision to indigent patients—and an 800 telephone number to answer inquiries about pentamidine reimbursement by the government and third-party insurers.

The recent price reduction decision is a very positive step and is yet another example of the company's commitment to combating AIDS. I congratulate Fujisawa for its decision, and I urge my colleagues to take note of this important action.

**TRIBUTE TO STUDENTS OF STUART-HOBSON MIDDLE SCHOOL**

**HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON**

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, June 24, 1991*

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to pay special tribute today to eight very exceptional, talented, and hard-working young people, students from the Stuart-Hobson Middle School in the northeast sector of my district, who recently won second place in the classics category of an international academic competition called Odyssey of the Mind.

The seven team members, all eighth-graders at Stuart-Hobson, are Sara Rimensnyder, Beth O'Brien, Kara Fenske, Sarah Raimo, Vash Carter, Taledia Banks, and Alexander King. Their teacher and coach is Ms. Sarah Hill.

As their team project, these students created and presented an original performance

depicting a scene in ancient Pompeii prior to and during its destruction by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius. After winning regional and State-level competitions, the Stuart-Hobson Middle School students competed in Knoxville, TN against 648 teams from the United States and eight other countries; when they returned home to Washington, they brought with them the first-runner-up trophy in this universally acclaimed competition which had attracted participation this year by 15,000 students from around the world.

I want also to commend all Stuart-Hobson administration and faculty members who were involved in this award-winning effort, along with the families and classmates of the team members for their support and encouragement throughout the competition. I am proud and privileged to recognize and pay tribute to such an exceptional accomplishment.

**THE METHOD OF ALLOCATING THE EXPENSES**

**HON. BRUCE F. VENTO**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, June 24, 1991*

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that would simplify the method of allocating the expenses of running a child care business in the home for the purposes of filing Federal income tax.

Section 280(c)(4)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code currently provides for the specific needs of child care providers in terms of allocating the expenses associated with operating a business in the home. Recently, however, due to the broad nature of the statute, an interpretation of section 280(c)(4)(C) by IRS counsel in Washington, DC could lead to a de facto recordkeeping nightmare for child care providers, who, in order to favorably withstand an audit, could be required to keep records of how many hours each child uses a room every day.

Certainly, this interpretation, delivered in a technical advice memorandum [TAM] to the St. Paul IRS, would have a devastating effect on child care providers nationwide. Providers not keeping hourly logs would be worried they would fail an audit. Providers keeping logs could find that they spend more time keeping records than taking care of children.

The controversy surrounding this interpretation has turned the heat up to a degree that has forced the IRS to suspend the TAM pending reconsideration of their interpretation. In order to stave off an unfavorable reinterpretation or future interpretation that can only breed uncertainty for providers at tax time, I am introducing legislation to simplify and clarify the code regarding the allocation of expenses for child care providers recognizing the unique situations and considerations they face in providing care to the developing children of our Nation.

My legislation would establish a "standard deduction" of expenses for child care providers who operated for an entire year—49 weeks—on a 40-hour workweek. Providers who qualified would be able to deduct 35 percent of currently allowable expenses, including

utilities, house insurance, mortgage interest, house depreciation, property tax, and major home improvements depreciation. My legislation would not reinstate telephone expenses as an allowable expense.

As an alternative for providers who do not qualify for the above or for one reason or another choose to pursue a more itemized deduction, my legislation recreates a more simplified and specified "time-space" formula as follows:

Number of square feet used in the business divided by total number of square feet in the home times number of hours home used in business divided by total number of hours in a year.

This formula would yield a "time-space" percentage to apply to the same expenses I have already listed. To determine how many square feet in the home are used in business, the provider would look at each room or area and ask the question: "Is this room used exclusively for personal or other business use nonday care?" If the answer is "no," then 100 percent of that area would be counted for day care use. If the answer is "yes," then that space cannot be counted for day care use.

To determine how many hours the home is used in business, the provider would count hours that the home is open for business, plus other hours the provider is spending in the home on business activities, including cleaning, cooking, activity preparation, record-keeping, phone calls with parents, parent interviews, menu planning, licensing visits, and other activities.

Mr. Speaker, ultimately, if the IRS TAM of March 15 were to be reinstated, it could unnecessarily complicate the reporting needs of child care providers and possibly force some providers to leave the business. Instead, Congress must search for methods to continue to make child care more affordable and more available. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this legislation and hope that the Committee on Ways and Means is able to include it in its consideration of this issue.

#### TRIBUTE TO KENNETH A. ROE

##### HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 24, 1991

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I address my colleagues in the House today to pay tribute to Dr. Kenneth A. Roe, who passed away this month. Dr. Roe was a great American who contributed much to this country. His lifelong dedication to the field of engineering, as well as his tireless commitment to education and community service was exemplary.

Dr. Roe graduated from Columbia College in 1938, earned a degree in chemical engineering from MIT in 1941, and a masters degree in mechanical engineering from the University of Pennsylvania in 1946. He received a certificate in naval architecture from the U.S. Naval Academy and honorary doctorals from Stevens Institute of Technology and Manhattan College.

Dr. Roe served as an engineer in the U.S. Navy during World War II. After the war, he

returned to Burns & Roe, working as a mechanical and chemical engineer, later becoming the firm's executive vice president, president, and eventually, chairman and chief executive officer.

Dr. Roe led the firm in designing innovative and advanced technology. Under his management Burns & Roe was involved in many advanced projects such as the Mercury and Gemini space programs and numerous conventional and nuclear powerplants.

Dr. Roe's lifelong dedication to engineering is also illustrated by his involvement in various professional societies. He served as president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, chairman of the Engineers Joint Council, and was the founding chairman of the board of governors of the American Association of Engineering Societies.

Additionally, Dr. Roe was committed to higher education. He traveled throughout the United States to meet and address student groups. He served on the board of trustees of Stevens Institute of Technology and played a critical role in the activities of Columbia University and Manhattan College.

Also involved in community activities, Dr. Roe was a member of the board of overseers, the Sons of the American Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, and was governor of the Founders and Patriots. He also actively served in church and scouting activities.

I was particularly saddened to hear of Dr. Roe's passing, but we can all gain inspiration in his accomplishments and service to this Nation. Dr. Roe's tireless commitment to engineering, education, and the community should serve as a model for us all. He is indeed a man who deserves our respect and admiration.

#### E. ROGER AMODIO—A LEADER FOR CATHOLIC CHARITIES

##### HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 24, 1991

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, the passing of E. Roger Amodio, executive director of Catholic Charities Corp. in Greater Cleveland, marked the end of a remarkable career in fundraising for Catholic Charities.

Raising funds for charitable purposes is no easy task. But Roger Amodio pursued this task with vigor and determination. He became executive director of Catholic Charities in 1978 and remained in this position until his untimely death. The organization which he headed solicited contributions from 243 participating parishes and uses the funds to pay operating, maintenance, and capital costs for 37 Catholic agencies and institutions in the diocese. In the 21 years Roger directed the Catholic Charities Corp., he raised nearly \$100 million.

A native of Brooklyn, NY, Roger attended Catholic elementary and high schools in Brooklyn and received his bachelor's degree from St. John's University in New York. While in college and 1 year after army service, he was a baseball pitcher on several minor league teams in the Philadelphia Phillies system. In 1956, he began his career as a fund-

raiser, working initially for the Salvation Army in Queens and subsequently for community counseling services and the Police Athletic League in New York City.

Mr. Speaker, Roger Amodio was a man of numerous talents and was quite active in community affairs. He served on the board of the National Catholic Stewardship Council, the board of the diocesan central purchasing office and on the human services planning committee for the Cleveland diocese. As if he did not have enough to do, Roger also was active in his own parish, St. Clarence in North Olmsted, as a religion teacher for youngsters who did not attend daytime parochial school and as chairman of the church's building committee.

Mr. Speaker, there is no better way to sum up Roger Amodio's contributions to the diocese than to quote the respectful words of Bishop Anthony Pilla who said:

Every once in a while you have the good fortune to be associated with special people who are a blessing for you and others, and Roger was that kind of person. He was a competent professional, dedicated to his work, and deeply committed to the Church and to gospel values, which he lived in an admirable way.

#### INTRODUCTION OF A BILL RELATING TO TAX TREATMENT OF MUTUAL FUNDS

##### HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 24, 1991

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing H.R. 2735, legislation to simplify and make more rational the tax treatment of mutual funds and their shareholders.

Mutual funds have experienced dynamic growth since their inception in this country in the 1920's. In the last decade alone, the combined assets of all mutual funds have increased from about \$130 billion to over \$1 trillion. They have become the Nation's third largest type of financial institution, behind only commercial banks and life insurance companies. This dynamic growth is expected to continue into the foreseeable future.

Unfortunately, the tax treatment of mutual funds and their shareholders has not kept pace with changes in the industry. The bill that I am introducing today would be a major step toward rectifying that situation. The bill would simplify the tax treatment of mutual funds and their shareholders, but it would also go beyond simplification. In the spirit of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, it would also seek to make the tax laws more neutral with respect to the financial decisionmaking processes of mutual funds. To these ends, the bill contains three significant amendments to the tax laws.

First, the bill would repeal the so-called short-short rule, which restricts, for tax purposes, the ability of mutual funds to derive income from stocks, options, and certain other assets held for less than 3 months. While the rule has long been defended as protecting investors and restraining churning, it appears that the securities laws are adequately serving these purposes. Repeal of the rule will reduce

tax compliance burdens for mutual funds and bring the tax laws in line with the realities of present-day securities markets and investment strategies. This amendment should prove in the best interests of shareholders by reducing the costs of mutual funds and by removing disincentives for mutual funds to use prudent investment strategies.

Second, the bill would require mutual funds and brokers to report basis information to mutual funds investors upon sales or exchanges of mutual fund shares. The reported basis would be determined based upon the average basis of stock in the investor's mutual fund account. This provision will make it easier for mutual fund investors to calculate gain or loss from mutual fund redemptions—a task that is presently complicated by the necessity for investors to retain records for long periods of time in order to keep track of account activity affecting their tax basis.

Finally, the bill would eliminate uncertainty under current tax laws as to the effect upon a mutual fund when its manager reimburses the mutual fund for expenses already incurred. The bill would clarify that such reimbursements do not count toward the so-called 90-percent test so as to disqualify the mutual fund under the requirements of the tax law with respect to the sources from which the fund may derive its income.

In developing this bill, consideration has also been given to another proposal regarding the tax effects of the conversion of common trust funds to mutual funds. The proposal has not been included in this bill at this time, however, since it is currently being considered in the context of H.R. 1505, the Financial Institutions Safety and Consumer Choice Act of 1991.

Mr. Speaker, it is my intention to refer H.R. 2735—along with the issue regarding conversions of common trust funds, if that issue is not addressed as part of the pending banking reform legislation—to the Subcommittee on Select Revenue Measures for hearings in the near future. Since there is likely to be a modest revenue loss associated with this bill, I also intend that a revenue offset will be provided before this legislation moves forward in the legislative process, so that the reported bill fully complies with the pay-as-you-go financing requirements.

A brief explanation of the bill accompanies this statement.

#### DESCRIPTION OF H.R. 2735

1. Repeal the short-short test for regulated investment companies (sec. 1 of the bill and sec. 851(b)(3) of the Code)

#### PRESENT LAW

In general, a regulated investment company ("RIC") is a domestic corporation which, at all times during the taxable year, is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 as a management company or as a unit investment trust, or has elected to be treated as a business development company under that Act.

In addition, in order to be considered a RIC for Federal income tax purposes, a corporation must elect such status and must satisfy certain qualification tests. In particular, a corporation generally must derive less than 30 percent of its gross income from the sale or disposition of certain investments (including stock, securities, options, futures, and

forward contracts) held less than 3 months (the "short-short" test).

The tax rates for qualifying RICs are the same as those for corporations generally. The Federal income tax, however, is computed only on "investment company taxable income," which is determined by allowing a deduction for dividends paid to shareholders (but not permitting deductions normally allowed corporations such as the deduction for net operating loss and the dividend received deduction).

Thus, if a RIC pays a sufficient dividend, it generally avoids any corporate level tax. The shareholders are subjected to tax on the dividends that they receive.

#### REASONS FOR CHANGE

The short-short test significantly restricts the investment flexibility of RICs. The test can, for example, limit a RIC's ability to engage in conservative "hedging" strategies (based on options to protect unrealized gains from adverse market moves).

In order to comply with the rule, a RIC also must keep track of the holding periods of assets and the relative percentages of short-term and long-term gain that it realizes throughout the year. The short-short test thereby burdens RICs with significant recordkeeping, compliance and administration costs.

The securities laws can protect investors and restrain "churning" adequately. Moreover, the rule is not necessary to ensure that RICs do not engage in other types of activities normally conducted in corporate form.

#### EXPLANATION OF PROVISION

The bill repeals the short-short test.

#### EFFECTIVE DATE

The provision is effective for taxable years ending after the date of enactment.

2. Require mutual funds/brokers to report basis to customers (sec. 2 of the bill and secs. 1012 and 6045 of the Code)

#### PRESENT LAW

##### Information returns

Brokers (which include mutual funds) must report to the Internal Revenue Service the gross proceeds from sales and exchanges by customers (sec. 6045). Mutual funds/brokers must also give each customer a written statement with that information by January 31 of the year following the calendar year the transaction occurred. Mutual funds/brokers may use Form 1099-B, Statement for Recipients of Proceeds From Broker and Barter Exchange Transactions, or an IRS-authorized substitute, for these reporting purposes.

In a sale or exchange where there are multiple brokers, only the broker responsible for paying the customer is required to report the sale (Treas. Reg. sec. 5f.6045-1(c)(3)(ii)). For example, a mutual fund that is instructed to redeem shares by another broker (who is responsible for paying the customer) is not obligated to report the sale; the other broker must provide the report. In addition, information returns are not required with respect to the sale of shares in a money market fund (Treas. Reg. sec. 5f.6045-1(c)(3)(v)).

##### Gain/loss from the sale of mutual fund shares

A taxpayer who sells or exchanges open-end mutual fund shares must report the gain or loss on his Schedule D (Form 1040) along with any other capital gains or losses. Such a sale or exchange may take the form of a redemption of shares of a fund, a check written on a fund, or exchanges from one fund into another fund.

The amount of gain or loss is the difference between the taxpayer's adjusted basis in the shares and the amount the taxpayer realized

from the sale or exchange (sec. 1001). A taxpayer's adjusted basis is his original cost (including any sales charges or "load") or other basis adjusted for such things as wash sales and return of capital distributions. The amount a taxpayer realizes from a disposition of shares is the money and value of any property received for the shares minus expenses (such as sales commissions, sales charges, or exit fees).

A taxpayer who sells only a portion of his shares may choose one of three methods to determine the adjusted basis of the shares that were sold (Treas. Reg. secs. 1.1012-1 (c) and (e)):

(1) the First-In, First-Out (FIFO) method requires the taxpayer to assume that the first shares sold were the first ones purchased by the taxpayer;

(2) the Specific Identification method lets the taxpayer identify exactly which shares the taxpayer sold—but the method is available only if, at the time of sale, the taxpayer specified to the broker the particular shares to be sold and the broker confirms such specification in a written document within a reasonable time after the sale;

(3) the Average Cost method permits the taxpayer to calculate his gain or loss based on the average price he paid for his shares. The Average Cost method may be determined either by the single category method (which uses the average cost of all of the taxpayer's shares and determines the holding period for the shares that are sold on a first-in first-out basis) or the double category method (which separates the taxpayer's shares into long-term and short-term holdings and provides a separate average cost for each category). A taxpayer may elect the Average Cost method by attaching a statement to his return. Once the taxpayer elects the Average Cost method, the taxpayer must use that same method for all of his accounts in that fund.

#### REASONS FOR CHANGE

Many taxpayers investing in mutual funds engage in a large number of transactions in mutual fund shares. For example, some taxpayers purchase mutual fund shares periodically through participation in dividend reinvestment plans or in payroll deduction or other types of investment plans. Other taxpayers, such as retired individuals, may frequently sell shares to pay living expenses. Because of the many purchases or sales or both in different amounts, at different times and at different prices, taxpayers frequently have difficulty in calculating gain or loss each time they sell mutual fund shares. Calculating gains and losses correctly may require taxpayers to retain accurate records for many years.

#### EXPLANATION OF PROVISION

##### Information returns

The bill requires mutual funds/brokers that are presently required to report gross proceeds on sales or exchanges of mutual fund shares to report basis information on the same information return. For each sale or exchange, a mutual fund/broker must report the basis of the shares that have been sold and the portion of the gross proceeds for the shares that are held for more than 1 year, using a first-in, first-out method. A mutual fund/broker may aggregate reports for all sales and exchanges for the year in a form and manner specified by the IRS.

The bill requires the mutual fund/broker to report basis using the average basis of all of the shares of the account from which the disposition was made. Average basis is intended to be the single-category Average Cost basis,

and not the double-category. The bill also provides the Secretary authority to determine the manner in which basis and holding period are to be reported. Such authority would include the authority to require mutual funds/brokers to take into account wash sales, return of capital distributions, and other events that might affect a basis calculation.

The bill requires the basis calculation to be done on an account-by-account basis. An account is considered to be the shares of one mutual maintained by the mutual fund or by a broker. Thus, with respect to a mutual fund, an account would be each account it maintains. With respect to another broker, an account would be the shares in any one mutual fund, whether or not they are reported together with the shares of another mutual fund, other stock, or other items. Thus, for example, when a customer holds shares in two mutual funds through a broker (rather than directly through the mutual funds themselves), the shares for each separate mutual fund would constitute a separate account for purposes of these rules.

Information returns would be required to be sent to shareholders by January 31, which is the same date by which all other information returns must be provided to taxpayers. Some shareholders may redeem shares at a loss in December and repurchase shares in January. If those transactions occur within 30 days of each other, the wash sale rules could apply (and change the basis of some of the shares sold in December). In these instances a mutual fund/broker cannot reasonably be expected to incorporate the change by the time that the information return must be sent. For these cases, it is intended that a mutual fund/broker send amended information returns reflecting these wash sales during February. It is also intended that the reasonable cause exception (sec. 6724) to the penalty for failure to file accurate information returns apply if the mutual fund/broker supplies to the shareholder a corrected information return reflecting the wash sale computation no later than the last day of February (which is also the day by which the information must be filed with the IRS).

If a broker that holds stock in a mutual fund as a nominee for another person transfers such stock to another broker, the old broker also must furnish the new broker the information necessary for the new broker to meet the information reporting requirements.

#### *Gain/loss from the sale of mutual fund shares*

The bill generally requires a taxpayer to calculate basis and adjustments to basis as under present law. However, unless a taxpayer elects otherwise, a taxpayer must determine basis for mutual fund shares by using the average basis of all of the stock of the amount from which a sale or exchange was made. The bill also requires the taxpayer to determine holding period on a first-in, first-out basis. Average basis is intended to be the single-category Average Cost basis, and not the double-category.

A taxpayer may elect a method other than average basis (i.e., FIFO or specific identification) only by making such an election on his or her return for the first taxable year in which a sale from the account occurs. A taxpayer may elect different methods for different accounts in the same fund.

#### EFFECTIVE DATE

The provision is effective for mutual fund shares held in accounts opened on or after January 1, 1993. An account would be considered opened when, for example, a customer

purchases shares through a broker in a fund not previously owned in an account maintained for the customer by that broker, notwithstanding that the customer might own shares in the fund directly with the fund or through another broker.

The provision is not applicable, however, to shares in an account that includes shares not acquired by purchase. Thus, the provision would not apply, for example, to shares in an account opened after January 1, 1993 that includes shares that had been acquired by gift. The basis in such shares must be determined as under present law.

3. Modify the 90-percent test for regulated investment companies (sec. 3 of the bill and sec. 851(b)(2) of the Code).

#### PRESENT LAW

In order to qualify as a regulated investment company ("RIC"), a corporation must derive at least 90 percent of its gross income from certain specified sources, generally investments in stocks, securities or currencies (the "90-percent test").

#### REASONS FOR CHANGE

Mutual fund advisors occasionally agree to limit the fees they charge a RIC. If negotiated in advance, such limitation generally does not result in gross income and therefore does not affect application of the 90-percent test. In other instances, an advisor may reimburse the RIC for costs already incurred. Because the reimbursement may be treated as gross income to the RIC, it may affect application of the 90-percent test. Treating a reimbursement the same as a fee limitation simplifies the tax treatment of substantially equivalent commercial transactions.

#### EXPLANATION OF PROVISION

The bill provides that any amount included in income by reason of any reimbursement or any other payment in respect to the expenses of a corporation is not treated as gross income under the 90-percent test. No inference is intended with respect to the treatment of such expenses under present law.

#### EFFECTIVE DATE

The provision applies to taxable years ending after the date of enactment.

### TRIBUTE TO ADA DITO

#### HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 24, 1991

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commemorate Ada Dito who will be recognized for her outstanding efforts as an employee of the Nut Tree, which is celebrating its 70th anniversary.

Seventy years ago, on July 3, 1921, a young woman sat beneath a black walnut tree that shaded the only two-lane road from the bay to Sacramento. Beside her was a prune tray set up as a counter, a staff with an American flag and a copy of the Saturday Evening Post. This was the birth of the world-renowned Nut Tree.

In 1941, war raged in Europe, the price of a cup of coffee was 10 cents and Vacaville High School graduate Ada Dito began her career as a Nut Tree waitress.

The first bona fide miniature loaf of Nut Tree bread appeared on the Nut Tree table when the new bakery was built in 1948. The idea of

reducing the size of the American loaf of bread to individual-sized loaves is a Nut Tree innovation that has been duplicated throughout the industry. Ada has served this culinary treat since its inception.

The Nut Tree concept and philosophy of dining was coined in the phrase "Western food." Western food is inventive, tasty, and appealing to the eye as well as to the palate. The idea is to be unique and to use products that have a special link to location, both geographically and historically. Ada has offered the full range of Western food to guests throughout her career at the Nut Tree.

In 1955, the Nut Tree Airport, then a dirt landing strip, was opened to the public. Ada was one of several waitresses who took an orientation flight when the airport opened. The strip was later paved in the late 1950's.

In the 1960's, the grandchildren of Nut Tree's founders, Helen and Bunny Power, ate breakfast in the dining room before school every morning. Ada made sure that they ate a healthy breakfast and picked up their lunch money before she shooed them off to the bus.

The Nut Tree was a pioneer in the restaurant industry, serving fresh fruits and vegetables. During the 1960's, the Nut Tree had space booked on a United Airlines flight twice a week from Hawaii to San Francisco to bring in fresh pineapples. Over the years, Ada has served countless pineapples to Nut Tree guests.

A few years ago, Ms. Dito reduced her schedule to 2 days a week, but she continues to arrive, as scheduled, at 6 a.m., every Thursday and Friday.

Mr. Speaker, on this anniversary celebration of the Nut Tree, I hope my colleagues will join me today in recognizing Ada Dito for her distinguished service. I also wish her continued success at the Nut Tree for many years to come.

### AMERICAN LIVING TREASURES

#### HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 24, 1991

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, as the people of New Zealand set aside the opening year of this decade to honor the document and the men that founded their nation 150 years before, our own countrymen recognized this significant event with the investment of America's "Living Treasures."

Now I am honored to rise in recognition of a group of young Americans who recently visited New Zealand as representatives of the "Living Treasures" of our youth. These young men and women from throughout the United States visited New Zealand from April 18 through 28, 1991, and met with members of Parliament from New Zealand, as well as government leaders from other Pacific rim nations.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join with these "Living Treasures" of American youth by extending best wishes to the people of New Zealand. The young Americans that traveled to New Zealand are:

Stephen Alexander (California).

Brian Anderson (Pennsylvania).  
 LeeAnn Andersen (Minnesota).  
 Annie DuBreuil (Illinois).  
 Janna DePue (South Carolina).  
 John Derr (Oregon).  
 Nils Engen (Washington).  
 Christopher Fleming (Georgia).  
 Heather Gawin (Wisconsin).  
 Thomas Greco (California).  
 Sharla Hallett (Wisconsin).  
 Titus Heard (Oklahoma).  
 Joy Hensley (Florida).  
 Jennifer Kurtz (California).  
 James Linn (Texas).  
 Dawn Marshall (Michigan).  
 Jeremy McAllister (Oregon).  
 Mark McNair (Illinois).  
 Shannon O'Rourke (Tennessee).  
 Christina Pinkston (Georgia).  
 Daniel Steele (Minnesota).  
 Brett Swank (Michigan).  
 Jarrett Swank (Michigan).  
 Misty-Dawn Treadwell (California).

I would like to express my best wishes for continued learning and success as these young people return from the New Zealand national capitol and serve in our own country and other nations around the world.

**STEFANIE CLARKE ESSAY  
 CONTEST WINNER**

**HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 24, 1991

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to recognize an outstanding student from my congressional district. Stefanie Clarke is this year's winner of the Heritage Essay Contest.

Stefanie's essay focuses on the essential aspects in a great modern nation. Her essay entitled, "The Essential Components of a Modern Nation" follows:

**THE ESSENTIAL COMPONENTS OF A MODERN  
 NATION**

The essential components of a modern nation include those elements which allow a country to survive all catastrophes and challenges. I believe that these essential parts are: (1) A healthy economy, (2) a democratic leadership, and (3) law and order.

Education and free enterprise play an ultimate role in the formation of a healthy economy. Education is the foundation for generation upon generation of educators, scientists, engineers, doctors, lawyers, and so forth. An economy has to offer the freedom to cultivate new ideas, businesses, inventions, and so on. Greater achievements arise from a free enterprise system where varied products are produced by many different people or cultures. It seems logical to believe that an educated, happy, and highly productive society will produce a rich, independent, and stable economy.

I feel that a fair, honest, and democratic leadership is fundamental to the survival of a modern nation. The people of a nation must know that their opinion counts. A leadership that allows freedom of speech and one that "listens" to its people is very important to a nation's success. The modern nation's leadership must be honest and dedicated about its goals and always focus its goals so that its people benefit. Goals and attitudes that will benefit only a single or a few individuals will not work.

Law and order is also a key ingredient to a modern nation. I believe that a nation must have rules and regulations to control the behavior of its people, its governments, its businesses, and so forth. Without law and order only chaos can result. The rules must treat people equal and fair despite race, or creed. Freedom from discrimination, is a must! If the same crime is committed by two different people, one rich and one poor, each must be tried equally. Just as children, a nation must be disciplined by the 3 R's—rules, rights, and regulations.

A healthy economy comprised of material riches, advance technologies, free enterprise and educated individuals, a free and stable leadership, and fair law and order are paramount to the strength and survival of a nation. These items are absolutely the essential components of the modern nation; and I believe that free America has dedicated itself to having them all!

**A TRIBUTE TO RABBI DR. HERMAN  
 ELIOT SNYDER**

**HON. RICHARD E. NEAL**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 24, 1991

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I have the privilege today to pay tribute to a man who has reached a momentous milestone in his long and illustrious life. On July 7, 1991, Dr. Herman Eliot Snyder will turn 90 years old. When speaking of a man of Rabbi Herman Eliot Snyder's stature, it is difficult to know where to begin. Throughout his prestigious career Rabbi Snyder has been honored time and again. Upon his arrival in Springfield, MA, in 1947, Rabbi Snyder immediately became an active member of the Springfield area Jewish community. One of his most notable achievements is the founding of the Sinai Temple and his nurturing which allowed it to grow from a congregation of 50 families to a community of over 450.

Because it would be impossible to enumerate all of Rabbi Snyder's accomplishments in these Chambers I mention only a few highlights. Both the prestigious Pyncheon Award and the National Conference of Christians and Jews Award have been bestowed upon Rabbi Snyder. In addition to these, he is also the honorary president for life of local B'nai B'rith and he was elected chief rabbi for life of Sinai Temple, emeritus since 1970.

Perhaps more than anything else, what has characterized Rabbi Snyder's career has been his devotion to reaching out to the different communities in Springfield. Through his understanding and intellect he has sought to resolve divisions both within the Jewish community and with the world surrounding it. He has been adept at intertwining the best of both the old world and the new. He has been able to accomplish the delicate feat of reinstating some of the traditional Jewish practices, which had come into neglect, while never losing sight of modernity and the needs of the present. Rabbi Snyder forged links within the Springfield community more so than any of his predecessors. Although he is an urbane and scholarly man, his home, family, and community have always been his primary source of strength and purpose.

Rabbi Snyder is a man that I am proud to call a friend. On more than one occasion I have turned to him for his advice. He has proven his devotion to his brothers and sisters both within and outside of the Jewish community. His work has never been a self-seeking pursuit but one distinguished by his sense of commitment. I ask you, my colleagues in the House of Representatives, to join me in paying tribute to this most deserving man, Rabbi Dr. Herman Eliot Snyder, on this his 90th birthday. All the best to you, Rabbi Snyder, and I wish you many more.

**1991 IRISH FESTIVAL**

**HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 24, 1991

Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, this weekend many of New Jersey's Irish-American citizens will celebrate their heritage and remember the 75th anniversary of the Easter Uprising at the 21st Annual Irish Festival to be held at the Garden State Arts Center.

This celebration will include a bagpipe competition in which 16 teams from throughout the Northeast will entertain the crowd with traditional Celtic music. Gaelic arts and crafts as well as traditional ethnic foods will be displayed and offered for sale. Many local youth will also participate in a soccer tournament, a very popular sport in Ireland.

The day will culminate with a prayer service in remembrance of the Easter Uprising of 1916, a protest of English rule which marked the beginning of Ireland's struggle for independence from the crown.

Proceeds from the 21st Annual Irish Festival will benefit the Garden State Cultural Fund. The fund offers cultural awareness programs to children, senior citizens, the disabled, and disadvantaged persons throughout New Jersey.

**JOHN HUARD, COAST GUARD HERO**

**HON. WALTER B. JONES**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 24, 1991

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend Coast Guard PO John P. Huard for his courageous actions on the night of September 18, 1990—actions that saved the lives of seven fishermen. For his bravery, Petty Officer Huard was recently awarded the Gold Medal by the Association for Life Saving at Sea. Additionally, the Coast Guard has awarded Petty Officer Huard the Coast Guard Commendation Medal.

Last week, at a ceremony in the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee hearing room, I had the privilege of meeting Petty Officer Huard. He truly represents the best attributes of the men and women who serve their Nation by volunteering to join the U.S. Coast Guard.

I will briefly outline the details leading up to Officer Huard's courageous rescue on the

night of September 18 of last year. The fishing vessel *Aristocrat* had been operating in the waters off the Nantucket, MA and had been experiencing severe problems. While the Coast Guard vessel *Tamaroa* was escorting the vessel to shore, it was noted that the *Aristocrat* was riding low in the water and it appeared to be in danger of capsizing. A rescue boat, coxswained by Petty Officer Huard, was then sent alongside the *Aristocrat* to assist in the evacuation of the fishing vessel. Within minutes, the *Aristocrat* has begun to take on a significant amount of water and there was panic on board the fishing vessel. As the *Aristocrat* began to roll over, one fisherman jumped on to the rescue boat. At this point, to use the words of the report describing the incident, "it seemed to rain people." At the same moment the *Aristocrat* rolled over perilously close to the Coast Guard small boat, four fishermen were thrown into the water and were quickly rescued.

The officer recommending Petty Officer Huard for a Coast Guard commendation declared:

This sinking and rescue was the most remarkable event I have experienced in my Coast Guard career and the courageous and skillful performance of BM3 Huard was the key element in rescuing survivors. The life-saving effort he executed was flawless and is deserving of significant personal recognition.

Petty Officer Huard is a splendid example of the brave men and women who volunteer to serve in the Coast Guard. They risk their lives each day to assure safety at sea. While the gold medal awarded to Petty Officer Huard recognized his pivotal role in the rescue of fishermen on the *Aristocrat*, it is also a symbolic recognition of the role played by the U.S. Coast Guard in protecting life at sea.

As Officer Huard received the award, he mentioned that the rescue was a team effort and he accepted the medal on behalf of all the brave persons that participated in the rescue. I note that this medal recognizes only one event, among many in which members of the Coast Guard family strive to assure a safe environment for fishermen, mariners, and indeed all persons who go to sea.

#### TRIBUTE TO EVA BACIARINI

### HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 24, 1991

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the 70th anniversary of the Nut Tree and to honor a long-time employee, Eva Baciarini.

Seventy years ago, on July 3, 1921, a young woman sat beneath a black walnut tree that shaded the only two-lane road from the bay to Sacramento. Beside her was a prune tray set up as a counter, a staff with an American flag, and a copy of the Saturday Evening Post. This was the birth of the world-renowned Nut Tree.

Seven years later, in 1928, Eva Baciarini began her career with the Nut Tree. She worked summers as a waitress in the restaurant. In those days, waitressing meant more than serving customers. It also meant

shelling nuts or washing windows, wrapping gifts at Christmas and filling in as hostess or cashier when needed.

In the 1920's, Nut Tree spearheaded the revolutionary fancy packaging of fresh and glace fruits. Eva was there to help package candy and fancy fruits during the busy summer season.

During her tenure at Nut Tree, Eva has served people from all walks of life. The early 1930's saw many limousines pulling off the old Lincoln Highway for refreshment at the Nut Tree. The occupants were probably motoring to or from a resort such as Richardson Springs at a time when such retreats were in their heyday. The Nut Tree and Eva's smile were a welcome respite from this dusty travel.

Through the years, Eva has also served Herbert Hoover, sports great Dick Bartel, Fred MacMurray, Bing Crosby, as well as Presidents Hoover, Nixon, Ford, and Reagan. She remembers the day when Will Rogers came for lunch.

In 1944, the newly formed chapter of the Vacaville Rotary Club began meeting at the Nut Tree. Eva was their first waitress and has continued to serve Rotary members every Thursday for 47 years. For her devoted service, she is an honorary member of the organization.

The Nut Tree concept and philosophy of dining was coined in the phrase western food. Western food is inventive, tasty, and appealing to the eye as well as to the palate. The idea is to be unique and to use products that have a special link to location, both geographically and historically. Eva has offered the full range of western food to Nut Tree guests throughout her career at the Nut Tree.

Eva has been a part of Nut Tree growth and expansion every year during her employment. In 1971, the dining room underwent a major expansion. The aviary, with its brilliantly colored birds, was added and the new atmosphere met with overwhelming approval by the restaurant industry.

In 1979, Nut Tree partner Robert Power was named president of the National Restaurant Association. Mr. Power honored Eva by asking her to serve as Nut Tree's ambassador in Chicago at the annual meeting of the National Restaurant Association.

Eva has dedicated 63 years to maintaining the award-winning standards of Nut Tree and has continued to be a vital part of the Nut Tree. I salute her for all she has given to her community and to bettering the lives of all who have stopped by the Nut Tree. She, like the restaurant, is an institution.

#### BIBLES FOR RUSSIA

### HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 24, 1991

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, for over 70 years, the people of the Soviet Union have lived under the doctrines of communism, without the freedom of hope and faith in God.

With perestroika, the leader of the Soviet Union has recently requested that men and women from other nations bring Bibles and

character training back among the Russian people. As explained by the Supreme Court in its *Vidal v. Girard's Executors*, 43 U.S. 127 (1844) decision, morality and character cannot be taught apart from the Bible; and the Russian people have experienced the consequences of a lack of this character-focus.

I am pleased to rise today in recognition of a group of 44 young men and women who just returned from meeting with Government leadership at the Center for Human Values in Moscow and visiting with the schoolchildren and the people of Leningrad.

They traveled there from May 9-17 to deliver Bibles and to discuss with Government officials ways to restructure the Russian school system around a character-focus. A delegation of four of these Russian educators will be visiting the United States from June 28 to July 9 for further discussions, and they have already requested that 1,000 more of these young people travel to Russia this November.

The advance team which just returned includes the following young men and women from across the United States:

Christine Armstrong (Washington).  
 Kristine Banker (Georgia).  
 Pamela Brown (Texas).  
 Holly Cannon (Oklahoma).  
 Nathanael Caproni (Washington).  
 Tracey Collins (Ohio).  
 Jeffrey Cummings (Washington).  
 Tiffany Drake (California).  
 Terri Ellison (Texas).  
 Loren Elms (Michigan).  
 Stephanie Flynn (Illinois).  
 Sheri Hallett (Wisconsin).  
 David Hill (Oklahoma).  
 Clifford Holifield (Mississippi).  
 Prem Jacob (Illinois).  
 Nicholas Lancette (Montana).  
 Michael LeFebvre (Ohio).  
 Joel Mattix (Idaho).  
 Sarah McFee (Washington).  
 Melissa McKim (Texas).  
 Kristyn Meade (Texas).  
 Laura Morgan (Delaware).  
 Nathan O'Bryon (Wisconsin).  
 Patrick Oja (Michigan).  
 Roxanne Olsen (Louisiana).  
 Erica Panipinto (New York).  
 Marc Perry (Washington).  
 Joel Robbins (California).  
 Robert Robbins (California).  
 Christiane Quick (North Carolina).  
 Kent Schmidt (Illinois).  
 Christopher Smith (North Carolina).  
 William Starks (Florida).  
 Joel Steege (Oregon).  
 Michael Stoltzfus (Ohio).  
 Misty-Dawn Treadwell (California).  
 Michael Vause (Texas).  
 Kathleen Voyer (California).  
 Winston Walls (Texas).  
 Rachel Watson (Texas).  
 Deleese Weldon (Texas).  
 Julie Wilhite (California).  
 Lori Wilkerson (Missouri).  
 Sara Zorbas (Virginia).

I would like to express my best wishes for continued learning and success as these young people return from the Soviet Federated Socialist Republic of Russia and begin preparations to go back this fall.

MEGAN LAUTERBACH ESSAY  
CONTEST WINNER

HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 24, 1991

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to recognize an outstanding student from my congressional district. Megan Lauterbach is this year's winner in my Heritage Essay Contest. Over 350 eighth graders submitted essays for this competition.

Megan's essay stresses the key components of what she feels make up a modern nation. The text of Megan's essay, "The Essential Components of a Modern Nation" follows:

THE ESSENTIAL COMPONENTS OF A MODERN  
NATION

How a nation functions in the modern world is determined by many factors. Location, climate, waterways, topography, and natural resources all help chart the course of a country's development. However, to succeed in the twenty-first century, I believe a modern nation will need these components: A democratic government, extensive and available educational systems, a free-market economy, and patriotism and support from the nation's people.

A modern nation needs an organized and fair government which gives the right of freedom of speech and expression to its people and allows them to choose their rulers. A democracy seems to be the closest governmental system to being "ideal." Democracy doesn't give all power to just one person or group of people, but spreads out responsibilities to many people. The president of a democracy is chosen by a majority vote of the people. Many people living in countries all around the world dream of some day living within a democracy. The students who revolted against the Chinese government in Tiananmen Square were fighting to gain democracy.

Education is another key component for a great nation to advance and be a successful society. Education should be offered freely, publicly, and unconditionally in a modern nation. Thomas Jefferson, a very educated and innovative man, knew that an educated society would be able to make better decisions, produce top-quality leaders, and increase the advancement of technology. When the people of a nation are educated, they know the importance of their opinions and their votes. Racial differences can be understood and appreciated. Prejudices would decrease, and men would look at one another's heart and soul and not at their religion or the color of their skin.

The absence of a free market economy in some nations makes us realize how important this factor is. A free market economy gives buyers a choice of purchases. Business owners can decide which products to make and sell. The supply and demand for these products keeps prices stable and affordable.

In a nation today, people need to have a feeling of patriotism and loyalty to their country. The people must have interest in their country and its welfare. Culture and difference in customs should be nourished because new cultures can bring in new ideas and help to make the nation more understanding of other nations throughout the world.

The United States of America has had these four essential components since it be-

came independent in 1776. Our country has a strong foundation and is in the position to help other countries develop democracy, good educational systems, a free market economy, and a pride in their country. I feel it is our obligation to help other nations less fortunate than we are and bring all nations of the world together in peace and harmony.

TRIBUTE TO MR. JOSEPH J.  
SWIATLOWSKI

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 24, 1991

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to an individual who has dedicated over 55 years of service to the city of Chicopee in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, that individual is Joseph J. Swiatlowski, retired superintendent of the Chicopee Water Department.

Joseph Swiatlowski was born on September 8, 1908 in Three Rivers, MA. From 1928 to 1932, he attended the University of Rhode Island where he received his bachelor's degree in civil engineering.

In 1933, Joe Swiatlowski worked for the Federal Government CCC in the city of Chicopee. He surveyed the area of what is now Westover Air Force Base. He also surveyed and designed the Cooly Brook watershed or what is now the Chicopee State Park on Burnett Road.

On February 10, 1936, he was appointed water department engineer. Then from 1937 to 1938, Joe Swiatlowski designed and built what is now the water department's offices on Tremont Street. Joe was an early pioneer of recycling in Chicopee whereas much of the material used to construct the offices were obtained from the old mills that were being dismantled at what is now the Cabotville Industrial Park. During the same year, Joe actually saw the Chicopee Falls Bridge wash out due to the now famous Hurricane of 1938.

In 1939, under Mayor Anthony J. Stonina and upon a recommendation of Congressman Charles R. Classon, Joe brought major generals, George Veassey, Delos C. Emmons, and George Turner, to survey the Chicopee Falls tobacco fields called the flat plains in order to evaluate the area as to its potential use as an Army airfield. On April 6, 1940, dedication and groundbreaking took place at the airfield. On October 10, 1940, the first airplane, a B-10 bomber, landed at Westover Air Force Base.

During the 1940's, Joe was instrumental in negotiating our existing water supply contract with the metropolitan district commission. This took place under the leadership of Mayor Bourbean and Frank Driscoll, who was the water superintendent at the time.

In 1950, the city of Chicopee's water supply was changed from the Cooly Brook to the Quabbin Reservoir.

On April 10, 1961, Joe Swiatlowski was appointed as the superintendent of the water department.

In 1970, Joe was instrumental in the siting and construction of a new water treatment plant on Burnett Road.

In 1975, the city of Chicopee set up a new laboratory for the water department to comply with the newly promulgated Safe Drinking Act. The laboratory is certified by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for microbiology.

In the late 1970's, Joe was instrumental in redesigning the water system at Westover Industrial Park to accommodate the industrial expansion of the area.

From 1988 to 1989, Joe participated in the engineering and the funding process to allow the construction of the elevated tank on Royal Street to address the pressure problem in the Fairview area.

On April 10, 1991, 30 years to the day that Joseph J. Swiatlowski was appointed as the superintendent of the water department, he retired.

Mr. Speaker, this is an impressive record that spans over 55 years of service to the citizens of the city of Chicopee. I ask all of my colleagues in the House to join with me in wishing Joseph J. Swiatlowski much happiness in the years to come.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 24, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I want to inform my colleagues and the public that I was mistakenly added as a cosponsor of House Joint Resolution 219. The bill had already passed the Congress when I learned of my supposed cosponsorship and, therefore, I could not have removed my name from the House of Representatives bill. I did not authorize my name to be added to this bill and wish the RECORD to reflect this fact.

CONGRATULATIONS TO JUNIOR  
DIAL

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 24, 1991

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, not long ago this country formally welcomed home the men and women of Operation Desert Storm with days of thanksgiving, highlighted by a parade in Washington, DC.

The parade included a young man from my district, Machinists Mate Third Class Junior Dial, who is stationed aboard the U.S.S. *South Carolina*. Out of 600 men serving on that ship, Junior was selected to be one of 24 to march in the welcome home parade, representing his shipmates, the Navy, and proudly I say, southern Illinois.

"I was shocked at being selected to be in the parade. It was quite an experience and something I'll never forget. I marched the parade route with a deep sense of pride, and everyone was so friendly and pleasant. You could feel people coming together, and it was just very impressive to be a part of that," Junior said.

As for being a hero, Junior observed, "I feel we carried out our responsibilities, that we're

not really heroes but people fulfilling our obligation to service."

A graduate of Sesser-Valier High School, Junior will complete a 4-year term in the Navy this September, then continue his education at Southern Illinois University. When he enlisted he could not anticipate being part of Operation Desert Shield and Desert Storm, but when called upon, he served without hesitation.

The U.S.S. *South Carolina* is a nuclear powered guided missile cruiser, and as a machinists mate, Junior helps keep the systems running. During hostilities in the Persian Gulf the *South Carolina* helped enforce the trade embargo against Iraq, firing warning shots and boarding other ships in the Red Sea in violation of that policy. The cruiser was also involved in search and rescue missions to assist disabled ships and their crews. Junior tells me the most difficult part of all of this was the uncertainty of what would come next.

After spending December 6 through March 28 out on patrol, Junior was able to return for a brief homecoming with family and friends in southern Illinois. He tells me it was, "Very exciting, because it seemed like an eternity until I could get home, and it was a great feeling to finally make it."

I am pleased to welcome Junior home and thank him for his contributions on behalf of the United States of America.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO  
CAPT. LARRY D. JOHNSON, COM-  
MANDER, LONG BEACH NAVAL  
SHIPYARD

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 24, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, during the early days of World War II, Congress recognized the need for an additional naval shipyard on the west coast and authorized construction of what is now the Long Beach Naval Shipyard, located on Terminal Island in Long Beach, CA. This is one of eight naval shipyards performing top-quality ship repair overhaul, maintenance, repair, and modernization for the U.S. Navy's ships. This work is truly essential to our defense posture and to maintenance of a fleet that is ready for all conceivable types of duty at sea.

As the older types of ships that Long Beach Naval Shipyard has historically worked on have been released from active fleet service by retirement and decommissioning, and as some of the remaining active ship types have been made the subject of competitive procurement procedures for overhaul and repair, Long Beach Naval Shipyard has been confronted with a need to drastically reduce the size of its work force. The management team of Long Beach Naval Shipyard affirmatively chose to do that in a fiscally responsible way, by reducing overhead and other expenses at approximately the same rate at which direct revenues were falling and by maintaining a sound business basis for continued service to the U.S. Navy.

In 1984, Long Beach Naval Shipyard employed over 7,000 persons; by the end of

1989, the employment level had been reduced to just over 4,000, a reduction of more than 40 percent. The financial performance of the Long Beach Naval Shipyard has, however, improved such that the accumulated operating results account—similar to a private corporation's retained earnings account—now stands at a positive balance of more than \$53 million. Over this time, Long Beach Naval Shipyard has set new records in ship overhaul completions which meet or beat established delivery schedules, has demonstrated improvement after improvement in the execution of new threat upgrade weapons system major modernization packages on U.S.S. *Leahy*—CG-16—and U.S.S. *Belknap*—CG-26—class ships, and has set unbeatable time and cost performance records in head-to-head competition with the private ship repair industry on U.S.S. *Spruance*—DD-963—and U.S.S. *Kidd*—DD-993—class ships. In congressionally mandated public/private competition for surface ship overhauls since 1985, eight ships have been awarded to public shipyards in what has become a fierce competitive environment among providers in a rapidly declining industry. Seven of those ships were won by Long Beach Naval Shipyard.

On completion of the regular overhaul of the competition ship U.S.S. *Callaghan*—DDG-994—the innovative comprehensive project management concept applied resulted in the shipyards receiving a performance rating in excess of 98 percent from the Performance Fee Board, which is the highest rating ever assigned any ship at any shipyard for a complete overhaul. The reorganization of Long Beach Naval Shipyard is recognized in the industry as a quantum leap toward increased efficiency and is now being used by the Naval Sea System Command as the model to review for potential restructuring and downsizing of the seven other naval shipyards in response to the declining fleet size of the future. The achievement record of Long Beach Naval Shipyard was especially recognized when the Secretary of the Navy awarded it the Navy Meritorious Unit Citation in January 1991, making it the only west coast naval shipyard to receive that honor.

The credit for these successes belongs to the determined work force of Long Beach Naval Shipyard and to the inspirational leadership of the shipyard commander, Capt. Larry D. Johnson. As the shipyard commander for 4 years, he has provided the strong direction and dedicated leadership which has enabled the Long Beach Naval Shipyard to complete exceedingly complex assignments with high output quality, cost-effective work procedures, and increasing productivity. Included in these accomplishments was successful completion of 26 scheduled ship repair periods—overhauls, restricted availabilities, et cetera—one post-shakedown availability on a newly-built ship, and 26 emergency availabilities for ships of the Pacific Fleet for repair of damaged major equipment on extremely short notice, as well as three weapons systems upgrade availabilities on Coast Guard ships.

Capt. Larry D. Johnson was born in McPherson, KS, and attended the University of New Mexico. He graduated in 1960 with a bachelor of science degree in electrical engineering and was commissioned through the

Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps [ROTC] Program. Following commissioning, he served on board U.S.S. *Blue*—DD-744—as damage control assistant, on U.S.S. *Boyd*—DD-544—as chief engineer, on U.S.S. *Halsey*—CG-23—as hull officer, and on U.S.S. *Joseph Strauss*—DDG-16—as chief engineer. Larry Johnson later continued his formal education at the U.S. Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, CA, where he earned a master of science degree in mechanical engineering in 1968. Following his professional designation as an engineering duty officer, Larry Johnson served on the staffs of: Commander in chief U.S. Pacific Fleet; commander, Naval Surface Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet. He also had tours of duty at both Puget Sound Naval Shipyard and Long Beach Naval Shipyard before assignment as the chief staff for maintenance and engineering for the commander, Naval Surface Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet.

On June 29, 1987, Capt. Larry D. Johnson returned to Long Beach Naval Shipyard to assume the duties of shipyard commander. At each step in his Navy career, Larry Johnson has been recognized for diligent, dedicated, enthusiastic, and outstanding performance. He has been honored numerous times and wears the Legion of Merit Medal with gold star in lieu of second award, the Meritorious Service Medal with gold star in lieu of second award, the Navy Commendation Medal, the Navy Achievement Medal, the Meritorious Unit Commendation with bronze star, the National Defense Service Medal with bronze star, the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal, the Vietnam Service Medal, and the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal. His personal tradition of exemplary service has continued while serving as shipyard commander, where he has applied his knowledge and experience to improve the operations of the Long Beach Naval Shipyard and to successfully increase its abilities to complete all shipyard and other assignments. As a direct result of his visionary leadership and overall management goals and supporting objectives, the shipyard's military and civilian management team has become fully fused into a dynamic entity.

The progressive management style Larry Johnson has brought to the Long Beach Naval Shipyard assures its continuation as an active industrial facility and thus maintains it as a welcomed source of thousands of jobs and millions of dollars in income to the south bay area. The people of Long Beach and the surrounding communities will long benefit from this man's efforts. Upon his retirement from active military service, we are compelled to recognize that his personal achievements and contributions to Long Beach Naval Shipyard operations will have left long-lasting strengthening impacts on a profession vital to the security of the United States. My wife, Lee, joins me in congratulating Capt. Larry Johnson on the culmination of a most successful and rewarding career in military service. We hope that he and his wife, Vivian, will enjoy a prosperous and happy future. We are certain that he will continue to make highly beneficial contributions to both his country and his immediate community.

TRIBUTE TO REAR ADM. THOMAS  
A. BROOKS, USN

### HON. DAVE McCURDY

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 24, 1991

Mr. McCURDY. Mr. Speaker, on August 16, Rear Adm. Thomas A. Brooks, the 54th Director of Naval Intelligence, will complete a career which spanned the entire spectrum of intelligence disciplines and which contributed greatly to the Navy and to national security. Admiral Brooks' intellect and integrity have earned him widespread respect and admiration in Congress.

Admiral Brooks' career reflects a record of unmatched leadership and achievement: In fleet tours ranging from assistant intelligence officer on an amphibious group staff to the 2d Fleet intelligence officer; in operational intelligence tours ranging from junior analyst at Navy Field Operational Intelligence Office to its commanding officer; in counterintelligence tours as commanding officer, Naval Investigative Service Office, Vietnam, and at Naval Investigative Service headquarters; in human intelligence tours as officer in charge, CTF 157.1 and as Assistant Naval Attaché, Turkey; and in senior intelligence management tours as U.S. Atlantic Command intelligence officer, as deputy director, DIA for JCS Support and ultimately as Director of Naval Intelligence.

Admiral Brooks strove to ensure that the fleet commanders and operators received coherent, relevant intelligence products of value to military planning and operations. His experiences in war and in various world crisis drove him to maintain the Navy's preeminence in operational intelligence.

While serving as Director of Naval Intelligence from July 1988 to August 1991, Admiral Brooks brilliantly and tirelessly supported and executed national policy, provided enlightened advice and counsel to Navy and national leadership, and developed and directed a number of programs which provided invaluable intelligence to national and fleet commanders and operators, thereby greatly enhancing national security. Throughout his tenure as the Director, he improved the quality, productivity, efficiency, and responsiveness of Naval Intelligence. As a direct result of his leadership, innovation, and management and organizational initiatives, he saved the Navy and the Nation millions of dollars.

Rear Admiral Brooks is one of the most articulate professional intelligence specialists in the national intelligence community, and he has established himself as an internationally recognized authority on foreign military, political and intelligence matters. He is a national asset, unsurpassed in the impact he has had on intelligence community reform and the creative management of intelligence resources. His advice on the foreign military threat and counterintelligence is sought at the highest levels of the U.S. Navy and has influenced many decisions made by the Navy, the Department of Defense and the Congress.

Admiral Brooks will be sorely missed, but his contributions to the professionalism and spirit of the intelligence community will be an enduring legacy. I want to wish him every suc-

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

cess as he turns his attention to new opportunities and new challenges.

### CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO THE DAUGHTERS OF MIRIAM CENTER FOR THE AGED UPON THE 70TH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS FOUNDING

#### HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 24, 1991

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, this year the Daughters of Miriam center for the Aged, which is located in the city of Clifton, my congressional district and State of New Jersey, is celebrating its 70th anniversary of providing outstanding services dedicated to the pursuit of happiness and security for people, and particularly our senior citizens. I know that you and our colleagues here in the Congress will want to join with me in extending our heartiest congratulations and best wishes to the distinguished officers, trustees, staff, and community leaders who have actively participated in the organization and administration of one of the most prestigious care and activities centers for senior citizens in our Nation, the Daughters of Miriam Center for the Aged.

Mr. Speaker, the exemplary leadership and outstanding efforts of our citizens so important to our quality of life are in the vanguard of the American dream. As we commemorate this 70th anniversary celebration, we express our appreciation to the officers and trustees of the Daughters of Miriam Center for the Aged, composed of business and professional men and women, who through their fidelity, devotion, and personal commitment over the years have provided intelligent direction and dedication toward achieving the goals and purposes of the Center—to help our elderly attain the best possible quality of life in their golden years.

The current officers and members of the board of trustees are as follows:

#### OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Honorable Milton Kleinman, president; H. Louis Chodosh, M.D., senior vice president; Philip E. Sarna, vice president; Monroe Potash, vice president; Jack Birnberg, vice president; Peter Rosenthal, vice president; George Kramer, treasurer; Morris Yamner, assistant treasurer; Norman Koch, secretary; Stephen Wener, assistant secretary; Samuel S. Schwartz, honorary president; Milton Werksman, honorary president; Melvin Opper, past president; Joel J. Steiger, past president; Arthur Bodner, past president; Arnold H. Goodman, past president; Leonard Kohl, past president; Helen G. Deich, past president; Alexander E. Rosenthal, past president; Harvey Adelsberg, MPA, FACHE, executive vice president; Paul H. Abrams, Richard Abramson, William Adler, Steven Alexander, M.D., Jerry Atkins, Stanley Berenzweig, Claire Blazer, Marge Bornstein, Samson Bosin, Lawrence S. Boss, Louis Brawer, William Brawer, Benson J. Chapman, Irving B. Cohen, Sylvia Cohen, Stephen Cohen, M.D., Stuart Coven, Hy Derfler, Murray Deutsch, Eva Feld, Benjamin Friedman, Sandor Garfinkle, Dr. Solomon Geld, Benjamin Geller, Mel Gerstein,

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Merrill Gitkin, Lawrence Goldman, Lawrence Gurtman, Howard Honigfeld, Lewis L. Immerman, M.D., Rabbi Dr. Leon Katz, Martin S. Kenwood, Herbert C. Klein, Peter Kolben, Sanford Komito, Arthur R. Kramer, Paul Kramer, Richard Lane, Susan Lane, Ronald S. Mack, Leonard Marcus, Diane Milrod (ex officio), Mollie Nalanbogen, Harold Peimer, Howard Phillips, Alan S. Prell, Sylvia Richman (ex officio), Jerry Rosenblum, Ruth Rosner (ex officio), Eugene Rosensweet, Richard Rosenthal, Irving K. Ruttenburg, Helen Sanders, Sidney Shelov, Rose Shulman, Minerva Stark (ex officio), Julius M. Suckoff, D.D.S., Martin Sukenick, Robert J. Topchik, David Waldman, Sidney Wein, M.D., Ruth Weisenfeld, Ben Weiner, Naomi Wilzig, Sigi Wilzig, Samuel Wolff, Norman Zelnick.

I particularly commend to you the administrator and executive vice president of the Daughters of Miriam Center for the Aged, Harvey Adelsberg, a fellow of the American College of Hospital Administrators, who has responded with the highest standards of excellence in helping to improve the lives and services of the people entrusted to his care.

Mr. Speaker, the Daughters of Miriam Center for the Aged is a nonprofit organization, governed by a philanthropic board of trustees, supported through the generosity of the Jewish communities of Paterson, Passaic, Clifton, Fair Lawn, and environs.

The center was established in 1921 through a gift from the Honorable Nathan Barnert, two-term mayor of Paterson and well-known philanthropist, in memory of his wife, Miriam. It has progressed over the years from a shelter for aged persons and orphaned children, Home for the Aged and Orphans, through its gradual transition to Home and Infirmary for the Aged, and its ultimate expansion and transformation to one of the leading facilities of excellence in the field of care for the elderly—The Daughters of Miriam Center for the Aged. It is licensed by the New Jersey State Department of Health, accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities, and approved by the American Dental Association. The facility and its programs comply with the Civil Rights Act of 1964 in admission and personnel policies. Daughters of Miriam is college and university affiliated as a teaching and in-service training center.

The facilities and services included in this complex are a 340-bed medical and nursing care center located in the Rothenberg Building and the Eva and Morris Feld Tower, a respite care program, the Brawer Building and the Esther and Sam Schwartz Building which are apartment residences consisting of 270 units which provide congregate services to older persons capable of independent living; the Rita & Samuel Brodie Adult Day Care Program for the Elderly with an Alzheimer's disease and related disorders unit and the Fred Ables memorial sheltered workshop. In total they serve 700 aged persons in a given day.

Mr. Speaker, the original purpose of the center was to give sheltered care to both the aged and to orphaned children. The first location was in a converted house in Paterson, and after the initial 5 years, in a 50-bed capacity building on an estate in Clifton. This

dual program for the underprivileged at both extremes of the age spectrum remained unchanged for over 20 years. In the following 45 years, the program for dependent children was relinquished to a professional casework agency which placed them in foster or adoptive homes. The Daughters of Miriam merged with the B'nai Israel Home for the Aged in Passaic, and a growing partnership of government and philanthropy in the funding of care through the introduction of Medicare and Medicaid and Federal loans for major structures evolved. The high standards of care at Daughters of Miriam have a direct connection with the philosophy of its professional and lay leaders. They believe that a geriatric facility must approximate as closely as possible a client's former home environment. It must provide skilled nursing and medical services but, even more urgently, it must offer a congenial atmosphere in which the residents can carry on the activities of daily living which are so important to the senior citizens.

A unique establishment within the Daughters of Miriam community is the Fred Ables memorial workshop. In effect, this sheltered work activities program is a self-contained industry, the purpose of which is to provide occupational therapy for many of the aged residents on assembly jobs for contracting commercial companies. The workshop also employs certain handicapped community members. It is licensed by the U.S. Department of Labor and workers are paid at rates approved by the Department, but more important, the participants are given the self-assurance that comes with still being able to do useful work and to make an independent contribution toward their own maintenance.

According to their capabilities and interests, residents take part in a broad variety of daily living and social activities—arts and crafts in special rooms or in rooms on the infirmary floors; cooking and baking programs; bingo games; music programs; religious observances; watching television; relaxing in the solarium overlooking the busy Garden State Parkway; and walking or visiting with friends in the gardens. Local groups such as the Passaic-Clifton, Paterson, Friends of Day Care and Fair Lawn women's auxiliaries come to visit residents and volunteer in a number of departments. Parties are held in the auditorium for residents on their special anniversaries. Cookouts and picnics in the center grounds are regular features of the summer months. Frequent tours to the larger community are arranged for the more active apartment tenants.

Considerable time is given, of course, to therapy sessions and medical checkups. A qualified staff of approximately 500 people, including resident and attending physicians, are available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Also on the staff are a psychiatrist, physiotherapist, pharmacist, medical technicians, registered graduate and licensed practical nurses, nurses' aides, and orderlies. Over half of the numbers of the staff are specialists in medical and nursing care. The full program of intensive care for residents is rounded out by specialists in podiatry, optometry, dentistry, physical therapy, speech therapy, and audiology.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great pleasure to call this 70th anniversary celebration to your attention and seek this national recognition of the outstanding services provided by the officers, trustees, staff, and professional men and women of the Daughters of Miriam over the past decades. Their dedication and devotion in helping our seniors to maintain their dignity and help find happiness and independence in their golden years have truly enriched our community, State, and Nation. We do indeed salute the Daughters of Miriam on their 70th anniversary and extend our best wishes for their continued good works and success in all of their future endeavors.

#### RESULTS OF QUESTIONNAIRE SENT TO CONSTITUENTS

#### HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 24, 1991

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues the results of a survey I sent at the end of March to my constituents in the 15th Congressional District of Michigan. The 20 communities that make up the 15th Congressional District are Augusta Township, Belleville, Canton Township, Dearborn Heights, Garden City, Huron Township, Livonia, Milan, Romulus, Saline, Southgate, Sumpter Township, Superior Township, Taylor, Van Buren Township, Wayne, Westland, York Township, Ypsilanti, and Ypsilanti Township.

The survey asked 10 questions about some of the most important issues facing the Congress this year, and asked my constituents to list the 3 areas where they support increased Federal spending as well as the 3 places they would like Federal spending reduced. I have already received over 8,000 responses to my survey with more coming in daily. This is the 27th survey I have conducted since I first came to Congress in 1965. I am truly gratified that so many people took the time to answer and send back the questionnaire. I was also impressed with the number of constituents who took the time to make additional comments on the survey questions as well as other issues of concern.

The first question on my survey concerned the proposed free-trade agreement between the United States and Mexico. My constituents are overwhelmingly opposed to such an agreement. By a nearly 4-to-1 margin they opposed not just the fast track procedure for considering such an agreement in Congress, but the whole notion of a North American free-trade zone that would permit duty-free entry of goods into the United States from Mexico and Canada. Their letters and calls to me make clear that their opposition is based on a strong belief that a free-trade agreement threatens their jobs, that it will encourage United States companies to relocate their operations to Mexico in order to exploit the low wages and minimal environmental enforcement below the border.

When Congress voted at the end of May on extending fast track authority to the President

I voted against it. Like my constituents, I have no faith that this administration will negotiate an agreement that protects good jobs in the United States. The free trade we have had so far with Mexico—the maquiladora zones—has cost 76,000 Big Three auto jobs in the United States already. I intend to do everything I can to prevent the expansion of that kind of free trade.

Sixty percent of my constituents support H.R. 5, legislation that would prohibit employers from firing or permanently replacing workers who engage in a lawful economic strike. Since 1981, the use of permanent replacements has expanded dramatically, and hundreds of thousands of workers have effectively been fired for exercising their lawful right to strike. Labor disputes over wages and health benefits have been turned into bitter battles over the continuing existence of the workers' union and the workers' right to a job. The result has been violence, divided communities, bankruptcies, and a serious erosion of the collective bargaining rights of American workers. As chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, I intend to move H.R. 5 as quickly as possible. If Congress does not act, the right to strike will become nothing more than the right to quit.

Eighty-three percent of my constituents favor the Family and Medical Leave Act, H.R. 2, which would require businesses with 50 or more employees to permit up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave to employees who request it after the birth or adoption of a child, to care for a seriously ill child, spouse, or dependent parent, or during a period of medical disability. Their level of support for the bill is in line with national surveys that consistently show more than 80 percent of all Americans favor H.R. 2.

That support should not be surprising. At little or no cost to employers, the act would provide job security to workers at times of family crises, when their children and loved ones need them most.

A recent study by the Small Business Administration found that the cost of providing family leave is substantially less than the cost of terminating an employee and hiring a replacement. It confirms an earlier study by the nonpartisan General Accounting Office that estimated the cost of providing family and medical leave to be less than \$10 per employee per year.

I hope that when Congress passes the Family and Medical Leave Act again, as it did last year, President Bush will sign it into law. There is no reason for ideology to stand in the way of a law that can do so much good for America's families at so little cost.

An overwhelming 83 percent of those responding to the survey agree that the Federal student aid programs should be expanded to serve students from working-class and middle-class families. It is clear that the incomes of working and middle-income families have not grown to keep pace with inflation, while college costs have increased faster than inflation during the last 10 years. Therefore, students and their families see the opportunity for a college education slipping out of their reach.

The Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, which I chair, is considering legislation to revise and extend the Higher Education Act, the law which includes the Federal student aid

programs. There is a broad consensus among the members of the subcommittee and among the many witnesses who have testified before the subcommittee in recent weeks that working and middle-income families are unfairly excluded from access to the Federal programs that provide loans and grants to help students pay for college. I want to be certain that, when we finish work on this legislation, we can assure working and middle-class families of substantial financial help when they send their kids to a college or university.

My constituents care about the environment. Eighty-three percent of those responding to the survey support passage of H.R. 300, the Recyclable Materials Technology and Markets Development Act. I have agreed to cosponsor this bill, which would promote a public-private sector effort to develop recycling technologies and open new markets for recyclable consumer products. I have also agreed to cosponsor a bill to offer the first-ever Federal grant program to support individuals, nonprofits, corporations, or localities to fund research in new recycling techniques. Recipients will report the results of their research so that the rest of the Nation can duplicate the successes.

The next two questions on the survey dealt with proposals to tax the windfall profits of American oil companies resulting from Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. Eighty-seven percent supported a windfall profits tax, and 68 percent said that the proceeds of such a tax should be used to cover the U.S. share of the costs of the Persian Gulf war. Like my constituents, I was outraged over the profits domestic oil companies accumulated during the war in the Persian Gulf. Profiteering during a national crisis is an outrage. Several bills to impose a windfall profits tax were introduced in the House. I would support a windfall profits tax, especially if the proceeds were used to reduce the Federal deficit or increase spending on important domestic programs such as education.

I also asked my constituents whether they supported the President's proposal to triple the Medicare taxes of individuals with incomes exceeding \$125,000—\$150,000 for a couple—who participate in the voluntary part B program, which covers necessary medical services such as physician visits. If enacted, the cost of the tax would rise from \$32.80 a month to \$95. Eighty percent of those responding believed that these individuals should indeed pay higher taxes. The Congress approved a budget resolution for fiscal year 1992 on May 22. I supported passage of this resolution, which instructs the committees of jurisdiction to look at proposals to increase the Medicare taxes for these individuals.

The final question of the survey addressed the issue of parents in combat. The issue of single parents and military couples with children serving in combat split the Congress and split my constituents during the Persian Gulf war. Over 16,000 single parents and 1,200 military couples with children served in Operation Desert Storm. The potential that a number of these children could become orphans led me to support a bill that would have exempted single parents or the mother or father of military couples from combat duty. Forty-nine percent of my constituents support such a measure; 51 percent oppose it.

The Congress passed, and the President signed, the Persian Gulf Conflict Authorization Act to address the issue of parents in combat. The law requires the Secretary of Defense to study departmental policies related to reservists and active-duty personnel who have children. The Secretary is asked to report back to Congress with his conclusions by March 1992. In addition, the bill included a sense-of-Congress resolution that the Pentagon should not deploy reservists or active-duty personnel who are mothers of children under the age of 6 months.

The final section of the survey provided an opportunity for my constituents to list the three areas the Federal Government should spend more on, and three areas on which we should spend less money. I am pleased to report that education was named as my constituents' highest priority for Federal action. In my mind, no other domestic priority is more important than education. As chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor, I will work to assure that funding for education receives the high priority that it deserves.

Earlier this year I proposed a home front budget initiative for fiscal year 1992, which originally allocated \$4.4 billion above the level spent for education and related programs in 1991. The budget resolution reported by the House Budget Committee assumed only \$3.1 billion for these programs. During House consideration of the budget resolution I offered an amendment to increase education spending by \$400 million to a total of \$3.5 billion. The amendment was approved by a vote of 261 to 158. The Senate's budget resolution provided the full \$4.4 billion for the home front budget initiative. The final conference agreement fully funded my initiative.

Health care was the second most important issue that my constituents believe Congress and the President should address. Once again, my constituents have identified one of the most critical issues facing our Nation. Increasingly, access to quality health care has become a luxury. This isn't right, and we must do something to address this problem. The Committee on Education and Labor, which I chair, will play a significant role in the formulation of national health care policy during the 102d Congress. I hope that we can develop a bill that will not only address the needs of the 37 million uninsured Americans but which also responds to the costs of health care coverage, which many who are insured cannot afford.

Environment ranked third in deserving more attention by the Federal Government. I share my constituents' concerns for the environment and have agreed to cosponsor a number of bills that will address some of our more serious environmental problems. Among them, I have agreed to cosponsor a bill to require Federal facilities to comply with the same strict environmental laws as the private sector. For years the Pentagon and the Department of Energy have operated facilities without regard for the law. Refusal to adhere to critical waste disposal regulations has left nearby communities with a legacy of contamination and the taxpayers with the staggering costs of cleaning it up. We need to pass legislation that will ensure that these facilities comply with our environmental laws.

Mr. Speaker, for years my constituents have listed defense spending and foreign aid as the areas where they would like to see reduced Government spending. This year is not different. Government salaries and pensions were a distant third in areas where we should cut spending.

While the new budget agreement no longer allows us to shift spending from defense and foreign aid to domestic programs, it does allow us to set spending priorities. During House consideration of the fiscal year 1992 Pentagon authorization bill, I supported efforts to cut spending for high-dollar strategic weapons systems such as the B-2 Stealth bomber and star wars, and, instead, focus on conventional weapons systems such as the Patriot missile, which proved effective in the Persian Gulf war. In all, the House was able to shift \$5 billion from the B-2 and star wars to conventional weapons and personnel.

The actions of the House with respect to foreign aid reflect the feelings of my constituents in Michigan's 15th District. The House, with my support, rejected President Bush's request for a \$12 billion increase in foreign aid. The bill we approved funds foreign affairs and assistance at \$15.3 billion, about \$400 million less than last year.

Mr. Speaker, I have always found the questionnaire to be a useful tool in learning my constituents' thoughts and views on the important issues of the day. I would like once again to thank my constituents for taking the time to participate in this survey.

#### A TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH KOSTMAN

#### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 24, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues the courage and strength of Mr. Joseph Kostman. Mr. Kostman is a Holocaust survivor who testified against former Lt. Josef Schwammberger for war crimes during World War II. The Miami Herald recently published an article describing this noble man's suffering.

#### HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR TELLS VISITING COURT OF ATROCITY

A Holocaust survivor who saw a pregnant woman shot down 50 years ago testified last Wednesday to a traveling German court that came to Miami to hear war crimes evidence against former Lt. Josef Schwammberger.

Joseph Kostman, 66, now of North Bay Village, said he watched from a basement window in the Przemysl ghetto in Poland when Schwammberger shot a pregnant woman in the street.

Kostman thinks it happened in late 1941 or early 1942. He is more certain of what he saw than when.

"I saw it myself, with my own eyes. He killed her because she was a Jewish woman, and pregnancy was a death penalty," Kostman said after testifying at Germany's consulate in downtown Miami. A judge, prosecutor and defense lawyer, all from Germany, are traveling in the United States and Canada to hear witnesses unable or unwilling to attend the trial in Germany later in the summer.

Schwammberger, 79 now, was captured in Argentina in 1987. He is charged with killing 50 people and held responsible for 3,377 others murdered from 1941 to 1944, when he was in charge of ghettos and forced-labor camps in occupied Poland.

"It's the greatest day of my life, although I paid a big price," Kostman said Wednesday. His parents and sister perished in the Holocaust, but he said he does not wish Schwammberger dead:

"I want him to live a long time, but behind bars, and get one meal a day like we got—a bowl of potato soup and a piece of bread."

Mr. Speaker, the horrors of the Holocaust must never be forgotten. Joseph Kostman's testimony makes us realize the danger and reality of all forms of racism.

#### J. RAYMOND JONES: THE PASSING OF AN ERA

#### HON. RON de LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 24, 1991

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, a most famous Virgin Islander, J. Raymond Jones, the man known as the "Harlem Fox," died this month in a New York City hospital at the age of 91, leaving behind a legacy that spanned two generations and an entire continent.

His achievements are legend in New York City where he enabled many, many disenfranchised African American men and women to become a part of the systems of politics and government. At the national level, he was instrumental in the civil rights movement and subsequent legislation which will long stand as a landmark in our Nation's history.

But I rise, Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people of the Virgin Islands, to laud the accomplishments of J. Raymond Jones during his final years when he returned home to his native islands.

Acutely aware of the importance of education and the critical role it plays in determining success or failure, J. Raymond Jones established the Jones-Holloway-Bryan Foundation to promote excellence in science and mathematics among Virgin Islands students.

Shortly after the death of his wife, Ruth, in 1985, J. Raymond Jones donated considerable funds to what is today the University of the Virgin Islands to boost education programs for students from the Eastern Caribbean.

A man of deep compassion, it was his strong conviction that, with a helping hand and proper guidance, there is in each of us the potential for greatness.

J. Raymond Jones left his mark on the people of a nation, yet, as he showed so well upon his return to his native Virgin Islands, he always remembered the needs of the individual.

It is fitting that the spirit this great man brought will live on, both for what he accomplished in life and for what the foundation he created will build in years to come. Our country is proud of J. Raymond Jones, and Virgin Islanders are particularly proud and thankful that this great man touched so many of us in so many ways.

#### USING FORCE AGAINST AIRBORNE DRUG TRAFFICKERS

#### HON. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 24, 1991

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, drug interdiction is a very important and very expensive element of our national drug control strategy. In recent years the Department of Defense has joined the fight by contributing its substantial expertise and numerous national assets to drug interdiction. The men and women of the Coast Guard and the Customs Service have for many years now distinguished themselves in defending this Nation from an invasion of illicit narcotics. We have certainly made progress, but there remains much to be done.

It is for this reason that last week I introduced two bills on the use of force against airborne drug traffickers. I believe strongly that we must fight this war against drugs in a manner which makes it possible to win it. Just monitoring drug traffickers is not enough, we must stop them.

The first bill, H.R. 2712, which I initially introduced last year, gives the U.S. Coast Guard limited authority to use force against airborne drug traffickers. It is designed to combat a common means of trafficking whereby airborne drug traffickers fly to the coast of the United States or to a nearby island, drop drugs to cohorts below, and then turn around and fly away without ever stopping. Frequently we capture the whole thing on tape. Our interdiction agencies, with their multimillion dollar assets and expertly trained personnel, do not have the authority to do anything more.

There are 21 safety features in the bill to ensure that only drug traffickers are targeted. The most important are the requirements that prior to the use of force: First, U.S. authorities recover the test positive drugs dropped from the plane's hold; and second, repeated warnings, by various means, are presented to the trafficking plane.

The second bill, H.R. 2711, would provide the U.S. military explicit authority to train foreign nationals how to shoot down drug trafficking planes, and to assist them in the process with intelligence and technical assistance. It prohibits the actual use of such force by U.S. personnel—except in self-defense. Our allies in the drug war, including Peru, Colombia, and Mexico are already using force against drug trafficking planes. It is only prudent that U.S. authorities, who are already providing military training and assistance, advise them on how to do it properly so that force is used only when absolutely necessary.

In most of the coca growing areas, air transport is the only way processing chemicals can be brought in and cocaine can be brought out. Thus, this bill, if enacted, could dramatically increase the effectiveness of our overall interdiction effort. Assistance in this area would only be provided at the request of the host nation.

I would welcome my colleagues' support of this legislation.

#### STEAMTOWN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

#### HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 24, 1991

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today that will authorize the completion of the Steamtown National Historic Site.

The original authorization, which was passed by the House in 1986, officially designated Steamtown as a national historic site and authorized the appropriation of \$20 million for its administration. Hearings were held on September 30 of that year by the Subcommittee on Public Lands under the chairmanship of John Seiberling.

I am pleased to report that Steamtown is currently being developed for the enjoyment and education of millions of Americans. The Interior Appropriations Subcommittee has included funds in fiscal years 1987, 1989, 1990, and 1991 for operation and construction.

Progress on developing the site has been excellent, but it will be necessary to authorize an additional \$26 million in appropriations to complete the project. The initial appropriations were used for planning and emergency stabilization of the site as well as renovation of a historic roundhouse and locomotive turntable.

The funds that would be authorized with the legislation I am introducing today would allow for the continued construction of a core complex, new roundhouse, museum, visitors' center, and the renovation of a historic repair building. Future visitors to Steamtown will be able to see how a working steam locomotive railyard operated in an earlier American era which saw tremendous industrial growth and the dominance of rail as a form of transportation.

The natural and cultural resources of Steamtown, which is located in the Lackawanna Valley, represent the development of anthracite coal, one of North America's great natural resources. From early in the 19th century, northeastern Pennsylvania was the source of more than 80 percent of the world's anthracite coal. This resource provided an extraordinary source of energy which fueled the growth of American cities and industry for almost 150 years. The unprecedented scale and integration of anthracite mining, manufacturing, and rail transportation made the region a crucible for innovations in technology, industrial institutions, labor, and city form in 19th century America.

Between 1830 and 1860, anthracite began to provide a reliable alternative to both charcoal and imported British and Nova Scotian soft coal. The availability of a high quality, inexpensive fuel source allowed the development of larger scale factories and the relocation of small rural industry to urban areas. These innovations generated profound changes in the institutional structure of American industry, the American work force, and the urban development of the United States.

The Steamtown railyard has unique potential as an interpretive historic resource. The site offers the opportunity for visitors to interpret onsite not only the locomotives and rolling stock but also the greater story of steam rail-

road operations. The Comprehensive Management Plan for Steamtown points out that "the Steamtown site and collection represents topics or themes in the National Park System Plan that are worthy of commemoration and currently unrepresented or underrepresented. Those themes generally relate to America's industrial heritage."

Steamtown has proven itself as a learning experience and popular attraction. Even though the Park won't officially open until 1994, visitation has exceeded 125,000 people and has been increasing by 75 percent each year. It is an easily accessible experience for millions of Americans living on the east coast who can't travel to the western national parks. The overwhelming response of the visitors to this historic site has been enthusiastic and positive.

The Steamtown National Historic Site also involves a large level of private contributions and State and local cooperation. The Park Service has been the recipient of nearly \$30 million in land donations, a collection of 40 historic locomotives, 100 pieces of rolling stock, original buildings from the 1800's and over 500 acres of rail lines. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the people of the Scranton area have enthusiastically backed this project with enormous community support and over \$8 million in contributions.

I believe that Steamtown is a wise national investment. I look forward to working with Chairman BRUCE VENTO and the other members of the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands in the consideration of this reauthorization.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. JACK POLLACK: AN OUTSTANDING EDUCATOR FOR OVER 40 YEARS

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 24, 1991

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a distinguished educator, Dr. Jack M. Pollack, principal of Abraham Lincoln High School located in my congressional district. On June 20, Dr. Pollack attended his 20th commencement ceremony as principal of Abraham Lincoln High School where he was honored by his students and colleagues for his great contribution to his community. I am proud to take this opportunity to salute this individual for his achievements and fine deeds.

Dr. Pollack entered the educational field in 1949 as a substitute English teacher 2 years after his graduation from Brooklyn College. Education became a part of his future when he became an English teacher in 1954, and then the assistant principal of a junior high school in Manhattan in 1959. Dr. Pollack continued his outstanding work as an educator, becoming chairman of the English department at Eastern District High School in Brooklyn and then in 1966 transferring to Lincoln High School, where he has been principal ever since.

Dr. Pollack assumed the position of principal at Abraham Lincoln High School in 1971, receiving his Ph.D. from New York University

that same year. He has emphasized improving the quality of education in his school and in New York City. As principal of Abraham Lincoln High School he has been an innovator, establishing programs to aid students.

As an energetic member of the New York City educational system, Dr. Pollack has held numerous positions including president of the New York City High School Principals Association and president of the board of education at the Yeshiva of Flatbush. In his leisure time, Dr. Pollack contributes his energies to other important causes. He was appointed president of the New York City Alzheimer's disease Association in 1987 and has received national acclaim for his work with Alzheimer's Disease and clearly deserves praise for these contributions.

Most recently, Dr. Pollack was honored as "Principal of the Year for 1990" by Dr. Joseph Fernandez, chancellor of the New York City Public Schools. After receiving this honor, Dr. Pollack represented New York City at a 4-day excellence in education symposium in Washington, DC. Dr. Pollack was selected for this honor for his 40 years of outstanding dedication to education.

This highly respected educator is also a loving husband and father of three children. He is an individual who has demonstrated his concern for both family and his community. Dr. Pollack is truly a great educator who has devoted his life's work to educating our young people. We depend on people like him to mold our youth and create a brighter future for all.

It gives me great pleasure to pay tribute to Dr. Jack M. Pollack, a dedicated and tireless educator. I am proud to recognize him before my colleagues and fellow citizens.

A TRIBUTE TO ALVARO SOLIS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 24, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of the House and the American public the loss of one of my constituents from Hialeah, FL, Alvaro Solis, Jr. This bright young man was the victim of a violent crime and died from a bullet wound.

Before he died, Alvaro was pursuing a bachelor degree in business administration at Florida International University in Miami. He was the recipient of several academic honors including being named "Faculty Scholar" at FIU as well as attaining a level of distinction from the National Forensics League. His parents, Carmen and Alvaro Solis, Sr., and his sister Maribel, recently accepted a diploma on his behalf at the FIU graduation ceremonies.

On campus, Alvaro was always an optimist. He was the fundraising chairman of his fraternity, Sigma Phi Epsilon, and a senator for student government. He continuously came to the aid of his community in his role on the city of Hialeah Youth Advisory Board and in his membership in the Young Republicans Club.

Alvaro was also interested in promoting change for his community. He worked on many campaign staffs on both local and State government. Even while taking classes, Alvaro

found time to work as an intern in the risk management office of Metro Dade, as a sales representative for Sears Roebuck & Co., and as an English instructor for audio visual languages.

In short, Alvaro Solis, Jr., was a highly motivated and caring individual who worked hard for his family as well as his community. He will be deeply missed by all who knew him.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO DOWNEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PRESIDENT DAVID R. GAFIN

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 24, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding leader in Downey, CA. On Friday, June 28, 1991, David R. Gafin will be honored for his year of service as president of the Downey Chamber of Commerce. This occasion gives me the opportunity to express my deep appreciation for his committed service to the chamber of commerce and the citizens of Downey.

The position of president of the Downey Chamber of Commerce is a difficult and demanding one. The time invested by the president in business promotion programs is tremendous. Finding a dedicated candidate is of utmost importance. In David Gafin, the chamber found an ideal president. The commitment shown throughout his year in office proves David's dedication to Downey, its business owners, and its citizens.

During this tenure, the chamber was extremely successful at fostering commerce in the community. With the help of David's expert leadership, the chamber was able to amass an impressive list of accomplishments. Through utilizing radio advertising for the first time, they promoted and reopened the Stonewood Mall. The group also cosponsored the Annual Downey Business Expo, produced a small business conference, and offered business seminars and workshops for the business community. In addition to establishing these programs, which were new to the Downey Chamber of Commerce, the 1990-91 staff continued chamber traditions by resuming the annual golf tournament, and by organizing the Annual Holiday Lane Parade.

David has had a tremendously positive impact on the chamber of commerce and the community of Downey. He is a tireless servant who expects no recognition in return. Mr. Speaker, I submit to my colleagues today this most deserving congressional salute in his honor. My wife, Lee, joins me in extending our heartfelt thanks and congratulations. We wish David, his wife Brenda, and his stepson Brent Gabriel, all the best in the years to come.

**SOUTHERN ILLINOIS TEACHER  
TAKING AMERICA INTO THE FUTURE**

**HON. GLENN POSHARD**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 24, 1991

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize a man from my district, who each day faces one of the toughest jobs in America and comes out on top.

Ronald Nagrodski is a high school teacher, and he's one of the best in the Nation at motivating his students and working with them to achieve great things. I am especially proud to say he teaches in my district, at Johnston City High School, where he is dedicated to reviving what appears to be a lost art for American students; mastering the equations of mathematics. For his efforts, Ron was recently selected by Fortune magazine as 1 of 25 Americans making a difference, helping to prepare the United States for competition in the year 2000 and beyond.

I have previously called to your attention the success of Ron Nagrodski and his students, and I'm doing so again because good news from our classrooms is sorely lacking. The magazine article which I am including in this RECORD tells the story well, but I want to add my support for Ron's efforts, and the many other classroom teachers in my district and around the country, who are working hard to motivate and invigorate our students. They must be assured they have our support, encouragement, and respect, because they are making an invaluable contribution to the future of our society.

**RONALD NAGRODSKI: HIS STUDENTS GET HIGH MARKS IN MATH AND IN THE WORK ETHIC**

In the small Illinois farming and coal-mining community where he lives, Nagrodski, 36, is waging a campaign against low math skills among American youngsters—and winning. Last year 11 of his 87 graduating students at Johnston City High School (enrollment: 372) took the College Board advanced-placement exam, and four attained top scores—almost one in eight, compared with a national average of one in 15. Says Nagrodski, who won a presidential award for teaching excellence last year: "We don't have the academic talent of big schools. We don't have any selective gene pool. We just grind it out on hard work."

A native of Johnston City, Nagrodski learned the value of hard work from his grandparents, immigrants from Italy and Lithuania, and his father, who worked in a factory and ran a family farm. Returning home to teach in Johnston City High in 1985, he persuaded administrators to let him launch honors courses in algebra, trigonometry, geometry, and calculus. Fellow teachers argued that the old curriculum was good enough. Says Nagrodski: "They didn't realize that using methods of 20 years ago means that you are preparing a kid real well for the job market of 1972." Now his ninth-graders are learning from the textbook previously used by seniors.

In addition to beefing up his school's course work, he coaches a team that captured the State's Class A championship last year in math. It competes in a variety of events, from written tests to oral analyses of problems. He believes the math team instills

discipline and ambition. Before big matches, Nagrodski drills some students in the early mornings, others during lunch break, and all 32 team members for three hours a night. Nagrodski tells them, "'I can' is more important than IQ."

The burly, bearded martial arts practitioner (he says he never encounters behavior problems) earns about \$30,000 a year. Nagrodski's wife, Jeanie, teaches at another high school, and they have a 9-month-old daughter, Ashley. He winds up every day at the family farm, feeding the cattle that provide extra income. Says he: "The only thing you get out of working hard as a teacher is the gratitude of your students and the feeling of doing a good job."

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM  
NATCHER'S 17,000TH CONSECUTIVE  
VOTE

**HON. FRANK HORTON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 24, 1991

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a great personal honor and privilege for me to call to the attention to the House of Representatives a nearly inconceivable achievement of one of our most distinguished colleagues—and my good friend—the most honorable gentleman from the Bluegrass State, Congressman BILL NATCHER.

Thursday, when we approved the Walker substitute to the Burton amendment, BILL cast his 17,000th consecutive vote—rollcall and quorum calls. This, is an alltime record in the House of Representatives. In addition, he has never missed a single vote or day since he was sworn in on January 3, 1954.

We all revere BILL's unequalled commitment and dedication to public service, and many have attempted to emulate it. Yet, like Joe DiMaggio's 56 game hitting streak, I doubt that this incredible milestone will ever be broken, only extended each and every day by BILL NATCHER himself.

So, on this momentous occasion, I would like to extend my heartfelt congratulations to you BILL. It has been my personal privilege and, indeed, an honor to serve with you for all of my 29 years in the House of Representatives. I have enjoyed working closely with you for many years and look forward to continuing to do so for many more years and many more votes to come.

**WHAT'S GOING ON IN CHINA**

**HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 24, 1991

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, one by one, the old hard-line Communist monoliths are falling.

Albania is a country that might have well been on Mars for the last four decades. Yet, just this past weekend, it gave a rousing welcome to an American Secretary of State.

That is why I find the behavior of the Chinese leadership so puzzling. They want to

enjoy the benefits of their contacts with the West. Yet they insist on running their country like a vast torture chamber.

On June 11, the Chinese Government threw a 73-year-old Roman Catholic bishop, Giuseppe Fan Zhong Liang, in prison. His crime? He is loyal to the Pope.

Congress is currently considering the President's decisions to renew normal trade privileges for China. It can be reasonably argued that such openings serve to promote human rights.

But frankly, the Chinese Government is making it harder and harder to sell that argument.

If they want to persuade many in this body to vote for MFN and other such measures, they could take a step in that direction by releasing Bishop Fan.

Surely a government that controls millions of soldiers, thousands of tanks, planes, missiles and other weapons cannot be afraid of the sermons of a 73-year-old man.

**A TRIBUTE TO MR. TOM Y.  
FUJIMOTO**

**HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 24, 1991

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to invite my fellow colleagues to join me in paying tribute to my dear friend and a member of my congressional district, Mr. Tom Y. Fujimoto on the occasion of his retirement from civil service. Next Tuesday, his family and friends will be gathered together to recognize Tom's many contributions to the California Department of Water Resources and our community at large.

Born and raised in Sacramento, Tom Fujimoto's dedication to our country and the State of California has given new meaning to civil service. Tom's long and distinguished career began when he served as a military intelligence officer during World War II. After Tom's faithful service to our country, he returned home to work for the California Department of Water Resources. His career with the CDWR has spanned over 40 years and includes 18 years as the assistant executive officer of the California Water Commission. During his tenure, Tom has dutifully represented our country by leading foreign engineers on tours of the California State Water Project.

In addition to his excellent record of accomplishment with the military and the water commission, Tom is a model citizen who proudly displays his dedication and love for this country while never forgetting his roots and heritage. This is demonstrated by his service to the local chapter of the Military Intelligence Service as well as his service to the Japanese-American community. As president of Sacramento's Kumamoto Kenjinkai, Tom has strived to preserve Japanese traditions which are so dear to him. He is also a longstanding member of the Sacramento Japanese American Citizens' League. Tom's commitment truth and justice has inspired him to play an active role in educating today's youth about the injustices of the World War II internment of American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

Mr. Speaker, please join me today in saluting a distinguished civil servant, my friend, Tom Fujimoto.

**HARRY VAN ARSDALE AND LOCAL  
NO. 3 APPLAUDED FOR  
"ELECTCHESTER"**

**HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 24, 1991

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to applaud an innovative idea which has grown, in 40 years, into an important part of my home borough of Queens.

The return of our soldiers precipitated a severe housing shortage in New York City after World War II. Although housing construction took place at a staggering rate, New Yorkers still had to look for creative solutions to the shortage. None were more creative than the idea crafted by Harry Van Arsdale, and the rest of local union No. 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Van Arsdale reasoned that local No. 3 could build their own housing complex. His idea was not without precedent: The Amalgamated Clothing Workers had operated their own complex for 30 years at the time. However, the clothing workers union numbered over 300,000, while the electrical workers barely topped 26,000 members. Local No. 3's plans were greeted with a high degree of skepticism.

But with an innovative approach to financing, and some old-fashioned hard work, their plans became reality in the spring of 1951. In that year, the first families moved into Electchester, as the new complex was called. They enjoyed a high standard of living, which included their own public schools and a community playground.

Today, Electchester has expanded to 2,300 units in 38 buildings over 75 acres in Flushing. It boasts of ethnic diversity and an extremely low crime rate. It is an example of what a housing cooperative can and should be.

I applaud the vision of Harry Van Arsdale, and the rest of local No. 3's members, past and present. Electchester is a truly wonderful asset to our community.

**TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM C.  
CHANDLER**

**HON. WILLIAM L. DICKINSON**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 24, 1991

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen from Montgomery, AL. William C. Chandler has committed his life to promoting well-being around the world.

Bill has been the Montgomery YMCA general director since 1953. He was the Montgomery YMCA youth program and physical director from 1948-53, and was also the YMCA youth program director in Athens, GA, from 1946 to 1948.

Bill served as the president of Lions Clubs International in 1980-81, and as president of

the Montgomery Lions Club. He is chairman of the Board of Education Committee for Better Schools, and the Bi-Racial Committee, "One Montgomery." He also serves on the Gift of Life Foundation, and is past president of Blue-Grey Association and the Hitchcock Committee.

Bill has been recognized worldwide for his sincere service. The Lions Clubs International named him chairman of Lions Foundation International, and honored him with their Ambassador of Good Will Award. He received a Medal of Honor from the President of Italy in 1981, and was named Order of the Knight of the Lion by the President of Finland in 1989.

In 1990, he received the Lewis Hine Award, an NCLC national award for work with youth. This award is sponsored by Time-Warner and is one of five in the United States. He received the Alabama Bar Association Liberty Bell Award, the Optimist Club Friend of Youth Award, and the Rotary Service Award. As a young man he received the Jaycees Distinguished Service Award and Outstanding Young Man Award.

Bill has a B.S. degree in naval science and mathematics from Rice University, and a B.A. degree in sociology and religion from the University of Georgia. His graduate degree in sociology and religion is from the University of Georgia. He also studied as an undergraduate at Georgia School of Technology.

Bill married Martha Spidle in May 1953. They have three children and four grandchildren, and attend First Baptist Church in Montgomery where he serves as chairman of the board of deacons and as an adult Sunday school teacher.

He has been a consultant at DRAVO Basic Products since 1978. He was the president of Montevallo Limestone Co. from 1958 to 1971, and president of Montevallo Limestone Sales from 1971 to 1978.

His unselfish devotion to youth is more than commendable. The aforementioned honors and awards do not convey the real meaning of his work. Bill Chandler's selfless devotion and generosity have enriched not only the city of Montgomery, but have touched the lives of countless people throughout the world. His life is a fine example of Christian leadership, and one that deserves the recognition of the U.S. Congress.

**SUPER BOWL MVP**

**HON. JOHN P. MURTHA**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 24, 1991

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, last January, more than 70,000 football fans in Tampa Stadium cheered as the quarterback of the New York Giants led his team to victory in Super Bowl XXV. Next Saturday, the people of Jeff Hostetler's hometown, Jerome, PA, will honor the Most Valuable Player of the Super Bowl with a motorcade and community celebration.

Jeff's story is the story of a talented, dedicated individual who has worked hard to be prepared to take advantage of any opportunity that might arise. Throughout his football career at East Conemaugh Township High School

and the University of West Virginia, Jeff exhibited the hard-working attitude so typical of our area of western Pennsylvania. Over the past few years he has been the backup quarterback for the Giants, watching as Phil Simms led the team to one of the best records in pro football. When Simms suffered an injury late in the 1990 season, many skeptics and football experts wrote off the Giants' chances in the playoffs. But they forgot about the talent and leadership abilities of Jeff Hostetler. Jeff led the Giants throughout the playoffs, as they defeated the San Francisco 49ers in the NFC championship game, and then beat the Buffalo Bills in perhaps the most exciting Super Bowl game ever played.

The people of Jerome have followed Jeff's NFL career closely. When their native son moved into the starting role for the Giants, they were confident that Jeff would lead the team to the NFL Championship, despite the opinion of many NFL insiders. Their faith was rewarded in his outstanding performance in Tampa. I'd like to join the people of Jerome in saluting Jeff Hostetler, and we all look forward to his further accomplishments on the football field.

**A TRIBUTE TO COL. JOSEPH M.  
WAGOVICH**

**HON. JAMES P. MORAN, JR.**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 24, 1991

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to congratulate Lt. Col. Joseph M. Wagovich on his retirement from the Air Force and commend him for his many years of dedicated and devoted service to our country.

On June 28, Colonel Wagovich will be retiring from his position as the public affairs officer for the On-Site Inspection Agency, a joint Department of Defense organization responsible for coordinating inspections for arms control agreements. Through his years of service, Colonel Wagovich has displayed an undying commitment to the Air Force that has taken him across the United States as well as abroad.

Colonel Wagovich's career included a variety of positions and carried him from Texas to Ohio, from Hawaii to Washington, DC, and at one point across the Atlantic to Greenland. His unique expertise in the fields of communications and publicity necessitated his presence in such various locales. The demands of his career prove that he has not faltered in his dedication to the Air Force and his country. Colonel Wagovich's outstanding service did not go unrecognized. His decorations include the Defense Superior Service Medal, Air Force Meritorious Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters, and Air Force Commendation Medal with two oak leaf clusters. These decorations accented appropriately his fine career. The On-site Inspection Agency will suffer a great loss with his retirement.

I would like to extend to Colonel Wagovich and his family my congratulations and best wishes. Given his notable achievements in service to our country, I am certain that Colonel Wagovich will continue to ably serve his country and community in his retirement.

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 25, 1991, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JUNE 26

- 9:00 a.m.  
Labor and Human Resources  
Business meeting, to mark up S. 911, to revise the Public Health Service Act to expand the availability of comprehensive primary and preventative care for pregnant women, infants, and children, and to provide grants for home-visiting services for at-risk families, and to revise the Head Start Act to provide Head Start services to all eligible children by 1994. SD-430
- 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
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
District of Columbia Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the District of Columbia court system. SD-138
- Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
To hold hearings on the semi-annual report of the Oversight Board of the Resolution Trust Corporation. SD-538
- Judiciary  
Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 473, to revise the Lanham Trademark Act of 1946 to protect the service marks of professional amateur sports organizations from misappropriation by State lotteries, and S. 474, to prohibit a State from participating in betting, gambling, or wa-

- gering schemes based on any game connected to any professional or amateur sports organization. SD-226
- 2:00 p.m.  
Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings on the nominations of John E. Bennett, of Washington, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Gordon S. Brown, of California, to be Ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, and Johnnie Carson, of Illinois, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Uganda. SD-419

- 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

- 3:00 p.m.  
Foreign Relations  
African Affairs Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 985, to assure the people of the Horn of Africa (Ethiopia, Somalia, and Sudan) the right to food and other basic necessities of life and to promote peace and development in the region. SD-419

JUNE 27

- 9:30 a.m.  
Environment and Public Works  
Superfund, Ocean and Water Protection Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to expand the Federal Right to Know program, which requires industries to report routine emissions into the environment. SD-406
- Labor and Human Resources  
Children, Family, Drugs, and Alcoholism Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine economic pressures on working families. SD-430

- Select on Intelligence  
Closed business meeting, on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1992 for intelligence programs. SH-219

- 10:00 a.m.  
Finance  
To hear and consider the nominations of Desiree Tucker Sorini, of Colorado, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Janet A. Nuzum, of Virginia, and Carol T. Crawford, of Virginia, each to be a Member of the United States International Trade Commission. SD-215

- Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings to examine U.S. relations with China; and to hold a business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-419

- Governmental Affairs  
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-342
- Judiciary  
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-226

- 1:00 p.m.  
Appropriations  
District of Columbia Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the government of the District of Columbia. SD-192

- 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

- Judiciary  
Courts and Administrative Practice Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on individual debtors as related to the bankruptcy code. SD-226

JUNE 28

- 9:00 a.m.  
Joint Economic  
To hold hearings on the allocation of resources in the Soviet Union and China. SD-628

- 9:30 a.m.  
Labor and Human Resources  
To hold hearings on S. 1324, to revise the Public Health Service Act to generate accurate data necessary for maintenance of food safety and public health standards, and to protect employees who report food safety violations. SD-430

JULY 9

- 9:00 a.m.  
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
Agricultural Research and General Legislation Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings on implementation of the research title of the 1990 farm bill (P.L. 101-624). SR-332

- 2:00 p.m.  
Select on Indian Affairs  
Business meeting, to mark up S. 668, to authorize consolidated grants to Indian tribes to regulate environmental grants to Indian tribes to regulate environmental quality on Indian reservations; to be followed by an oversight hearing 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 programs.  
 SR-253

Governmental Affairs  
 Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee  
 To resume oversight hearings on the administration and enforcement of the Federal lobbying disclosure laws.  
 SD-342

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 considered as a resource or income in determining eligibility for assistance under any Federal or federally assisted program.  
 SR-485

JULY 19

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

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 business.  
 SR-301

2:00 p.m.  
 Energy and Natural Resources  
 To hold hearings on Senate Joint Resolutions 22 through 34, to consent to certain amendments enacted by the legislature of the State of Hawaii to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920.  
 SD-366

JULY 24

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