

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SADDAM HUSSEIN'S THREATS OF  
TERRORIST REPRISALS GO  
UNFULFILLED

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1991

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the administration for effectively dealing with the threat of Iraqi-backed terrorism during the recent gulf crisis. Although Saddam Hussein's terrorist brigades may strike against the United States and our coalition partners in the future, the recent implementation of President Bush's counterterrorism policy has shown that America is ready and able to deal with the threat of Iraqi-sponsored terrorism.

Iraq and its allies attempted a number of terrorist operations against the United States during the conflict, a few of which succeeded. Most attacks, however, were countered. Those that were carried out were the work of local extremists, not terrorism's heavy hitters. The highly lethal attacks that have been the hallmark of the professional Middle Eastern terrorist groups did not occur.

Our government undertook a number of measures that proved to be highly effective against Saddam Hussein's promises to launch a major terrorist campaign. In response to Iraqi threats, the administration made it clear that the United States would hold Saddam Hussein personally responsible for acts of terrorism directed against the United States or its coalition partners.

United States and allied governments expelled over 200 Iraqi diplomats from their countries and disrupted Iraq's command and control systems in order to limit its ability to coordinate terrorist attacks. The United States also applied significant diplomatic pressure to state sponsors of terrorism, which harbor and train terrorist groups. U.S. diplomatic posts overseas tightened security, employed tough countermeasures, and reduced staffs. Police and intelligence information exchange with allied governments was augmented, and there was unprecedented cooperation between Western counterterrorism agencies. Overall, our counterterrorism efforts during the gulf crisis were well conceived and managed. As a result, the United States is better prepared to deal with international terrorism in the future.

I commend to my colleagues the following article by noted terrorism expert Neil C. Livingstone concerning Iraq's terrorist threat and our Government's commendable efforts to counter it.

[From Sea Power, April 1991]

WHERE WERE IRAQ'S TERRORISTS?

(By Neil C. Livingstone)

The caller to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington sounded ominous. "This is Yasir Arafat," he said. "And I'm going to blow up the National Zoo."

Welcome to the "phony war" that has been played out in numerous cities across the United States, and elsewhere around the world, since the onset of Operation Desert Storm. Each day brings new bomb threats and terrorist scares. Someone has just seen Abu Nidal at a popular shopping mall. There is a suspicious box in the lobby of a federal building. "Iraqi agents" have been spotted casing the Alaskan pipeline. A caller identifying himself as "Saddam Hussein" has just threatened to "burn down" Germantown, Md. The mayor of Detroit has declared a state of emergency over the "terrorist threat" and called on the governor to activate the National Guard.

Despite the flood of threats and "suspicious-person" sightings, there were no significant terrorist incidents in or against the United States in the nearly seven months between the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait last August and the onset of the ground campaign on 23 February. Although terrorist incidents were up sharply around the world—numbering over 150 between 16 January and 23 February—only one was directly linked to Iraq. In that incident, a bomb being transported by two Iraqis to an American target in the Philippines detonated prematurely, killing one of them.

All of the other incidents appear to be "sympathetic" actions by terrorist groups indigenous to the countries where the incidents occurred. Some were designed to show solidarity with Iraq, but most apparently were efforts to grab headlines and to exploit the unusual amount of attention being devoted to any terrorist incident. The Irish Republican Army (IRA) attacks in mid-February on the British prime minister's residence, Number 10 Downing Street, and on two London train stations, according to British investigators, probably had taken months to plan, and were simply part of the ongoing war in Northern Ireland.

The absence of Iraqi-backed terrorist violence was in direct contrast to the predictions of many observers, who believed that the outbreak of war in the Gulf would be accompanied by the opening of a so-called terrorist "second front" by Saddam Hussein. The apprehension over potential terrorist attacks hit the airline industry particularly hard, in both the United States and Western Europe. Tourism dropped significantly. One London hotel reported only four rooms occupied shortly before the commencement of the ground war. Some travel agencies said business was off as much as 75 percent. In February, a U.S. jetliner bound for London reportedly departed with only one passenger in the tourist cabin.

By the time the ground war began, the State Department already had issued war-related travel advisories for Indonesia, Peru, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, Tanzania, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Qatar, Nigeria, India, Israel, Sudan, Tunisia, Syria, Mauritania, Bangladesh, Djibouti, Yemen, Morocco, and the United Arab Emirates and had recommended that all non-essential travel to these countries be deferred. Many American companies took the advice to heart and imposed major restrictions on corporate travel. One result was a boom in alternative means

of "face-to-face" communication, such as teleconferencing. Teleconference companies were unable to keep up with demand.

Although it certainly made sense to avoid travel to countries in the theater of conflict and to Islamic nations where there was a high possibility of anti-American demonstrations or terrorist attacks, the drastic falloff of travel within the continental United States and to other areas of the world like Latin America and the Far East certainly was not warranted. In February, to stimulate domestic travel, First Lady Barbara Bush took a highly-publicized commercial flight to Indianapolis. Nevertheless, it will take a long time for the travel and tourism industries to recover.

On 23 February, as coalition forces drove into Kuwait and Iraq, Saddam Hussein once more called on Arabs around the world to strike at U.S. and other coalition targets. The U.S. State Department issued a new worldwide alert to all U.S. missions and military bases advising them to be prepared for terrorist attacks. But in the first days of the land offensive, there were only scattered reports of violence, and none of major significance.

Even if Iraq finally were able to launch the long-rumored "second front," the big question remains: Where were Saddam Hussein's terrorist legions in the first six weeks of the war? There are several possible answers. It may be that he held them in reserve, waiting to unleash them only after his Scud missiles were gone, when he had no other means of projecting power beyond his own borders. By the same token, it may be that the terrorist threat was overestimated from the beginning, and that many of the groups under Baghdad's control or that supported Saddam Hussein possessed only marginal capabilities, or willingness, to carry out attacks on Iraq's behalf.

The most likely answer, though, is that the steps taken by the United States and its allies to thwart and preempt terrorist operations were enormously successful. Beginning with an unprecedented high level of intelligence and police cooperation between coalition partners, the deliberately underpublicized counterterrorism campaign also included the tightening of visa and border controls, "hardening" many potential targets and removing others from the "line of fire," the expulsion of Iraqi diplomats and other suspected troublemakers, and the disruption of terrorist communications, travel plans, and financial sources. The long delay from the onset of the crisis in August to the actual commencement of hostilities in mid-January gave U.S. and coalition officials time to plan and prepare for the worst.

The fact that two of the most prominent state sponsors of terrorism are hostile to Iraq also may have helped: Syria is a coalition partner and Iran is officially neutral. Even Libyan dictator Muammar Qaddafi, another prominent state sponsor of terrorism, has remained on the sidelines. He is said to resent Saddam Hussein's personal prominence as well as his bid to seize the leadership of radical forces in the Arab world.

In the final analysis, the history of things that don't happen is often the most difficult

• 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.

history to write. It's impossible to prove a negative. But this much is certain: Saddam Hussein missed by many miles the opportunity to use terrorism effectively to coerce and intimidate the coalition partners and to influence their policies. The threat of Iraqi-sponsored terrorism created a pervasive global climate of fear, but perhaps that was just the thing needed to convince the United States and its normally complacent allies to put aside past differences and to implement the kinds of security precautions and procedures necessary to reduce their exposure to terrorist attacks.

The end of the war, however, as Pentagon and State Department officials have long warned, may represent just the beginning of the real terrorist threat. The Gulf War has re-energized every radical and terrorist organization in the Middle East and may well yet spawn a generation of terrorist attacks designed to "avenge" Saddam Hussein and those, like the Palestinians, who looked to him for deliverance. That is why one of the peace conditions imposed on Iraq at the cessation of hostilities must be not only the expulsion of all terrorists from Iraq but also meaningful (i.e., verifiable) assurances by the government in Baghdad that it will not aid and abet terrorists in the future or permit them to operate from Iraqi soil.

The Palestinians remain the wild card. There were, at the beginning of the war, more than 120,000 Palestinians in Kuwait, many of whom collaborated with that nation's Iraqi occupiers. As a result, the exiled Kuwaiti government has indicated that many if not most of them will be expelled once the legitimate government is restored and fully functioning. Many Israelis, moreover, will long remember Palestinians on the West Bank cheering Iraqi Scud missiles as they streaked toward civilian targets in Israel. In view of the alliance by Yasir Arafat and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) with Saddam Hussein, and their support for his crimes against Kuwait, it would be unthinkable for the PLO, as it presently is constituted, to be granted any significant role in shaping the postwar Middle East. Only if Arafat and the other collaborators are removed can the PLO's claim to speak for the Palestinian people be given any real recognition. Until then, the PLO and its Palestinian supporters are likely to end up as two of the biggest losers in the conflict.

**OSSINING EXTENDS WELL EARNED  
HONOR TO PERSIAN GULF VET-  
ERANS**

**HON. NITA M. LOWEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 9, 1991*

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join the people of Ossining, NY, in paying tribute to the 30 men and women who left that community to serve their Nation in the Persian Gulf. As was true with the tens of thousands of other Americans who joined our allies in freeing Kuwait, these individuals put their personal lives on hold to respond to the call to service of their Nation.

As the Ossining community joins to pay tribute to these individuals who literally put their lives on the line, it is with a sense of joy in their safe return and of sadness for the lives of the men and women whose lives were lost

while serving with them in defense of freedom. Above all, however, there is an immense sense of pride in the unselfish dedication which all who served in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm have exhibited.

Observances of our own Independence Day have special significance this year. We have been reminded once again of the sacrifices which have been demanded of the people of this great Nation of ours over the last two centuries to secure freedom and to stand up to aggression. These men and women of Ossining, after their service, I am sure understand better than most how important our liberties and freedoms are. Each of us owes them a special debt of gratitude, just as we do to the thousands of veterans who have stood up for freedom in previous conflicts.

It is a pleasure, as their Congresswoman, to say thank you to these 30 individuals who were there when our Nation needed them.

**WILMA SABALA: A "WOMAN OF  
ENTERPRISE"**

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 9, 1991*

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize today one of my constituents, Wilma Sabala, who recently was featured in the Miami Herald as the winner of the "Woman of Enterprise Award."

The 50-year-old Avon saleswoman accepted the award last month in New York City. The award is sponsored by Avon Products, Inc. and the U.S. Small Business Administration. It is given annually to six women, including one Avon employee, who excel in their fields.

Ms. Sabala's story is another example of an immigrant who achieved her dream through hard work and determination. In this case, Ms. Sabala's dream was to open a flower shop in Miami Beach. In 1990, she opened her shop, W. Sabala, Inc., on Miami Beach's famous Lincoln Road.

Ms. Sabala, a native of the small Central American country Belize, came to this country in 1970. She had a degree in home economics and community development from Queen Elizabeth College at the University of London and attended the Inter-American Institute for Agricultural Sciences in Costa Rica. She went to work as a companion to the wife of a Miami doctor, and also baby-sat and cleaned houses, after not finding jobs in one of her specialties.

But she had bigger goals, which she pursued as an Avon saleswoman. Initially, she worked as a saleswoman for two Miami Beach businesses which permitted her to stock Avon products as a sideline in their office. Eventually she was told to discontinue selling Avon. Finally she "decided to buy the store and turn it into a flower shop."

The year she started selling Avon products out of her flower shop, her sales reached \$300,000, which was double what she sold in 1989. It was the second largest volume increase among Avon representatives nationwide, and it caught the attention of the awards committee. After being flown to Las Vegas to

interview for the award, she filled out the application at the last minute as part of her 50th birthday resolution to answer all her mail. Ms. Sabala was chosen from among 600,000 applicants.

"Wilma is an incredible lady. She has determination unmatched by anyone I've seen. It is spiritual and motivational. She doesn't always think of Wilma's success, but of those around her. She's overcome challenges in her life that would stifle others," exults Marie Rodriguez, the Avon division sales manager for south Florida.

I am pleased to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Ms. Sabala. Her life is an inspiration to those who believe that the American dream is still possible in this great country. It is like the stories of the many successful immigrants who have helped make America and south Florida what it is today.

**A SALUTE TO VOLUNTARISM**

**HON. JOHN P. MURTHA**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 9, 1991*

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to salute Mrs. Francis Denton, an outstanding volunteer at the National Naval Medical Center in Bethesda, MD, who has given unselfishly of herself as a faithful Red Cross volunteer for the past 29 years. Mrs. Denton began her volunteer career as a Gray Lady in the early 1940's and at the age of 82 remains a dedicated, enthusiastic part of the Red Cross family. That's over 50 years of volunteer service.

Mrs. Denton is a shining example of what voluntarism is all about. She arrives at the medical center at 7 a.m. and sits at the busy information desk always willing to assist anyone who makes an inquiry. She is extremely gracious and always does a good job.

Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Denton was there to greet me when I visited the National Naval Medical Center recently. I went there to check on the quality of health care provided by the medical center. I would like to report that I have noticed a positive improvement in the service provided for patients over the last few years. The Navy must be complimented on these improvements in medical care at Bethesda. All the patients I spoke with were pleased with the quality of the care they were provided.

One of the keys of this improvement is the work of volunteers like Mrs. Denton. It is individuals like her that are the backbone of the military medical support system, and I am honored to bring her work to the attention of the House of Representatives.

**CIVIL STRIFE CONTINUES**

**HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 9, 1991*

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, although Nicaragua is no longer on the front pages of our newspapers, the fate of the Nicaraguan peo-

ple still deserves our attention. This is why I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues a letter I recently received from Alfredo Cesar, President of the National Assembly of Nicaragua.

In his correspondence, President Cesar tells of threats and terrorist acts directed toward the Representatives of the National Assembly, a body very much like our own, responsible for legislating and ensuring the legal rights of each of Nicaragua's citizens. This terrorism includes "explosions in homes and political party offices, and even violence toward public buildings, private radio stations, and city halls in diverse parts of the country." President Cesar then writes, "The terrorist acts are being carried out by organizations and individuals clearly identified with the opposition party, FSLN."

Mr. Speaker, we have been intently following events in Yugoslavia which have led it to the brink of civil war. It is important for us to be aware that in the case of Nicaragua, the end of the civil war and a cease-fire has not provided a cessation of hostilities or violence against innocents. The Sandinistas are not only trying to rule from below, they are trying to ruin from below.

At this point in the RECORD, I wish to insert the letter sent to me by Alfredo Cesar, President of the National Assembly of Nicaragua, dated June 21, 1991.

[Translation]

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,  
Managua, 21 June 1991.

Hon. ROBERT H. MICHEL,  
Minority Leader, U.S. House of Representatives

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MICHEL: I address this letter to you in order to bring to your attention to the violent threats and terrorist acts against Representatives to the National Assembly of the majority coalition, the National Opposition Union [UNO]. The terrorist acts are being carried out by organizations and individuals clearly identified with the opposition party, FSLN. The UNO representatives have become targets because they are exercising their Constitutional and legal rights to legislate as members of the legislative body of Nicaragua.

The act of legislating, which is what representatives of the National Assembly do, should not be the object of violent aggression. Such acts are an obvious violation of parliamentary rights. These terrorist acts have extended to include explosions in homes and political party offices, and even violence toward public buildings, private radio stations, and city halls in diverse parts of the country.

I bid you to transmit this message to the other Members of the United States Congress.

We appreciate your attention to the present situation. I take this opportunity to renew the assurances of my highest consideration and esteem.

Sincerely,

ALFREDO CESAR A.,  
President,  
National Assembly of Nicaragua.

## A TRIBUTE TO ROBERT D. VESSEY

### HON. CHARLES LUKEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1991

Mr. LUKEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a gentleman who has made service to others his primary goal. I speak on the occasion of the retirement on July 19, 1991, of Robert D. Vessey after 33 years of service to the American Red Cross.

For the past 12 years, Robert Vessey has served as director of disaster services of the American National Red Cross.

In fulfillment of those duties, Mr. Vessey has provided continuing support and counsel to officials in the First Congressional District of Ohio on a wide range of disaster matters. His expertise was invaluable during the June 2, 1990, tornadoes that destroyed or damaged nearly 1,000 homes in the First District of Ohio and 1,700 homes in the Greater Cincinnati area. Through his efforts, nearly \$250,000 was provided from the American Red Cross Disaster Relief Fund to aid these tornado victims.

It is with deep appreciation that I thank Robert D. Vessey for the many services rendered to the people of Ohio who were victims of this major disaster and wish him well in his retirement.

## A TRIBUTE TO MAYOR ALBERT TAINATONGO TOPASNA OF UMATAC

### HON. BEN GARRIDO BLAZ

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1991

Mr. BLAZ. Mr. Speaker, on July 6, 1991, my congressional district, the territory of Guam, paid homage through a State funeral to one of its most beloved and distinguished sons, the Honorable Albert Tainatongo Topasna, mayor of Guam's smallest village, Umatac, where, according to historians, the great discoverer Ferdinand Magellan landed in 1521.

That such a small village would produce such a big personality speaks so well of the village and of Al Topasna. I am of the view that in each community there are usually only 12 apostles who are always present when the roll is called for public service. Al Topasna was such a man.

When the roll was called to serve in the U.S. Armed Forces, he was present;

When the roll was called to serve the public again as a police officer, he was present;

When the roll was called to continue his public service as the commissioner and mayor of his village, he was present;

When the roll was called for community service above and beyond his own responsibilities in his village, he was present; and

When the roll was called to celebrate a good harvest—on land and in the sea—he was present.

Since his passing, a thousand praises have been said verbally and in print about this very common man whose uncommon love and affection for his family, friends, and, even his

foes, made him stand out as a giant of a man in the eyes of all who knew him. For each of us, he meant something special—for a particular reason. For me, he meant someone in whom I could confide, someone with whom I could share, and someone from whom I could seek counsel. There are only so many people that each of us could trust with total confidence. Al Topasna was one of those.

We who serve in Congress often make it a point to insure that the record of this, the House of the people of America, reflect certain events for the sake of posterity.

It is with great lament, yet, with great pride, that I rise today in this House to memorialize the passing of, and pay final tribute to, my friend and colleague, Mayor Al Topasna.

It is my way of insuring that the annals of our history include a page devoted to him in recognition of his many contributions to our people, to Guam, and to the United States. It is the most I can do now for my friend; it is certainly the least he deserves.

Finally, I want to say that when St. Peter calls the roll from now on, the distinctive and booming voice of Al Topasna will be heard. Since he was a man of few words, no doubt when the roster is called, he would simply answer as he always did before with the usual: Present.

And present he will always be to his wife and family, and his thousands of friends. I, for one, will be forever grateful that I had him as a friend and I am profoundly honored and touched that he considered me as one of his.

Adios, lahi Al, esta y birada gi as Tan Marian Dak.

## CATHOLIC HOSPICE SHOWS MERCY TO TERMINALLY ILL

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, the Catholic Hospice in Miami Lakes, FL, meets the long-term care needs of the terminally ill in Dade County. A long-term illness depletes not only the financial resources of a family but also their morale. Catholic Hospice's Caregiver Program works to serve both the patient and the family by offering skilled medical care at home. At home, a certain degree of comfort and normalcy is restored to a family otherwise disrupted by illness.

The goal of the Catholic Hospice Caregiver Program is to offer care in one's residence, where a patient may reside in dignity and with Spanish and English speakers. The program is in the process of establishing a caregiver's fund to help support the cost of services to the Catholic Hospice. The fund will be especially important to meeting the care needs of terminally ill patients with limited resources and without immediate family.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the leadership of those who have made the work of the Catholic Hospice possible. The board of directors includes: Msgr. Bryan O. Walsh, president; Edward J. Rosasco, Jr., vice president; Sr. Jean Shively, secretary; Gloria Hansen, treasurer; Sr. Lorraine Kraverath; Dr. Miguel Suarez;

Patrick Garrett; Rev. Cornelius van der Poel. Full-time volunteers include: Nina Cannato and John Espirito, who are assisted by 52 caring part-time volunteers. The staff in charge of day-to-day affairs at the Catholic Hospice include: Janet L. Jones, executive director; Barbara Janosko, program director; Sally McKinnon, finance director; Jacqueline Irza, patient family care coordinator; Myrna Lechowicz-Rogoff, social services coordinator; Beverly Garrett, director of development; Barbara Vargo, volunteer coordinator; and Dr. Stanley Jonas, medical director assisted by 41 dedicated employees. I encourage all of those involved with the efforts of the Catholic Hospice in bringing comfort to the terminally ill to continue their good work.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE PAYS TRIBUTE TO RAYMOND BURTON

#### HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 9, 1991*

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, on July 13, 1991, New Hampshire will honor one of its most committed and dedicated public servants, Executive Councilor Raymond S. Burton.

Councilor Burton has represented northern New Hampshire on the five-member executive council for 12 years. During his tenure, Burton has distinguished himself as an outspoken advocate for the many issues important to rural New Hampshire.

His "hands on" approach to government and willingness to stand up for the average citizen has endeared him to his constituents in the State's largest executive councilor district—all the way from Pittsburg in the north to Cornish in the south.

Working tirelessly to effectively represent his 200,000 constituents, Councilor Burton has earned his reputation as a champion of rural New Hampshire concerns.

Mr. Speaker, Councilor Burton has a long and distinguished record of public service. He began his career in government in 1967 when he served as sergeant at arms for the New Hampshire State Senate. He then went on to work on the staffs of Congressman James Cleveland and Gov. Walter Peterson.

During that same period, he also continued to represent his hometown of Bath, NH by serving on the school board for 16 years from 1962-78. He also served as a member of the North County Council.

Councilor Burton graduated from Woodsville High School in 1958 and Plymouth State College in 1962, where he studied teaching. He then taught in Warren and Andover for 5 years and still manages to find time today to take part in an adult education program.

Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Executive Councilor Raymond Burton as he is recognized for a lifetime of public service.

#### HONORING MARTIN RENTERIA, CHIEF OF POLICE, MONTEBELLO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

#### HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 9, 1991*

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a special individual, Mr. Martin Renteria, chief of police for the Montebello Unified School District. Martin is retiring after 17 years of dedicated service to the city of Montebello.

Martin was born in Santa Barbara, CA. He was graduated from East Los Angeles College and California State University Los Angeles as a police science major. Later, he also earned a master's degree in public administration from the University of Southern California and holds several professional certificates. Martin resides in Montebello, CA, with his wife Esther, and together they have four grown children and five grandchildren.

Martin Renteria began his law enforcement career as a reserve officer with the Long Beach Police Department and later worked 4 years with the Arcadia Police Department as a fulltime officer. Martin later joined the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department where he worked for 10 years and was a detective. Martin then went on to serve with the Los Angeles Community College Police Department where he was liaison between the College District Police and the Los Angeles City Chief of Police.

One of Martin's greatest successes, was establishing the Montebello Unified School District Police Department from which he now retires as its chief administrator. Martin established the department and got it certified by the California Peace Officers Standards and Training Commission. The department now consists of 43 officers and provides for the safety and well being of some 58,000 students, teachers, and staff in a six city area including Montebello, City of Commerce, Bell Gardens, and portions of East Los Angeles, Monterey Park, South San Gabriel, and Pico Rivera.

Martin is truly a community leader. He is a member of the Latin Business Association and the Latino Peace Officers Association, as well as the California Peace Officers Association and the California Association of Licensed Investigators. He has served as Sheriff Sherman Block's representative on the Los Angeles City and County Blue Ribbon Crime Task Force and was chairman and an 8 year member of the Montebello City Traffic and Safety Commission, and was director of United Way, Region III. Currently, Chief Renteria serves as president of the California School Peace Officers Association. Following his retirement from the Montebello Unified School District, Martin will head Trojan Security Services, Inc. It is clear, that the lessons learned from Martin Renteria's selfless commitment to public service and law enforcement specifically are a valuable legacy.

Mr. Speaker, on July 10, 1991, family, friends, civic leaders, and the law enforcement community will be gathered to honor Chief Martin Renteria and say farewell to a dynamic

person. I ask my colleagues to join me in a salute to a fine individual, Mr. Martin Renteria, for his outstanding record of public service to the city of Montebello and all of Los Angeles County, and to wish him a long, fruitful and happy retirement.

#### THE LATE LUIGI DEL BIANCO OF PORT CHESTER: THE MAN WHO HELPED CARVE MOUNT RUSH- MORE

#### HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 9, 1991*

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, July 4 of this year, marked the 50th anniversary of the unveiling of Mount Rushmore National Monument in South Dakota. That monument is a national treasure. In the town of Port Chester, NY, residents still remember fondly their late neighbor, Luigi Del Bianco, known throughout his community as the man who helped carve Mount Rushmore.

From the day when, at 16 years of age, he first arrived in America from Italy in 1908, to his death in 1969, Luigi Del Bianco always exemplified the best of America. An artist and craftsman, educated in stonecutting and carving in Austria, he understood that hard work and dedication is the only sure route to success. His dedication to both his native and adopted countries and his appreciation of his rich heritage was evident when he returned to Italy to defend it against its Austro-Hungarian invaders in World War I, fighting in the Italian Army alongside American and Allied troops. Returning after the war to Port Chester, he married, and became a citizen of the United States, a status he always cherished, on January 13, 1928.

For more than 20 years, Luigi Del Bianco was a trusted lieutenant of the famous sculptor Gutzon Borglum, and assisted him on the Wars of America Memorial in Newark, NJ, the Stone Mountain project in Stone Mountain, GA, and the Mount Rushmore National Monument in South Dakota. At Mount Rushmore, Mr. Del Bianco distinguished himself as chief carver, where he concentrated especially on refining the expressions on the faces. He contributed greatly to the eyes of Abraham Lincoln, which are considered to be among the most lifelike and artistic parts of the monument.

Luigi Del Bianco did reserve some of his artistry for his hometown. I truly wish that my colleagues could see and thus appreciate his fine statuary at the Corpus Christi Church, the Lady of Fatima statue at the Holy Rosary School, and the Spanish-American War Memorial in Summerfield Park, which still grace Port Chester. Through his art and his upstanding character, Luigi Del Bianco, who came to this country as an immigrant, became an integral part of his community and his Nation. In the finest American tradition, he helped in shaping its most famous monument, adding to the esthetic heritage of Port Chester, and raising a fine family to continue the Del Bianco tradition of citizenship and patriotism. His life and his work remind us of the greatness of the

American ideal which we celebrate on Independence Day.

Luigi Del Bianco was truly a man who made a great impression on his neighbors, an immigrant who exemplified the great American values of hard work and dedication to this country, and a fine artist who made an indelible contribution to the United States. Port Chester will long remember Luigi Del Bianco, the man who helped carve Mount Rushmore. As we celebrate our Nation's 215th birthday, and the 50th anniversary of his great work, I am sure my colleagues will join me in remembering and honoring Luigi Del Bianco, who, through the work of his own hands, has left much for this Nation of ours. His works have been an inspiration to many.

### THE "SICK" SURPRISE

#### HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1991

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, there has been a lot of irresponsible, par-for-the-course, rumor-mongering in the media lately concerning the January 1981 release of our U.S. hostages who had been held in Iran for 444 days. A book written in 1989, and discounted by everyone but compulsive conspiracy extremists, offered the cynical theory that the Reagan-Bush campaign persuaded the Iranians to postpone release of the hostages until after the election to keep President Carter "a loser."

What is surprising, Mr. Speaker, the key person who has resurrected this unfounded rumor, namely Gary Sick, is a former specialist for the National Security Council, Carter administration.

The watchdog group Accuracy in Media has compiled a detailed report on the absence of facts surrounding this outrageous rumor. Why this rumor is being persistently hyped by the dominant liberal media and the political intentions of those who did the resurrecting is also covered by AIM. I am submitting for the RECORD their comprehensive report:

#### THE SICK SURPRISE

(By Accuracy in Media, Inc., Washington, DC, Reed Irvine, Editor; Joseph C. Goulden, Associate Editor, May 1991)

Why did Iran release the 52 American hostages on January 20, 1981, only minutes after Ronald Reagan's inauguration rather than shortly before the election on November 4, 1980? Here are two different answers.

(1) The Iranians, having failed to get Carter to accept their conditions for the release of the hostages before the election, and fearing that Reagan would be even tougher, finally signed an agreement on January 19 for far less than they could have gotten earlier.

(2) William J. Casey had persuaded Iran not to conclude a deal prior to the election by offering a better deal after Reagan was elected.

No. 1 is the answer suggested by Gary Sick in his 1985 book, "All Fall Down." Gary Sick was a Middle East specialist on the Carter National Security Council staff. His book provides a blow-by-blow description of the negotiations for the release of the hostages

that began in September 1980 and were successfully concluded on January 19, 1981.

No. 2 is the answer given by Barbara Honegger, who worked briefly in the Reagan White House, where she attracted attention by appearing at functions dressed as a bunny rabbit. Honegger laid out her conspiracy theory in a 1989 book titled, "October Surprise," which relies heavily on dubious sources and heroic assumptions.

A number of reporters had checked out the rumors that the Reagan campaign had persuaded the Iranians not to release the hostages before the election, but few found them credible. When Honegger's book was published, few people except conspiracy-theory extremists were paying any attention to her scenario. It lay dormant until The New York Times decided to hype it in an extraordinary way on April 15, 1991. It devoted two-thirds of its op-ed page to an article promoting it, and in the same issue ran a 24-column-inch story about the op-ed article. Both were distributed by the Times news service to papers throughout the country. Both also plugged a PBS Frontline program on the same subject that aired the next night. On April 17, Times columnist Leslie Gelb, a former Carter administration official who until recently edited the Times' op-ed page, weighed in with a column in which he said, "Hardball politics is one thing. But Presidential candidates or their aides interfering in life-and-death, war-and-peace decisions of a sitting President is quite another. It is treachery." ("Treachery" is different from treason, but in the context, treason was easily inferred.)

#### GARY SICK'S TURNABOUT

The "October Surprise" soon supplanted the Kennedy-compound rape case and Kitty Kelley's biography of Nancy Reagan as the media's scandal of choice. President Carter and others called for an investigation. House Speaker Thomas S. Foley termed the media reports "very disquieting," and said he had asked some of his colleagues to "explore informally" whether there was enough evidence to justify an investigation. Democrats on the House Judiciary Committee were reported to be considering asking the attorney general to appoint a special prosecutor. The Washington Post, which had run a lengthy article exposing the weakness of the evidence, joined the bandwagon on April 29 with an editorial supporting an investigation.

Leading the chorus was the author of the extraordinary op-ed article in The New York Times that had started the ball rolling—Gary Sick, the very same former Carter aide whose 1985 book shows how wacky Barbara Honegger's conspiracy theory is. After describing in detail the intricate and difficult negotiations for the release of the hostages that were finally concluded on January 19, Sick's book points out that the Iranians did not get a better deal by delaying the settlement until after the election.

He says: "The Iranian leaders could reasonably argue that whatever the outcome, Iran was likely to get a better deal before the elections than after. . . . The package that finally resolved the issue some ten weeks later was, in several respects, less advantageous to Iran than the offer the United States had on the table in October." He elaborates, "In retrospect, it appeared the longer Iran negotiated the less it got, and those in Teheran who opposed the settlement were not shy in drawing attention to the very considerable financial concessions the Iranian team had accepted. Certainly, if anyone had proposed such an outcome when the talks began in September 1980, it would have been rejected as unthinkable." He notes that

the Iranian negotiators didn't even realize that Reagan would not take office the day after the election, but he comments that they were shrewd enough to realize that "a president assured of four years in office would be less likely to compromise than a president fighting for his political life." That explains why they reluctantly made their deal in the last hours of the Carter administration.

Sick now says that as recently as 1988 he had dismissed the rumors of a Republican effort to delay the release of the hostages, but in doing research on a book on Iranian policy during the last two years, he "began to recognize a curious pattern in the events surrounding the 1980 election." He says he conducted "hundreds of interviews, in the U.S., Europe and the Middle East," during which he was "told repeatedly that individuals associated with the Reagan-Bush campaign . . . met secretly with Iranian officials to delay the release of the American hostages until after the Presidential election. For this favor, Iran was rewarded with a substantial supply of arms from Israel."

Daniel Pipes, director of the Foreign Policy Research Institute, cast doubt on this explanation of Sick's turnabout. He wrote in The Wall Street Journal that during the 1988 election campaign Sick said that he no longer dismissed the conspiracy theory that Barbara Honegger and others had tried so hard to promote.

#### SICK'S PLOT SICKENS

Of the claimed "hundreds of interviews" Sick identified only two individuals by name in his New York Times article, only one of whom alleged the existence of a Republican plot. His other sources are described as "former Israeli intelligence agents, former Reagan campaign aides" or simply "sources." In the accompanying news story, Sick named three other individuals who, he said, had second-hand knowledge. Sick admitted some of his "sources" are "no boy scouts," but persons who have "been arrested or have served prison time for gun-running, fraud, counterfeiting or drugs." He added, "Some may be seeking publicity or revenge." He produced no new evidence from reliable named sources that would justify the Times' treatment of his article.

The one named source who charged that the Reagan campaign successfully blocked the release of the hostages was arms dealer Jamshid Hashemi. Sick said Hashemi and his brother, Cyrus, had "good contacts in Iranian revolutionary circles," but he omitted mention of the fact that in 1984, the Reagan Administration indicted Cyrus Hashemi on charges of illegally exporting weapons to Iran. Former attorney general Elliott Richardson contacted William Casey, then director of central intelligence, on Hashemi's behalf, pointing out that he had been helpful to the CIA. Richardson says that at that time neither Casey nor the Hashemis indicated that they knew each other, and Casey did not intervene on their behalf. Cyrus Hashemi died in 1986, his criminal case unresolved.

Sick didn't explain why the Reagan administration would prosecute a man who was privy to a secret that could have blown it sky high and why that man took the secret to his grave, not even mentioning it to his lawyer. Nor did he explain why he placed faith in a man he called "nefarious" and who was motivated by a personal grudge.

Sick claims that William J. Casey took the initiative in contacting Jamshid Hashemi in Washington in February or March 1980, right after Casey took over as manager of the Reagan campaign. He says Casey "made it

clear that he wanted to prevent Jimmy Carter from gaining any political advantage from the hostage crisis." This implies that only four months after the hostages began their long ordeal, one of Casey's highest priorities was making sure that they remained in captivity until after the November election. Even if Casey harbored such an odious thought, he surely would not confide it to a nefarious Iranian arms merchant that he was meeting for the first time.

#### MEETINGS IN MADRID, PARIS

Sick maintains that the Hashemi brothers arranged for Casey to go to Madrid in late July 1980 to meet a powerful Iranian cleric named Mehdi Karrubi, who, he says, is now the speaker of the Iranian parliament. In a television interview with Dick Cavett on April 27, Sick said Casey told the Iranians, "Look, we don't want the hostages released before the election because that would possibly turn the election away." Casey is alleged to have promised that once Reagan was elected, he would release Iran's frozen assets and help them acquire military equipment through Israel. He says Karrubi took this offer back to Iran and that a second meeting was arranged in Madrid two or three weeks later "in which the deal was supposedly done." Sick claims that "two other (unnamed) sources" gave similar accounts. They were evidently unable to provide the exact dates of these meetings.

Richard Allen points out that he and Casey had been in Europe calling on prominent leaders in the first days of July. He says that with the convention coming up in mid-July and a heavy schedule of planning meetings in California immediately after, Casey had no time to dash off to Madrid to meet an Iranian cleric. In his book, Sick points out that there was political turmoil in Iran in July and August. President Bani Sadr was "locked in an intense and losing battle with the Islamic Republican Party over the selection of a prime minister and a cabinet." Not until September 10 were a prime minister and cabinet selected. Sick says, "The institutions that Khomeini had proclaimed necessary for the settlement of the hostage crisis were finally in place."

It would have been a waste of time for anyone to try to negotiate this complex and thorny issue in July and August. No one should know this better than Gary Sick. After the Iranians signaled their willingness to begin talks in mid-September, our best negotiators, backed by all the technical expertise in the government, spent four frustrating months trying to hammer out an agreement. The idea that Casey could have done that singlehandedly in three brief meetings when the Iranian government was in disarray is ludicrous.

Even though Sick says the deal was done in Madrid, he would have us believe that Casey and perhaps George Bush and others met with a high-level Iranian delegation in Paris between October 15 and 20, 1980. He claims that "more than 15 sources . . . claim direct or indirect knowledge of some aspects" of these meetings. But he did not name a single one of these sources in his long Times piece. He says it was again established that the Iranians would hold the hostages until after the November 4 election; "in return, Israel would serve as a conduit for arms and spare parts to Iran."

#### A LOOK AT THE SOURCES

The alleged Paris meeting has been a favorite of the conspiracy theorists because their sources claim that George Bush was one of those who attended. Barbara Honegger

has been the main promoter of the claim that Bush was there. "Frontline" pushed it hard. Gary Sick denies endorsing it, but he is reluctant to dismiss it.

Honegger's sources for the Bush-in-Paris story are former Iranian president Bani Sadr, Heinrich (Harry) Rupp, Richard Brenneke and a William Herrman, another dubious self-proclaimed CIA contractor. Rupp, a gold dealer who was convicted of loan fraud that led to the failure of a bank in Aurora, Colorado in 1985, tried to involve the CIA in his defense. In an interview on KUSA-TV, Rupp claimed that he had flown William Casey and five other passengers from Washington to Paris on the night of October 18, 1980. In a Rocky Mountain News interview, he claimed that Bush had flown to Paris the same night on a Gulfstream jet with a different pilot but that he saw him on the tarmac at Le Bourget airport.

His friend Richard Brenneke, a pilot who claims to have smuggled arms and drugs while working for the CIA, had testified on Rupp's behalf at a sentencing hearing two weeks prior to Rupp's KUSA interview. He was asked if he had any personal knowledge of flights by Rupp that involved George Bush. He replied, "Yes, sir, I do. On the 19th of October, Mr. Rupp brought Mr. Bush, Mr. Casey and a number of other people to Paris, France, from the United States, for a meeting with Iranian representatives." Brenneke testified that he himself participated as a CIA observer in a meeting with Iranians at the Hotel Florida in Paris together with Donald Gregg, a CIA employee assigned to the National Security Council staff, and a Frenchman named Robert Benes. Brenneke claimed he had been a CIA contractor for over 18 years.

The government charged Brenneke with perjury for swearing that Bush, Casey and Gregg were in Paris around October 19 and that he was a CIA employee. The case was tried in Portland, Oregon in April 1990. Under cross-examination, Brenneke said that he had been told by two Iranians and Robert Benes that George Bush and Richard V. Allen, the Reagan campaign foreign policy expert, were meeting with the Iranians in Paris. Brenneke then said, "I had no reason to believe them then, and I have no reason to believe them now." His dumfounded attorney asked why he had testified as he had at Rupp's sentencing hearing. He replied, "I simply repeated what I was told. I offered it without commentary or conclusion. I disbelieved it then, and I disbelieve it now."

Besides having sworn that he had personal knowledge that Rupp had flown Bush, Casey, Allen and others to Paris, Brenneke had told Barbara Honegger that he had four sources for the information that Bush was in Paris: Rupp, Robert Benes, Cyrus Hashemi and Donald Gregg. Benes and Gregg have both denied this; Hashemi is dead; and Rupp only claimed that he saw Bush at the airport.

To the astonishment of many, the Portland jury acquitted Brenneke despite his repudiation of his testimony and abundant evidence that it was false. Juror Mark Kristoff said the verdict had nothing to do with any "October Surprise." He was quoted in the Portland Oregonian on May 7, 1990, "We kept it simple. We didn't want to get involved in the presidential election." Kristoff indicated that the jurors had been impressed by the testimony that the CIA maintains "deniability," the privilege of lying to protect its secrets and its agents. Brenneke lawyer Michael Scott agreed, telling the Oregonian that the verdict did not prove that Bush secretly went to Paris. However, the govern-

ment failed to prove to the satisfaction of the jurors that Bush, Casey and Gregg were not there, leaving a doubt that Gary Sick is now exploiting.

#### WHERE WAS GEORGE BUSH?

On CNN on May 1, Sick said that he was "not charging that George Bush was in Paris," but he felt "it would be easy to prove he was not in Paris," since he was then a vice presidential candidate. On Dick Cavett's show on CNBC on April 27, Sick attached considerable weight to Brenneke's acquittal on the perjury charge.

He said, "One of the things I've been struck by is that one of the people who has been giving testimony about this whole sequence of events was actually put on trial by the U.S. government last year for perjury. And he had said that he had heard that George Bush was in Paris for these meetings . . . and he saw Don Gregg, an intelligence guy who is now our ambassador to South Korea. Had seen them there and swore that they were there. The U.S. government brought a case against him for perjury . . . All they had to do was prove one of those charges was false and they send him to jail. They presented evidence. Don Gregg came back from Korea, testified at the trial, and the jury listened to all the testimony, and they found this man innocent. The government could not prove to the satisfaction of twelve ordinary Americans that George Bush was not in Paris, that Casey was not in Paris and that Don Gregg was not in Paris . . . I would like to see the campaign records opened up . . . If this isn't true, I'll be the first to admit I'm wrong."

The burden of proof in such cases rests primarily on those making the allegations. Anyone can make wild charges, and few people can produce documentary evidence of their whereabouts in the distant past. But Sick is right that a vice presidential candidate should not have that problem. For one thing, the Secret Service keeps track of his movements. Sick's scholarship is weak in two respects: (1) he doesn't know that Richard Brenneke said under oath that he didn't believe those who told him that Bush was in Paris; (2) he doesn't know that the record of Bush's movements on October 18-19, 1980 is shown in Honegger's book. To anyone but a diehard conspiracy theorist like Honegger it proves that Bush was not in Paris.

Honegger says the Secret Service logs show Bush speaking at 8:40 p.m. at Widener College near Chester, Pennsylvania and arriving at Washington National Airport at 9:25 p.m., which would be impossible. Honegger found that the Chester hotel records showed him checking out at 11:00 p.m., which would have put him back in Washington around midnight. The Secret Service logs for the next day, Sunday, October 19, put him at the Chevy Chase Club from 10:29 to 11:56 a.m., presumably playing tennis. He gave a speech to a Zionist group in Washington at 7:00 that evening. This doesn't satisfy Barbara Honegger, who says that either the Secret Service records are wrong or Bush was using a "double." It should satisfy a scholar like Gary Sick that Bush did not dash off to Paris.

#### WHERE WERE CASEY, GREGG AND ALLEN?

According to Honegger, the Boston Globe located Casey's appointment book at the Hoover Institution. It reported no entries for the weekend of October 18 and 19, but on October 20 he had appointments scheduled for 8:00 a.m., 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. Honegger writes darkly that the "Globe could find no evidence that the appointments listed for the

20th had actually been kept." She wants to believe that they weren't kept, because her sources claimed that Casey met with the Iranians in Paris that day.

Donald Gregg is accused by the conspiracy theorists of dashing off to Paris to help the Republicans negotiate a deal with Iran to block the release of the hostages at the same time he was serving President Carter on the staff of the National Security Council. Gregg testified that he and his family were at the beach on the weekend in question, but they could not provide documentary evidence to prove it. Finally, Richard V. Allen, who was also supposed to have been in Paris with Bush, Casey and Gregg, was actually credited by Honegger with having "an airtight alibi, at least for October 19." He was interviewed on a live television program that day.

#### THE PAYOFF

The Iranians have proven to be hard bargainers. The Iran-Contra hearings made it clear that the Iranians demanded arms-on-the-barrelhead before releasing any hostages. They showed their tenacity by dragging out the negotiations with the Carter administration for the release of the 52 hostages in January 1981 for four months, Gary Sick, Les Gelb and others in the media who have given credence to his suspicions would have us believe that these tough bargainers were so charmed by George Bush and Bill Casey, after meeting them for a few hours that they did their bidding in return for nothing but a promise that if elected, Reagan would sanction the Israeli sale of arms to Iran. Sick professes to find proof of this in the fact that Israeli did sell arms to Iran after Reagan took office.

But Carter's National Security Adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, says in his memoirs, *Power and Principle*, that the Carter administration was willing to provide arms and spare parts immediately if the hostages were released. He said that by mid-October they were even discussing "the possibility of pre-positioning some of these spare parts in Germany, Algeria, or Pakistan, so that the Iranians could then promptly pick them up with their own aircraft." He notes that the NSC learned, "much to our dismay, that the Israelis had been secretly supplying American spare parts to the Iranians, without much concern for the negative impact this was having on our leverage with the Iranians on the hostage issue." Richard Allen says that Israel defended this as necessary to get Jews safely out of Iran, and there is evidence that they continued to ship some supplies, with or without U.S. approval in 1981.

#### STRATEGIC COOPERATION

### HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1991

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, for most of the last decade, the centerpiece of American-Israeli relations has been what's known as "Strategic Cooperation." With the demise of the cold war, many friends of Israel have feared the demise of strategic cooperation, since many think the sole rationale for strategic cooperation was to structure Israel's assistance in combating the Soviet Union.

That is, however, a gross misunderstanding of what strategic cooperation is all about. There's much more to our strategic relationship with Israel than the cold war.

But neither should strategic cooperation be thought of as a static relationship, something that fulfills the goals outlined in the early 1980's and then rests on its laurels. I have always hoped strategic cooperation would be a dynamic relationship.

The Center for Foreign Policy Options has just come out with a 32-page study that pursues this theme entitled "The Future of United States-Israel Strategic Cooperation." It outlines in five crisply worded papers a series of initiatives that could be taken to expand and develop the relationship in the 1990's.

Alan Platt, an officer of the Center for Foreign Policy Options, has written the introduction to and summary of this excellent work. I commend the full report to all those interested in Israeli-American relations, and I ask to include the text of Mr. Platt's introduction and summary at this juncture.

#### INTRODUCTION, EXECUTIVE SUMMARY, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

(By Alan Platt)

As the Cold War recedes and the ramifications of the end of the Gulf War become clearer, it is obvious that the United States will have to rethink its strategy around the globe. Inevitably, this new strategy will involve having the United States take the lead in pursuing new foreign policy initiatives. Yet, there is no obvious blueprint about what kinds of global relationships should be sought from America's point of view. Indeed, especially in the next couple of years, America's approach is likely to be highly pragmatic, concentrating on solving new problems in an ad hoc manner. In a recently published monograph entitled "Beyond Alliances" that was completed by former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General David Jones and two colleagues, it was argued that America must seek "focused partnerships." By this, the authors mean that "the new national strategy of the United States should be to take the lead in creating working partnerships with other nations to develop pragmatic solutions to the problems that undermine the security of all."<sup>1</sup>

One key bilateral relationship for the United States in this post-Gulf War world will be with Israel. Strategic, political, economic and cultural cooperation between the United States and Israel has grown in unprecedented ways in recent years. Perhaps most importantly in the wake of recent events in the Gulf is the nature and direction of the continuing strategic relationship between these two countries. U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation was never premised on solely countering the Soviet threat in the Middle East. Both Washington and Jerusalem favored a broader concept and approach. The fruits of this broader perspective were obvious during the recent Gulf conflict. It may be years before the public has a full understanding of the military and intelligence cooperation that took place between the United States and Israel prior to and during the conflict. Nevertheless, whether concerning training in the desert or deploying Israeli battle-tested systems such as reconnaissance drones or Have Nap air-to-ground missiles, American-Israeli bilateral strategic cooperation was of great value in helping the United States deal with Iraq's recent threat to American security interests in the region.

<sup>1</sup> Alice Rivlin, David Jones, and Edward Meyer, *Beyond Alliances: Global Security Through Focused Partnerships* (October 2, 1990). A Study Funded by the MacArthur Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation, p. 28.

Where does U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation go from here? Resulting from a year-long series of meetings that began in the spring of 1990 prior to the commencement of hostilities in the Gulf, this volume is designed to lay out several possible new directions and a series of prescriptive recommendations. Notwithstanding near-term developments in the peace process, a number of these ideas may be in the mutual interest of both countries to implement immediately. Others may usefully stimulate further thought and discussion. All are premised on the notion that as the Cold War and Gulf Crisis recede, future strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel will likely grow, probably in new directions, to meet the changing nature of the security threats facing both countries in a vital but unstable region of the world.

The first chapter, "The U.S.-Israeli Strategic Relationship after the Persian Gulf War," written by Steven L. Spiegel, outlines the contemporary political landscape in the Middle East in which U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation, he predicts, is likely to grow. He argues that Israel in recent years has helped to further U.S. interests in the region by playing five broad roles: an anchor in an unstable region; a bulwark against Soviet expansion; an important Mediterranean presence; a partner in defense-industrial development; and an ally in regional intelligence gathering and fighting international terrorism. Spiegel then discusses how "these five major areas of U.S.-Israeli cooperation will endure and progress but in an altered way as we move into the post-cold war era." He concludes by discussing seven possible new areas of U.S.-Israeli cooperation: countering Islamic nationalism; countering new weapons threats; service as a major non-NATO ally; providing naval support and maintenance; enhancing high-tech cooperation; protecting the environment; and promoting democracy.

The chapters following Spiegel's each select a different thread of U.S.-Israeli collaborative activities and examine in more detail new means for the United States to realize the benefits of each. Peter Wilson's chapter investigates changing U.S. military requirements for the next twenty-five years—what he calls the trans-century—and how Israel can play a larger, highly beneficial role in the coming technological revolution in conventional weapons. Wilson argues that there are specific practical steps that can be taken to strengthen U.S.-Israeli military cooperation which, especially in light of the Gulf War, would serve the future security interests of both countries. Such steps would include: increased joint operational support efforts; joint weapons development in such areas as light combat vehicles, top attack and aerial munitions, and anti-tactical ballistic missiles; and regional arms control efforts.

In a chapter on U.S.-Israeli defense-industrial cooperation, William Schneider, Jr. argues for the creation of an organized institutional infrastructure to enhance defense-industrial collaboration as an element of strategic cooperation. An inevitably smaller U.S. military force structure will depend, Schneider argues, on the ability to mobilize its military and defense-industrial base to augment its diminished active duty force structure. Since Israeli defense industries have made major investment in new R&D technologies, the U.S. should make a concerted effort to take better advantage of those investments to the mutual benefit of both countries. To accomplish this Schneider

believes that the United States would be well-advised to establish institutional arrangements which tie together future U.S. military requirements and Israeli R&D and industrial capacity.

Martin Ingall's chapter focuses on two potential new areas of strategic cooperation: special operations and drug interdiction. For Ingall, "as the Pentagon and other (U.S.) agencies seek more advanced special operations and interdiction systems, valuable lessons can be attained through cooperation with Israel." In this chapter, Ingall discusses in some detail a number of these lessons, which flow from Israel's advanced technology in such areas as robot reconnaissance vehicles, sensors to detect explosives and illegal drugs, and special operations boats and aircraft. He concludes that the United States and Israel, by jointly building on existing programs and growing budgets for low intensity conflict, can significantly increase their respective capabilities in these areas.

In a final chapter on U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation and the U.S.-Israeli Defense Memorandum of Understanding, Paul Forster discusses the details of how and why ongoing joint efforts have not gone as far or as fast as was originally envisaged. Forster evaluates "a decade of progress and pitfalls" concerning U.S.-Israeli scientist and engineer exchanges, data exchange agreements, reciprocal procurement, and cooperative weapons research and development. Forster recommends several new initiatives that would help overcome or mitigate the bureaucratic and political problems that have hampered cooperation under the current Defense Memorandum of Understanding. He concludes by observing that "movement towards more productive and stable U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation would begin with the implementation of a number of the recommendations put forth herein" that would significantly expand activities under the Defense Memorandum of Understanding and would greatly benefit both countries.

Clearly, each of the authors demonstrates that the demise of the Cold War brings with it new opportunities for enhanced U.S. strategic cooperation with Israel. From the American perspective, such enhanced cooperation may, in fact, be increasingly desirable in light of projected reductions in the U.S. defense budget in the next few years and the simultaneous rise of new challenges to U.S. security interests in the Middle East. The fact remains that bilateral collaboration has much to offer both nations in the emerging "New World Order." With the ideas presented in this volume, we hope a new dialog can begin that explores the areas of common interest with fresh perspective and insight.

#### A TRIBUTE TO SOUTHPOINT MANOR AND THE NATIONAL NURSING HOME WEEK

##### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 9, 1991*

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to recognize the efforts of south Florida in honoring the elderly of the area. Three south Florida nursing homes—Southpoint Manor, Hebrew Home for the Aged, and Gem Care Center—participated in the National Nursing Home Week which was held May 12-18.

The event was promoted by the Florida Health Care Association and made possible by many members of the community. Staff from the three nursing homes, health care professionals, doctors, businesses, volunteers, senior companions, and social workers gave their time and energy to make this event possible.

During the preparation of the celebration Southpoint Manor and the volunteers spent moments of anticipation with the hope and joy of what this event would be like for the residents. As they approached the date of the festival Southpoint Manor began to develop a bond among the entire staff and the other two nursing homes, Hebrew Home for the Aged and Gem Care Center. They were working for common goals, to bring the different members of the community together and to make the residents of the nursing home happy.

The 4-hour event brought a community together as both young and elderly enjoyed the festivities and learned from each other. The community showed its respect and care for the elderly at this event, which was greatly appreciated by the nursing home residents.

I commend these members of the community that took the time to care and recognize the elderly. They include members of Southpoint Manor Gladys R. Hernando, Selma Hodge, Karen Lark, Jesse Dunwoody, Eddy Hernando, Nick Antonacci, Maria Mayor, Maria Vergara, Louise Jones, Tyron Ryan, Joyce Williams, Marvel Walter, Jackie Carter, Dortha Vandecar, and Ruth Gordan.

#### A TRIBUTE TO IRVING HARRIS

##### HON. SIDNEY R. YATES

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 9, 1991*

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, one of my oldest and dearest friends, Irving Harris, is being honored on Sunday, July 14, by the Chicago Chapter of the American Committee for the Weizmann Institute of Science. The committee has chosen well.

Irving Harris is one of the Nation's most distinguished citizens. He has been a giant in the business world for more than 40 years, and he is admired in Chicago and all across the country for his amazing accomplishments as an enlightened and generous humanitarian. This kind and thoroughly delightful man has invested vast amounts of his time and talents as well as his resources to make this a healthier, more humane, and decent country, and I am proud to call him my friend. Addie joins me in wishing Irv and Joan and all their many friends in Chicago a most memorable evening.

#### PRAISE FOR MRS. YEVOLA S. PETERS OF ANNAPOLIS

##### HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 9, 1991*

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, July 14, the Anne Arundel County

Economic Opportunity Committee will pay tribute to its chief executive officer, Mrs. Yevola S. Peters of Annapolis.

Mrs. Peters will be honored for her more than 20 years of service to the less fortunate citizens of Anne Arundel County. As Mrs. Peters will be leaving the Community Action Agency, tribute is in order for the wonderful work she has done.

Mrs. Peters first became involved in the Community Action Agency in 1969, first as director of the Youth Development Program, then as community organizer and coordinator of general community programming. Her leadership talents soon became evident as she ascended rapidly to the positions of chief program officer and assistant director. In 1976, Mrs. Peters became ACEOC's third executive director and the agency flourished under her leadership in spite of severe budget cuts. She vowed not to leave her position until she had eliminated a serious deficit; today, as she retires, she has been successful.

Mrs. Peters is an asset to the Anne Arundel County community, and her dedication to the fulfillment of the agency's mission of ameliorating conditions of poverty in this area is an example to us all. I congratulate Mrs. Peters on this occasion, and hope that many young Americans will follow in her footsteps as dedicated, active citizens in the community.

#### TRIBUTE TO JOHN F. KENNEDY HIGH SCHOOL ORCHESTRA

##### HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 9, 1991*

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak to you about the John F. Kennedy High School Orchestra which is traveling to Vienna, Austria, in July. This is a group of truly outstanding young people and I wanted to take this opportunity to extend my best wishes for a successful trip.

While in Vienna, the John F. Kennedy High School Orchestra will compete against 50 to 60 ensembles from 20 countries at the 20th Annual International Youth and Music Festival. Kennedy will be the first school in the Sacramento City Unified School District to send a music group to Vienna and will be one of only 19 groups from all of North America.

Nearly a half century ago, during World War II, 18 manuscripts by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Franz Schubert, Michael Haydn, Eberlin, Gansbacher, Hummel, and Tauz disappeared from the eighth-century Benedictine Monastery of Kremsmuenster. These lost manuscripts are now being returned to Vienna from the University of California at Berkeley Library, which has had the manuscripts for the last 14 years. None of the 18 manuscripts has ever been published, and the John F. Kennedy High School Orchestra will be giving the world premiere of these works. As Vienna will be celebrating the 200th anniversary of Mozart's death this summer, this festival should be especially memorable for everyone involved.

In order to cover some of the high cost of sending such a large delegation, the students and their parents have organized a massive

fundraising effort. Letters seeking tax-deductible donations are being sent to local businesses and the orchestra members are preparing for a bingo night, car wash, baseball card show, candy sale and other activities to raise money for the trip.

Mr. Speaker, all of us in the Sacramento community are extremely excited about this trip. It is not only an outstanding cultural, musical, and educational opportunity for the participants, but an outstanding example of what can be achieved when people come together and work hard in pursuit of a worthwhile endeavor.

#### THERE'S NO PLACE CALLED HOME

### HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1991

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to a report recently released by the Coro Foundation, "There's No Place Called Home," assessing the needs of homeless children in shelters in my neighboring county of Alameda, CA.

Homeless families with children are currently the fastest growing segment of the homeless population in our Nation. According to the U.S. Conference of Mayors, in 1989, one-fourth of all homeless people in the United States were children. In 1990, there was an estimated 13,000 homeless children in Alameda County alone, three times the number of children who sought refuge in the county's homeless shelters in 1989. Despite this growth in homeless children, existing programs continue to focus on the needs of homeless adults, not homeless children.

As the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families documented, homeless children face a multitude of emotional, educational, and health problems. Without the stability of a home, not knowing where or when you will eat your next meal, and fearing separation from your parents all disrupt the emotional health and the quality of life of homeless children. Not surprisingly, homeless children are at high risk of potential mental health disorders. However, in such a chaotic environment, the well-being of children is often overlooked.

Although most of the shelters surveyed in Alameda County require that children stay in school, homeless children who want and need to attend school are often denied this opportunity. Many face the barriers of transportation, proper records, and immunization requirements. The constant move from shelter to shelter also causes a lack of continuity in homeless children's education. The study found that over two-thirds of the children had attended two different schools in the past year.

In addition to emotional stability and education, health care is a critical need for homeless children. More than 40 percent of the children did not have a regular medical doctor and had not received a dental checkup in more than a year. Over 40 percent of the interviewed parents said their children had

special health care needs which included asthma, epilepsy, brain damage, and diabetes.

Today, several programs exist to help mitigate the debilitating effects of homelessness on children, but they are far from sufficient. The needs of homeless children and their families must finally be recognized and addressed. Congress responded by enacting the Stewart McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, and in recent years has targeted more resources for homeless children. But even if these programs were fully funded, they would not provide long-term solutions to the problems of homelessness.

Our Nation must recognize that the best way to break the cycle of homelessness is to prevent it from starting in the first place. While we must address the immediate needs of homeless children and their families, more importantly we must also target the root of the problem—the lack of affordable housing and the obstacles to preventive measures that work to keep vulnerable families together.

#### UNITED METHODIST CHURCH OF QUEENSBURY, NY, THRIVES DESPITE HUMBLE BEGINNINGS

### HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1991

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, Americans are a deeply religious people.

And I would say that is especially true of the people of the 24th District of New York, which I have the privilege of representing. For many people, their place of worship seems to be the center of their lives. Whether the church traces its roots to the earliest colonial times, or only to post-World War II expansion, every one of them yields an interesting story of humble beginnings followed by growth.

Today, Mr. Speaker, I want to tell you the story of one of them, the United Methodist Church of Queensbury. But I could not tell it better than my hometown newspaper, the Glens Falls Post-Star, did recently, and I proudly enter the article in today's RECORD.

[From the Glens Falls Post-Star]

QBY CHURCH BUILT IN DO-IT-YOURSELF STYLE—RESTAURANT HOSTED METHODIST CHURCH'S 1ST SERVICE

(By Kim Sparks)

There was a necessity in the early 1960s for another Protestant church in Queensbury. There must have been, since the Troy Conference, the body that initiated action to begin another one, was not prone to frivolity.

As a matter of fact, in 1964, when the Troy Conference purchased the land where the United Methodist Church of Queensbury would eventually sit, over 100 years had passed since the organization had made such a move.

Before any money changed hands, however, a group of dedicated young people including Robert Patch and Warren Clark (both of this area and charter members of the church) surveyed Queensbury families. They walked house-to-house asking the inhabitants a couple of determining questions.

"If they said they were Catholic, we wished them well and thanked them for their time,"

Patch said. "But if they were Protestant, we asked them if they would consider attending a Methodist church if one were established in the area."

Patch said they found that there was a real interest, so in September 1965, after numerous meetings in various homes, a group of 75 people held their first worship service at JeRay's Restaurant on Route 9.

The group had been invited to use the banquet room by Mr. and Mrs. Ray Brennan, who owned the restaurant.

"The Brennans were perfect hosts and soon our Sunday morning services spread beyond that one spacious room," wrote Grant Cole, in a report where he described "important highlights of the development" of the United Methodist Church of Queensbury.

Cole was one of the first trustees of the church, as well as a charter member. Cole went on to praise the Brennans, writing that there was no charge for anything—not electricity, heat or snow plowing.

"The Brennans stayed up cleaning till 4 or 5 o'clock many Sunday mornings after hosting Saturday night dances at JeRay's," said Patch. "They would even take the beer signs down for us."

The group continued to hold services at JeRay's for almost three years. The congregation, along with its first pastor, the Rev. Edward Underwood, felt at home there, and they were determined to create a religious atmosphere.

"Samuel 'Pete' Wilson used to bring his organ from home every Sunday," recalled Patch. He said it took four people to move it from Wilson's station wagon and then back to the car after worship.

Meanwhile, word was traveling that the newly chartered congregation needed money to build a church. Although some funds were attained through a loan, other money came from the contributions of Methodist congregations everywhere.

Kenneth Gnade headed the building committee, which visited several area churches for construction ideas. The Queensbury congregation's building ended up being patterned after a church in Rexford.

The same building corporation, Ketchum Construction, was hired to do the job, breaking ground in December 1967.

Before this tangible part of the faith began, however, some structuring was accomplished at another level with the help of Ralph Nicolson. He and the Rev. Dr. Hobart Goewey (the Glens Falls district superintendent for the Troy Conference at the time) were key to the formation of the church.

They were part of a group of four people on the first committee which organized the election of the new church's officials. Nicolson, who holds membership at United Methodist Christ Church in Glens Falls, said that the committee lasted only as long as it took for the elections.

"It's not unusual for an established church to loan its members," Nicolson said. It's a temporary situation to familiarize the new church's members with the Methodist system, he said.

And they were certainly "familiar with the system" on Easter Sunday in April 1968, when the congregation held its first service in the completed building on Aviation Road.

It was not an elaborately styled church. The worshippers came in through white double doors that could just as easily have been the entrance to a schoolhouse.

Practicality counted. The sanctuary was used for worship and more; it was also a place for meetings and church dinners, for example.

It was called the "general purpose room" and so was simply decorated, complete with folding chairs set up in rows for Sundays.

The Rev. Roger U. Day lead 271 people in worship during that exciting first service. He had replaced the Rev. Underwood late in 1967.

By the time the church was consecrated, its name had changed twice. As early as February 1966, a suggestion box for names was set up and then a special congregational meeting was held. Out of that meeting came the "First Methodist Church of Queensbury."

But there were complaints that the name didn't promote the reputation being strived for. The congregation wanted the people of the area to know that anybody was welcome to join them—newcomers to the community as well as lifelong residents would be accepted into their group.

Thus, a second meeting bore the title "Queensbury Community Methodist Church." The present name, "United Methodist Church," was the result of a 1968 national decision.

A story of courage and "faith in action" (as a 1968 bulletin of the church described), it continues on with its fifth pastor, the Rev. Ralph Marino, who has given the Sunday sermons since 1986.

Marino, a tall, serious-looking man, might surprise some with his sense of humor. He holds a two-point charge, which means he also preaches at Sanford's Ridge in Kingsbury, which is a contrast to Queensbury United Methodist, since it's one of the oldest churches in the Troy Conference.

The newer building in this two-point charge has changed some over the years; it's now equipped with a handicap access ramp which leads up to inviting red doors.

Other slight changes may have taken place, but the general purpose room is still there, the kitchen used for cooking church dinners and cooking classes is still there, and so is the "Brennan Room" downstairs, named in honor of the couple who made the early services both possible and comfortable.

The "Brennan Room" is used for Sunday school and many different community meetings such as Alcoholics Anonymous, A1-a-Teen and Girl Scouts, to name a few. The basement area also holds rooms used for a semi-independent nursery school.

Four hundred people now belong to the United Methodist Church of Queensbury. As always, they are looking toward the future, a proposal exists to build a new sanctuary near the existing building that would hold more people.

IN HONOR OF THE PROMOTION TO  
BRIGADIER GENERAL FOR COL.  
FRANCIS D. TERRELL

### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1991

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Col. Francis D. Terrell, whom on July 13, 1991, will be promoted to the rank of brigadier general in the U.S. Army Reserve. Colonel Terrell has devoted his life to defending the freedom enjoyed by American citizens in the armed services and in the field of law.

A native New Yorker, Colonel Terrell was born in Caledonia and raised in Batavia. He

was commissioned as a second lieutenant in 1963 after completing ROTC training as a distinguished military student. In December of that same year, he graduated from the Air Defense Artillery Officer Basic Branch Course at Fort Bliss, TX.

Colonel Terrell's academic record is exceptional: He has graduated from such fine military institutions as the Air Defense Artillery Officers Basic Course, the U.S.A. Infantry Airborne School, Special Warfare School, Defense Language Institute [Vietnamese], Judge Advocate Officers Basic and Advanced School, Command and General Staff College and the prestigious U.S. Army War College. He also graduated with a B.S. from the University of Toledo in chemical engineering and received a J.D. from Columbia Law School.

After joining the reserves in 1977, Colonel Terrell served a variety of legal positions including defense counsel, chief international law/claims, deputy staff judge advocate, staff judge advocate and Deputy Chief of Staff of Operations. On April 23, 1989, because of his valiant service rendered to the Reserves, he became the deputy commander, 77th ARCOM.

Colonel Terrell has achieved an accomplished civilian lifestyle as well as an outstanding military career. He has been the associate dean and director of the Greenberg Center for Legal Education and Urban Policy for the City College of New York since October 1988, helping to educate and guide our Nation's youth to become tomorrow's leaders. Decorated on many occasions, Colonel Terrell has been the recipient of the Bronze Star, three Meritorious Service Medals, the Republic of Vietnam Honor Medal, the Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with Bronze Star as well as numerous other decorations.

I salute soon-to-be Brigadier General Terrell for all his past accomplishments, service to the community, and his dedication to upholding the laws of the United States of America.

#### ETHICS REFORM ACT OF 1989

### HON. JILL L. LONG

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1991

Ms. LONG. Mr. Speaker, as you know, the first Governmentwide ethics reform legislation in 10 years, the Ethics Reform Act of 1989, was enacted during the first session of the 101st Congress.

The intent of this legislation was to change and clarify the congressional codes of conduct and the ethics laws, rules, and regulations governing the three branches of Government. In order to achieve this, the Ethics Reform Act addressed several inequities and inconsistencies in Federal pay and fundamentally changed the methodology by which annual cost of living adjustments, or COLA's, are determined for Members of Congress, Federal judges and Justices and other top Government officials.

More specifically with regard to COLA's, this legislation determined that future COLA's for top officials in the executive, legislative, and judicial branches will be tied to certain ele-

ments of the employment cost index [ECI], the same index used to determine COLA's for general schedule Government employees.

The Ethics Reform Act also restored several previous years' COLA's for Members, judges, and other top Government officials. For much of the 1980's, Congress regularly denied itself, as well as other top Government officials, the annual COLA's. The Ethics Reform Act restored the January 1988, 2-percent COLA to Members of the Senate, the January 1989, 4.1-percent COLA to Members of both Houses, and the January 1990, 3.6-percent COLA to Members of both Houses. While the Congress has been effective at restoring COLA's, we have not been effective at including a provision for the reduction, cancellation or postponement of COLA's under severe circumstances.

Under current law, the President has the authority to reduce, cancel, or postpone COLA's for general schedule employees during times of war or severe economic crisis, but there is no similar mechanism to reduce, cancel, or postpone COLA's for Members of Congress or other top officials under these same dire circumstances.

Mr. Speaker, I do not believe it would be fair or equitable that if the President feels that circumstances warrant the reduction, cancellation, or postponement of COLA's for the over 1.5 million general schedule employees in this country, that we at the top of the legislative, judicial, and executive branches should continue to receive full COLA's. For this reason, several Members and I are introducing a bill today to remedy this situation.

It is not the intent of this legislation to give to the executive branch the authority to control the COLA's for the legislative and judicial branches. Our bill would simply provide that the rate of COLA's for Members of Congress, Federal judges and Justices and other top Government officials would never exceed that for general schedule employees.

In addition, while the Ethics Reform Act included a provision which requires COLA's for Members, judges, and other top officials to take effect at the same time as those for the general schedule, there is a 3-month time difference in the basis on which these COLA's are determined. COLA's for general schedule employees are currently based upon the change in the ECI from September to September while COLA's for Members, judges, and other top officials are based upon the change in the same index from December to December. The measure we are introducing today would eliminate this unnecessary difference in the basis for adjustments by making the time periods to be identical.

Mr. Speaker, while this is a somewhat technical piece of legislation, its purpose is quite simple—its purpose is to treat the COLA's of Members of Congress, Federal judges, and Justices and other top Government officials the same as the COLA's of general schedule Government employees. It is in the interest of fairness and equity that we introduce this measure.

TRIBUTE TO "THE WEEK OF THE  
HISPANIC JOURNALISTS"

**HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 9, 1991*

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with the Puerto Rican Journalists Association of New York to celebrate "The Week of the Hispanic Journalists."

Mr. Speaker, the Puerto Rican Journalists Association works on behalf of the Puerto Rican members of the print and broadcast media. The primary goals of the organization are to inform the general public about the problems which our community faces and to promote unity and cooperation among the organizations within the Puerto Rican community through events and conferences. The organization provides a forum through which Puerto Rican journalists from the city of New York can meet and share concerns, and seeks to enhance the professionalism of its members.

Mr. Speaker, the Puerto Rican Journalists Association has organized a week-long celebration to honor the members of the Hispanic community who have chosen careers in journalism. Puerto Ricans, Dominicans, Cubans, Peruvians, Ecuadoreans, and Colombians in New York City will join together in celebration and recognition of the Hispanics who contribute to our city's extensive media.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to express my support of "The Week of the Hispanic Journalists" and I wish the participating organizations and journalists much success in this celebration of Hispanic culture.

THE RELEASE OF MILITARY AID  
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF EL  
SALVADOR

**HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE**

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 9, 1991*

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the Honolulu Advertiser for its editorial of July 5 concerning military aid to El Salvador. Although my views have at times not been shared by this newspaper, I am pleased that I have the Advertiser's support on an issue as important as this.

I therefore call to my colleagues' attention the following editorial:

EL SALVADOR—MILITARY AID IS THE WRONG  
KIND

The great remaining obstacle to a cease-fire in the 11 year old civil war in El Salvador is the military's resistance to reform. So President Bush has done exactly the wrong thing in releasing \$21 million in military aid to the government of President Alfredo Cristiani.

This invites more of the violence that's taken 75,000 lives, chased 500,000 Salvadoreans into exile and wrecked El Salvador's economy, environment and social fabric.

Already U.S. taxpayers have poured \$4.7 billion into this misbegotten effort, more economic and military aid since 1979 for any country but Israel.

With a battlefield stalemate and communism out of fashion, peace prospects have improved. The rebel Farabundo Martí National Liberation front says it no longer seeks a one-party Marxist state. The government agreed to reforms.

But a nearly autonomous military force of 57,000 is resisting cutbacks, creation of a civilian police force and a purge of top human rights violators. Out in the countryside, the killing continues as the sides wrangle over areas they hope to control after a cease-fire.

Last fall, Congress froze half the \$85 million in military aid promised for 1991. That was to protest the government's foot-dragging in searching out the killers of the six Jesuit priests and their housekeepers.

Now Bush says government forces need help because the FMLN started shooting down government aircraft last fall with smuggled-in shoulder-fired missiles. But aid will neither end the battle field statement nor help Cristiani challenge the military and terrorist right.

The money could have helped rebuild tattered El Salvador. But Bush seems stuck in a Cold-War rut.

IRVIN "BROWNIE" BROWN

**HON. RON de LUGO**

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 9, 1991*

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend a truly outstanding Virgin Islander, a man who perhaps more than any other person in the territory, has brought joy, warmth, and a little deeper understanding to the daily lives of the people of the Virgin Islands.

Irvin Brown, known affectionately as Brownie, recently celebrated 25 years of service as an announcer, humorist, armchair philosopher, and personality on radio station WSTA on St. Thomas where he has hosted the early afternoon calypso show for 2½ decades.

Brownie is one of the rare individuals whom one meets and immediately likes. He has a joy in living which he exhibits to all who surround him. He exudes a warmth and personality that draws others to him and his attitude. Brownie is a natural comedian, with an unbelievably quick mind. Always ready with a funny remark, he can stand in front of a group of people and within a few seconds have their attention and within a few minutes have them holding their sides with laughter.

But this man is no joke. He works hard at every thing he does. As a taxi driver, he is the perfect ambassador of tourism, helping hundreds if not thousands of visitors each year to better know and enjoy the Virgin Islands and our people. He always goes out of his way to be sure that he can be of excellent service to our island guests.

Above and beyond this, his service to the community is legend. Brownie is the most hard-working Santa Claus in the Virgin Islands, spending the weeks before Christmas moving from one children's event to another, bedecked in costume, hosting parties, taking youngsters on his knee, helping them decide what they want for Christmas, making very sure they know they had better be good all year around, and making extra sure that the children have a good laugh or two before he

leaves because the holidays are for children and Christmas is supposed to be fun.

Brownie is one of the most popular masters of ceremonies in the islands. His ready wit, his knowledge of so many in his community, his musical expertise as a professional drummer, his willing praise for winning contestants, and his true sympathy and good words for losing entrants, always earn him the thanks of participants and the respect of audiences.

His creation of an imaginary character, Walter, his sidekick from Tortola, is not only humorous, it is also a telling social commentary—though he denies it—on island life.

It is an understatement to say that Brownie is a Virgin Islands institution. Perhaps no one is better known, and more loved, than this man, because of his honesty, his genuineness, his good humor, his sincerity, and his love of life, people, and his community.

His trademark saying, "Good 'Ting," a phrase he often repeats, and his listeners never tire of, perhaps best summarizes his positive, upbeat attitude, one he continually shares will all whom he meets.

I am proud indeed to honor this beloved Virgin Islander, to count him as a personal friend, and to praise him for his countless good deeds, his continuing labors of love for the community, and the people he loves. I take the opportunity on the occasion of his 25th anniversary on Virgin Islands radio to wish him many, many more years of success. For his success becomes the success of everyone within the sound of his voice.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I say "Happy anniversary, Brownie" Keep up the good work, "ma son." And, "Good 'Ting."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH SERVING  
THE SOUTH FLORIDA COMMUNITY  
FOR NEARLY 100 YEARS

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 9, 1991*

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, the Central Baptist Church of Miami has served the spiritual needs, and in many ways the physical needs, of the south Florida community for nearly 100 years. Since its establishment in 1896, 1 day before the city of Miami was incorporated, the Central Baptist Church has been firmly planted in the urban community. Its legacy in the downtown area of Miami is significant, while many other institutions and buildings have gone and been replaced, this church has remained steadfast.

Today's Central Baptist Church has sought to make itself relevant to the needs of the community around it through a variety of outreach efforts. For 28 years it has provided physical assistance and spiritual encouragement to the homeless of Miami. The church also has a mission to the Korean immigrant community. A church day care program is provided for urban workers in Miami. There are also many ecumenical service projects the Central Baptist Church is involved in with synagogues and other churches throughout the south Florida area.

Mr. Speaker, the Central Baptist Church has been a light of hope since the founding of the

city of Miami. I am encouraged by its efforts to reach out, support, and build up the community around it. Synagogues and churches alike provide our Nation with the character to ask for justice from our institutions, each other, and ourselves. I commend the current leadership of the Central Baptist Church for their efforts. This includes: Rev. Steve L. Kimmel; Willis Bax, chair of the deacons; Herbert Morris, chair of finance; Hugh O'Neil, chair of missions; and Bethany Grayson, president of the women's mission.

THE FLAG OF PUERTO RICO—100  
YEARS OF STRENGTH AND UNITY

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 9, 1991*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to extend my congratulations to the Puerto Rican people who this month are celebrating the 100th anniversary of the Puerto Rican flag. I join with them in saluting this proud symbol of the patriotism and unity of a very courageous people.

Since it first flew, the flag has been a symbol of patriotism and struggle. Dr. Ramon Emeterio Betances, leader of a revolutionary movement that culminated in September 1898, wrote about the flag referring to the ongoing Spanish-American War, "It is essential when the American Army lands, they be received by Puerto Rican forces waving the flag of independence."

Today Puerto Rican children are often taught that the white star in the flag's blue triangle symbolizes Puerto Rico. The corners of the star represent the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the Puerto Rican government. The three red stripes symbolize the government as a whole. The two white stripes signify the rights of the people and the freedom of the individual.

Puerto Rico has a rich and varied history that promises an even greater future. Christopher Columbus landed on the west coast of the island on November 19, 1493. Columbus originally named the island San Juan Bautista—St. John the Baptist. In the first years of the Spanish colony, the island was known as San Juan, and the capital city, as Puerto Rico—"rich port." After 1521, when the capital had been refounded, it was given the name San Juan, and the island was renamed Puerto Rico.

Puerto Rican history has credited two individuals with designing its flag. The original flag of Puerto Rico is said to have been created by Dr. Ramon Emeterio Betances in 1868. Dr. Betances was the leader of a revolutionary movement that culminated September 23, 1868. On this day an independent Republic of Puerto Rico was proclaimed. The event is known to many Puerto Ricans as "El Grito de Lares." Today this flag is known as "La Bandera de Lares."

The contemporary Puerto Rican flag is reported to have been designed in New York in 1895. This flag is said to have been designed by Antonio Velez Alvarado, a native of Manati, Puerto Rico. Legend has it that Alvarado envi-

sioned the design during a dream in which he saw Puerto Rican and Cuban patriots struggling jointly for their nations' independence.

Although there has been some dispute over the origins of the Puerto Rican flag, there is unanimity in the belief that today the flag continues to signify Puerto Rican strength and unity. In the United States, the Puerto Rican flag is an image that helps bond the various segments of the Puerto Rican community.

Today Puerto Rico is not only considered a model of democracy that reinforces and inspires democratic institutions throughout the Caribbean, but is also an industrial and economic model for development in the Caribbean. Modern Puerto Rico is also the source of bicultural and bilingual skills technicians and corporate professionals.

Unfortunately, Puerto Rico, a country of natural beauty and vast resources, has been unable to determine its own destiny since its discovery by Columbus. Up to 1898, the island had been a colony of Spain for almost 400 years, and since then Puerto Rico became a territory of the United States. It is time that the people of Puerto Rico be given an opportunity to decide what is best for them as we approach a new century. People of such proven ability and even greater potential should be afforded the right to choose their own political future.

Currently, Puerto Ricans living on the island as American citizens receive substantially less federally supported medical and welfare benefits than those living in any of the 50 States. Clearly there is need for change when citizens of the United States receive different Federal benefits depending on where they are domiciled.

The celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Puerto Rican flag should be a reminder to Congress to take action toward deciding full citizenship for the Puerto Rican people.

TRIBUTE TO THOMAS S. CLARKE

**HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 9, 1991*

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Thomas S. Clarke, an outstanding citizen who has devoted over 40 years of this life to the cause of labor in the United States. On the evening of July 27, family and friends will gather together to recognize Mr. Clarke's numerous contributions.

A native of Columbia, MO, Mr. Clarke's long and distinguished career has been characterized by hard work and perseverance. His start came in 1942 when he served the Navy in ranks ranging from seaman to chief motor machinist. After serving this country in the military, he worked for the Civilian Conservation Corps and earned degrees from the Du Pont Explosives Technical School Utility and Engineering School in Illinois.

In 1948, Mr. Clark joined the Laborers Local Union No. 185 in Sacramento, where he worked in various occupational capacities. True to his nature, Mr. Clarke moved up the labor ladder and in 1965 was elected business manager of Local 185, a position he held until

1982. In 1982, Mr. Clarke earned his present post of business manager for the Northern California District Council of Laborers, a testament to his unsewerving dedication to labor.

In addition to his good work in the union, Mr. Clarke has also faithfully forwarded the cause of labor in his various responsibilities with the Foundation for Fair Contracting, the Sacramento Central Labor Council, and the Heavy Highway Committee of Northern California.

Fellow colleagues, please join me today in saluting an exceptional citizen and a loyal friend of labor, Thomas S. Clarke.

HUNTER W. CUTTING WILL BE  
MISSED

**HON. JILL L. LONG**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 9, 1991*

Ms. LONG. Mr. Speaker, public service—especially public service as a congressional staffer—is not the easiest job in the world. As an employee for a Member of Congress, more often than not the pay is less than in the private sector and the hours are longer. I am thankful that regardless of this fact, so many young people still are interested in working for the people of our Nation.

In this regard, I will miss the valued public service of a staffer who is leaving my office. I have had the privilege of working with Hunter W. Cutting, a member of my staff here in Washington, DC, for over 2 years. Hunter is leaving the Hill to return to California—his native State.

Hunter has served on my legislative staff—for the last year as my senior legislative assistant. Hunter has been responsible for considerable input on the Select Committee on Hunger, in addition to having issue responsibility for work on labor, health, housing, civil rights, and social welfare issues.

A major—and let me say successful—undertaking that Hunter spearheaded was a Select Committee on Hunger field hearing in my congressional district. The chairman of the Hunger Committee, Congressman TONY HALL of Ohio, and another distinguished member of the committee, ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA of American Samoa, were both impressed by what they learned on the day of the hearing in Indiana.

One of the key things that was apparent to the members of the committee was that hunger is no longer a crisis reserved for the unemployed and perpetually destitute, but, rather, is now a dilemma that strikes at working Americans and their families with alarming frequency. We saw this phenomenon in both urban and rural areas. As a result of this hearing that Hunter put together, I will be working hard to see that food stamps, WIC, commodity donations, school meals and other Government programs are more appropriately coordinated and targeted to address the hunger problem effectively.

In addition to Hunter's work with the Hunger Committee, he drafted the first bill that I introduced in the House of Representatives to direct more resources to local governments

which are fighting drug abuse on the front lines. The F.I.G.H.T. drugs bill [Federal Incentives Going To Help Towns fighting Drugs Act], which was introduced in both the 101st and the 102d Congresses would allow taxpayers to check off one dollar of their tax liability to go to the anti-drug abuse programs in their own communities.

Hunter not only drafted the bill, but led the behind-the-scenes efforts to gain support for the bill. In fact, several national organizations endorsed the proposal, and 80 Members of the House of Representatives cosponsored the measure.

Another major project that Hunter initiated, as a result of the closure of unemployment offices in Indiana, was the drafting of legislation to reform the way we budget for the unemployment insurance program. Americans who are seeking employment at the same time as they seek to support themselves and their families should not bear the burden of irresponsible budgeting by the Government—Hunter understood this and took the initiative to do something about it. As a result of Hunter's work in this regard, I testified before a House Ways and Means Subcommittee to bring attention to the issue. I was also honored with an award for work on this issue from a national organization representing State unemployment officers.

These are just a few of the things that Hunter Cutting has been involved with during his time working with me. Hunter is an intelligent, considerate individual who not only cares, but demonstrated a special aptitude for addressing the needs of the less fortunate in our society.

I will miss seeing Hunter on a regular basis and I will miss his work. He has been a valuable asset to me and others who have had the pleasure to work with him.

#### INTELLIGENT VEHICLE HIGHWAY SYSTEMS ACT OF 1991

HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1991

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, our Nation's highways, streets, and transit systems provide a basic source of mobility for the citizens of this country. However, congestion problems from the growth of automobile use now threaten this mobility. Experts estimate that delays from congestion alone will result in productivity losses of up to \$100 billion annually. Other negative effects include accident-related fatalities, increased air pollution, and inefficient fuel consumption. It is vitally important that we take steps to deal with these problems.

That is why, today, I am introducing the "Intelligent Vehicle-Highway Systems Act of 1991". This legislation directs the Secretary of Transportation to promote and facilitate the implementation of intelligent vehicle-highway systems as a component of the Nation's surface transportation system.

The term, intelligent vehicle and highway systems, or IVHS, refers to the technologies that are applied to motor vehicles and the transportation systems upon which they oper-

ate. Through the use of advanced computer, telecommunications, and control technology, IVHS can improve communication between drivers and traffic control centers, creating an integrated highway transportation system. This type of system makes automobile travel safer, more efficient, and more environmentally sound.

IVHS currently includes the use of off-the-shelf technology, such as variable message signs to alert drivers to traffic problems ahead and suggest alternative routes. More advanced IVHS systems would include the development or application of new technologies to allow individual automobiles to communicate with external systems helping the driver make decisions and control the car.

A May 1991 GAO report indicates the tremendous promise IVHS holds. Some of the improvements include: reduction of travel times in congested areas by as much as 50 percent, reduction of fuel consumption by as much as 10 percent through the elimination of delays and stops, and reductions of up to 15 percent in the pollution from automobiles. Clearly the widespread use of IVHS is consistent with the goals of improved productivity, clean air, reduced congestion, and improved highway safety. Implementation of IVHS can play a significant role by helping to make more efficient use of the roads, bridges, and tunnels that already exist. My legislation assures the rapid integration of advanced technology into our Nation's transportation systems.

Interest and support for IVHS have increased dramatically in the last few years. For example, a six-nation European effort called PROMETHEUS would devote \$750 million to IVHS over an 8-year period. Japan also has initiated major IVHS efforts. But, in the United States, IVHS has only begun to emerge as an area for Federal policy action.

Growing Federal funding for IVHS reflects the emerging domestic interest, though it still lags behind efforts being conducted in Europe. Nonetheless, funding for IVHS has increased from \$2.3 million in fiscal year 1990 to \$20 million in fiscal year 1991. I believe we must continue this trend.

We can no longer build our way out of traffic congestion. American drivers waste 2 billion hours a year in traffic jams. In my home State, Minnesota, those wasted hours translate to an annual economic loss of more than one-half billion dollars. If conditions do not improve, the number of hours spent in delays could increase fourfold by the year 2005.

IVHS is being tested in various areas, including Minneapolis, MN. As a member of the House Transportation Appropriations Subcommittee, I've helped secure \$1 million for the Minnesota program GuideStar. This system of ramp metering, changeable message signs, closed circuit cameras, and incident management has provided speed increases of 35 percent, accident reduction of 40 percent, and in some cases increased roadway capacity by 15 percent. But, by far the greatest achievement is Minnesota's low highway fatality rate, the lowest in the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, we can no longer do nothing. We need to take the necessary steps to solve our Nation's traffic problems. I believe my proposal addresses these problems in a reasonable way. By using advanced technologies on

existing roadways we can solve this national problem without paving over any more valuable land. Thank you.

The following is a section-by-section summary of my legislation:

Sec. 1. Short Title: This act may be cited as the "Intelligent Vehicle-Highway System Act of 1991".

Sec. 2. Purpose and Scope: vests the responsibility for the Intelligent Vehicle-Highway Systems program with the Secretary of Transportation. It establishes the goals of the program, which include: improved efficiency and capacity of the highway system; helping attain Clean Air goals; development of IVHS industry in the United States; reduction of societal costs of traffic congestion; and improved productivity. In carrying out the mandates of the IVHS Act, the Secretary is required to work with the heads of other Federal agencies, and with the private sector and research facilities. The Secretary is also required to establish standards for IVHS systems, to enhance compatibility, to promote adoption of IVHS technologies, to reduce costs, and to establish an information clearinghouse.

Sec. 3. Advisory Committee: authorizes the Secretary to use advisory committees in carrying out the mandates of the title.

Sec. 4. Strategic Plan, Implementation Reports, and Report to Congress: directs the Secretary to develop, within one year, a strategic plan to implement the IVHS program. In doing so, the Secretary is to identify the short and long-term goals of the program, and develop an action plan to help put IVHS into wide use. One year after developing this plan, and annually thereafter, the Secretary is to submit to Congress a report on implementation of the strategic plan. The Secretary is also required to submit a report to Congress in two years, on any non-technical barriers to significant implementation of IVHS.

Sec. 5. Technical, Planning, and Project Assistance: authorizes the secretary to provide technical, planning and project assistance to State and local governments and other research entities. Multi-jurisdictional traffic management agencies would be made eligible for funding under the title. Criteria for use by the Secretary in determining what efforts to fund under this section are listed, focusing on consistency with the strategic plan developed by the Secretary.

Sec. 6. Applications of Technology: directs the Secretary to provide direct assistance for the implementation of IVHS to areas that would show the most immediate benefits. These include, among other factors, areas with high degrees of traffic congestion and air quality problems.

Sec. 7. Authorizations: For activities under Applications of Technology the Secretary may use funds authorized in section 104(a) of title 23, United States Code, not to exceed \$150,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1992-1996. Five percent of the funds would be reserved for innovative projects that, while consistent with the Secretary's IVHS goals, would not otherwise attract substantial non-Federal funding. The Federal share of applications of IVHS technologies is 80% except for the innovative projects described above in which case the Secretary may waive the 20% match requirement.

Sec. 8. Definitions: defines "Intelligent Vehicle-Highway Systems" and "corridor".

H.R. 2780 STRENGTHENS THE OLDER AMERICANS ACT LONG-TERM CARE OMBUDSMAN AND ELDER ABUSE PROGRAMS

**HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1991

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, on June 26, I joined five of my colleagues, Representatives ROYBAL, MARTINEZ, WYDEN, OAKAR, and KILDEE, in introducing H.R. 2780, a bill which would amend the Older Americans Act to consolidate and strengthen the existing long-term care ombudsman and elder abuse programs in the act.

I am very proud of this legislation because it marks an important step forward in protecting the rights of older Americans. For over 10 years, Congress has struggled with these issues. Now, a number of us have joined our efforts to take advantage of the opportunity that the current reauthorization of the Older Americans Act provides and to focus our efforts on this important legislation.

H.R. 2780 increases the authority of the U.S. Commissioner on Aging with regard to elder abuse and the ombudsman programs. It creates an Office of Long-Term Care Ombudsman Programs, with investigative and subpoena powers, within the U.S. Administration on Aging. It also provides for the creation of an Associate Commissioner for Ombudsman Services.

H.R. 2780 establishes a National Center on Elder Abuse, which will collect information and research, develop training materials, provide technical assistance, and conduct research into elder abuse. The bill will also continue to fund Federal elder abuse prevention and treatment programs.

It is our intention to work to see that this legislation is incorporated into the Older Americans Act legislation now being considered by the House Education and Labor Committee and soon to come to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to address an issue of particular concern to me. That is the issue of reporting laws required under the act. Just 2 months ago, as chairman of the Aging Committee's Subcommittee on Human Services, I convened a hearing based on a newly issued report by the General Accounting Office, "Elder Abuse—Effectiveness of Reporting Laws and Other Factors." I had requested this report in response to an earlier hearing of our subcommittee in 1989 on elder abuse in which some witnesses had expressed their concern about mandatory reporting laws.

My own concern about reporting laws arose from the feedback I received from officials in New York, which is one of eight States which use a voluntary reporting system, as opposed to a mandatory system. I was also struck by the fact that the States which do not have mandatory reporting systems nonetheless have active elder abuse programs. I want to make it clear that a voluntary system does not mean that there is no system to report elder abuse. Nor does it mean that there is no protection for an individual who reports a case of suspected elder abuse. States with voluntary

reporting systems protect the reporter just as States with mandatory systems do.

Mr. Speaker, in the half century since the adoption of Social Security, older Americans have made significant gains. The majority of older Americans today enjoy a greater degree of income security and access to health care and social services than any previous generation. Because of improvements in discrimination laws, more older people work today.

The cumulative result of these changes is increased autonomy for elderly women and men. Today, it is not uncommon to find women and men in their eighties living in and contributing to their community. This increased autonomy is a hard-fought victory for older Americans, and it is maintained by a complex network of social, health, and income programs.

We must be extremely cautious in doing anything that would destroy or diminish that autonomy. As legislators, we are really just beginning to come to terms with the implications of this autonomy. We realize that an older individual does not lose the capacity, or indeed the right, to make his or her own decisions regarding health care, housing, and finances.

As children of elderly parents, some of us are learning firsthand that, at times, we have to step back and let our parents make their own decision and then support them in their choice. The temptation always exists for us simply to take over and assume that we know best. But there is a subtle tradeoff between their autonomy and dignity and our sense of knowing what is best.

There is one more point to be made about this improved welfare and autonomy. Conversely, it may well make our parents more likely targets for elder abuse. Our job is to strike a balance between the need to protect their autonomy and to protect them from abuse. We must ask ourselves: "Have we made the life of the individual better?"

I am happy to say, Mr. Speaker, that I believe that H.R. 2780 strikes that balance. It allows States to continue with the type of reporting system they currently use and does not force them to choose either system. It preserves State flexibility in administering elder abuse programs while it channels new resources to the States.

In the months ahead, I will continue to work with my distinguished colleagues to ensure that this enhanced ombudsman and elder abuse program becomes a reality.

NATIONAL PRIZE FOR JULIE BOWMAN

**HON. DAVID E. PRICE**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1991

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the culinary talents of Julie Bowman, a 16-year-old from my home State of North Carolina.

Julie's recipe, curried turkey twist, won the national grand prize in the Turkey Lover's Recipe Contest, an award worth \$2,500. Her winning recipe, chosen from over 500 nation-

ally, incorporates one pound of turkey with her own sophisticated pasta salad. Julie also wrote essays about the nutritional value of her recipe and general food preparation safety.

This is not the first award Julie has won. Her apple pie has earned her accolades, as have her egg custard pie and her peanut butter pie. She is not only a talented cook: Julie has also won first place ribbons at the State fair in piano competitions and ceramics, as well as scholarships for ballet school and music camp for her flute playing talent.

Indeed, Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to represent such a motivated and talented young woman as Julie Bowman. She is a role model for her peers in North Carolina and nationwide.

"NEW" CHURCH HAS ROOTS GOING BACK TO 19TH CENTURY

**HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1991

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, one of the most interesting things about the 24th District of New York is the number and diversity of our churches.

They all seem to have an interesting story to tell.

One of them, Trinity United Church of Wilton, has a founding date of no earlier than 1990, but that doesn't tell the story of the church's 19th century roots.

That story was told most eloquently by my hometown newspaper, the Glen Falls Post-Star, and today I will be proud to enter it in the RECORD.

WILTON CHURCH WAS BORN OUT OF MERGER OF 19TH CENTURY CHURCHES

(By Fiona Shukri)

WILTON.—Although the building is just over a year old, members of the Trinity United Church will tell you the area church dates back to 1839.

The church, located on Ballard Road, opened its doors Feb. 4, 1990, the result of a merger of three local churches, all of which were established in the 19th century.

Dwindling congregations and an increasingly difficult financial struggle to hold on to the buildings brought the South Wilton, Gurn Spring and Gansevoort congregations together in 1987, the Rev. Clinton Carter said.

Carter, who had served the three churches since 1981, became pastor of a unified congregation in Gurn Spring when the Gansevoort and South Wilton churches closed. The merger of the churches has allowed him to get to know his congregation better, Carter said.

He said that worshipers in each of the three churches would joke that they were lucky if they caught a glimpse of the back of their pastor's head as Carter scrambled from service to service each Sunday morning.

Preaching in just one location, Carter said, he can enjoy talking with everyone at fellowship services that follow the regular Sunday service.

Plumbing problems, and inadequate space at the Gurn Spring church, convinced the members a new building was necessary to house the merged congregations. A groundbreaking ceremony for the South Wilton church was held June 25, 1989.

The new church sits on six acres of land donated by Hurley resident Viola Woodruff Opdahl in memory of her parents, said history committee member Marian Hill.

The Skidmore alumna had attended the Gurn Spring church as a girl. Opdahl recently invited the history committee on a sight-seeing visit to Hurley. Along with the historical sites, Opdahl showed the group her large farmhouse, which was featured in the 1983 movie "Tootsie," Hill said.

Architect Wayne Peterson designed the new church, of which his parents are members, Carter said.

Local contractor Bob Shaw, who built the church, recently joined it as well, he said.

Adequate space and affordability were the two main requisites for the new building.

"We didn't want to build a Cadillac," Carter said with a laugh.

Simple, with white walls, wood accents and clean lines, the building seems open and spacious. Big, plain windows flood the church with light.

The sanctuary is decorated with pictures, and a cross-shaped window of clear glass is cut into the wall above the altar. Branches from an enormous tree at the side of the church fill the cross's view.

After attending a service one morning, Carter said, Bishop Dale White's wife suggested to Carter that the church never change the cross to stained glass. Watching the tree's leaves die in the blaze of autumn and be reborn in buds of springs, she said, was a wonderful attestation to the "newness of life."

The cross showcasing budding branches particularly enhances Easter services.

The new building is fully wheelchair accessible—something clients of the nearby Wilton Development Center have taken advantage of, Carter said.

Carter said he is particularly pleased with the building's classroom space. Children can attend Sunday School classes and toddlers can be watched while their parents worship.

Attending church as a family, Carter believes, is important. He said that young adults for whom church was a family experience are more likely to stay or return to the church after what he termed an inevitable period of questioning.

The church's history has led to some interesting problems conducting contemporary business. When deciding to sell the Gansevoort building, church members learned that the original 1938 deed to the building contained a clause stipulating that should the building cease to be a church, it be returned to the original owner, Herman Gansevoort.

Finding the legal heirs seemed a daunting task, until a lucky coincidence quickened the process.

While driving one day, Carter said, he noticed someone walking around the grounds of the recently closed Gansevoort church. He pulled over to see if he could assist the man, and learned that the stranger was a tourist from Canada named Gansevoort.

Knowing that his ancestors had lived in the area long ago, the man had stopped out of curiosity to learn what he could about the church.

Carter told Mr. Gansevoort about the deed and he was able to contact a distant relative who was surprised to learn that he was legal heir to the church.

The elderly gentleman decided he had no use for the building and consented to sign over the deed to members of the church. Paperwork to allow the members to sell the church is now being completed, Carter said.

Founded in 1854, the South Wilton church was bought by Peterson, the new church's architect. He now uses the building as his office. King Fuels bought the Gurn Spring church and plans to lease the building as office space, Carter said.

The history of the Trinity United Methodist Church is difficult to trace since so few records are available, said Lorraine Westcott, Wilton's town historian and a member of the church's history committee. But a 1939 pamphlet about local Methodist churches gives a brief outline.

The Gansevoort church was completed Dec. 19, 1839, at a cost of \$1,132.24. A mortgage of \$300 was left for a small group to pay. Just before the sum was due, in 1845, devoted member Mayhew Rice saved the building from sale by mortgaging his home and parcel of land.

In 1904, the church obtained a new bell. Carter said the bell was taken from the old building, and will be placed on the new building's front lawn.

Carter said the bell is not the only thing that remains the same in the new building. People, he said, are what make a church.

Although some congregation members are sentimental about the old buildings they used to worship in, Carter regards the upheaval as nothing more than a change in location.

He advises congregation members: "We haven't closed your church. We've closed the building where you meet. Your church is very much alive."

#### TRIBUTE TO ST. ANN'S CHURCH OF MORRISANIA CELEBRATION OF 150TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1991

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask you and my distinguished colleagues to join with me in the celebration of 150 years of continuous secular and nonsecular service of St. Ann's Church of Morrisania to the community of the Bronx.

Mr. Speaker, St. Ann's Church of Morrisania is located on St. Ann's Avenue at 140th Street in my district, the South Bronx. The oldest surviving church in the Bronx, St. Ann's has contributed to the founding of America and has embodied the ideals of our Nation. Constructed of fieldstone, its facade combines federal-style austerity with gothic architecture.

St. Ann's church is built on land that was part of the original family of Jonas Bronck, the man for whom the borough is named. The ivy-covered walls and the many plaques, monuments, and memorials both inside and on the grounds give the church a feeling of strength and tradition. Altar paintings by the noted artist, Orestes Bernardini, and lovely stained glass windows add to its charm. A fire in the 1960's destroyed some of the altar paintings, but the church structure has withstood the test of time.

St. Ann's church reflects the history of the Bronx and of the United States. The original structure which still stands was built in 1841 by Gouverneur Morris II—whose father wrote the final draft of the U.S. Constitution—in honor of his mother, Anne Carey Randolph

Morris. The crypts and vaults beneath the church contain the remains of many early pioneers, statesmen, legislators, judges, soldiers and sailors. Among them are: Lewis Morris, 1671–1746, who was the first native-born Chief Justice of New York; the first Governor of the Province of New Jersey; and the first Lord of the Manor of Morrisania, Maj. Gen. Lewis Morris, 1726–98; his grandson, a leader of the American Revolution and the only signer of the Declaration of Independence from what is now the Bronx; and Gouverneur Morris, 1752–1816, a member of both the New York Provincial and the Continental Congresses, whose hand penned the Constitution of the United States.

Also buried at St. Ann's are the wives and mothers of American patriots. The most notable of these Anne Carey Randolph, a direct descendant of the Indian princess, Pocahontas, and another member of the Morris family, in whose memory the church was built and after whom, along with St. Ann of the Gospel, it is named.

The Morrisises, originally from Whales, purchased the property in 1670. Chief Justice Lewis Morris inherited the estate and became the first Lord of the Manor. Succeeding generations retained ownership, with the lordship passing from the fathers to sons. The family estate became known as Morrisania, as the area is still named today.

Gouverneur Morris built St. Ann's Church in 1841. In the original deed, he requested that his family should have access to the burial vaults, and also stipulated that none of the pews within the church or edifice should ever be sold, thus guaranteeing religious freedom and access to anyone who might be unable to afford such a luxury.

In the years that have passed, the parishioners and surrounding areas have undergone steady change and the church has continued to welcome all races and ethnicities. Beginning with the early English, St. Ann's has welcomed Irish, German, Italian, black and Hispanic immigrants. Today the congregation is two-thirds Hispanic and one-third African-American, well reflecting the people of our community.

Mr. Speaker, this church clearly boasts a history full of prominent people whose contributions molded and impacted the development of our community. But Mr. Speaker, history continues to be made at St. Ann's Church. Three years ago, a nationally acclaimed and award winning theater company, Pregones, started the only professional theater in the Bronx. The church serves as home to this acting company that presents Off Broadway plays by traditional Spanish playwrights. Last summer, St. Ann's and Pregones hosted the first international performing arts festival with participants from theatre companies from across the United States and Latin America. St. Ann's continues to promote its mission of community service with an After School Program, a summer camp, help and support for HIV positive persons, various health programs and many other activities.

Mr. Speaker, I am very proud of the history of this church, the oldest continually operating church in the Bronx. St. Ann's Church of Morrisania has served the people of the Bronx for 150 years, always extending a warm wel-

come to immigrants from all over the world, and striving to meet the changing needs of the community. This celebration of 150 years of the history of St. Ann's Church is an extraordinary event, and I am pleased to share this celebration with you.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. MITSUGI  
LARRY TANAKA

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1991

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to invite my fellow colleagues to join me in paying tribute to a distinguished member of my congressional district, Mr. Mitsugi Larry Tanaka.

Born and raised in the Sacramento area, Larry Tanaka's dedication to our country via his military service and his employment with the Department of Defense has given new meaning to civil service. Larry's long and distinguished career began when he was drafted and served in the famed 442d Regimental Combat Team. Larry is a two-time recipient of the Purple Heart for wounds he suffered in France and Italy. Upon his return to the States, he attended the University of California, Davis, then launched a career that would span 29 years with the Department of Defense at McClellan Air Force Base.

In addition to an excellent record of accomplishments with the military and civil service, Larry has been a fervent supporter of his community. Larry 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 continued involvement with the 442d Association and his service to the Japanese-American community. Furthermore, Larry served in a number of important positions with the VFW Nisei Post 8985 of Sacramento including post commander in 1970-71.

Mr. Speaker, Larry's leadership and dedication to service are exemplary and deserve our appreciation. I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting Larry Tanaka.

TRIBUTE TO TIM JEFFERY: A  
VERY SPECIAL PERSON

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1991

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, Tim Jeffery is a hero.

On April 30 of this year, Mr. Jeffery was helping to install an irrigation system near a grocery store in Aventura, FL, when he witnessed a purse snatching. A young hoodlum grabbed the purse of an 85-year-old woman and ran to a waiting truck. Mr. Jeffery and an employee, Dan Holland, ran in hot pursuit, blocked the getaway vehicle and demanded the purse back. Mr. Jeffery was shot through the chest, and faces a long and difficult recovery as a result. A trust fund was created to help Tim and his wife, Diana, with the medical

bills they have incurred, for Mr. Jeffery did not have health insurance.

Because of his strong sense of right and wrong, his willingness to help an otherwise helpless person and the great price he has paid for the split-second decisions he made on the basis of his convictions, Tim Jeffery deserves our special thanks, and our help. He has brought our North Dade community together as few have, and his efforts set an example of caring for our neighbors that will long be remembered.

I would like to share with my colleagues a news article which appeared in the Miami Herald which further describes this matter.

ACT OF BRAVERY RISKED LIFE, LIVELIHOOD—  
HE TRIED TO FOIL ROBBERY, NOW SAMARITAN IS IN INTENSIVE CARE

(By Sallie Hughes)

Five days after trying to get a purse-snatching victim's purse back, Tim Jeffery lies in intensive care with a bullet next to his spine.

The strapping 35-year-old sprinkler contractor may lose the use his left arm. Doctors have removed a piece of his lung. The hospital bill has passed \$20,000. He has no insurance.

For his split-second decision to help an 85-year-old crime victim, Jeffery's life and livelihood are suddenly at risk.

"He's back from the dead, and I'm grateful for that," said his wife, Diane Jeffery, 38, a medical secretary. "I told the hospital I am willing to pay for the rest of my life."

They may have to: As of Friday, Tim Jeffery's hospital bill at Jackson Memorial Hospital already had hit \$23,000, his wife said. And he's not out yet.

Jeffery has a one-man sprinkler repair and installation company in North Lauderdale. Friends say he works six days a week at jobs in Broward and Dade counties.

About 9:30 a.m. Tuesday, he and a helper were installing lawn sprinklers near the Publix Supermarket at 2952 Aventura Blvd. in North Dade, when 85-year-old Frances Kaye walked in front of the supermarket.

A man police later identified as Rudolph Muller, 18, of North Dade, allegedly snatched her purse and fled.

"I looked up and saw a guy grab a lady's purse. When I looked over at Tim, he was already up, running after the guy," said Dan Holland, 25, of Fort Lauderdale, who sometimes works for Jeffery.

Holland ran, too, and the pair took a stand in front of a black pickup truck, apparently the getaway truck, blocking its path.

Then Jeffery began pounding on one of the truck's dark-tinted windows, demanding the purse back, while Holland went to the other.

Without warning from inside the cab a bullet from a .45-caliber semiautomatic pistol shattered the window and tore into Jeffery's chest.

The bullet just missed his heart, punctured a lung, severed a key vein to his left arm and lodged near his spine, Diane Jeffery said.

The pickup sped away.

"I'm dying, I'm dying," Jeffery told Holland, then staggered to a patch of grass and collapsed.

"The people there were standing back on the sidewalk looking on in awe," Holland said. "It happened so fast."

Muller was apprehended and charged with attempted first-degree murder and strong-arm robbery. He is being held without bail police said. Police Saturday were still hunting for an accomplice.

Paramedics airlifted Jeffery to Jackson. Doctors decided it was best to leave the bullet where it was, Diane Jeffery said.

Once he can leave the hospital, Jeffery will have to learn to live with diminished lung capacity and may not regain full use of his left arm, she said. Friends and family don't know whether he will be able to return to work or fish and camp like he used to.

At best, Jeffery faces a year of physical therapy for the arm.

The cost will be staggering. Though his wife has insurance through her job, Jeffery, like 2.2 million other Floridians, decided insurance cost too much.

Now, in a desperate effort to cope with the bills, Diane Jeffery has set up a trust fund, and the Aventura Publix is collecting donations.

"With the kind of work he does, this will be very difficult for us," she said. "We are just regular people trying to get by."

HOW TO HELP

A trust fund has been set up for shooting victim Tim Jeffery. Contributions should go to Friends of Timothy Jeffery, c/o First Union Bank, 7201 W. McNab Rd., Tamarac, Fla. 33321.

All contributions will go toward medical bills.

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE HONORS  
MS. JANEANE MORRISSEY

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1991

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to bring to the attention of my colleagues and the Nation a reception that will be held in Flint, MI on July 11 honoring Ms. Janeane Morrissey. The people of the Flint area have truly been blessed to have a woman of her caliber as manager of the McCree District Office of the Genesee County Department of Social Services. We are all deeply saddened that Ms. Morrissey will soon be leaving Flint to become director of the Muskegon County Department of Social Services.

Ms. Morrissey received her master's degree in social work from the University of Iowa. Her career began in Florida as a children's protective services worker. She moved to Iowa in 1977 where she served as assistant to the director of field operations and director of community programs with the Iowa Department of Social Services. Ms. Morrissey's rich career with the Michigan Department of Social Services began in 1980 as the special assistant to the director and the assistant to the director of field services administration. Genesee County Department of Social Services was graced with Ms. Morrissey's experience and knowledge in 1983, when she became deputy director. As deputy director, she was responsible for controlling the internal operations of a 750-person county social services office and providing social and financial services to 70,000 Genesee County residents. Her countless hours of work has contributed to making our city a better place to live.

Ms. Morrissey has worked side by side with my district office and other social service agencies to ensure those most vulnerable in our society are served. Her ability to place people above all other priorities has been an inspiration to me and all who work with her.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this moment to ask my colleagues in the U.S. House

of Representatives to join with me in wishing Ms. Morrissey much success as director of the Muskegon County Department of Social Services. Her selflessness has touched the lives of countless people and will continue to serve as a message of bright hope to the State of Michigan.

#### THE LIBRARY COMPACT

### HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1991

Mr. OWENS of New York. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow morning over 900 delegates from across the United States will begin meeting in Washington as part of the 1991 White House Conference on Libraries and Information Services. Their charge will be to formulate recommendations to guide the President and the Congress in setting Federal library policy for the next decade and on into the next century.

President George Bush will be delivering the opening address at this critical educational summit. At that time, the organization Friends of Libraries USA [FOLUSA] will present him with a document which has been signed by over half a million Americans over the past year—the "Library Compact."

The Library Compact affirms the steadfast support of its signers for quality library and information services and their recognition of the essential value of reading, literacy, and knowledge in our society. The compact was first signed by the members of FOLUSA's National Advisory Council, including Wally "Famous" Amos; James H. Billington, the Librarian of Congress; Cecil H. Green, the founder of Texas Instruments; Vartan Gregorian, the president of Brown University; Toni Morrison, Pulitzer prize-winning author; Joe Paterno, Penn State University football coach; John Updike, Pulitzer prize-winning author; and Richard Wilbur, former poet laureate of the Library of Congress. Since then Americans from all walks of life and in every State of the Union have responded to FOLUSA's campaign and signed their names to the compact.

When the compact campaign was first launched, Robert Wedgeworth, dean of the Columbia University School of Library and Information Science, commented on the importance of this effort to galvanizing public support for libraries at a time their services and budgets are being cut back all around the Nation. "It's time for all Americans, young and old, rich and poor, to voice as one their support of these ideals," he observed. "Compacts have played important roles in our history. They remind us what we stand for and why. Our allegiances need such reaffirmation so they do not wither in the dim light of limited resources and competing priorities."

I am proud to note that Brooklyn, NY, played an important role in the compact campaign. The Brooklyn Public Library collected over 36,000 signatures from area residents, more than any other library system in the United States. Brooklyn also contributed one of the most eloquent testimonials to the value of libraries that I have ever read in the form of a letter to FOLUSA Executive Director Sandy

Dolnick from 14-year-old Lakeea Lowry. In her letter enclosing copies of signed compacts she had circulated among families and friends, Ms. Lowry wrote:

In words I can't express what a library is to me, Ms. Dolnick. I live in the projects where Drug Dealers are everywhere. When I want to go to my library I'm afraid to walk out of the Building (ask any of my family members). There is drug dealers everywhere. I escape my troubles by going to my library. Some people may not care. But this 14-year old does. I give a damn, so Mr. Bush should also. I want a college education. I want to go to Med. school. Even if my mother tells me I not going I'm fooling myself day after day. I block it out. My courage enstrengthens me to go on and on. The library helps me. I made friends in the library. One friend gave me a number to get an after school Job so I can start saving money for college and Med school. When I was looking for a place for a after school Job, see the library helped me extremely, Ms. Dolnick. The library is essential to all our lives. From ages 1-100. Please Just Please do me a favor. At the meeting tell Mr. Bush everything I told you. Tell him my only dream is that I could tell him personally. Unfortunately I can't. But please just do this favor. This 14 year old cares. Without the library what would I do? Mr. Bush please don't cut library expenses.

Lakeea Lowry will be pleased to hear that she is not the only one who "gives a damn" about library services and that hundreds of thousands of Americans have joined her in her plea to the President and other policymakers by signing copies of the Library Compact. Their efforts, and the work of the White House conference this week, will help to ensure that libraries receive the support and resources they need to continue to serve and educate Americans well into the next century.

I commend the text of the Library Compact to my colleagues:

#### LIBRARY COMPACT

We believe in the Library, for its:  
Nurturing of our children and youth, opening doors to the wonder and excitement of the world of ideas;

Dedication to literacy, giving to all a key to fulfillment;

Commitment to diversity, a foundation of pluralism, democracy and peace;

Reservoir of memory, linking the records of yesterday with the possibilities of tomorrow;

Continuum of knowledge, ever open to the changing form and flow of information; and  
Treasury of reading, where muse and spirit enrich the soul, and dreams excite discovery.

For these reasons the Library is central to our lives, and we pledge ourselves steadfast in its support.

James H. Billington, Cecil H. Green, Joe Paterno, John Updike; Ms. Toni Morrison, Vartan Gregorian, Richard Wilbur, Wally Amos.

#### HELSINKI COMMISSION URGES PEACEFUL DIALOG IN YUGOSLAVIA

### HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1991

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, the conflict in Yugoslavia today poses critical policy ques-

tions not just for the peoples of Yugoslavia, but for the nations of Europe, the Soviet Union, and the United States. The outcome of this struggle between the ideals of self-determination and the bonds of a modern nation state will be relevant to the future of national political movements, whether in the Soviet Union, Ethiopia, Cyprus or elsewhere. The present crisis will also test new institutional mechanisms established by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to work toward the resolution of political conflicts.

As the crisis within the Yugoslav federation has unfolded over the past years, the Helsinki Commission, of which I am chairman, has repeatedly urged the parties to engage in a peaceful dialog aimed at the achievement of a just, lasting, and democratic solution to the problems plaguing Yugoslavia. The use of force will neither resolve the political crisis nor will it in the long run unite the Republics of Yugoslavia.

The Commission applauds the efforts being undertaken by the European Community to broker a peaceful resolution of the conflict, and I believe that the Yugoslav military's present restraint is in some measure a reflection of the pressure brought upon it by the international community. While bloody civil wars may have been considered anachronisms in modern Europe, age-old tensions rekindled in Yugoslavia underline the staying power of national/ethnic conflicts, the danger of widespread arms proliferation and the difficulty of avoiding such problems, despite their obvious existence.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues and the administration to call on all of the Republics of Yugoslavia and the Federal Government to act in full accord with the principles embodied in the Helsinki Final Act, especially those regarding restraint from the use or threat of force, and respect for human rights. These principles established the basis for true security and cooperation in Europe, and Yugoslavia is bound to respect them in this present crisis as its political future unfolds.

#### TRIBUTE TO CHRISTOPHER LEE

### HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1991

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in order to pay tribute to Christopher Lee, an exceptional legal mind and a leader in the Asian-American community.

Mr. Lee received a B.A. in medical physics from the University of California at Berkeley, where he also received the John H. Wheeler Scholarship and was a member of the Honor Students Society. He then attended Whittier College School of Law where he received his juris doctor.

Christopher Lee began his legal career as a law clerk in a local firm and then progressively achieved higher positions. In 1986 he started working in the legislative affairs department of the criminal branch of the Los Angeles City attorney's office. Mr. Lee worked there for 2 years until he was promoted to the position of deputy city attorney. Today, Christopher Lee

has a successful private law practice which focuses on international as well as criminal law.

Christopher Lee's involvement in the Asian-American community dates back to law school, where he was the founder and president of the Asian Pacific Law Students Society. He was also a volunteer law clerk for the Asian Pacific American Legal Center of southern California which provides legal services to indigent clients in the areas of immigration and family law. While working as deputy city attorney, Christopher Lee served as the Korean community liaison, working to maintain and improve relations with Korean community leaders and representing their needs to the city attorney's office. Christopher Lee has made a tremendous difference in the fight against discrimination and to guarantee justice to all citizens.

In short, California has benefited tremendously from Christopher Lee. He has dedicated his life to helping Asian-Americans and indeed Americans in general. I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting this remarkable man.

A SALUTE TO 21ST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT "ARTISTIC DISCOVERY" CHAMPIONS

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1991

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, beginning this June and continuing through May of 1992, the corridors of the U.S. Capitol will be adorned with beautiful artwork from around the Nation. This special exhibit represents the culmination of "An Artistic Discovery 1991," the 10th annual art competition for high school students sponsored by the Congressional Arts Caucus. Since the program's inception in 1982, the Artistic Discovery competition has brought together some of the Nation's most prolific and talented young artists. During the next year, thousands of visitors to the Nation's Capital will have the occasion to view this unique collection of drawings, paintings, graphics and photographs.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to report that "An Artistic Discovery 1991" includes winning artwork from my congressional district. I would like to take the opportunity to congratulate Travis Smith of Warrensville Heights, OH, winner of the 21st District art competition. Travis' air brush painting of Janet Jackson was named the "Best-in-Show" from among 88 entries submitted by 12 high schools in the 21st Congressional District of Ohio.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to be a part of this wonderful competition and I am proud to salute the 1991 "Artistic Discovery" competitors from the 21st District of Ohio:

Bedord High School: Christine Carr, Melanie Gerhard, Madeline Maclkin, Ken Mazer, Richard Vacha, Dawn Watson, Supervisor, James Wallace, Instructor, Andrew Rabatin.

Bellefaire School: Bruce Hill, II, Lee Hubble, Jaime Lowy, Chelle Mackay, Adam McCall, Heather Molecke, Chris Stacy, Teacher, Karen Mehling.

Cleveland School of the Arts: David Bill, Corby Dennis, Rayshawn Hunt, Lawrence

Kendrick, Zoran Markovic, Teacher, Andrew Hamlett.

Cleveland Heights High School: Jose Arias, Chris Baldini, Corbet Curfman, Emily Manista, Lydia Neilsen, Alex Petretich, Meghan Wilson, Sarah Younkin, Teacher, Sue Hood-Cogan, William Jerdon.

Collinwood: Michael Canady, Keith Ford, Robert Green, Duane Smith. Teacher, Jerry Dunnigan.

East High: Bernard Calloway, Timothy Holt. Teacher, Jaunace Watkins.

John Hay High School: Sheldon Blevins, Nicole Bridget, Lamark Crosby, Kenya Demore, Damien Dix, Santiago Harris, Damon Hart, Tamie Huston, Jeffrey Janis, Roy Odum, Brenda Rodriquez, Charles Whatley. Teachers, Kathleen Yates, Richard Chappini, Harriet Goldner.

John Marshall High School: Adam Braun, Lorenzo Hunter, Darrell Johnson. Teacher, Greg Cross.

Shaker Heights High School: Jomo Benn, Ron Blankstein, Andrew Cameron, Sarah Curry, Eve Gonsenhauser, Elizabeth Marshall, Melanie Rider, Laura Witcombe, Josh Yellon. Teachers, James Hoffman, Malcolm Brown, Jenny Russell, Susan Weiner.

Shaw High School: Larzell Cowan, James Greenwood, Lisa Henry, Abdur Jackson, James Johnson, Kirsten Rivers, Charles Sipp, Timothy Smith, III. Teacher, Susan Lokar.

South High School: Sheldon Brown, Davon Crawford, David Dabila, Melvin Frazier, Kipp Ginn, Don Harris, Travis Horne, Rolando Johnson, Sounta Jones, Jameel King, Jolane Latten, Patrick Lyles, Lloyd Nickens, Carlos Sanchez, James Smith, Juanita Smith, Sean Smith, Tanisha Tate, Chris Whitfield. Teacher, Roman Rakowsky.

Warrensville Heights High School: Craig Brooks, Y'akee Burns, Travis Smith, Chere Stepp, Bryan Young. Teacher, James Evans.

LABOR RIGHTS IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1991

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker. Many of our colleagues had an opportunity to see a recent ABC documentary on the plight of Haitian sugar cane cutters in the Dominican Republic. These cane cutters, many of them young children, are recruited by Dominican government agents, who sometimes use force and deception to bring them to the cane fields.

Wages are low—usually less than a dollar a day for 12 to 14 hours of work—and medical care, sanitary facilities, and decent housing are nonexistent. Church groups have removed dozens of Haitian children from Dominican cane fields in recent months and repatriated them to their families in Haiti.

In 1990, the Dominican Government began to address the problem of the Haitian cane cutters. A Presidential decree was approved which, at least in principle, guaranteed certain basic rights, including freedom of movement and a minimum wage. Unfortunately, human rights organizations have found no evidence that working conditions or living conditions have improved since the decree was approved.

Today, a group of 35 Members of the House of Representatives has written to U.S.

Trade Representative Carla Hills, urging her office to review the labor rights situation in the Dominican Republic. We have requested that the USTR accept for review a petition filed by the human rights organization Americas Watch.

As our letter argues, "It is vitally important that the USTR maintain the pressure on the Dominican Republic and insist that the paper promises contained in last year's Decree become a reality."

The text of the letter follows:

July 9, 1991.

HON. CARLA HILLS,  
U.S. Trade Representative, 600 17th Street, NW.,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR AMBASSADOR HILLS: We write to request that your office accept for review a petition on labor rights in the Dominican Republic filed by Americas Watch last month.

As you know, Americas Watch's 1989 petition on the issue of forced labor of Haitians in the Dominican sugar industry was accepted by the USTR, which conducted an extensive 2-year review of the issue. As a result of the USTR's interest in the plight of Haitian cane-cutters, the Dominican Government began to address the problem in October 1990. A Presidential Decree was passed which mandated the provision of contracts for Haitian workers which granted the minimum wage and allowed freedom of movement.

Unfortunately, human rights organizations which monitored the 1991 harvest reported that the Decree was not being implemented and that officials of the government's State Sugar Council [CEA] continued to employ recruiters who used force and deception. The Dominican army continues to be involved in forcible recruitment of Haitians, and armed guards continued to prevent Haitians from leaving sugar plantations to search for work elsewhere or to return to Haiti. Moreover, many Haitians did not have work contracts, and those who did often could not read them. The provisions of the contracts were routinely ignored by CEA officials, and in some cases CEA officials actually seized the contracts from the Haitian workers when they arrived at the plantations.

Human rights groups found no evidence that working conditions or living conditions had improved since the Decree was passed. Almost none of the Haitian cane cutters are able to cut enough cane to earn the minimum wage (approximately \$1.92 per day) and few can afford more than one meager meal per day. Sanitary facilities, cooking facilities, and medical care are nonexistent, and children as well as adults continue to be forcibly recruited.

It is vitally important that the USTR maintain pressure on the Dominican Republic and insist that the paper promises contained in last year's Decree become a reality. At a House Western Hemisphere Subcommittee hearing on this issue on June 12, administration witnesses promised to continue monitoring the situation in the Dominican Republic. We hope and expect that this promise means that the USTR intends to accept the Americas Watch petition for review, so that the Dominican Government's performance during the upcoming harvest will be formally monitored.

By placing the Dominican authorities on notice that the 1991-92 harvest will be monitored, the USTR will encourage the kinds of positive changes which are required if the Dominican Republic is to continue to receive trade benefits under the Generalized System of Preferences.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,

Ted Weiss, Ronald V. Dellums, Sam Gejdenson, Thomas J. Manton, William Lehman, Henry B. Gonzalez, Richard J. Durbin, Larry Smith, Peter Kostmayer, Donald M. Payne, Edward F. Feighan, Jim McDermott, Joe Moakley, Charles A. Hayes, Kweisi Mfume, Christopher H. Smith, Constance Morella, Alan Wheat, Esteban Torres, John Conyers, Jr., Jim Moody, Robert A. Borski, Wayne Owens, Gerry Studds, Robert Torricelli, Leon E. Panetta, James H. Bilbray, Robert J. Mrazek, Byron L. Dorgan, William J. Hughes, Sidney R. Yates, Mike Espy, Lane Evans, James L. Oberstar, Mervyn Dymally.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE TELEPHONE DISCLOSURE AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION ACT

**HON. AL SWIFT**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 9, 1991*

Mr. SWIFT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to address problems that have arisen in a very new and popular telecommunications technology, the pay-per-call 900-number industry.

This is an industry that has grown exponentially in the last few years. According to the Federal Trade Commission, in 1988 there were only 233 vendors of information services or products using 900-number systems; today there are over 14,000 vendors handling the approximately 1 billion 900-number calls that were made in 1990. The pay-per-call industry offers consumers a convenient, instantaneous method for purchasing goods and services. It has also offered some fly-by-night opportunists a convenient method for ripping off consumers through the use of a payment mechanism tied to the consumers' local telephone bill.

Because a consumer will almost always incur a financial obligation as soon as a pay-per-call transaction is initiated, the accuracy and descriptiveness of vendor advertisements become crucial in avoiding consumer abuse. My legislation would require the Federal Trade Commission to undertake a rulemaking to ensure the accuracy of any advertising for 900-numbers. This obligation for accuracy should include price-per-call and duration-of-call information, odds disclosure for lotteries, games, and sweepstakes, and obligations for obtaining parental consent for callers under the age of 18.

My legislation also addresses a key missing component in the existing payment mechanism for 900-numbers, and that is a formal dispute resolution procedure such as that used in adjudicating customer complaints in the credit card markets. After the breakup of AT&T, the current telephone payment mechanism was developed for channeling telephone charges from interexchange carriers to the consumer's telephone bill received from his or her local exchange carrier. This telephone billing system did not envision the successful ap-

plication and widespread growth of the technology used in the 900-number pay-per-call industry. Nor does it offer the due process of dispute resolution that has evolved in the credit card industry. As the FTC recently said, "The absence of dispute resolution protections in the collection of 900-number charges stands in stark contrast to the self-help remedies available for credit card transactions."

The continued growth of the legitimate pay-per-call industry is dependent upon consumer confidence that unfair and deceptive behavior will be effectively curtailed and that consumers will have adequate rights of redress when they have legitimate complaints about 900-number charges on their telephone bill. Vendors of telephone-billed goods and services must also feel confident in their rights and obligations for resolving billing disputes if they are to use this new telephonic marketplace for the sale of products of more than nominal value. I believe my legislation, the "Telephone Disclosure and Dispute Resolution Act" will offer both consumers and vendors necessary protections that will help facilitate the growth of a robust and competitive pay-per-call marketplace.

#### A TRIBUTE TO KNOXVILLE'S MILITARY HEROES IN THE "HAIL THE HEROES" PARADE ON JULY 4

**HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 9, 1991*

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, Knoxville celebrated Independence Day this July 4 by having a "Hail the Heroes" parade. The event honored east Tennesseans who served in the Persian Gulf war and in previous wars.

I am proud of all our troops who served in the Middle East. I am also proud of those who have served our country in other times of war. They represent the noble qualities we Americans hold dear.

Whenever duty has called, Americans—and Tennesseans in particular—have always responded faithfully. We hold duty, honor, and country in highest regard. And rightfully so, because these are among the greatest of basic American values.

Knoxville's Fourth of July parade this year featured two veterans each from World Wars I and II, the Korean war, Vietnam, and the Persian Gulf. The Knoxville News-Sentinel recently gave a brief history of five east Tennesseans who participated in the parade: O.F. Morley, Milton M. Klein, John Hunter, William Gerst, Thomas O. Rogers, and Donald Dunn.

I commend these veterans and would refer their stories to my colleagues.

#### VETERANS OF FIVE WARS—THOSE WHO SERVED IN CONFLICTS TO LEAD FOURTH OF JULY PARADE

(By Amy McRary and Sibyl Jefferson)

A red, white and blue celebration takes place Thursday as East Tennesseans honor the men and women who served in the Persian Gulf War and those from previous wars.

The "Hail the Heroes" parade in downtown Knoxville is part of the city's Fourth of July celebration.

Lining up amidst the 79 entries in the 11 a.m. Thursday parade is the lead float set to

carry two veterans each from World War I, World War II, Korea, Vietnam and the Persian Gulf. Some participants are vets of more than one war.

In addition to those listed below, veterans scheduled to ride the lead float are: Peter C. Holland, in the U.S. Army during World War I, and Ray Moore, an Army corporal during the Korean War. Also scheduled to ride on this float are Lt. JG (junior grade) Helen Roth, a U.S. Navy nurse in Vietnam; and Retired Lt. Col. Keith Honaker, whose Army service included World War II and Vietnam. He also was a paratrooper with the 11th and 82nd Airborne.

Here, briefly, are some of the veterans' stories:

O.F. Morley was 23 and an accountant for a coal company in Virginia when he volunteered to serve in "The War To End All Wars."

It was Dec. 1, 1917, and World War I was raging in Europe. "Foolishness" made him enlist, he says with a laugh. He turned down a scholarship to the University of Virginia for a stint with the U.S. Army. "My roommate volunteered, so I wanted in."

When the Army organized a motor transport corps, Morley was transferred from the infantry. He served in France, first in the motor pool and then as a "chauffeur." Part of his duties were keeping four base hospitals around Nantes, France, supplied with bread and meat.

While Morley wasn't in combat, he saw its effects. Sometimes, during nights, he transported wounded soldiers to hospitals. He remembers the Allies' Meuse-Argonne offensive as a particularly bloody battle, "but they were all bad. I saw a lot of shot boys."

Morley, now 96, was in the Army until the middle of August 1919. He has lived in East Tennessee for 32 years and is an American Legion charter member.

He remembers "Woodrow Wilson telling us there won't be any more war. Boy, was he fooled." And he's got some advice for younger generations: "I'd tell them not to have a war unless it was in self-defense."

Milton M. Klein, professor emeritus of history at the University of Tennessee, calls World War II "an inspirational kind of war."

"We were sure we were fighting for a noble cause. It was the last war with very little internal division. . . ."

Klein served 4½ years in the U.S. Air Force during that "last good war." He enlisted as a private, left active duty as a captain. Remaining in the reserves another 15½ years, he retired as a lieutenant colonel. His war service included being an administrative officer stationed in the United States and Canada with air transport command. His unit transported men and equipment to the European and later Pacific war theaters.

The unit's service included evacuating wounded directly from France to Washington and New York in '44 after D-Day. "That was very, very gratifying because we could see the gratitude of the wounded."

Klein calls Desert Storm "magnificent, a real accomplishment." He praises the advanced technology, particularly that of the Air Force.

He is the president of the East Tennessee Chapter of the Retired Officers' Association and will ride in that organization's car in the parade.

Retired U.S. Army Lt. Col. John Hunter is career military.

"I loved it," says Hunter. "I liked the discipline, the organization, the camaraderie of the people with whom you served. And frankly, as a career, there was a bit of security there."

You need a world map to track the South Carolina native's 24 years of service. His World War II service included being part of the Allies' invasion of Sicily and Italy.

He was stationed in Germany after WWII and later served in Korea. Hunter recalls the "startling" sound of silence as guns stopped at 2200 hours on July 27, 1953, with the Korean War armistice. "We had people killed within two hours of the armistice."

Hunter, now 72, retired from military service in 1960. He was amazed at the weapon technology in the Persian Gulf War and "very pleased with the leadership."

He also sees the downside of any conflict. "The wastefulness of it—not only of human life, but of materials and equipment."

Master Sgt. William "Bill" Gerst didn't see action in the Korean War. His feet were too big.

His combat experience came later, in Vietnam.

When he enlisted at 19 in the U.S. Marine Corps, "They didn't have any shoes big enough for me." Gerst stands 6-foot-5 and wore a size 14 shoe at the time. He now wears a size 15.

"I really wanted to go, but with no shoes. . ." his voice trails off. "I felt like I really missed something by not going. If I could have gone to the Persian Gulf, I would have."

Gerst and others who participated in a classified test at a Navy base in California at that time before the Korean War were precluded from combat.

Despite the moral debate over Vietnam, Gerst says, "I know then and still yet that what we were doing was right. The way we went about it—there is no doubt in my mind we were put in a non-win situation."

In 1968, he suffered a stroke after a head injury in Vietnam. He recovered at a Bethesda, Md., hospital.

"When I was in the hospital, they took two busloads of us to the Lincoln Memorial. There were protesters who blocked the road in front of us.

"The soldiers in Desert Storm sure had the backup of the American people." Gerst, now 60, enlisted in the Corps in 1950, retired in 1970 with four years' reserve duty.

"I'll always be a Marine. I have two grandsons who I spend every bit of time I can with. They love to look through my pictures. When the oldest was about 1½, he started calling me G.I. Joe. That's what they call me now."

Some 23 years in the U.S. Army led Lt. Col. Thomas O. Rogers through World War II and the Korean War.

"WWII was the last just war," says Rogers, who joined the military a week before the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

"Korea was a frustrating experience for a soldier in that he felt politically stymied, even more so than in the Vietnam War I think.

"The main thing about WWII was that everyone seemed to feel they were fighting a war with a cause. No one really had reservations about serving their country and laying down life."

Rogers was behind military lines in Korea. He draws comparisons of war today and former wars:

"The main difference is that we had two armies lined up opposing one another. Korea evolved into a stalemate. Desert Storm was over so quickly it never reached a part where our side bogged down or where the enemy was equally prepared.

"The Iraqis were not a pushover, but they were not the threat as the German army or the Chinese," says the 72-year-old Rogers.

He came to Knoxville in the 1950s as a National Guard adviser, and when he retired in 1964 he moved back here. He served with the anti-aircraft artillery in Panama and Germany and in the military intelligence artillery in Japan.

Donald Dunn has had two homecomings from war—and they were as different as the wars themselves.

He is a Marine Corps master sergeant with Company D of the 4th Combat Engineers. The reservist's duties in the Persian Gulf was to keep trucks running. The battalion cleared mine fields on its way into Kuwait.

This wasn't Dunn's first war. The Marine did a year's stint in Vietnam, from August 1969 to August 1970. When he came home from the war, "about four people came to meet me. This time, the whole town was there!"

The gulf was rougher for him in many ways. "Maybe it's because I'm older. But we went 60 days without a shower. I lived off boxes from home."

In the Persian Gulf, soldiers spent so much time preparing for conflict, "you had time to think about what was about ready to happen. In Vietnam, you didn't have time to think; it just went over your heads."

This parade, he says, is "definitely" for Vietnam vets who never had the warm homecomings Persian Gulf veterans received.

Dunn says the gulf war helped restore patriotism in America and praises the outpouring of support from citizens. "I just wish there was some way we could thank everybody. There's no way; nothing we could do to thank them all."

#### RICHARD WOLF DEDICATED TO HELPING OTHERS

#### HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1991

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, it is a rare treat to cross paths with an individual such as Richard F. Wolf of Bensenville, IL, who has given so much of himself for the benefit of others. In June, 74-year-old Richard graduated from college. His is a marvelous story of persistence and courage—a story recently recounted by Barbara J. Martin in the June 11 edition of the Daily Herald, one of Chicagoland's three principal daily newspapers. Permit me to share his story with our colleagues:

#### 74-YEAR-OLD HITS THE BOOKS TO CONTINUE HELPING OTHERS

(By Barbara J. Martin)

When Richard Wolf accepts his diploma from National Louis University on Saturday, he will find himself a little further along on his quest to help people.

That trek has taken the 74-year-old Wood Dale resident to Loyola University Hospital, where he trained to become a volunteer, back to the books to study for his general equivalency diploma, to the College of DuPage for an associate's degree and to Alexian Brothers Medical Center's hospice program for the terminally ill, where he has worked as a volunteer for 11 years.

After he receives his bachelor's degree from National Louis University on Saturday, Wolf said he hopes to get a part-time job helping others.

"I like to be the type of person to approach people and say, 'I'm here to help you. What

can I do?' and make them comfortable," he said.

Wolf did not tell many people that he dropped out of high school in 1935 to get a job. He says part of it was the sudden availability of jobs in the industry during his senior year in high school "and because I loved softball. Softball interested me more than school."

Instead, he kept mum about his lack of a diploma and climbed a ladder of success in his career. "I did my job," he said. "I was well-respected and got promotions."

But something was missing. Although he had progressed steadily in his chosen field of metal forging, he felt self-conscious about his ability to present himself without more schooling.

Eventually, Wolf realized that he wanted to go back and finish his education. He wanted to be in a position where he could serve as a role model for other workers, and he wanted a job where he could prove his usefulness at helping other people.

Fifty years ago, Wolf's 21-year-old brother drowned in a boating accident. Identifying the body, he said "changed my whole life and made me want to help other people."

Although Wolf says he always tried to be supportive of his co-workers at International Harvester, it wasn't until the early 1970s—after the death of his first wife to cancer—that he trained at Loyola University Hospital to become a volunteer to help with terminally ill people. About the same time, to pull himself out of a deep depression, he enrolled in the Fred Astaire School of Dance and met Frances, his second wife.

Wolf credits Frances as his inspiration to go back to school.

"She was most instrumental in getting me started with the hospice program and getting my GED," Wolf said. "She has been my emotional support."

The two married in 1974. A political history and Chinese history professor, Frances tutored Wolf to help him get his general equivalency diploma in 1983. Once he began learning, Wolf was eager to continue. He soon enrolled at the College of DuPage, where he received an associate's degree in applied sciences.

#### A SALUTE TO THE NORTHEAST OHIO CHAPTER OF THE CONCERN II ORGANIZATION

#### HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1991

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise today to salute the Northeast Ohio Chapter of the Concern II Organization. Concern II is an all volunteer organization committed to funding cancer research for children in the area of immunology. August 3, 1991, has been designated as Concern II Day in the city of Cleveland. I would like to share with my colleagues some valuable information regarding this worthwhile organization.

Concern II was formed in 1981 in a westside Los Angeles living room. On hand were 10 friends who were concerned about cancer, particularly children's cancer. In just 10 years, Concern II has raised more than \$2 million for cancer research throughout the world. Today, there are well over 2,000 members of the organization. These members are

a diverse group of caring volunteers from all segments of society.

As a nonprofit organization, Concern II has dedicated 98 percent of all funds raised to cancer research. This percentage, unprecedented among charities, is possible because there are no paid employees of Concern II, and their fundraising philosophy is to cover all event costs through donations prior to the sale of tickets.

The Northeast Ohio Chapter of Concern II was formed in November 1988. There are only three Concern II chapters in the entire country. I am proud that my congressional district can lay claim to the only chapter existing outside the State of California. Since its inception nearly 3 years ago, Concern II has raised over \$125,000 aimed at advancing a better understanding of cancer. All proceeds raised by this chapter go directly to researchers in the Greater Cleveland area.

The citizens of Greater Cleveland dedicate countless hours to this worthy cause. They should be commended for their efforts in aiding physicians and researchers around the world in their fight against pediatric cancer. Membership in this organization has grown considerably since its beginning. The Northeast Ohio Chapter of the Concern II Organization now boasts of a membership totaling well over 500 volunteers.

Mr. Speaker, in the long run, it is the children of tomorrow who will benefit from the funds Concern II is now raising. Concern II has established an effective network of support for cancer research in pediatric immunology. Without the support of such innovative programs, prestigious medical centers and universities worldwide would be limited in their exploration of new ways to combat cancer. Thanks to organizations like Concern II we have seen the survival rate of childhood cancer rise steadily. The enthusiasm and leadership demonstrated by the dedicated volunteers of Concern II is truly an inspiration.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me in saluting the Concern II organization in recognition of its outstanding contributions in combating childhood cancer. We are proud to join in the celebration of Concern II Day.

#### HUMAN RIGHTS IN MAURITANIA

**HON. TED WEISS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1991

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, today, I—along with several of our colleagues—am introducing a concurrent resolution which calls attention to the extraordinary record of human rights violations in the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

The government of Colonel Maaouya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya has instituted an aggressive policy of Arabization in Mauritania—a policy which has been used to persecute and marginalize black Mauritians, especially from the Halpulaar, Wolof, Soninke, and Bambara ethnic groups.

Over 500 black political prisoners, who were arrested in late 1990, have died in detention as a result of torture, neglect, or summary execution in the last few months. Entire vil-

lages have been burned, and the inhabitants' livestock, land, and belongings have been confiscated. Tens of thousands of black Mauritians have been forced to leave the country—many still reside in refugee camps in Mali and Senegal.

Executions, torture, and forcible expulsion are only the most visible signs of government abuses. The Mauritanian leadership severely discriminates against non-Hassaniya-speaking black Mauritians in all walks of life, including unequal access to education, employment, and health care.

Even the heinous practice of slavery, although formally abolished in Mauritania in 1980, continues in some parts of the country. According to the human rights organization, Africa Watch, which has conducted extensive interviews with escapees, there are tens of thousands of black slaves in Mauritania today.

In recent weeks, the government has taken a number of steps to improve Mauritania's atrocious human rights record. For example, in April the government released hundreds of political prisoners held without charge or trial. President Taya also announced that political parties would be allowed, and that legislative elections would be scheduled. These are indeed encouraging steps.

Unfortunately, despite these developments, in just the last month, Mauritanian authorities arrested a number of trade unionists and government critics who called for greater democratization. In other words, many of the same abuses continue.

The resolution my colleagues and I are introducing today condemns these abuses, commends the U.S. State Department for its excellent human rights reporting on Mauritania, and calls on the Bush administration to take several important steps in response to these violations. Most importantly, the resolution calls on the administration to oppose loans to Mauritania in the World Bank and the African Development Fund in accordance with section 701 of the International Financial Institutions Act.

I am pleased to be joined by several distinguished members of the House of Representatives in introducing their resolution. Among the original cosponsors are the chairman of the Subcommittee on Human Rights, Mr. YAT- RON, the ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Africa, Mr. BURTON, as well as Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. FEIGHAN.

I urge my colleagues to join in supporting this resolution and sending a strong message about our concern for human rights in Mauritania.

The text of the resolution follows:

#### CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the Congress regarding human rights violations in the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

Whereas the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, under the leadership of Colonel Maaouya Ould Sid' Ahmed Taya, engages in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights;

Whereas the Department of State, in its Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1990, stated that the human rights situation in Mauritania continued to deteriorate in 1990, with the government engaging in extrajudicial killings and torture;

Whereas political power in Mauritania remains firmly in the hands of the ruling "Beydanes" (Moors of Arab/Berber descent) and has been used to persecute and marginalize black Mauritians from the Halpulaar, Wolof, Soninke, and Bambara ethnic groups;

Whereas members of these ethnic groups have been subjected to gross abuses of human rights by the Government of Mauritania, including the following: (1) the forcible expulsion in 1989 and 1990 of up to 60,000 black Mauritians into Senegal and 10,000 into Mali, where most continue to reside in refugee camps; (2) the burning and destruction of entire villages and the confiscation of livestock, land, and belongings of black Mauritians by the security forces in 1989 and 1990 in an effort to encourage their flight out of the country; (3) the death in detention as a result of torture, neglect, or summary execution of at least 500 political detainees, following the arrest of between 1,000 and 3,000 black Mauritians in late 1990 and early 1991; (4) discrimination against non-Hassaniya-speaking black Mauritians in all walks of life, including unequal access to education, employment, and health care; (5) an aggressive policy of "Arabization" designed to eradicate the history and culture of black ethnic groups; and (6) the use of state authority to expropriate land from black communities along the Senegal River Valley through violent tactics;

Whereas, despite the formal abolition of slavery in 1980, the practice continues in regions of Mauritania;

Whereas on June 5, 1991, seven opposition political leaders were arrested in Mauritania after they announced the formation of a coalition of opposition political groups; and

Whereas these gross abuses of human rights violate Mauritania's obligations under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention to End All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the African Charter on Peoples' and Human Rights, and provisions of the Mauritanian Constitution: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress—*

(1) deplores and condemns the Government of Mauritania's persecution of non-Hassaniya-speaking black Mauritians and the continued practice of slavery in Mauritania;

(2) calls upon the Government of Mauritania to abide by its international obligations and the provisions of the Mauritanian Constitution to protect the rights of all Mauritians;

(3) calls upon the Government of Mauritania to permit an impartial investigation by independent Mauritanian organizations into the death in detention of hundreds of black Mauritians and to bring to justice those responsible;

(4) calls upon the Government of Mauritania to permit international human rights and humanitarian organizations (including the International Committee of the Red Cross, Africa Watch, Amnesty International, and international medical organizations) to conduct fact-finding missions to Mauritania;

(5) calls upon the Government of Mauritania to take immediate steps to enforce Mauritania law and end the practice of slavery;

(6) welcomes recent actions by the Government of Mauritania, including the amnesty and release in April 1991 of hundreds of political prisoners held without charge or trial;

(7) further welcomes President Taya's announcement on April 15, 1991, promising leg-

islative elections and allowing political parties to be formed;

(8) regrets that, despite such promises, Mauritanian authorities nonetheless arrested in early June 1991 a number of trade unionists and government critics who had called for greater democratization;

(9) welcomes the diminution of tensions between Senegal and Mauritania, and encourages both governments to take actions to prevent a recurrence of the events of April 1989 by taking special measures to protect each other's nationals within their borders;

(10) commends the Department of State for its thorough reporting on human rights abuses in Mauritania in the Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1990; and

(11) calls upon the President to take the following actions to convey the concern of the United States about gross violations of human rights in Mauritania:

(A) Publicly condemn abuses of human rights such as killings and imprisonment of black Mauritians and the continued practice of slavery.

(B) Encourage the appointment of a special rapporteur on Mauritania at the United Nations Human Rights Commission.

(C) Oppose loans to Mauritania in the World Bank and the African Development Fund in accordance with section 701 of the International Financial Institutions Act.

(D) Encourage the Government of France, the Government of Spain, the Government of Germany to limit assistance to Mauritania to humanitarian assistance provided through private voluntary organizations, and oppose loans to Mauritania in the World Bank and the African Development Fund.