

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

LET'S EASE THE SUFFERING OF
THE PEOPLE OF IRAQ

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, yesterday's Wall Street Journal brought a fresh reminder of the pain and suffering being endured by the people of Iraq.

In the words of the Journal's reporter, Tony Horwitz, who is in Saddam City, "Iraq's economy is in a free fall, and so are most of its people. In the poorest districts, barefoot children scavenge the streets for edible garbage. Huge lines form, Moscow-like, on the rumor of meat arriving at government shops. Beggars are suddenly rife, as are young prostitutes, peddling sex for \$10."

In case anyone gets the impression that the misery is universal, Horwitz points out that Saddam's corrupt inner circle is benefiting hugely from the post-war economic confusion, and that Saddam's son, Oday, frequently arrives at the five-star Rasheed Hotel "in his black Porsche, wearing a silk shirt and smoking a Havana cigar, to visit the hotel's posh discotheque."

In the war against Saddam Hussein, America scored one of the most convincing and clear-cut battlefield victories in its 200-year history.

To find a parallel, you would have to go back to America's participation in World War II. Yet one reason we look with so much pride to our participation in that effort was the diplomatic victory we achieved in the aftermath of the war. Our two major opponents are now among our closest allies.

In World War II, America was unrelenting in its prosecution of the war, yet it was generous to those it defeated. We have never been interested in waging war against people of other nations, but always against those unscrupulous officials in power who force their people into foolhardy military adventures.

It's time we turned our most recent victory on the field of battle into a convincing victory in the field of diplomacy.

To help get that process moving, I recently cosponsored a concurrent resolution offered by Congressman PENNY that would encourage our Government to ask the United Nations to release a portion of Iraq's frozen assets to UNICEF.

The sole purpose of this move would be to provide medical and humanitarian assistance to the Iraqi people, particularly its children. The funds would be funneled through UNICEF so that the money would be used to feed and clothe hungry Iraqi citizens and not to fill up the gas tank in Oday Hussein's black Porsche.

After World War II, American troops occupied both Germany and Japan. We have neither the ability nor the desire to do the same

in Iraq. As a result, Saddam is free to persecute his own people just as he persecuted the people of Kuwait.

We may not be able to remove Saddam, but we can certainly ensure that his people, and not he and his cronies, are in a position to benefit from the country's financial assets and its great wealth of natural resources.

In the recent war in the gulf, America's great scientific minds and military strategists were able to wage a war of terrific ferocity but limited scope. Many Iraqi civilians died, but I'd like to think that many more survived because America was intent on aiming its precision weapons against Saddam and his military and sparing as much as possible Iraq's civilian population from the horrors of war.

It's time for some precision diplomacy. We want to make sure that the outcome of this war is not only the defeat of a reckless dictator but the development of lasting friendships with the people of Iraq and the Middle East.

I believe the Penny resolution is a good step in that direction, and urge my colleagues to support it. I insert the Wall Street Journal's article in the RECORD:

[From the Wall Street Journal, July 15, 1991]
CASUALTIES OF WAR—IN IRAQ TODAY, CHILDREN SCAVENGE FOR FOOD, ECONOMISTS DRIVE CABS

(By Tony Horwitz)

SADDAM CITY, IRAQ.—Khalid Saad measures despair in the quantity of gold swaying on his jeweler's scales.

On a stifling day in this poor Baghdad suburb, a pregnant woman pauses in the cool of Mr. Saad's shop. She stands as if to go—then gropes inside her abaya and unclasps the necklace nuzzling her breast.

"Are you sure?" Mr. Saad asks. She nods and turns away as the gold chain clatters onto his scales. The necklace, a wedding present, fetches the equivalent of \$80 for the 19-year-old newlywed. "My husband will forgive me," she says, "when he sees all the food I bring home."

For Mr. Saad, such scenes have become a dispiriting ritual. Hoisting a sack holding one day's haul of purchased jewelry, he says, "Before the war, I would not buy this much in a month."

Iraq's economy is in free fall, and so are most of its people. In the poorest districts, barefoot children scavenge the streets for edible garbage. Huge lines form, Moscow-like, on the rumor of meat arriving at government shops. Beggars are suddenly rife, as are young prostitutes, peddling sex for \$10.

NO EPIDEMIC—YET

Iraq's plight poses a conundrum for the West as it debates continuing sanctions. Economic despair clearly sharpens discontent; it appears that most Iraqis blame Saddam Hussein, not the allies, for their country's collapse. But because Iraqis feel powerless to change their regime, sanctions are administering pain without any promise of a cure. "The embargo doesn't touch Saddam or the people around him," says a Baghdad shopkeeper, lunching on cucumber and bread. "All you are doing is starving us."

Emaciated pets now prowl Baghdad alleys, set loose by owners who can no longer afford to feed them. International aid has thus far staved off the apocalyptic rates of disease and malnutrition feared a few months ago, but conditions remain ripe for an epidemic. On a back street of Saddam City, the Mosan family spent a recent day bailing raw sewage from the front room of their mud brick home. With Iraq's water system crippled by bomb damage and lack of spare parts, pipes often burst, flooding streets with fetid green sludge.

The Mosans' three-room hovel, home to 13 people, has no furniture and only one appliance: a creaking refrigerator cooling crusts of bread and chunks of fat, the poor Iraqi's cooking oil. A teen-age boy smiles from a photo on the wall. The Mosans' oldest son, he was killed in the Iran-Iraq war and remains the family's main breadwinner, earning \$30 a month in death benefits.

In this Shiite Muslim district, where riots erupted in March, there is little love for Saddam Hussein. But for 17-year-old Kadriya Mosan, sanctions make no sense. "The Kuwaitis have their country back," she says. "So why are we still being punished?"

RUNAWAY INFLATION

Nearby, at the Saddam Hussein Hospital, shortages are forcing X-ray teams to use expired film, which often clouds in developing. A lack of anesthetics limits surgeons to emergency cases. There are no gloves and no catheters. At other hospitals, patients on machines needing constant electricity, such as kidney dialysis, are dying during power outages.

In Saddam City and other destitute areas, war and sanctions have deepened chronic poverty. Many residents are accustomed, however grimly, to living on the margin. Much more sudden is the impoverishment of middle-class Iraqis, and of the once-pristine capital they inhabit.

Downtown Baghdad, a modern sprawl of crisp towers and futuristic monuments, is acquiring the shabby air of poor Arab cities such as Cairo. In the clogged traffic, snarled by the bombing of Tigris River bridges, taxis with broken windshields cough and gasp on the impure, low-octane fuel sold at local pumps. Lights dim as merchants turn on air conditioners. Whole sections of the city periodically black out. Most telephones are useless. And to keep pace with runaway inflation, the state is printing bank notes so flimsy that some bills are printed on only one side.

THE DEATH OF SOCIALISM?

The state also is abandoning market controls in hopes that the private sector can shore up this once-centralized economy. Each week brings new decrees, relaxing rules on import licenses or currency exchange. As a result, Baghdad now teems with vendors and hustlers. Even state food stores have spawned bazaars, with government workers buying goods at subsidized prices and then reselling them at a 200% markup on the sidewalk outside.

This sudden opening of the economy "is the unannounced death of the socialist system of the Baath Party," says Dominique

* 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.

Dufour, head of the Red Cross delegation in Iraq. "It's a free-for-all."

Job security is one of the first casualties. At one downtown square, itinerant laborers crowd the curb each dawn, waving shovels to catch the eye of passing contractors. A year ago, this floating labor pool was almost exclusively African. Now it is predominantly Iraqi. Estimates of unemployment range as high as 20%.

Clad in a faded Benetton shirt, tattered Reebok running shoes and an army cap, Bassam Mohamed waits patiently for a midday handout from a falafel shop beside the square. A welder by trade, he was drafted into the army to serve in Kuwait and returned to find his foundry closed for lack of spare parts. Now he's lucky to earn \$10 a week hauling and digging, half his earlier wage. "I'm still not sure," he says blankly, "what happened to my life."

White-collar Baghdad is also in shock. With salaries static, and the cost of many goods having soared 1,000% or more over the past year, middle-class workers must drain savings or take second jobs to survive. After dark, Baghdad's streets fill with gypsy cabdrivers, many of them professionals or bureaucrats lucky enough to have serviceable cars. "Each night, I pray to Allah that I don't get a flat," says Ahmed Abdul Hussein, a moonlighting government economist. A new tire costs 400 dinars, 10 times the price a year ago and double Mr. Hussein's monthly salary.

NO CHICKENS, NO DREAMS

Most Iraqis now are spending almost all their income on food. While sanctions permit food imports, Iraq can't export oil or get at its foreign assets to pay for adequate supplies. With the size of state rations diminishing, most families find that their monthly allotment lasts a week. So they must buy the rest on the open market, where prices are spiraling so fast that many merchants have stopped marking their goods.

Out of an average salary of 50 dinars a week, Iraqis now must pay 18 dinars for a kilo of beef, up from 14 a week ago and one dinar before the invasion of Kuwait. A kilo of flour has risen 40-fold, to 4.5 dinars. Other staples, such as chicken, have simply vanished from the market.

Economizing is painful for Iraqis used to a comfortable urban lifestyle. Moayid Sayed says his wife recently started baking bread, but "the rolls are so hard, we can't cut it for sandwiches." There also isn't much to put on them. With the household favorite, processed cheese, now costing 10 times what it did a year ago, the Sayeds dip their rolls in a traditional Bedouin mix of oil and herbs.

Mr. Sayed, like many Iraqis, also has jettisoned his career dreams. After a long army service, he opened a souvenir shop a year ago, but shut it recently because he could no longer afford the rent. Now he's living on his savings and on handouts from his elderly father until he finds other work. "For a 44-year-old man, this is humiliating," he says.

Iraqis must scramble as well to keep cars and appliances running. At his car repair shop, Mohamed Mahmoud has found that with a bit of grinding, some parts can be made to fit different makes. "I can use Lada parts to fix a Fiat," he says, "and a Mercedes to fix a Toyota." He also has found that his 40-year-old, Bombay-made grinder has an advantage over newer, computerized models. "If it breaks, I don't need a professor to fix it," he says.

SHORTAGE OF HARD CURRENCY

Some smuggling of spare parts is taking place. Naom Harby, a truck parts supplier,

recently went to India and flew a plane-load of parts from there to Jordan. In Amman, he has also contacted former supplier in Europe and persuaded them to fill orders placed before the crisis started last August. He has sent two truckloads to Baghdad and says Jordanian border guards have waved him through.

But such ingenuity is limited by Iraq's lack of hard currency. Foreign businessmen in Iraq, peddling food or renewing contacts for the day sanctions are lifted, say Iraqis are only offering Iraqi dinars or promises of payment from now-frozen foreign assets. Diplomats say the government is towing unneeded equipment to the Iranian border to sell for dollars.

Iraq is using what few resources it has to patch its bomb-pummeled infrastructure. For a regime barely able to feed its citizens, and stripped of its military might, rebuilding is about the only way to publicly display some progress to a dispirited populace. Newspapers routinely carry photographs of work crews repairing bridges and buildings, with captions such as "Trying hard to repair what aggressors have destroyed." Working round the clock and cannibalizing parts from idle plants, Iraq has gotten its utilities running. In Baghdad, fountains are even operating, and in outlying villages there is enough power to keep Saddam Hussein portraits floodlit through the night.

But this rapid recovery is more apparent than real. With control panels destroyed, workers at some power stations are monitoring turbines by ear, making accidents frequent. Electricity and water, running at 30% to 40% of pre-war levels, are adequate only because Iraq's biggest consumer—industry—is idle. And aid workers say capacity has peaked; from now on, unless spare parts come in, services will inevitably run down.

WIDESPREAD CORRUPTION

To prevent a collapse of Iraq's infrastructure, and of its food supply and health care, a United Nations team just back from Baghdad has recommended easing some strictures on Iraq. With limited oil exports and access to foreign assets, Iraq could buy essential food, medicine and spare parts. Otherwise, aid groups warn, Iraq could yet face a catastrophe as foreign relief funds dwindle.

But monitoring Iraq, to make sure it uses its income on necessities, and distributes goods and services fairly, could be impossible. At a wholesale market in Saddam City last week, trucks unloaded hundreds of 50-kilo bags of flour labeled "Gift from Canada." The flour, donated to Iraq by the World Food Program and intended for free distribution to orphans, war refugees and other needy Iraqis, is seeping onto the open market, where it sells for 72 dinars a bag.

Foreign diplomats, and many Iraqis, say corruption is rife at all levels of government. They add that the biggest beneficiaries include Saddam Hussein's inner circle, who use their dollars to stockpile goods that are then sold on the wildly inflated black market. Such profiteering means that many among Iraq's elite—ostensibly the group most capable of dislodging Saddam Hussein—are not only insulated from the embargo, but actually profiting from it. They also are flaunting their wealth. The five-star Rasheed Hotel is busy each night with lavish wedding parties, and Saddam Hussein's son, Oday, frequently arrives in his black Porsche, wearing a silk shirt and smoking a Havana cigar, to visit the hotel's posh discotheque.

BRISK BUSINESS IN CARPETS

Conspicuous consumption sometimes occurs side by side with conspicuous want. At

a Baghdad auction house, buyers bid up to 12,000 dinars (about \$1,500) for silk carpets from Qom in Iran. "People are getting rich, and they want hard assets to put their money in," says Mohamed Kasim, a carpet dealer, who adds that business is booming.

Business also is brisk on the sidewalk outside the auction house. Here, at an informal bazaar that has sprung up over the past year, cash-strapped Iraqis are selling their household possessions, often from the trunk or hood of their cars. Common items include dolls, steam irons, toasters, and picture frames. Also available are TVs and radio-cassettes looted from Kuwait and now recirculating through the economy as Iraqis try to raise cash.

On Friday, Tariq Aram parked a baby carriage filled with kitchenware by the auction house entrance. Encouraged by the quick sale of his pots and pans, Mr. Aram decided to keep the carriage. "If things improve, I want to have more babies," says the 40-year-old engineer and father of three.

If things don't improve, Mr. Aram plans to leave Iraq. Since the lifting of travel restrictions in May, Iraqis have begun flooding into Jordan, to shop and also to secure visas to the West. With little money and no family abroad, Mr. Aram knows his chances of reaching the West are bleak. As a fallback, he's considering the one country that is actively seeking skilled Iraqis.

"Libya," he says. Chuckling grimly, Mr. Aram wheels his baby carriage home through the hot and crowded streets.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE FRANK MOORE

HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Frank Moore of Cartersville, GA, a respected Bartow County commissioner who passed away July 6.

Commissioner Moore will long be remembered by members of the Cartersville community as a dedicated and responsible member of the Bartow County Commission. He was a leader to the young and old, and worked diligently in his position to enhance and encourage better services to the area. It was always a pleasure to work with Commissioner Moore on projects of interest to Bartow County, and I share the feelings of many Cartersville residents when I say I will surely miss him.

Commissioner Moore was first elected Bartow County Commissioner in 1980. He was a member of First Baptist Church of Cartersville and the John W. Akin Masonic Lodge. He was past president of the Association of County Commissioners of Georgia, and was active in Little League programs in Bartow County through the years. Commissioner Moore served on the board of directors for the Georgia Department of Community Affairs, and was active in numerous community programs in Cartersville and Bartow County.

He is survived by his wife, Mary Lanier Moore; daughter and son-in-law, Melinda and Danny Gilreath, Cartersville; daughter, Vali Moore, Cartersville; grandson, Tyler Gilreath; parents, E.P. and Beulah Moore, Emerson; and several nieces and nephews.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to share with my distinguished colleagues a story in Cartersville's *The Daily Tribune News*, which nicely profiles Commissioner Moore's political career. Excerpts of the article follow:

"The three-term commissioner, first elected in 1980, last won re-election in 1988. Prior to his election, he had served as Bartow County clerk.

Commissioner Moore, who had an open ear and door to all Bartow County residents, will be remembered in the community for many reasons—one of which is the new county administration building, currently under construction, that will bear his name.

The county is currently undergoing a major building program with the construction of five facilities, administration building, jail, two senior citizens facilities and a health department, which were all spearheaded by the commissioner.

Moore was an advocate for both the youth and elderly residents, having been a leader in the Little League organization on the local and at higher levels, as well as developing facilities for senior citizens in the community.

He served as an officer, including that of president, of the Association of County Commissioners of Georgia.

Along with the physical changes being seen in the county as a result of the commissioner's leadership, the county underwent other changes, including the adoption of a housing ordinance and adoption of the county's land use map and zoning ordinance.

Moore, who said on numerous occasions that he had the best interest of Bartow County at heart at all times, lead a successful effort to institute the changes deemed necessary.

In addition, he endorsed the establishment of an ordinance allowing the selling of malt beverages and wines, worked toward updating of county services, as well as making those and other services available to more residents throughout the county."

THE TRAGIC PLIGHT OF THE ARMENIANS IN THE SOVIET UNION

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to the plight of the Armenians in the Soviet Union.

Over the weekend, yet another act of violence was perpetrated by Azerbaijani forces—apparently with the concurrence of Soviet officials—against Armenians living in the border region of Armenia and Azerbaijan. This latest installment of brutality involves the use of helicopters, tanks, and other armored vehicles to forcibly expel Armenians from villages where they have lived for generations and which are now within Azerbaijan. These actions represent a continuation of the repressive measures employed by Soviet and Azerbaijani officials as they attempt to thwart Armenia's movement toward a more free and democratic society. To date, more than 800 people have been killed in this troubled region since February 1988.

Within the past year, Armenia has made laudable strides in the direction of democracy. Since the referendum in August of last year, in

which democratic and popular forces emerged victorious, Armenia has proceeded toward sovereignty within the terms of succession stipulated by the Soviet constitution—the only Soviet Republic to do so. Regrettably, the Soviets, using the Azerbaijanis as surrogates, have resisted the democratization of Armenia every step of the way.

As Armenia strives for independence from the Soviet colossus, we, in the Congress, must offer our strong and unequivocal support. We must speak out against the deplorable tactics used by the Soviets to purposefully make Armenia's transition to democracy as difficult and burdensome as possible.

Mr. Speaker, the actions of the Soviets and the Azerbaijanis are nothing short of criminal. I call on those responsible for the violence against Armenians to cease these deplorable actions and permit Armenia to move toward its democratic future. The time has come to put an end to the undeclared and immoral war against Armenia and the Armenian people.

THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD REPAY LOW-INCOME SENIORS

HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I was recently shocked to learn that the Federal Government had not informed low-income Medicare beneficiaries that they may not be liable for their out of pocket health costs. The recently released report by Families, U.S.A. has caused a brief fire storm of protest from many Members of the House of Representatives.

Recently I joined with over 100 of my colleagues in signing a joint letter to Dr. Louis Sullivan, Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services, expressing our distress with regard to the inaction of the Department. It is unfair to the disadvantaged to not make them aware of important benefits for which they are eligible.

To address this issue I have introduced a bill that would require the Federal Government to reimburse those individuals that are qualified Medicare beneficiaries [QMB's], but have not been notified of their eligibility. The bill is designed to compensate poor individuals for a benefit that they should be rightfully receiving, as well as to provide an economic incentive for the Department of Health and Human Services to begin notifying people about this important program.

Under the current law, State Medicaid funds pay for the out-of-pocket medical costs of a Medicare beneficiary enrolled as a QMB. Since my bill require the Federal Government to reimburse beneficiaries, the States will not be burdened by undue costs to their Medicaid funds. Additionally, this legislation stipulates that the individual is only eligible for reimbursement if they make application within 60 days of their notification of eligibility as a QMB.

If a State/Federal program is going to truly work toward serving the people, both governments must hold up their end of the deal. In the case of the QMB Program, the Federal

Government has been lacking in its efforts. For this reason we should seriously address the injustice of forcing the destitute to pay costs for which they are not liable. We must be willing to show the elderly of this Nation that our actions are sincere and well intended. A repayment of those medical costs for which they are not liable would go a long way in doing just that.

THE NAVY LEAGUE AND ITS REPORT ON DESERT SHIELD/STORM

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Navy League of the United States for its comprehensive report on the performance of our sea services in the Persian Gulf war. This balanced report offered by a civilian organization concisely reviews the involvement of all U.S. maritime elements leading to the stunning successes of Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

The Navy League has no superior as our Nation's staunchest supporter of the maritime services—the U.S. Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard and merchant marine. The group was chartered in 1902 by a group of New York civilians concerned about our Nation's seapower. President Theodore Roosevelt was an early proponent, donating a portion of his Nobel Peace Prize money to found the first Navy League Council. Through wartime and peacetime, through times when the sea services had adequate funding and those with funding shortfalls, the members of the Navy League have told the maritime story.

The Navy League is an active, forward-thinking organization dedicated to ensuring the quality of our sea services is maintained and recognized. It offers forums where community and military leaders enjoy a free exchange of ideas. It sponsors the annual Sea-Air-Space Exposition in Washington—the world's largest. It presents recognition awards to top sea service performers and has established a scholarship fund. It sponsors the U.S. Naval Sea Cadet Program, preparing young men and women for sea service careers.

All of the Navy League's 75,000 members are civilians. They serve in 330 councils in the United States and overseas. These councils form bonds with local sea service units, commands, and recruiting districts, and provide support tailored to local needs.

As educators first and foremost, Navy Leaguers inform the public about our Nation's dependence on maritime superiority. Through *Sea Power*, the magazine of the Navy League, and reports like this, members are kept abreast of issues affecting this country's ability to maintain ocean superiority. I salute the Navy League's efforts and their preparation of this report, which will also be reprinted in full in the September issue of *Sea Power* magazine.

I include here an excerpt from the report which discusses the situation in the gulf prior to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and a summary of the role played by the U.S. Navy's active-fleet combatant forces.

THE SEA SERVICES' ROLE IN DESERT SHIELD/ STORM

The build-up of military forces which ultimately would be used to drive Iraqi forces from Kuwait and to decimate Saddam Hussein's ability to wage war against his Middle Eastern neighbors took place amidst conditions unique in comparison with any previous prelude to U.S. military action in our nation's history. Never before had there been, and probably never again would there be, more than 30 modern air bases available, and in most instances ready, for use by both combat and logistics aircraft. Never had there been eight relatively new ports capable of handling any and all U.S. military cargo. Never had there been an unlimited supply of necessary petroleum products available in theater, free. And rarely had there been ready for use and under contract, close by, highly capable shipyards with drydocks large enough to accommodate a Ticonderoga-class cruiser should they be needed for battle-damage repair. Basic communications links already in place, and the United States and its allies would be ready for combat in an astonishingly short time, given the vast distances to be traveled before men and women and their tools of war could be put in place.

Once combat began, there were many more "firsts": Tomahawk missiles silently and unerringly finding their way to their targets while spectators watched in amazement; "smart" bombs whose dead-center hits on their targets were watched by millions of TV viewers around the world through the means of film taken by the pilots who dropped them; uncannily accurate missiles being fired at other missiles, and lighting up the night sky when they intercepted them, and aircraft undetectable by the enemy's radar which wreaked havoc with their weapons.

At the same time, there was reliance upon weapons and techniques of yesteryear, foremost among them being the 16" guns of the Navy's last two battleships, which fired more than two million pounds of ordnance at Iraqi targets in Kuwait, and the dogged search for and destruction of one of the oldest of weapons, enemy mines, by four U.S. minesweepers and those of five other nations. But clearly paramount in the ultimate success of Desert Storm were a Navy organization tried and tested over the past decade, a logistics system in place and ready and enhanced by more than 40 years of operational experience in the Middle East, and absolutely magnificent performances by tens of thousands of sea services men and women, regular and Reserve, afloat and ashore.

A glimpse of the contributions to the success of Desert Storm of the respective elements of the overall sea services force is in order.

ACTIVE-FLEET COMBATANT FORCES

Of its active-fleet combatants and support ships—carriers, submarines, battleships, cruisers, destroyers, frigates, amphibious ships, replenishment ships, and minesweepers—124 participated in Desert Shield/Storm. They were a fascinating mixed bag of ships whose staying power was phenomenal; they were underway for months on end, on an average, 90 percent of the time in a truly forbidding operational environment. More than half were in theater six months or more. Among them were some of the newest and the best: 11 Ticonderoga-class cruisers (CG-47), of which nine were ready to fire Tomahawks; 10 Los Angeles-class submarines, also Tomahawk armed and ready; 12 modernized Spruance-class destroyers, one of which, *Fife* (DDG 991) fired the most Tomahawks, 58, at enemy targets, and four

almost brand new Whidbey Island-class landing ships (dock) (LSD-41). But also present were many whose ages must cause the Navy's leaders of tomorrow considerable concern: four 33-year-old ammunition ships, six cruisers more than 25; all seven of its combat stores ships (AFS) whose average age is 24; three fast combat support ships (AOE), 23; six amphibious assault ships (LPH), 26; 10 amphibious transport docks (LPD), 23, and three ocean minesweepers (MSO), 27. But old and new performed flawlessly, and only two ships, *Princeton* (CG 59) and *Tripoli* (LPH 10), suffered major damage, both from striking mines. *Leader* (MSO-490) sustained minor damage when she detonated a mine relatively close astern. *Iwo Jima* (LPH 2) suffered a high-pressure steam leak that cost the lives of 10 of its crew, but repairs kept her fully operational. And *Harry W. Hill* (DD 986) damaged her sonar dome, but because there was no submarine threat she was able to ably carry out her Desert Storm mission.

A WOMAN FOR ALL SEASONS

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, my community of Louisville and Jefferson County experienced a severe loss when Sister Janet Dougherty, cofounder and director of the Sister Visitors Center, announced her retirement at the end of May.

Sister Janet is a native of Massachusetts, but came to Louisville in 1954, where she taught at St. Thomas More Elementary School and then became principal at St. Brigid School in Louisville's west end.

But, it was 22 years ago, Mr. Speaker, when Sister Janet Dougherty made her indelible mark on the community-service sector of Louisville and Jefferson County. It was then Sister Janet cofounded the Sister Visitors Center in west Louisville which supplies the poor and needy with food, clothing, and guidance until more permanent, long-term aid can be found. The center is backed by other prominent charity organizations in the Louisville area, including the Archdiocese of Louisville, the Sisters of Charity, Dare To Care and the Kentucky Harvest.

Sister Janet Dougherty will be so deeply missed because of her dynamic leadership, her innovation, and her extreme piety. By all accounts, Sister Janet was a people person. She made it her mission to find those people who were not being attended to by existing services. She turned no one away in need of assistance, regardless of race, color, or creed.

Mr. Speaker, Sister Janet is now home again in Massachusetts where she is continuing with her theological studies and spending time with her family. Her spiritual presence and legacy, however, will remain with those whom she touched in the Louisville and Jefferson County community.

Mr. Speaker, I wish Sister Janet Dougherty all best health and happiness in the years ahead. My community's charity alliance is diminished by her absence. But, as a star shines brightly in the distant sky, the accomplishments and love of Sister Janet Dougherty shine equally brilliant.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN AMERICA: A LONG RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I have come across a feature in Time magazine which serves as a perfect affirmation for President Bush's "America: 2000" educational package.

The feature was titled "Can Catholic Schools Do It Better?" and the subsequent answer, to no one's great surprise, was a resounding yes.

Mr. Speaker, whatever our religious affiliations, we can all admit that for many generations our parochial schools have achieved outstanding results in providing a superior education at less cost than almost all public school systems. Even non-Catholic parents have turned to the parochial schools to educate their children.

True, like many other institutions, our parochial schools have been facing their own fiscal uncertainties and pressures. But parochial officials have loudly applauded the America: 2000 initiative. They recognize it as a program that will encourage educational alternatives, while it goes a long way in bringing America out of its educational malaise.

I enter the entire article in today's RECORD, and urge all Members to read it:

CAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS DO IT BETTER?

(By Sam Allis Boston)

America's parochial schools have often served as a reproach to the troubled public ones in their communities. Unburdened by the bureaucracy and lethargy that bedevil most big-city school systems, and with a tradition of emphasizing discipline and academic rigor, they have generally been able to turn out better graduates—while often spending less than half the money per pupil. Now the Roman Catholic Church, worried about declining enrollments and hopeful about the emerging political sentiment to allow public school parents greater choice in where they send their kids, has launched the most extensive marketing campaign ever for its brand of education. Billboards, banners and posters will be blanketing the nation with the message Discover Catholic Schools 1992.

The Archdiocese of Chicago alone plans to lease 50 billboards as part of the mammoth promotion. Nationwide, each of the church's 7,291 elementary schools and 1,296 high schools will be asked to market an array of buttons, T shirts, pins, decals, posters, videos and banners that bear the logo of a proud galleon slicing through the waves, its sail emblazoned with a giant cross. Kits will be sold that instruct local administrators on how to place ads, write press releases and choreograph a month-by-month promotional campaign. Says Sister Ann Dominic Roach, superintendent of schools for the Archdiocese of Boston: "This is not business as usual."

The campaign, which is designed to ignite the faithful as well as sell non-Catholics and political leaders on the excellence of parochial schools, promotes them as "the best-kept secret in the U.S." This they are not—parochial schools have been part of U.S. education since the mid-19th century, and cur-

rently serve 2.5 million children. The real secret is how these schools have been able to do more for less. In the austere '90s, their cost-controlled quality and focus on fundamentals could serve as a model for public school systems seeking to conquer the problems of drugs, violence, lax standards and low morale.

Statistical evidence of the parochial system's success is striking. James Coleman, a University of Chicago sociologist, has found that Catholic high school students outperform their public school counterparts in reading, vocabulary, mathematics and writing. The dropout rate in Catholic high schools was less than 4 percent, he discovered, compared with more than 14 percent in public schools. Black or Hispanic students are three times as likely to graduate in four years as their public school counterparts. Some 83 percent of the graduates go to college, in contrast to 52 percent of those from public school.

To some extent such comparisons are unfair. The public systems are required to service, at tremendous cost, students with severe learning disabilities, physical handicaps and discipline problems. In addition, public schools must take everyone, whereas the children in Catholic schools tend to be from families motivated to find them a good education.

Even in the inner cities, Catholic schools have been successful in attracting—and educating—children from poor and minority families willing to bear the cost. The sacrifice is often heavy: high school tuitions can approach \$4,000. Nevertheless, minority enrollment in the Catholic system is now 23 percent of the total, double what it was 20 years ago. "When my son would come home from public school, all he could talk about was who was fighting whom," recalls Laura Williams, a black Baptist whose three children have attended the Academy of St. Benedict the African on Chicago's South Side.

How do the Catholic schools do it? Mostly by practicing and preaching old-fashioned stuff: values, discipline, educational rigor and parental accountability, coupled with minimal bureaucracy. "Catholic schools have had to make a virtue out of necessity," explains Archbishop Francis Schulte of New Orleans. "These institutions have had to think and act creatively for decades to stretch small budgets."

It adds up to what Coleman calls "social capital," a combination of qualities that public schools simply can't match. At a time when families and neighborhoods are being ripped apart, the Catholic Church often anchors an institutional network on which parents, teachers and children can depend. The schools provide more personal attention to students—and to parents. Single-parent families in particular gain from the parochial approach. Children from such homes are twice as likely to drop out of public schools as those from two-parent families; in Catholic schools the rate for children from both types of families is about the same.

Catholic educators are proud that their institutions eschew the shopping-mall approach they see in public high schools, where students shop around for courses among endless electives. Their high schools routinely offer fewer electives and require a heavier load of basics than do inner-city public schools: four years of English; three years or more of math; three years of science, foreign language and social science; and at least one year of computer science. Students must show proficiency in a course before they can move up a grade. Period.

The parents of non-Catholic students, who account for about 12 percent of enrollment, seem less worried about the religious instruction their children may absorb than about the absence of values in the public system. This parental acceptance is largely the result of the self-selecting nature of parochial schools. Catholic administrators make it clear in advance that their institutions teach the tenets of the church. Parents comfortable with that arrangement are free to apply. "I'm not Catholic, but we're all serving the same God," says Betty Pitts, a black parent of two children in Our Lady of Lourdes elementary school in Boston's Jamaica Plain section. "When the children are grown, they'll make up their own minds."

Then why the marketing push now? For all their advantages, parochial schools badly need funds. They have lost half their students and 2,500 of their schools during the past 25 years as part of the general movement to suburbia. Inner-city schools are still vulnerable as working-class Catholics continue to migrate to the suburbs. Moreover, the cadre of women in religious orders who traditionally taught in Catholic schools continues to decline, and lay teachers, often with families, demand higher salaries.

By publicizing the advantages that parochial schools can offer, the church hopes to help a good system thrive once again. In the process, by increasing a sense of competition for students and an awareness of the value of a rigorous education, the campaign could even serve to spur the nation's public schools.

COMPARATIVE REPORT CARD

New York City	Public schools	Catholic schools
Students	956,616	110,000
Student-to-teacher ratio:		
Elementary and middle	28:1	24:1
High school	30:1	18:1
Percentage of students who graduated on time	38	99
Students in special-education classes	119,858	100
Spending per student	\$7,107	\$1,735
Average teacher salary	\$39,136	\$22,550
Administrators at headquarters	3,930	33

A TRIBUTE TO DR. AKIO HAYASHI

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in deep sorrow to advise you that an outstanding citizen of Sacramento and a dear friend, Dr. Akio Hayashi, has recently passed away. Dr. Hayashi made numerous contributions to the Sacramento community and the State of California and he will be sorely missed.

Dr. Hayashi was a generous man who gave of himself in many ways. After earning his doctorate of dentistry from the University of California School of Dentistry in San Francisco, Dr. Hayashi started a private practice in Walnut Grove, CA. There, Dr. Hayashi started a Boy Scout troop for Japanese-Americans before returning to Sacramento in 1936. Always committed to the duties of citizenship, Dr. Hayashi faithfully served as an Army dentist during the Second World War. In addition, Dr. Hayashi was a fellow of the International College of Dentistry and an honorary member of the Sacramento County Dental Society. Ex-

hibiting his generous spirit of giving, Dr. Hayashi took time to chair Sacramento City College's Advisory Committee during the 1960's and was instrumental in helping organize the school's dental assistant and dental hygiene programs.

In addition to his dedicated work in the dental profession, Dr. Hayashi was extremely active in community service organizations, especially Lions International. Past president of the Senator Lions Club of Sacramento and district governor of Lions International for 1969-1970, Dr. Hayashi was a key initiator of the Lions' Glaucoma Trailer Clinic and the Northern California Lions Sight Association, Inc. He was also an unselfish supporter of the Japanese-American Citizens League and a faithful member of the Japanese United Methodist Church.

Dr. Hayashi is survived by this wife of 54 years, the former Alice Kimiko Sakata; children, Robert H. Hayashi, M.D., of Ann Arbor, MI, Edwin M. Hayashi of Fresno, David K. Hayashi of Minneapolis, and Sybil Miyamoto of Sacramento; brothers, Masao Ben Hayashi of Honolulu and T. Terry Hayashi, M.D., of Pittsburgh; a sister, Florence Kinuko Ishibashi of Chicago; and 12 grandchildren. I offer my sincerest sympathy to his family and friends. We will all mourn the loss of such a generous and well-respected man.

TRIBUTE TO THE GREAT LAKES SWEET ADELINES CHORUS

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Great Lakes Sweet Adelines Chorus who represented the State of Michigan in the National Independence Day Festival and Parade in Washington DC.

Often referred to as the "ambassadors of harmony," the Great Lakes Chorus is a 90-member women's chorus, headquartered in Sterling Heights, MI. The members of the chorus range in ages from 18 to 82 and represent all walks of life. The one thing they share is the joy of singing.

Since the chorus' inception in 1959, they have been dedicated to promoting good will through the universal language of the arts. They are one of 650 choruses that belong to Sweet Adelines International, a nonprofit, non-discriminatory, worldwide women's organization that promotes music education and performance skills.

The group prides itself on its professionalism, harmony, and contagious enthusiasm. They have become an acknowledged leader in the barbershop community by preserving barbershop harmonies for the people of Michigan. Their exciting and intricate choreography enabled them to place eighth in the international chorus competition in Salt Lake City, UT in October 1990. They also were last year's region 2 champion and made a historic appearance at New York City's Carnegie Hall in June 1990.

Under the able direction of Ms. Lee Balaguer-Davison, the Great Lakes Chorus has continued to share their joy of singing and

performing in the barbershop style with music lovers and art patrons everywhere. Perhaps Ms. Balaguer-Davison's inspiration has taught the group to "go for it, no matter what it takes and learn from it, no matter what the results." I know with this in mind the Great Lakes Chorus will have thoroughly enjoyed participating in the National Independence Day Festival and Parade, and I know those in attendance must have equally enjoyed the group's performance.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I recognize these ambassadors of harmony on the floor of the House. We were proud to have them represent the State of Michigan on the 215th anniversary of our independence. I am confident that they will continue to share their joy of singing, preserving an integral part of our culture.

A TRIBUTE TO HAL WATKINS OF
CAMARILLO, CA

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great, personal sadness that I rise today to honor my friend, the late Hal Watkins of Camarillo, CA, who died on Wednesday, July 10, after a long illness. I want to extend my deepest sympathies to his wife, Vi; his sons, Craig and Gary; and his four grandchildren, Courtney, Rory, Brittney, Alana, and all of his friends and family.

Mr. Watkins, the son of a bread deliveryman, built an auto empire in Camarillo and Oxnard out of hard work and determination. His success as a car salesman was more than matched by his belief in giving to the community.

Mr. Watkins served as the director of the Ventura County Council of Boy Scouts for 16 years before becoming ill in 1987. He helped raise an estimated \$50,000 for the group between 1972 and 1979 by organizing annual automobile auctions for their benefit. In 1975, the year he served as the president of the Boy Scouts, he donated a building to the group for its meetings.

Mr. Watkins' involvement with the youth of Ventura County did not end here.

His relationship with the Oxnard Union High School District spanned 17 years. Mr. Watkins donated 89 cars to the Oxnard Union High School district for its drivers training program.

Mr. Watkins was also a fundraiser for the St. John's Regional Medical Center Humanitarians and a member of the Rotary Club, of which he was president in 1971. Mr. Watkins was a past director of the Oxnard Chamber of Commerce as well.

His dedication to helping others endeared him to the community and he will be sorely missed by all.

50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY OF
MARTIN AND HELEN CIESIELCZYK

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues an exemplary couple from the 5th Congressional District of Illinois, Martin and Helen Ciesielczyk, on the occasion of their 50th wedding anniversary. They were married at Mary Queen of Heaven Church in Cicero, IL on July 19, 1941, and are a role model of the family strength and solidity which has made America great.

Martin and Helen have lived in the Chicago area all their lives. Mr. Ciesielczyk worked for Peerless Jewelry Co. for 45 years, and Mrs. Ciesielczyk worked at Western Electric Co. before she had children and Sunbeam Electric Co. after her children were grown. In addition, Mr. Ciesielczyk served our country for four years during World War II. While in the army, Martin achieved the rank of staff sergeant and was honored with several ribbons and medals.

The Ciesielczyk's raised three wonderful children: Martin, Jr., Carol, and Barbara. All three have married and started families of their own. Martin and Helen now enjoy four grandchildren. Nicole, Julie, Christine, and Kimberly. During their retiring years, they are looking forward to spending time with each other and their family. They find much pleasure in watching their grandchildren grow.

Their commitment to each other and their family is impressive and deserving of special recognition and honor. I am sure that my colleagues join me in congratulating Martin Ciesielczyk and his bride of 50 years, Helen, on their many years of love and commitment. May their life together continue to be refreshing and offer them many more pleasant memories.

CONGRESSIONAL OPPOSITION TO
CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S PLANNED
SALE OF TANKS TO SYRIA AND
IRAN

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, as my colleagues in the Congress are aware, Czechoslovakia recently was involved in negotiating the sale of tanks to Syria and Iran. Those reports are extremely disturbing. Given the volatile nature of the Middle East in the aftermath of the Gulf War, the sale of such military hardware to Syria and Iran would certainly have a destabilizing effect on the region.

Mr. Speaker, opposition in Congress to Czechoslovakia's sale of tanks to Syria and Iran—two nations that have a longstanding record of supporting international terrorism—runs wide and deep. Subsequently, 47 of my colleagues joined me in signing a letter to President Vaclav Havel of Czechoslovakia urging him to reconsider this unfortunate policy.

I insert the letter and the names of my colleagues who joined me in signing it in the RECORD.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 28, 1991.

His Excellency VACLAV HAVEL,
President of the Czech and Slovak Republic,
Presidential Palace—Hradcany, Prague,
Czechoslovakia.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: We were extremely disturbed and dismayed by the reports that your government is involved in negotiating the sale of tanks to Syria and Iran.

Arms sales to those two countries would be a grave error because both governments have a long-standing record of supporting international terrorism. Furthermore, any arms sales to the Middle East in the aftermath of the recent Gulf War should only be considered in light of broad international efforts to control arms sales in that region.

Under its previous communist government, Czechoslovakia had an extremely negative international reputation because of large-scale arms sales to countries which contributed to global tensions and the undermining of democratic governments in a number of areas. It would be most unfortunate if the new democratically elected government of the Czech and Slovak Republic continued that same irresponsible and counter-productive policy.

We urge you in the strongest terms not to proceed with this arms sale.

Tom Lantos, Chester G. Atkins, Frank Horton, Robert J. Lagomarsino, William Lehman, Barney Frank, Barbara F. Vucanovich, Raymond J. McGrath, Jim Jontz, Dick Swett, Gerry Sikorski, Ronald V. Dellums, Michael J. Kopetski, Anthony C. Bellenion, James A. Traficant, Jr., Nita M. Lowey, Ronald K. Machtley, William O. Lipinski, James H. Scheuer, Barbara Boxer, Gary L. Ackerman, Frank Pallone, Jr., George J. Hochbrueckner, William E. Danne-meyer, Michael R. McNulty.

Peter H. Kostmayer, Michael Bilirakis, Thomas M. Foglietta, Lawrence J. Smith, James H. Bilbray, Charles B. Rangel, Richard H. Stallings, Henry A. Waxman, Mel Levine, Martin Frost, Robert T. Matsui, Jolene Unsoeld, John Edward Porter.

Joseph P. Kennedy, II, Rick Santorum, Bill Paxon, Howard L. Berman, Thomas J. Manton, Vic Fazio, Benjamin L. Cardin, Ben Erdreich, Dennis E. Eckart, Edward J. Markey.

Members of Congress.

BUY AMERICAN WEEK 1991

HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced House Joint Resolution 299, which will declare the week of September 2, 1991 "Buy American Week." The importance of buying American-made products and the positive impact that such purchasing habits will have on the economy of the United States, should not be underestimated. I feel that it is only appropriate to associate a week that will focus the Nation's attention on buying American-made goods with Labor Day, the day we set aside to honor the American worker.

Although products made by American workers are often more costly than those made by their counterparts in other countries, it is for a good reason. Laborers in the United States are better compensated for their efforts. They are also protected by minimum wage restrictions, unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, safety considerations, and other benefits that cause the products they make to be more costly. Foreign workers do not enjoy such protection and are often forced to work for under \$1 an hour.

American workers, though, are also consumers. They purchase cars, clothes, and other commodities. They send their kids to college just like you and I. The money they make is put back into our economy. Foreign workers do not contribute to the economy of the United States in the same way.

In fact, the United States has tremendous deficits with most of the countries with which we have trade relations. While American consumers are spending their dollars on products made in Japan, China, and Germany, people in these countries do not have the same opportunity to purchase merchandise made in America.

American businesses also contribute to this country's economy. They provide jobs for Americans, pay taxes, and contribute to the social security and unemployment funds. Foreign companies, which merely export their goods to the United States, do not have the same kind of impact on our economy which American companies do.

Another factor to consider is the quality of products. American-made goods are high quality goods which reflect the pride Americans take in their work and in their country. American workers have more incentive to produce superior merchandise because they are producing for themselves and their neighbors.

All Americans have to be made aware of the importance of purchasing American-made goods. Buying American provides jobs for American workers, boosts American businesses, and strengthens the U.S. economy. "Buy American Week" is one step in raising this awareness and putting the U.S. economy back on the right track.

It is my hope that all of my colleagues will join me in recognizing the American worker in this most appropriate way.

NAVY AND MARINE CORPS AIR OPERATIONS IN DESERT SHIELD/STORM REPORTED BY NAVY LEAGUE

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to publish at this point the Navy League's report on Navy and Marine Corps air support in Desert Shield/Storm. The entire report will be printed in the September issue of the Navy League's Sea Power magazine.

AIRCRAFT:

THE SEA SERVICES' ROLE IN DESERT SHIELD/STORM

At the time of the President's decision to move forces to the Middle East, only Navy aircraft were there to provide combat missions if needed, and perhaps were the reason Saddam Hussein halted his armored columns on the Saudi Arabian border with Kuwait. But by the time the air assault began on 17 January, 80 percent of the aircraft in theater were land based. Ultimately Navy and Marine aircraft flew roughly 20 percent of the missions prescribed in the Central Command's Air Tasking Order, that directive which set forth each day's planned air operation. But in addition, Navy aircraft flew another 5 percent, some for intelligence gathering, some for electronic jamming, other for fleet defense. Further, because of their distances from targets—500 miles as an average for aircraft flying from carrier in the Red Sea, 250 miles for those flying from the Persian Gulf carriers—tanking was required coming and going, and as a result times aloft were long indeed. Land-based aircraft, with the exception of the F-117 stealth fighters, which were based well behind the forward line bases, were flying only 100-150 miles to their targets. The workhorses among Navy and Marine aircraft were F/A-18s, with almost 9,500 missions flown with but three losses one in combat. Also a bulwark of the air assault were the venerable A-6s, which with Air Force F-111s, and a hand-full of F-15s were the only all-weather aircraft in theater. Many of their almost 5,000 missions were flown when other aircraft were grounded because of foul weather. Four A-6s were lost in combat; another was a non-combat loss.

Helping to clear the way for the more than 1,000 Navy and Marine strike aircraft were EA-6Bs which blinded enemy radars and destroyed many critical sites with their HARM (high-speed, anti-radiation) missiles. Of all the HARMs fired during the air assault, Navy aircraft accounted for more than 80 percent. So vital to the success of attack missions were EA-6Bs that a number of Air Forces and Navy strike were scrubbed because they weren't available to jam and/or knock out key sites. Meanwhile, E-2C earlywarning and S-3 and P-3C ASW aircraft combined with Air Force AWACS planes to monitor Iraqi planes and provide airborne traffic control. S-3s and P-3s also patrolled the shipping lanes, with specially configured P-3Es providing electronic reconnaissance. An S-3B on a reconnaissance mission in the northern Persian Gulf became the first aircraft of that type to engage and destroy a hostile vessel using high-altitude bombing techniques. Guided by an Aegis cruiser, it pinpointed the position of a high-speed patrol craft and sank it.

Although most attack missions were flown against targets in northern Iraq, in the first three weeks of the air assault Navy pilots also contributed greatly to the annihilation of the Iraqi Navy, sinking and/or disabling many of its missile gunboats, minesweepers, and patrol craft.

The availability of tanker aircraft was critical to the success of Navy missions in the air campaign, since the longer missions required refueling en route to and from target areas. In providing that vital service, Air Force aircraft excelled. As one carrier airwing commander observed: "We simply couldn't have done it without them." Rarely were there occasions when tanker aircraft were not available, and cooperation between

the Air Force and the Navy on these missions generally was outstanding.

This air campaign also marked the first time in combat for the five aircraft: Navy F-14A+ fighters, the C and D versions of the F/A-18, the Marines' AV-8B attack aircraft, and the Navy's HH-60H strike rescue helicopters. AV-8Bs flew from both land and sea, effectively utilizing the decks of two amphibious assault ships as well as airfields ashore. But the most frustrated of all the Navy and Marine aviators were F-14 pilots who for the most part simply could not find an enemy to engage. A number of Iraqi MIGs were sighted by pilots, but they elected to turn away rather than face the F-14s in combat. Eventually many would seek sanctuary in Iran and take themselves out of the war.

From October through late May, six MH-53E minesweeping helicopters had flown 3,386 hours; minesweeping gear was towed 1,455 hours. Each aircraft averaged some 70 hours a month in the air, with no personnel casualties or aircraft lost, a highly credible performance in a demanding environment with an equally demanding mission.

Marine AH-1W Sea Cobra helicopters also were most effective on combat missions and particularly in support of the Marine assault on Iraqi ground forces when the ground campaign commenced.

A scintillating collective performance that went almost completely unnoticed by the media, although not by those who benefitted daily from their skills and stamina, was that of the CH-46 pilots flying resupply missions from their replenishment ships. Going aloft in 25-year-old aircraft which certainly are the workhorses of the Navy's helicopter fleet, during Desert Shield/Storm they logged 20,000 accident-free flying hours, a phenomenal performance.

The absence of Navy film footage showing weapons striking targets precisely where aimed gave rise to speculation that Navy aircraft lacked "smart bombs." On the contrary, Navy aircraft were armed with, and pilots did use effectively, laser-guided bombs. What was lacking was across-the-board capability to film their trajectories, a tactical oversight which the Navy plans to correct.

TRIBUTE TO COL. JOHN F. "JACK" DONAHOE

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Col. John F. "Jack" Donahoe, an outstanding citizen who has dedicated over 25 years of service to the United States and is leaving California after a remarkable tenure as commander of the Sacramento Army Depot.

Colonel Donahoe was born in Boston, MA in 1943. Having a talent for science, he attended Boston Technical High School and in 1966 earned a B.S. from Northeastern University. Always a hard worker, Jack then earned a commission with the U.S. Army through the Reserve Officers Training Corp and completed the signal officers basic course at Fort Gordon and the Airborne School at Fort Benning.

For his outstanding service with the 198th Light Infantry in Vietnam Colonel Donahoe was awarded both a Bronze Star and a Purple

Heart. He completed the signal officers career course in 1972 and was assigned to the 82d Airborne Division. In 1976 Jack was once again assigned to serve abroad, this time in Turkey where he served as chief, Telecommunications and Operations Branch. Fluent in German, Colonel Donahoe reported to Germany in 1982 and commanded the 51st Signal Battalion, VII Corps. He completed his tour by serving with the U.S. Military Command, Berlin.

In 1987 Colonel Donahoe assumed command of the Sacramento Army Depot. As the depot commander, Jack demonstrated a deep respect for his employees and oversaw many extremely effective programs. Under his leadership, the Sacramento Army Depot was the first organization within depot support command to award a contract to the National Industry for Severely Handicapped. The Depot's Value Engineering Program saved \$4.39 million and was noted as one of DESCOM's finest for the fiscal years 1989, 1990, and 1991. The Total Quality Management Program was a finalist for the prestigious Office of Management and Budget Quality Improvement Prototype Award and received the President's Council for Management Improvement Management Excellence Award. Jack also resided over the depot during the Desert Storm/Desert Shield operations. He made sure that the depot provided strong support for both the troops abroad and their loved ones at home. Clearly, Colonel Donahoe's leadership will be sorely missed in Sacramento.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting Col. Jack Donahoe and in extending he and his family our best wishes in their future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO ALL OF OUR VETERANS AND TO THE SOLDIERS OF OPERATION DESERT STORM

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to our veterans, and particularly to thank the men and women who served in Operation Desert Storm. They were being recognized in Port Huron, MI, on July 4th for their efforts on behalf of us all.

I would like to congratulate all those who participated in July 4th's rally. I am sorry I was unable to be with you in person. It is an honor to salute our men and women who have served our country so valiantly. Our recent victory in the Persian Gulf clearly shows the resolve of American soldiers.

The war in the gulf has been hard fought and bravely won. America has spoken with one voice. We have stood behind our troops 100 percent. We are proud of our victory. We are especially proud of the men and women who put their lives on the line to win. Our troops were sent to the Middle East to battle a ruthless dictator—they have done their job with all their heart and soul.

Let us not forget the families and friends of our soldiers who have given so much. They too are our heroes. Just as we draw strength

from the courage of our troops, we draw inspiration from the mothers who organized family support groups * * * the companies who set up special satellite links to send messages to the troops * * * the school children who have written cards and sent care packages. Everyone in this community has done their part. You have all done us proud.

This is a moment of great national pride. We are not a nation that seeks war. Our goal is peace. But, when asked to pay the price for peace, we have drawn courage from the men and women who carried our flag so bravely in the gulf. We stand by them now—and we must continue to stand by them as they are returning home.

We should take some time to honor our Vietnam veterans as well. This honor is long overdue. We knew whom to call upon, but forgot whom to thank. Let all of us here pledge that we will never, never make the mistake of neglecting our veterans again.

Let us remember the pride and the sense of purpose Operation Desert Storm instilled in us. America and its allies have shown the world the power of democracy. Let us capture this spirit and fight for democracy here at home. Our greatest challenges are before us and we will overcome them—America will get better, America will get stronger—let the courage of our troops inspire us all.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FAIR—A CENTURY OF EXCELLENCE

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Santa Barbara County Fair's centennial anniversary. In March 1891, the 37th District Agricultural Association of California was formed with the approval of the California Legislature. The first annual Santa Maria Valley Fair was held September 1-4 of that year.

In 1928, the exposition's name was officially changed to "The Santa Barbara County Fair." Parachutists were the main feature that year. As *The Los Angeles Times* put it, "There is more to be seen in three hours than could be told about in ten columns here." Admission in 1928 was 25 cents.

The opening day attendance in 1930 was 4,850. In the 1930's, airplanes were as much an attraction as the fair exhibits themselves. In 1944, the first fair to be held since the summer of 1941 offered more than \$50,000 in cash premiums. That year, the First Annual Elks Recreation Foundation Wild West Show and Rodeo was held. The rodeo is a major attraction to this day. After the disruption by World War II, the Santa Barbara County Fair continued at its present location, Stowell Road and Thornburg in Santa Maria, CA.

The fair facilities expanded during the 1950's, a decade of prosperity. In 1956, livestock records at the time saw \$3.25 per pound for the championship lamb. In 1966, the new convention center was completed just in time to house the fashions and home furnishings show at the fair.

In the 1970's an International Plaza represented various countries. This decade paid tribute to the expanding world of the agricultural central coast. A record \$101,339.53 was raised during the 9-hour junior livestock auction, the first time the \$100,000 mark had been passed. In 1976, Jody Marshal of Lompoc and Violo Buono of Santa Maria became the first women to be named to the fair board.

Like many other public entities, the fair began the 1980's decade in a financial pinch but managed to pull through and begin a 5-year construction program to improve facilities. An addition to the facility was the Frank Marciel Pavilion. Throughout the history of the fair, 4-H and Future Farmers of America members have displayed their dedication, hard work, creativity and commitment to agricultural pursuits. Agricultural leadership awards honoring farmer, livestock producer and agribusiness persons of the year began in 1985 under the leadership of Ernest Righetti. 1991 agricultural award winners include: Steve Jordan, Lompoc, "Farmer of the Year;" Lamar Johnston, Cuyama, "Livestock Producer of the Year;" and Williams Brothers Markets, "Agribusiness of the Year."

This year the Santa Barbara County Fair runs 10 days from June 28 through July 7. The 1991 fair intends to "Celebrate A Century" of fun, entertainment, and education. Independence Day will begin with a special Salute to Desert Storm soldiers to honor the return of heroic United States military men and women involved in the Persian Gulf. Linda Rondstadt headlines a special program for the Fourth of July evening along with a spectacular fireworks display which takes place in the Minetta Arena. The Santa Barbara County Fair boasts a history of outstanding shows, exhibits, community support, and professional entertainment. Its "Celebrate a Century" theme is well deserved.

SWEARING IN OF KENTUCKIANA MARINE PLATOON

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I had the distinct honor and privilege to swear in the 55-person Kentuckiana Marine Platoon on July 4 at Cardinal Stadium in Louisville, KY. The unit, comprised of Kentucky and southern Indiana residents, will leave next month for Boot Camp at Parris Island, SC.

I have participated in all types of ceremonies before, Mr. Speaker. This induction ceremony, however, had a little extra pull on my heart for two reasons. First, it was Fort Knox Appreciation Day at Cardinal Stadium where the Triple-A Louisville Redbirds play. The men and women of Fort Knox always play a significant role in the military welfare of this Nation. In the afterglow of Operation Desert Storm, it seems one day is not enough to extend our love, affection, and praise to them.

The second aspect that struck me, Mr. Speaker, was the youthful exuberance of these young recruits. When I chatted with

them, I could see and sense their pride in America and their determination to protect her interests. They embodied this renaissance in how Americans view the military after Desert Storm—with pride, joy, and optimism.

I would like to salute Maj. David J. Breen, the commandant of the Marine recruiting station in Louisville, and his three key assistants, S. Sgt. Drew Milburn, S. Sgt. Donna S. Alcorn, and Sgt. Stephen E. Grimes for their leadership in recruiting these young Americans and for arranging the July 4 ceremony.

Mr. Speaker, I am asking permission to insert here the names of the 55 recruits whose dedication, strength, and patriotism will make Kentucky, Indiana, and the Nation proud.

KENTUCKIANA PLATOON ROSTER OF PERSONNEL

Marine Corps Recruiting Office, Louisville: Maj. David J. Breen, S. Sgt. Drew Milburn, S. Sgt. Donna S. Alcorn and Sgt. Stephen E. Grimes.

MARINE CORP RECRUITS

From Louisville, KY: William R. Page III, Christopher A. Goodin, Christopher A. Kehrur, Jackie E. Sims, Larry J. Menendex, Christopher L. Carr, Robert B. Long, Timothy A. Oyler, William K. Haydon, David C. Payne, David E. Tan, Drumonda L. Simpson, Anthony S. Young, Gary L. Robey, Julius W. Lumpkins, and Paul A. Olges.

From Lexington, KY: Bradley N. Johnson, John G. Wilson, Gary A. Smith, Jr., Kevin D. Gullett, Donald G. Gabbard, James E. Baldwin, and Mark F. Holthaus.

From London, KY: Johnny R. Mcknight, Jr., Dennis L. Greer, Michael V. Kersey, Randy Strunk, Bryan E. Shelby, and Dane E. Lambdin.

From Hopkinsville, KY: Jamie D. Halter, David R. Rodriguez, Jr., and Allan R. Korb.

From Paducah, KY: Gregory E. Burgess, Cliff R. Dalton, and Jonathan J. Poe.

From Bowling Green, KY: Jason B. Wilson, Christopher A. Trosper, Kevin D. Jenkins, and Ralph D. Phelps.

From Clarksville, IN: Bryan D. Glover, Scott A. Jump, Kirk D. Sparks, Eric L. Henson, Dale L. Adkins, and Christopher L. Tedesco.

From Evansville, IN: Loren L. Rodgers, Darren S. Byers, Toby D. Shaw II, Mark C. Hall, Stephen J. Carr, Jon M. Williams, Anthony J. Cutone III, Brian S. Byrne, Kenneth V. Gamblin, and Christopher M. McBride.

THE 32D ANNIVERSARY OF CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the week of July 14 to 20 commemorates the 32d anniversary of Captive Nations Week. Ever since Congress designated Captive Nations Week in

1959, citizens of the United States have participated in ceremonies and activities supporting the self-determination of peoples throughout the world. At no time, however, has this issue become more urgent than it is today.

In the past half-century, captive nations have looked to the United States as a citadel of freedom and a leader in bringing about their liberation and independence. However, the United States, once a captive nation itself within the British Empire, has been overly cautious in recognizing the independence of such nations as Georgia, Ukraine, Croatia, Slovenia, Tibet, and the Baltic republics. The time has come to replace rhetoric with action.

A more aggressive policy should be formulated, one which champions multiparty elections, the establishment of free-market economies, and the withdrawal of foreign military and political forces. Freedom and diversity should also be maintained in the ethnic, cultural, linguistic, and religious spheres. Only then, in the words of the resolution, will "the desire for liberty and independence by the overwhelming majority of the people of these submerged nations [constitute] a powerful deterrent to war and one of the best hopes for a just and lasting peace."

In 1776, our Founding Fathers asserted in the Declaration of Independence the basic rights of life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness for all American citizens. These are rights to which all people are entitled, and are not reserved solely for Americans. I hope that the coming year will witness the release of all captive nations and the flourishing of freedom and democracy around the globe.

NAVY LEAGUE'S CHRONOLOGY OF THE NAVY IN DESERT SHIELD/STORM

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, the Navy League's report "The Sea Services' Role in Desert Shield/Storm" chronicled the role played by the Navy's forward-deployed carrier battle groups in the second segment of its report as follows. The entire report will be printed in the September issue of the Navy League's "Sea Power" magazine.

THE SEA SERVICES' ROLE IN DESERT SHIELD/STORM

First on the scene, as the nation had come to expect by virtue of countless other similar arrivals in trouble spots worldwide in the almost five decades since the end of World War II, were two carriers, *Eisenhower* (CVN 69) and *Independence* (CV 62), with their supporting casts of combatants. By the time President Bush ordered U.S. forces to the Middle East on 7 August, both were ready to undertake combat missions for as long as might be necessary. Ultimately these two would be relieved by two others, and when hostilities commenced on 17 January, six carriers were launching aircraft against Iraqi targets. At conflict's end, four would be operating in the Persian Gulf, a "First" for any navy.

Meanwhile, almost from the moment they arrived in theater, cruisers, destroyers, and frigates became part of the international

team that would uphold (and still is upholding) United Nations sanctions against Iraq by intercepting ships which might have contained cargo for that country. As of early June, 10,733 had been intercepted, an average of more than 30 a day. Many of the ships intercepted there were seeking to enter the Gulf of Aqaba, with their ultimate destination the Jordanian port of Al Aqabah. More than 90 percent of the intercepts took place in the Red Sea. More than 1,500 ships would be boarded, many after stubborn chases and shots across bows finally brought vessels to a halt, and 92 would be diverted to other ports. Often boardings would have to be made from helicopters, with boarders sliding down lines onto ships' decks. With sanctions still in place, intercepts still are being made. Frigates also were active in assaults on Iraqi-held Kuwaiti islands that returned them to Kuwaiti control. *Nicholas* (FFG 47) captured 23 Iraqi sailors, the first enemy prisoners of war taken, during such a raid.

The 13 submarines, which included a one-time SSBN now 29 years old and converted to attack submarine and to carrier of two dry-dock shelters from which swimmer-delivery vehicles (SDVs) can be launched, operated at will in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, gathering useful intelligence on ship movements and other activities throughout those bodies of water. But when hostilities commenced, they were there as part of the strike force, and two launched Tomahawks against Iraqi targets.

The 43 amphibious ships, excluding the two command ships, which participated in Desert Shield and Desert Storm—73 percent of all such ships in the Navy—were among the busiest in the international armada. They and their 18,000 embarked Marines prepared for amphibious assaults, if and when called upon, with practice forays along the Omani and Saudi Arabian coasts, assisted in boardings and searches of merchantmen whose uncooperative masters provoked more forcible measures, provided support for the many successful raids on Iraqi-held Kuwaiti islands, and with their active presence posed such a threat to Iraqi forces defending the Kuwaiti coast that 7-11 divisions were kept waiting for the invasion that never came. Their deceit was masterful, and as TV screens dramatically emphasized after Kuwait was liberated, it paid dividends in the form of tons of weapons and munitions that never got to be used against coalition forces.

But for that force, that wasn't all. Many became part of a five-month vigil off Monrovia, the war-torn capital of Liberia, during which thousands of Americans and other foreign nationals were evacuated and Marines ensured the continued safety of the American embassy. That vigil, which commenced in August, finally ended in January. While it was going on, another small amphibious task force, in response to an emergency request from the U.S. ambassador to Somalia, sailed for that nation's capital, Mogadishu, and embarked helicopters at night for a 360-mile, air-refueled dash that would make possible the evacuation under fire from the embassy compound of hundreds of Americans and foreign nationals from 30 nations. The government of Somalia was overthrown shortly thereafter.

The one area of naval endeavor where coalition forces were behind when the build-up began and never caught up was in mine countermeasures. Although U.S. naval leaders in the Persian Gulf were able to watch Iraqi minelayers deploying at night and returning at daybreak, and therefore were certain the Iraqis were planting mines in international

waters, it was not known until long after the effort to counter them began that the Iraqis had planted over 1,000 mines in fields in a 150-mile arc along the Kuwaiti coast. Despite heroic efforts by the four U.S. minesweepers in theater, which included *Avenger* (MCM-1), the first of a 14-ship class of new mine countermeasures ships, minesweepers of other nations, 20 explosive-ordnance-disposal (EOD) teams, and MH-53 minesweeping helicopters, by mid-April only slightly more than 550 mines had been detected and destroyed. *Avenger* provided a glimmer of hope for the future, however, when on 27 February she detected by sonar, and ultimately destroyed, a magnetic mine hitherto regarded as undetectable by sonar. Later she would locate and destroy many more.

MOAKLEY SPEAKS OUT FOR JUSTICE IN JESUIT CASE

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished chairman of the Rules Committee, JOE MOAKLEY, recently took a trip to El Salvador to continue his ongoing investigation into the 1989 murders of the six Jesuit priests, their housekeeper, and her daughter.

While there, he made a very important speech in which he underscored the fact that it is "the institution of the Armed Forces that is responsible, not only for the murders but for the failure of the investigation, thus far, to uncover the whole truth." Chairman MOAKLEY urged officers who had information about the crimes to come forward, and indicated that El Salvador will not become truly democratic until justice is done in the Jesuit case.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to associate myself with the remarks of Chairman MOAKLEY. No one in this Congress has more passionately pursued justice in the Jesuits case.

In the past, the Salvadoran military has been immune from convictions for human rights abuses. That pattern must be broken if democracy is to prevail. I commend Chairman MOAKLEY for his leadership on the issue—and join him in warning that future decisions about U.S. aid will be contingent on progress in the Jesuits case.

A copy of Chairman MOAKLEY's remarks follows:

REMARKS OF REPRESENTATIVE JOE MOAKLEY I. INTRODUCTION

I am honored to be here at this historic university and grateful for the kind invitation to speak to all of you this afternoon.

I am especially grateful to Father Estrada for his very flattering introduction. He represents the very best in the Jesuit tradition and has done a remarkable job of presiding over this very great university during these very difficult times.

I also want to thank Father Michael Czerny and my dear friend, Father Charlie Beirne, for their assistance in arranging today's speech. I am delighted, as well, to participate in a program with Father Jon Sobrino who has always been a strong defender of social justice.

And I want to thank Father Rodolfo Cardenal who has bravely agreed to translate my remarks. I just hope his Spanish has a Boston accent.

I want to say at the outset that I am not one of those fellows who runs around the world telling other people how to run their countries. I have never set out to change the world; I'll be happy if I can make things a little better for the people I represent back home in Massachusetts.

El Salvador represents my first major effort in the field of international affairs and judging from the reviews I've received in some of the more conservative Salvadoran newspapers, there are some people out there who hope it will be my last.

As you may know, I am the Chairman of a special task force that was appointed by the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives to monitor the investigation into the terrible murders that took place on this campus on November 16, 1989. Members of the task force have not tried to investigate the case ourselves, but we have tried to monitor the progress of the investigation conducted by the authorities in this country.

Over the past year, our task force has prepared one major report and a number of shorter reports discussing the investigation. These efforts would not have been possible without the help of Salvadorans from many walks of life and from individuals in the U.S. Embassy, especially the U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador, William Walker, who I believe is a very good man who wants very much to see justice done in this case.

I am conscious, as I stand here, that past relations between the people of El Salvador and the Government of the United States have not always been smooth.

A former political leader of your country once said that El Salvador has endured during this century "fifty years of lies, fifty years of injustice, (and) fifty years of frustration." El Salvador's history, he said, is the history "of a people starving to death, living in misery. For fifty years, the same people have had all the power, all the money, all the jobs, all the opportunities."

And throughout those fifty years, I am sad to say that all the people of El Salvador heard from the United States was silence.

It was not until ten years ago, after the revolution in Nicaragua, that the U.S. Government began to pay serious attention to El Salvador. Because even the Reagan Administration understood that your country, with its history of social inequality, its corrupt and brutal military and its active and militant left was as logical a candidate for revolution as this hemisphere has ever seen.

And so, for the past ten years, America has provided more than \$4 billion in economic and military aid to El Salvador. There are some in the Congress of the United States who have fully supported that aid. Others, such as myself, have expressed serious concern about the wisdom of providing large amounts of aid to the Salvadoran military.

II. IMPORTANCE OF THE JESUITS CASE

Those concerns were validated on the morning of November 16, 1989.

Obviously, the horrible murders at this campus were not the first in El Salvador nor, tragically, would they be the last. Tens of thousands have died as a result of political violence over the past decade. It makes no difference in the eyes of God, and it should make no difference in our own eyes, whether a victim of that violence is famous or unknown, rich or poor, a partisan of the left or right or of no side at all.

Every one of us is entitled to our rights; and every one of us is entitled to justice when those rights are violated.

It is not on abstract human or moral grounds, then, that so many of us have come

to attach so much importance to discovering the truth about the murders that took place here at the UCA.

We are moved, instead, by the friendship that so many of us had for one or another of the murdered priests; we are moved by the respect we felt for the courage of these men in their pursuit of social justice and peace; we are moved by the innocence and suffering of Elba Julia Ramos and her daughter Celina; and we are moved by the brutality and cowardice of the murders themselves—carried out, not in the heat of some battle—but in cold blood, in the dead of night, by dozens of well-armed and well-trained troops.

We are moved by these murders and we are determined that unlike the cases of Archbishop Romero, Fr. Rutilio Grande and so many others; at least this one crime against God and humanity will not go unpunished.

In this one case, we demand the truth. In this one case, we insist that the justice system do its job. In this one case, we demand that the Government and the armed forces of El Salvador live up to their claims to respect democracy and the law.

Opponents and critics of the government have been picked up, questioned, tortured and murdered in this country for years. Now, in the course of peace talks, they are asked to trust the government, to trust the armed forces, to trust the political system. It should not be too much to expect that government, those armed forces and that system to be worthy of trust in this one case.

For if El Salvador, with all the international pressure, cannot bring those who murdered the Jesuits to justice, how can anyone expect justice the next time a labor leader or a teacher or a campesino is killed? How can we expect those who have seen their relatives and neighbors kidnapped and tortured and murdered to lay down their arms unless they can do so in an atmosphere of justice and law? How can we expect an end to the violence of the left unless there is an end to the impunity from prosecution of the right?

That is why finding the truth in the Jesuits' case is so important; not because it pleases the United States, England, Spain or some other foreign country; but because finding the truth is essential for El Salvador to live at peace with itself.

III. STATUS OF THE CASE

As you know, eight members of the armed forces, including one Colonel, have been charged with the murders. Two others have been charged with destroying evidence. Four others have been charged with perjury.

I believe the President of the Supreme Court, Dr. Mauricio Gutierrez Castro, and Judge Ricardo Zamora deserve great credit for bringing the case to this point. The judge had done his best to build a strong case against the accused. And he has done his best to investigate the possible involvement of others in ordering or participating in the crimes.

The role of the military is another story. General Ponce has said over and over again that these murders should be considered the acts of individuals and not the responsibility of the armed forces as an institution. General Ponce is just plain wrong.

Consider that:

Radio stations, controlled by the military at that time, broadcast threats against the Jesuits shortly before they were killed;

There were more than 200 soldiers at or near the scene of the crime;

The murders were carried out by an experienced and well-trained military unit, acting under orders;

Efforts were made at the scene to cover up the crimes and to point the finger of blame at the FMLN;

A phony firefight was recorded in the official log of military operations;

Not a single officer has come forward voluntarily with information concerning the case;

Evidence controlled by the military has been withheld and destroyed;

Many of the officers who were called to testify lied and lied again about what they know;

Even the special military Honor Board appointed by President Cristiani to review the case lied about it.

General, believe me, you have got an institutional problem.

And that's not the worst of it. I am convinced that, at a minimum, the high command of the armed forces knew soon after the murders which unit was responsible for the crimes. At a minimum, they sought to limit the scope of the investigation in order to protect certain officers from prosecution. And I continue to believe there is a strong possibility that the murders were ordered by senior military officers not currently charged.

I am convinced that there are officers in the armed forces who did not themselves participate in the crimes, but who have further information about the crimes. To date, these officers have not come forward because they fear they will be killed. They know that telling the truth about the military is considered by some in El Salvador to be a capital crime. Again, I say to General Ponce, you have an institutional problem.

It is, in my opinion, the institution of the armed forces that is responsible, not only for the murders but for the failure of the investigation, thus far, to uncover the whole truth.

And, in my opinion, you have an institutional problem when it is the institution that instills fear in potential witnesses; when it is the institution that teaches its officers to be silent, to be forgetful, to be evasive, to lie; when it is the institution that demands loyalty to the armed forces above loyalty to the truth or to honor or to country.

The fact is that there is nothing a soldier or officer could do that would be more patriotic or better for the armed forces or for El Salvador than to come forward with the truth in this case. And if that happens, it will be our responsibility, and that of the civilian government, to protect that witness and to make certain that the evidence he provides is acted upon, not covered up.

I still believe it is possible that a new witness or witnesses will come forward. I believe this because I know there are many good people in the armed forces of El Salvador, some of whom were educated right here at this university or at other Jesuit schools.

I believe there are many in the armed forces who want to see the full truth come out. I believe there are many who want to reform the armed forces and to see it take its proper place within your society.

I have been asked many times what it would take to satisfy me in the Jesuits' case. Would I be satisfied with the conviction of five soldiers? Must a Colonel be convicted? Are eight convictions enough?

My response is simple. I want the truth. Like Ambassador Walker, I want the truth because I believe the Salvadoran people deserve the truth. The whole truth.

There is no such thing as half justice. You either have justice or you don't. There is no

such thing as half a democracy. You either have a democracy in which everyone—including the powerful—is subject to the law or you don't.

That's why I believe it is so important that the whole truth emerge in this case. Truth is not the enemy.

Without the truth, the armed forces will never be cleansed of its responsibility for this crime, and for shielding those involved in it. Without the truth, this government cannot lay claim to truly democratic institutions. Without the truth, the argument that those in opposition to the government should lay down their arms is undermined. Without the truth, the path towards peace in El Salvador will grow steeper still.

IV. PEACE

And I don't have to tell any of you how important it is to bring the civil war in El Salvador to an end.

Not long before he died, Father Ellacuria said that "the way of war has now given all it has to give; now, we must seek the way of peace."

As Father Ellacuria would have been the first to say, the way of peace is not easy, nor is it without risk.

But the way of war is murdering El Salvador. It is a war without victors, only victims. Seventy-five thousand dead. Thousands disappeared. A million forced to flee their homeland. A generation of children denied the innocence and the laughter of childhood. Thousands of young men and women who have lost an arm or a leg to explosives or gunfire.

Even the powerful, the Generals and the commanders, on both sides, are victims. For those responsible for this war must bear the burden in their souls of the killing they have caused, the destruction they have produced, the injustices that have been generated throughout this decade of war.

For ten years, we have heard what the leaders on both sides are against. We have listened to the words of hate, the demands for vengeance, the predictions of triumph. But it has never been important what each side is against; it only really matters what each side is for.

Now, during the negotiations, the burden has been on both the Government and the FMLN to define what they are for. Both sides deserve credit for the progress that has been made; both deserve blame for the senseless violence that has continued.

It breaks my heart, after all this time, to hear of yet more young people being disfigured or maimed or killed. It makes me sick to hear this violence justified as a bargaining tactic. And it makes me wish even more that Father Ellacuria were still here to share with us his wisdom and compassion.

It is not my job or the job of anyone from my country to define the appropriate terms for peace in El Salvador. That is solely the responsibility of Salvadorans, with help, as needed, from the United Nations.

But we in Congress do have a responsibility to see that the United States is a force for peace, not war, in El Salvador.

It is our job to help those on both sides who share the vision of an El Salvador that is democratic and just.

And so I say to the FMLN, if you want our understanding, negotiate in good faith; end your campaign of sabotage; no more assassinations; and bring to justice those who murdered the two Americans killed after the helicopter crash last January.

And I say to the armed forces, if you want our aid, do your part to end the violence; respect the rights of those with whom you dis-

agree; negotiate in good faith; and bring to justice not just some, but all, who ordered or participated in the murders at this campus nineteen months ago.

V. CLOSING

I have been following events in El Salvador for about ten years. And I can't count the number of times I have been told not to expect very much from El Salvador. I have been told over and over again by people in my own government that violence is just part of the culture. Killing and corruption, I am told, have always been common in El Salvador.

Well, I love my country, but I think it's pretty arrogant for anyone from a nation with a \$300 billion defense budget, \$25 billion in arms sales, a huge military foreign aid program and the highest murder rate in the western world to criticize another society for its tendency towards violence. I don't say that Salvadorans are better than anyone else, but I have never seen a people that wanted or deserved peace more than the people of El Salvador.

You do not have to travel far from this beautiful campus to see whole urban neighborhoods constructed out of tin and cardboard, wedged into ravines where nothing grows except the appetites of young children.

You do not have to travel far to find babies being delivered and surgery being conducted using methods that have hardly changed in the last one hundred years.

You do not have to travel far to find farmers struggling to grow food for their families with no equipment except their own hands and no credit except their own empty pockets.

You do not have to travel far in El Salvador to understand why it is so important that the destruction end and the rebuilding begin.

And you do not have to travel far to understand why the lives of Father Ellacuria and his colleagues, far more than their deaths, were so important.

The Jesuit fathers taught us that peace is better than war for the simple reason that life is better than death.

They taught us to value the dignity and to respect the rights of every human being, no matter how humble.

They taught us that, although it has often been considered a crime in this country, it is never a crime to speak up for the poor, the helpless or the ill; it is never a crime to tell the truth; it is never a crime to demand justice; it is never a crime to teach people their rights; it is never a crime to struggle for a just peace. It is never a crime. It is always a duty.

So, in closing, I say let us pray that God will grant us the strength, with the memory of these martyred heroes always present in our minds, to fulfill this duty each and every day of our lives.

GARNISHMENT EQUALIZATION ACT OF 1991

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, as an abstract proposition, those of us who are Federal employees ought not be bathed with immunity from the enforcement of judgments for the payment of debt, but we are.

That is bad enough in the abstract. The very notion that Uncle Sam cannot afford or is not willing to accept for himself the same legal responsibilities other employers in our country must meet, is offensive enough to the reasonable person.

But adding to that abstraction a real life tragedy that results from that immunity should motivate all of us to correct this Federal arrogance at our earliest opportunity by erasing the myth of sovereign immunity for individual debts of Federal employees.

Accordingly, I have sponsored legislation to do just that and I should hope that it could be passed in this Congress. The bill currently has 117 cosponsors.

Text of H.R. 643 follows:

H.R. 643

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Garnishment Equalization Act of 1991".

SEC. 2. FEDERAL PAY TO BE TREATED IN SAME MANNER AS NON-FEDERAL PAY WITH RESPECT TO GARNISHMENT AND SIMILAR LEGAL PROCESS.

Notwithstanding any Federal law to the contrary, the pay of any person employed by the United States shall be subject to garnishment in the manner applicable to the pay of persons not employed by the United States.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act—

(1) the term "person employed by the United States" means (A) an elected officer of the United States and (B) a member of the civil service or of a uniformed service (as such terms are defined in section 2101 of title 5, United States Code); and

(2) the term "garnishment" means garnishment, execution, levy, attachment, and any similar legal process.

SEC. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall apply to any garnishment order served after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The following testimony from Ms. Betty Moraes of Escondido, CA, is reason enough why this legislation needs to become the law of the land:

I am writing in pursuit of justice.

In 1979 I was violently assaulted by a drunken driver who is a career U.S. Navy enlisted man, a First Class Petty Officer. This man had a terrible prior and subsequent record of arrests and violent crashes for driving while intoxicated and other serious violations, including inflicting almost fatal injuries to others. I survived an impact of over 110 miles an hour when he crashed his truck head-on into my car; he destroyed 6 vehicles from 1974 to 1987 during his slaughtering rampages. Five and a half years later, in April of 1984, I won a civil suit in Federal Court after this man and his wife claimed joint bankruptcy (previously avoiding trial in Superior court for 3½ years). After a 2½-week trial, the jury ruled that the injuries I sustained during the crash were inflicted on me intentionally and maliciously. The jury found that his and his wife's debt to me were nondischargeable and awarded me a judgment in the amount of \$333,000.00 including punitive damages.

To this date I've been unable to collect my judgment, other than the lowest insurance this repeat offender drunk driver had to

carry by law, which, my attorneys kept, in great part because I am dictated by the Federal Government if, when and how I am allowed to exercise my legal rights to collect on my awarded judgment.

My assailant up to this day never showed the slightest remorse, only confirming the jury's verdict of his willful and malicious intent. Moreover, from the beginning, I was harassed, threatened, and verbally sexually offended. Also his spouse verbally and physically attacked me in the court's elevator. I was humiliated by them when they told me in court I could use the judgment for toilet paper, assured they had the government's support of immunity.

I have been unable to collect my judgment in great part because I am told by the government that federal salaries cannot be garnished for reasons other than child support and alimony, while my rights for restitution as a victim of a violent crime are oppressed because the offender is a federal employee. This is the case even though the court determined that the defendant was criminally negligent.

I have suffered greatly, not just from the violent crime which devastated my life and destroyed my livelihood, but also because of the failure of the judicial system to ensure that victims of federal employees are compensated appropriately. In my case, the Federal Government dictates to me when and how I am allowed to exercise my legal rights after justly being awarded a judgment.

I am impoverished as a result of my injuries. Having used up my life savings, I had to sell my home and most of my family heirlooms just to survive. I can no longer afford to retain attorneys to represent me after all these years when my attorneys' and my efforts and legal results were ignored by the government, which declined to accept prior court evidence of the debtors' income as I was also denied to file a claim in any court for garnishment of his salary. A federal government policy that expects federal employees found guilty of a crime to pay their financial obligations "in a proper and timely manner" is untrue and a misrepresentation of the facts. The government has not answered my questions pertaining to this policy, and I have been unable to obtain the statute which explains what constitutes the "proper and timely manner" pertaining to the government's policy, and who judges or will dictate when to make restitution to the victim.

At this time no attorney is willing to take this "collection" case on contingency for understandable reasons. The navy retired this individual at the age of 39 with full benefits, tuitions, etc. and refuses to give me his forwarding address where his checks are being mailed.

I strongly believe that my constitutional right to equal protection has been violated.

Passage of H.R. 643 will help ensure that this type of unfairness is not perpetuated.

A LETTER HOME

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, the Persian Gulf war gave us new heroes, a renewed sense of patriotism, and love for our country. It has also reminded us of the supreme sacrifices that

have been made throughout our Nation's history by the brave men and women who have answered the call to service.

A constituent of mine, Robert L. Layton, wrote a poem dedicated to those who serve. Entitled, "A Letter Home," it is a moving tribute, and I wanted to take this opportunity to share it with my colleagues.

A LETTER HOME

I was walking through the woods one day,
it was cloudy and the sky was gray.

I kicked a pile of leaves and found,
stationery all faded and brown.
it was a letter with no date or name,
but I started to read it just the same.

"My Dearest Family and Friends,
this war for me did finally end.

I've done my job as best I can,
doing my duty like a grown man.
I've been tired & hungry, sick & scared,
praying to wake up from this nightmare.
Seen many things too bad to tell,
things right out of a fiery Hell.
But I've seen love and kindness, too,
and devotion among comrades, true.

The day I was killed was like any other,
and it didn't hurt that much, dear Mother.
It's peaceful now, 'round the campfire here,
with my new friends of goodwill and cheer.
Most of them are kids just like me,
fighting and dying throughout history.
But we're not complaining if die we must,
protecting freedom is our sacred trust.

We razz each other about how we're dressed,
like those 3 cornered hats & home-spun
vests.

A city boy in blue with lots to say,
to a farmer's son in butternut & gray.
The kid in leggings with mud from France,
spread all over his khaki pants.
A very young couple of G.I. Joe's,
one died on a beach, one in a hedgerow.

Close to the fire is a guy next to me,
from a frozen place called Hill 103.
Many uniforms and jungle green,
Soldiers, Sailors, Pilots and Marines.
And we newcomers in desert tan,
rapping with our brothers from Vietnam.
We're guys & gals and of all races, too,
a bullet doesn't care when it hits you.

Gotta get going to my new quarters,
doing what I was taught, following orders.
Sure wish I could be with you right now,
but we'll be together, someday, somehow.
Now you take care and don't be too blue,
just think of me, as I think of you."
The letter ended with the word "Love",
the name was hidden by a drop of blood.

I gently laid the letter down,
it turned to dust upon the ground.
Then I felt a soothing breeze,
and saw sunbeams through the trees.
I vowed never again to take for granted,
the seeds of freedom those kids had planted.
All filled with sorrow, but with pride, too,
for all Americans who died for me and you.

PUBLIC SERVICE SCHOLARSHIPS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, last year Congress enacted legislation which I introduced allowing Federal agencies the flexibility to repay employee student loans and pay for employee educational expenses as part of the

Federal Government's continuing efforts to improve its recruiting and retention efforts. Today, I am introducing H.R. 2894, an administration initiative, which complements these past efforts by establishing a Federal scholarship program to allow agencies to pay for the costs of an employee's or recruit's education in return for a specified period of service.

At the beginning of the 101st Congress, the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service held a series of extensive hearings on the recommendations put forth by the President's Commission on the Public Service. The Commission was formed in 1987 to prepare recommendations to the President and Congress on what was viewed as the quiet crisis in the Federal Government. The Commission saw an erosion in the attractiveness of public service which seriously undermined the ability of government to respond effectively to the needs and aspirations of the American people. Among the Commission's findings was a recommendation that the Federal Government establish a scholarship program for current employees and recruits as a means of improving its efforts in recruiting and retaining highly qualified employees.

This legislation I am introducing today reflects the goals of the Commission by establishing a Public Service Scholarship Program to be administered by the Office of Personnel Management. Agencies can select candidates under the program to enter into a written agreement for the agency to provide up to a 4-year academic scholarship, leading to a bachelor's, master's, or doctor's degree at an accredited educational institution in return for 18 months of service for each academic year of scholarship assistance provided.

Candidates must obtain an acceptable academic standing with an accredited educational institution. Upon completion of the degree, the agency shall appoint such individual to full-time employment in the agency. Should an individual who entered into a scholarship agreement fail to complete the degree or fail to complete the specified period of service, he or she will repay to the agency the entire amount the agency has paid as scholarship assistance, unless the agency determines that such repayment would violate equity and good conscience or be against the public interest.

Amounts payable as a scholarship under this program will include tuition and fees, books and necessary expenses, appropriate living expenses, and any estimated tax liability for such scholarship. Agencies are authorized to make scholarship payments from the appropriation available to pay salaries and other expenses. In addition, appropriations are authorized to be made to the Office of Personnel Management to permit it to reimburse agencies for scholarship payments in order to encourage agencies to make use of this program.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the Office of Personnel Management for its efforts in developing this program. Such policies reflect far-sighted leadership and are in step with attempts to constantly improve the Federal Government's efforts at recruiting and retaining the best and brightest employees. I hope all my colleagues will join me today in supporting this legislation.

I ask that the full text of the H.R. 2894 be printed in the RECORD at this point in addition to the section-by-section analysis.

H.R. 2894

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Public Service Scholarship Act of 1991".

SEC. 2. (a) Part III of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding after chapter 35 the following new chapter:

"CHAPTER 36—PUBLIC SERVICE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

"Sec.

- "3601. General; definitions.
- "3602. Selection of candidates.
- "3603. Scholarship agreements.
- "3604. Scholarship payments.
- "3606. Regulations; report.

§3601. General; definitions

"(a) The Office of Personnel Management shall establish a program under which agencies may award scholarships to outstanding students in return for a commitment by the students to accept employment with the agencies for a specified period of service.

"(b) For the purposes of this chapter—

"(1) 'agency' means an Executive agency; and

"(2) 'Office' means the Office of Personnel Management.

§3602. Selection of candidates

"(a) The Office is authorized, without regard to title 41 or other statute requiring competitive bidding, to enter into a contract with one or more not-for-profit, non-government organizations to seek out and select candidates for the Public Service Scholarship Program in accordance with this section and the direction of the Office.

"(b)(1) Candidates for the Public Service Scholarship Program shall be selected on the basis of—

"(A) academic excellence and a commitment to public service or to a field of endeavor of use to the Government; and

"(B) geographic diversity from throughout the United States.

Candidates shall be selected without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, marital status, age, disabling condition, or political party or affiliation.

"(2) A Federal employee may be selected as a candidate for the Public Service Scholarship Program.

"(c) A contract awarded by the Office under this section shall specify the efforts that shall be made by the contractor to ensure that applicants for the Public Service Scholarship Program are sought out from all of the diverse groups that comprise the Nation.

"(d) The Office and the Comptroller General shall have access, for the purpose of audit and examination, to any books, documents, papers, and records of a contractor under this section that are pertinent to the contract.

§3603. Scholarship agreements

"(a) An agency may select, from among the candidates identified under section 3602, an individual to receive a Public Service Scholarship from the agency.

"(b) The agency and the individual who is selected under subsection (a) shall enter into a written agreement which shall specify such matters as the Office and the agency may determine appropriate, and under which—

"(1) the agency shall provide a scholarship, as determined under section 3604, to the indi-

vidual to assist the individual in pursuing a full-time course of study, for a period of not less than 1 nor more than 4 academic years, leading to a bachelor's, master's, or doctor's degree at an accredited educational institution that is authorized to grant such degree;

"(2) the individual shall pursue such course of study, maintaining an acceptable academic standing, until such degree is awarded, and shall provide to the agency such certification from the educational institution as the agency may require of the individual's attendance and academic standing during such period of study;

"(3) the agency shall appoint such individual, upon receipt of such degree, to full-time employment in the agency in a position—

"(A) in the excepted service, if the individual has not previously acquired competitive status, and, upon successful completion of 2 years of employment by the individual and the satisfaction of such requirements as the Office may prescribe, shall appoint the individual to a position in the competitive service, notwithstanding subchapter I of chapter 33; or

"(B) in the competitive service, if the individual has previously acquired competitive status; and

"(4) the individual shall serve as an employee of the agency for 18 months for each academic year of study during which scholarship assistance was provided.

"(c)(1) An individual who has entered into an agreement with an agency under this section and who—

"(A) fails to complete the specified degree in the specified field of study at the specified academic institution in the specified period of time; or

"(B) fails to complete the specified period of service as an employee,

shall repay to the agency the entire amount the agency has paid as scholarship assistance to or on behalf of the individual under the agreement, unless the agency determines that some or all of such repayment should be forgiven because requiring repayment would violate equity and good conscience or be against the public interest.

"(2) An amount subject to repayment under this subsection shall be recoverable from the individual or individual's estate by—

"(A) set off against accrued pay, compensation amount of retirement credit, or other amount due the individual as an employee of the Government; and

"(B) such other method as is provided by law for the recovery of amounts owing to the Government.

"(d)(1) An agency and an individual who have entered into an agreement under this section may, by mutual agreement, modify or terminate the agreement at any time.

"(2) An agency may unilaterally terminate an agreement under this section at any time, in which case the individual shall have no further obligation to the agency.

"(3) An agency may agree to allow the individual to complete part or all of the period of service required under subsection (b)(4) as an employee of another agency, subject to any agreement between the two agencies on reimbursement for the cost of the scholarship assistance.

§3604. Scholarship payments

"(a) The Office shall determine the amount that may be paid as a scholarship under this chapter, on the basis of average costs at public and private educational institutions, covering tuition and fees, books and necessary expenses, appropriate living expenses, and any estimated tax liability for such scholar-

ship. The amount may vary by level of degree being sought. The Office may revise the maximum amount from time to time, as the Office determines appropriate.

"(b)(1) Agencies are authorized to make scholarship payments from the appropriation, fund, or account that is available to pay salaries of employees of the activity where the recipient of the scholarship assistance is expected to be employed.

"(2) Appropriations are authorized to be made to the Office to permit the Office to reimburse agencies for scholarship payments under this chapter, or for portions of such payments, in order to encourage agencies to make use of the Public Service Scholarship Program established under this chapter.

"§ 3605. Regulations; report

"(a) The Office may prescribe regulations and criteria that it determines necessary for the administration of this chapter.

"(b) The Office shall prepare and submit to Congress each year a report on the operation of the Public Service Scholarship Program established under this chapter."

(b) The table of chapters for part III of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding after the item relating to chapter 35 the following new item:

"36. Public service scholarship program 3601".

SEC. 3. The amendments made by this Act are effective on the date of enactment.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

The first section titles the bill as the "Public Service Scholarship Act of 1991."

Section 2(a) amends title 5, United States Code, by adding a new chapter 36, "Public Service Scholarship Program."

The first section of chapter 36 requires the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) to establish a program under which agencies would be authorized to award scholarships to outstanding students who agree to work for the agencies for specified periods of service. It also provides definitions of "agency" and "Office" for use under chapter 36.

The second section of chapter 36 governs the selection of candidates for the program. Subsection (a) authorizes OPM to contract noncompetitively for the recruitment and selection of candidates for the program. Subsection (b) specifies that candidates must be selected on the basis of academic excellence, a commitment to public service or to a field of use to the Government, and geographic diversity from throughout the United States, but without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, marital status, age, disabling condition, or political party or affiliation. It also authorizes the selection of a Federal employee as a candidate. Subsection (c) requires the contract to specify the efforts the contractor must make to ensure that applicants are sought from all of the diverse groups in the Nation. Subsection (d) grants OPM and the Comptroller General access to pertinent books, documents, papers and records of a contractor under this section, for the purpose of audit and examination.

The third section of chapter 36 describes the scholarship agreements, that must be entered into between agencies and individuals who are selected under the program. Subsection (a) authorizes an agency to select from the candidates identified under the previous section, an individual to receive a scholarship from the agency under this program. Subsection (b) outlines the major provisions to be incorporated into the written agreement, under which the individual must be full-time student pursuing a bachelor's,

master's, or a doctor's degree at an accredited institution for at least 1 and not more than 4 years, maintaining an acceptable academic standing until the degree is awarded, and under which the agency must appoint the individual, upon receipt of the degree, to full-time employment in the agency, either in the competitive service, if the individual has competitive status, or in the excepted service, if the individual lacks such status, with subsequent noncompetitive appointment to the competitive service following successful completion of 2 years of employment and satisfaction such other requirements as OPM may prescribe. It also requires the individual to complete 18 months of service with the agency for each year of scholarship provided. Subsection (c) specifies that an individual who has entered into an agreement and who either fails to meet the academic requirements under the agreement or fails to complete the required period of employment must repay the entire amount of scholarship assistance provided unless the agency forgives some or all of the debt because requiring repayment would be contrary to equity and good conscience or the interests of the Government. Subsection (d) authorizes modification or termination of an agreement by mutual consent of the agency and the individual. It also authorizes unilateral termination of an agreement by an agency, with such termination, relieving the individual of any further obligation. In addition, the subsection permits an agency to allow the individual to complete some or all of the required service with another agency, subject to any agreement between the agencies regarding reimbursement for the scholarship assistance provided.

The fourth section of chapter 36 describes the scholarship payments to be made under the program. Subsection (a) requires OPM to determine the amount to be paid based on the average costs at public and private schools, including tuition and fees, books and necessary expenses, and appropriate living expenses, and taking into account any estimated tax liability for such scholarship. The amount may be fixed at different levels for different levels of degrees sought, and OPM may revise the maximum amount payable from time to time. Subsection (b) authorizes scholarship payments to be made from the money available for salaries and expenses by employed. Subsection (c) authorizes appropriations to OPM for reimbursement of agency payments to encourage use of the program.

The fifth section of chapter 36 authorizes OPM to prescribe regulations and criteria it determines necessary to administer the chapter, and requires OPM to report annually to Congress on the operation of the program. Section 2(b) makes a conforming amendment.

Section 34 provides that the amendments made by the Act are effective on the date of enactment.

SEMPER FIDELIS

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, as the saga of Iran-Contra goes on and on, and as Judge Walsh, the independent counsel, gears up for further action, an article by Washington attorney, Irving Jaffe, is very instructive in providing some historical context to these events.

The article follows:

SEMPER FIDELIS ***

(By Mr. Irving Jaffe)

The year was 1963; the scene, a resplendent hearing room in the nation's capital. Appearing before a Committee of Congress, a former Cabinet officer and Secretary of Defense knowingly, and with specific intent to avoid disclosure, gave wholly misleading testimony before a co-equal branch of Government. This characterization, I hasten to add, is not mine but, rather, the rueful admission of a then serving colleague.

The Question: "Are you aware of any agreement, any assurance, by yourself or anyone else in high government office, to Khrushchev that if he would withdraw at the time under the conditions that you showed us, the United States would thereby commit itself to any particular course of action?"

The Answer: "I am not only unaware of any agreement, it is inconceivable to me that our President would enter into a discussion of any such agreement. Moreover, there were absolutely no undisclosed agreements associated with the withdrawal of the Soviet missiles from Cuba. . . ." (Hearings, Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, Eighty-Eighth Congress, First Session, pp. 30-31.)

Such testimony was not lightly given; it was considered and deliberate. It had its origins some months earlier when the whole world watched with some fascination, and no little concern, the unfolding nuclear confrontation over the presence of Soviet missile bases in Cuba—a drama which would cause all who were riveted to their portable radios to suspend their daily affairs until the Secretary of State was heard to remark that the other fellow just blinked.

For what was then held to be good and sufficient reason, the President, supported by his senior Cabinet officers, decided to secretly inform and assure Khrushchev that he, the President, was determined to remove Jupiter missiles from their bases in Turkey and would promptly do so once the Cuban crisis was resolved. Concerned at this implicit betrayal of our Turkish friends and ally and the certain chorus of Republican criticism over any "deals" with the then current "devil", all in the room (the Oval Office) on that fateful Saturday (October 27, 1962) "agreed without hesitation that no one not in the room was to be informed of this additional message (to Khrushchev)."

Among those who made this pledge were the Secretaries of State and Defense, their principal deputies, the Attorney-General, a former American Ambassador to Russia, the President's principal aide, and his Special Assistant for National Security Affairs. Some nine in all: Dean Rusk, Robert McNamara, Robert Kennedy, George Ball, Rosewell Gilpatric, Llewellyn Thompson, Theodore Sorensen, McGeorge Bundy, and the then President, John F. Kennedy—a galaxy of public officials seldom equalled for collective intelligence and wit.

We are indebted for this dramatic account to the first Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs to hold that office, McGeorge Bundy, in his excellent memoir "Danger and Survival" (Random House, 1988, pp. 391-462).

Caught in this vortex of conflicting obligations, the then Secretary of Defense felt compelled to give a wholly misleading assurance to a properly constituted Committee of the Congress; others, with reason, might choose a harsher characterization after reading the full transcript. Clear in mind and bold in execution, Mr. Bundy and his col-

leagues thought this secret assurance and "collateral deception" entirely justified. "So we thought that Saturday evening, and so we think today." All who witnessed those anxious days—the stark danger, the secret negotiations, the partisan clamorings, and then, the peaceful denouement—would be hard-pressed to disagree.

And yet, secrecy and deception, however sternly justified, have their costs, as Mr. Bundy freely admits: "By keeping to ourselves the assurance on the Jupiters, we misled our colleagues, our countrymen, our successors, and our allies."

One such cost of necessitous executive secrecy, of contemporary and compelling interest, is the continuing misfortune which has befallen a successor in office to Mr. Bundy, Admiral John F. Poindexter and his then aide, Lt. Colonel Oliver L. North who, some five years after their ordeal commenced, still find themselves adrift among the interstices of our vaunted criminal justice system. And yet, despite the passage of years, the gods are still not sated. It now appears that others will soon join them. The rack-and-screw of a more tormented age has now found its modern embodiment. It is called the "plea bargain", in which five years of relentless and not so subtle pressure (the threat of a felony indictment) has been "bargained" down to a mere disabling charge—a misdemeanor—as the quid pro quo for naming names, incriminating others or, more simply stated, squealing on one's friends, colleagues, and the associates of a lifetime. This is considered a more humane methodology to pursue by those in charge than the grosser, but somewhat quicker, ways of our forebears.

Alan D. Fiers, Jr., a long-serving and distinguished CIA officer, has now pled guilty to two counts of withholding information from Congress. In turn, he is expected to name his superiors, and possibly other intra-government colleagues, with whom he shared the knowledge he gained in the course of performing his everyday duties. Since the Independent Prosecutor has only been able to produce fairly meager results for his complex five-year effort, it is understandable that, if one listens closely, one can discern the quiet tinkling of champagne glasses being hoisted in anticipation of a rich and satisfying harvest, to wit: the ensnarement of an additional number of dedicated and loyal civilian aides.

Are there differences of substance to distinguish these two events, equally traumatic to a nation in thrall at the time they occurred? Of course. To any fair-minded observer, however, the differences that do appear are chiefly of related fact, but hardly of policy in-the-making or, indeed, principle in application. Both transactions, in concept and in execution, were based on what seemed at the time a compelling Presidential assessment, a felt necessity, a valid national purpose, and each, in turn, gave rise to tortured responses by the responsible actors at the time. Purists will doubtless disagree.

One major difference, of course, unseemly though it may be, is that the administration now in office is Republican, while the principal Congressional criticism, now as then ostensibly bipartisan, is led by Democrats. In President Kennedy's Administration, the partisan attack was led by leading Republicans: Senators Keating, Capehart, and Goldwater.

The purists would argue, as did Rep. Hamilton (D., Ind.) at the time, that our system cannot work if complete trust does not exist between the Executive and Legislative

branches—a standard devoutly to be wished for and beyond partisan reproach. But the inescapable fact, more so today than in the day of our founders, is that 535 members of Congress cannot responsibly make or execute foreign policy. And yet, many are more than eager to try—to the consternation of our friends and the delight of those who do not wish us well.

Must we then resign ourselves, ever-more helpless in a turbulent world, to an all-knowing and all-powerful Executive—the despised "Imperial Presidency"? The short answer, at least, is that at times and in places we may have no other practical choice. Hard cases make bad law, as Mr. Justice Holmes once observed. While we can all hope for a more mature relationship with appropriate committees of Congress, and a public discourse based on reasoned dialogue rather than mindless recrimination, we can be certain that such choices will again have to be made in the future as they have in the past—without public disclosure and, yes, with "plausible deniability" if required. Lockerbie, Rabat, and Baghdad, as we have recently seen, are not philosophical abstractions.

If not quite perfection, then, neither does such recognition present so unbearable or dangerous a risk. For over 200 years the Republic has survived recurrent disputes over executive powers without invoking the spectre of prison for dedicated and loyal officers. To argue, as some do, that the Nuremberg defense is no defense, is to equate the bestial conduct of a nation gone mad with an effort to free American citizens held hostage. Misguided, perhaps; bestial, by no stretch of an over-wrought imagination. To take refuge in such moral equivalency is to suspend all critical judgment and the evidence of a thousand eyes. No war crimes were committed; no crimes against humanity were authorized. Our citizens, we need be reminded, still fester in their cells. Important issues concerning the limits of executive power remain to be debated and will likely occupy the national agenda for some time to come. Nothing can be resolved, however, by the continued prosecution, if not persecution, of two military officers who, unwisely perhaps, attempted to serve their country too well.

Some would raise the banner of an indiscriminating accountability to justify the current witch hunt. He did it (or, at least, he knew about it), therefore he must pay, and pay criminally! In various guises, this is the basic rationale for the five year (and counting) hunt for presumed culprits.

However, when one attempts to think through the implications of such rough and simple justice, less certainty appears. Consider: the glue which holds and binds a military organization is that of a known and certain discipline, refined and revised over years of sharp testing. Its fundamental tenet rests upon obedience to orders, whether in matters of dress, formation, or procedure, in order to meet its ultimate test—in battle. This is so for the start yet simple reason that one's life may well depend on the prompt and unquestioning obedience to orders. While we may hope, and plan, and train so as to assure that all orders will be rationally issued, the premise and requirement remains the same: Yes, sir, immediately, if not sooner!

Such a stern and unyielding concept is implicitly resisted by the sophisticates amongst us who find such thoughts intellectually barren and, indeed, a bit primitive. And, while at times, this practice may also have its comic aspects, let no one doubt its

organic and inviolate nature; it is simply fundamental, if one is to weld a fighting force and not just field a mob.

A recent test of this doctrine comes to mind in considering the plight of Messrs. Poindexter and North. In the just concluded Gulf War, we have at hand the means to apply the practical logic of the so-called lessons of Nuremberg, as some so fervently urge. It has been widely reported that President Bush was reluctant to seek and obtain Congressional authorization for resort to force. An adverse vote would have been devastating to his policy; a favorable vote a useful, perhaps, but undesirable encroachment on his executive authority. Indeed, it has been reported that he was prepared to act without Congressional sanction.

Had he done so, what then? Would General Schwarzkopf have carried out the instructions of his commander-in-chief to start the bombing campaign and the following ground war? Or should his reply have been: Yes, sir—but first, sir, you will understand, sir, that I must consult my attorney (which person, conceivably, he may have forgotten to bring along, however excellent the planning may otherwise have been). After all, how else could a mere general (let alone a lieutenant colonel) be certain that his superior was cloaked with the proper authority? A new Independent Counsel awaits in the wings to instruct on correct procedure should the general be so lacking in circumspection as to follow his orders.

Is this truly the result to be wished for—the number of attorneys to be determined and assigned in accordance with say, rank? If so, a plethora of unmined riches awaits the bar and gives splendid and renewed vitality to the current pursuit of "billable hours."

Is the real error in judgment, then, made by Admiral Poindexter and Colonel North that of not having a battery of attorneys on retainer to interpret the less-than crystal clear instructions of the Congress (the Boland Amendment), or the ultimate constitutional authority of a president? And now, by extenso, the error also of poor Mr. Fiers? If so, America is in far greater and uncharted difficulty than any of us has yet imagined.

Given our founding concern with excessive presidential powers, now juxtaposed against unending evil events, it is unsurprising that an answer satisfactory to all yet eludes us. Must the constitutional balance then remain at risk, and the people defenseless, while the debate continues? Not entirely. Measured by results, if not by an exact participatory democracy, we can all take comfort that the first Tuesday in November occurs with some regularity—every four years. In the privacy of the voting booth, we can each weigh how well the Republic has fared, render our verdict on the presidential stewardship, and direct change accordingly. The aberration which occurred, and the accountability which is needed, is Presidential, not that of a distraught staff caught in the cruel vise of conflicting loyalties.

Yes, President Reagan is now retired and beyond partisan reach; his accountability must remain to history—a history that is, it is important to note, still unfolding. But, to continue to vent the nation's spleen on two military aides (and now their civilian counterparts, as well) who remained faithful to their calling as they say their duty, smacks more of ancient tribal feuds than that of a great and magnanimous nation. And yet, today, the Supreme Court in having let stand the overturn of Colonel North's conviction by the Court of Appeals raises anew the appalling spectacle of still another "trial"

("witness-by-witness" and "line-by-line") to determine the possibility of tainted evidence having permeated both the original grand jury investigation and the subsequent trial. The remaining charges at issue are two: obstructing Congress and acceptance of an illegal gratuity—the famed security fence, at home, to help ward off the attentions of Abu Nidal and his like-minded colleagues. (The third charge, destruction of documents, was reversed on appeal and not further pursued by the Independent Counsel.) To the parties concerned this is no small matter. We have Judge Walsh's word that the required evidentiary hearing, which he is determined to pursue, could well exceed the original trial in length and complexity.

And so the stage is set for a new constitutional challenge of indeterminate length and expense, and of uncertain end. Not only will the prohibition against self-incrimination be exhaustively re-examined, but we can already hear the early musings of defense counsel as to when the equal prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment begins to apply. The taxpayer's purse, if not quite the defendant's, is seemingly bottomless.

In recent days, New York and Washington vied with one another to stage the "mother" of all parades. President Bush proclaimed July 4 as a day of rejoicing and remembrance and, indeed, of healing and commonality. Can not a wise polity, as distinguished from a vindictive one, summon the wit and wisdom to close this polarizing chapter as well? Two avenues offer: Congress can instruct Judge Walsh to terminate his long and exemplary pursuit and submit his final report for legislative review and corrective action, as the Congress finds necessary. Alternatively, the President can dip into his now ample political bank account and pardon these officers in simple recognition that Semper Fidelis has long served this nation well. Upon reflection, a grateful nation will applaud the wise re-affirmance of this bond with its military.

Largeness of spirit, and not demeaning cruelty, has time and again been the distinguishing characteristic of this nation. And, while political courage has, admittedly, never been in plentiful supply, at a time of national rejoicing what better occasion for its exercise? Thirty-seven million dollars and five years later, both partisans and purists of every hue can surely and conscientiously agree that enough is truly enough.

CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS IN MEXICO CLOUD FTA NEGOTIATIONS

HON. DONALD J. PEASE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. PEASE. Mr. Speaker, I call the attention of my colleagues to the following article from Mexico that appeared in the July 4 edition of *El Financiero*. It reports on a recent heated session in the lower House of the Mexican Congress, the Chamber of Deputies, in which members of the conservative National Action Party [PAN] raised profound questions about whether Mexican President Salinas has the constitutional authority and power to negotiate, let alone consummate, the NAFTA and other international trade agreements without receiving express formal approval from the Mexican Congress.

As you know, it is the Mexican Chamber of Deputies that is decidedly the most pluralistic institution within the Mexican Government. Like the U.S. House of Representatives in America, it is the most representative body of the diverse views of the Mexican people on the issues of the day. When constitutional doubts are voiced there about the manner in which Mexican President Salinas is rushing to complete a NAFTA, it should give pause to all Americans who believe that a cornerstone of democratic governance is the right of people affected by decisions to have a voice in making those decisions.

The article, as translated from Spanish to English by the Congressional Research Service, follows:

SCENARIOS: THE EXECUTIVE AND THE FTA; THE POWER OF CONGRESS; PAN QUESTIONING

(By Francisco Gomez Maza)

The National Action Party (PAN) brought up for discussion in the Chamber [of Deputies] the power and authority of the Executive Branch to increase, decrease, or eliminate the import and export tariff quotas included in the Free Trade Agreement with the U.S. and Canada.

In quite a heated session this past Tuesday, PAN said that, since everything related to increasing, decreasing or eliminating the export and import tariff quotas is the very essence of a free trade agreement, the Executive should expressly receive from the Congress of the Union the authority to be able to legally negotiate international trade agreements such as the ones being negotiated with the U.S., Canada and Chile.

If the Executive negotiates free trade agreements that involve tariff modifications and if he does not have express powers granted by the Congress of the Union, those negotiations will be carried out by the Executive outside of the Constitution and therefore they will be arbitrary and illegal—both the negotiations themselves and the acts coming from them, in the opinion of the legislators of the PAN opposition.

PAN is basing its argument on section 29 of Article 73 of the Constitution, which states that the establishing of taxes on foreign trade is a power of the Congress of the Union. In addition, the second paragraph of Article 131 of the Constitution determines that the goal being pursued with the exercise of that power is "to regulate foreign trade, the economy of the country, the stability of national production, or to realize any other goal to the benefit of the country."

On the basis of the above, according to the PAN deputies, in order for the Executive to be able to enter into legally valid negotiations, aimed at executing international trade agreements that involve modifications in tariffs, he must:

1. Ask the Congress for expressed powers in order to negotiate international trade agreements, specifying the breadth and scope of the negotiations proposed and their effects on the foreign trade tariffs in force.

2. In his request, the Executive should clearly specify to the Congress what the agenda for the negotiations is, the sectors and regions that would be affected, positively or negatively, with those negotiations; the objectives sought; the steps that will be taken in defense of employment in the cases in which it would be negatively affected as a result of the execution of the international trade treaty or treaties.

3. Consult constantly with the Congress during the negotiations in order to inform it on the progress on them in general and, in

particular, to inform it on the use being made of the powers received. This should be done by the Executive without detriment to the obligation in Article 131 of the Constitution, second paragraph, imposed on him to submit for the approval of the Congress, in sending the fiscal budget for each year, the use that he may have made of the power granted.

According to PAN, so that a free trade agreement executed between our country and other nations will have the full effect, it must be implemented. In the case of Mexico, the implementation of an international trade agreement, assuming that its execution is legal, requires the clauses of the treaty not to be in conflict with or to violate legal provisions in effect. In order to safeguard the legality of the juridical system of the Nation in view of the implementation of a free trade agreement, it is necessary a priori and not a posteriori to carry out a careful analysis of all the legal provisions, beginning with the constitutional ones, that may be affected by the clauses of the treaty negotiated.

This legislative work, PAN says, by its very nature, is the responsibility of the Congress and it will not be able to carry it out if it does not know clearly and on a timely basis what the clauses are of the international trade agreement that are to be executed and implemented. If the Executive, in fact, should fail to recognize the competence of the Congress in these areas he would do so in clear and open violation of Article 49 of the Constitution.

In view of this situation, according to PAN, the complexity and risks involved in the broad and permanent incorporation of the country into international trade makes it indispensable to have sufficient regulations on Foreign Trade which determine and spell out:

1. What the power of the Congress is in the negotiation and execution of foreign trade agreements.

2. The objectives that the country should achieve in foreign trade, eliminating all discretionary authority in its establishment and follow-up.

3. The forms and times at which the negotiations, implementation and oversight of the international trade treaties which the country executes should be carried out.

4. The measures that the country should take to defend sufficiently its economic and commercial interests in the dealings with its trade partners and

5. The steps that should be taken to protect the companies, workers, and peasants that find themselves affected by the execution of international trade treaties.

PAN concludes that the Congress must face the historic demands that the current times present to it with a full patriotic sense and participate responsibly and appropriately in compliance with the mandate that the National has granted it and for which it will hold it responsible, since in the negotiation and possible execution of a free trade agreement with the U.S. and Canada the future of Mexico is at stake. And in order to analyze this question, the PAN deputies demanded the holding of an extraordinary period of sessions of the Chamber of Deputies.

UNITED STATES-BULGARIAN AND
UNITED STATES-MONGOLIAN
TRADE AGREEMENTS

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, just before the July 4 recess, Minority Leader BOB MICHEL and I introduced legislation to extend most-favored nation status to the Republic of Bulgaria and the Mongolian People's Republic. This legislation was introduced pursuant to the Trade Act of 1974, following the negotiation of new trade agreements with these two countries by the administration.

Under each agreement, "most-favored-nation" status, including the lowest applicable tariffs, would be accorded these nations, thus encouraging an increase in trade between our countries. Enhanced trade through free and fair trade agreements such as these merits all of our support. Through such market opening agreements we increase economic opportunity for American consumers, workers and businesses alike.

Both the United States-Bulgarian and United States-Mongolian treaties address several basic yet important concerns that have been voiced. Each nation will respect and enforce rights to patents, copyrights and national proprietary information. Other provisions add substance to these treaties by easing business operations through basic but necessary arrangements allowing direct hiring of employees, advertising, repatriation of hard currency, et cetera.

Additionally, in both Bulgaria and Mongolia, approval of commercial representatives of the United States will be handled through a simple registration process, and each participating nation has also agreed not to mandate the use of barter or countertrade in commercial transactions.

Finally, as the West and East become increasingly integrated, both treaties establish a framework for operating official tourism promotion offices as we develop stronger bilateral links between the United States and these two States.

Mr. Speaker, as our interdependent, global economy evolves, the United States must lead the way toward free and fair trade practices. These bills to approve the trade agreements with Bulgaria and Mongolia are a small but meaningful step in our quest for a truly global economy.

A RESOLUTION OPPOSING THE
USE OF FORCE IN YUGOSLAVIA

HON. GEORGE E. SANGMEISTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. SANGMEISTER. Mr. Speaker, along with a number of my colleagues from both sides of the aisle, I will soon introduce a resolution opposing the use of force in Yugoslavia and supporting the peaceful and democratic resolution of political differences in that coun-

try. With the increased willingness by the Yugoslav Central Government to use military force against Slovenia and Croatia in the past few weeks, I believe this is a particularly timely resolution and deserves immediate consideration. The resolution urges the United States policy toward Yugoslavia to be based on support for democracy, peaceful resolution of disputes, respect for human rights, establishment of a market economy, and the peaceful pursuit of the national aspirations of the peoples of Yugoslavia.

Mr. Chairman, can the United States do any less for the people of Yugoslavia? These are people that have suffered under a Communist, authoritarian government, ruled from Belgrade, for over four decades and is currently dominated by the Yugoslav military.

Yugoslavia consists of nations that do not even want to remain in the union, such as Croatia and Slovenia. In 1990, these two nations held free, open, multiparty elections resulting in parliamentary governments. On June 25 of this year, the Democratic Republics of Croatia and Slovenia declared their independence. Since that day, the Yugoslav Government has deployed troops and tanks to Slovenia, Croatia, and Kosovo which has led to conflicts resulting in numerous deaths and extensive property damage.

In 1989, the world witnessed the dramatic movement toward democracy and away from communism in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. The United States and Western Europe, rather than remaining silent, actively encouraged and promoted the ideals of freedom and democracy to the people of this region. Should the United States remain silent on the question of freedom and democracy in Yugoslavia? I say no. I say the United States should speak loudly and clearly so the Yugoslav Government unequivocally understands our position.

Mr. Chairman, some would argue that we should not say or do anything because this would upset the stability of the region. Where have these people been for the last 2 years? Real stability is constructed on the firm foundation of democracy and human rights. A person crushed under the rock of authoritarianism might be described as existing in a stable condition. Of course, this type of stability the world can do without.

I applaud President Bush and the European Community for recently invoking an arms embargo against the Yugoslav Government. I call upon the President and the State Department to continue to convey to the Yugoslav Government that their behavior is totally unacceptable.

Finally, I ask my colleagues to join me in the struggle for freedom and democracy in Yugoslavia by cosponsoring the resolution that will be introduced in the coming days.

SANDINISTA VIOLENCE IN
NICARAGUA

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express solidarity with legislators in the Nica-

raguan Assembly, and outrage at the recent violence in that country.

In the months between the election of Violeta Chamorro as President, and the time she took office, the Sandinista government gave away tens or even hundreds of millions of dollars in Government assets to their supporters. Houses, cars, computers, beachfront property, livestock, tractors, boats, and assorted other booty were handed out. The grandest prize went to former President Daniel Ortega. He gained a two-square-block complex that was confiscated from a bank executive. This is now surrounded by a solid concrete wall, and has guard towers to protect it. This giveaway is commonly referred to as "La Pinata," after the colorful paper animals that, when broken at children's parties, shower the children with toys and gifts. Nobody, even the Sandinistas, deny that this giveaway occurred.

There is current debate in the Nicaraguan Assembly about a bill that would repeal the laws that were passed in the waning days of Sandinista rule that granted the legal rubberstamp to this preposterous giveaway. The Sandinistas, reacting to this proposal in the only manner they seem to know, have disrupted the democratic process and reacted with violence. The Sandinista legislators walked out of the National Assembly, ending the opportunity for real, democratic debate of the issue. In addition, Sandinista sympathizers took over at least six city halls and three radio stations. Several bombs exploded at the homes and offices of anti-Sandinista politicians. And Mr. Ortega threatened war if measures are passed to return his mansion to its previous owner.

Mr. Speaker, this only proves to me that the Sandinistas should not be trusted to play an active role in the Government of Nicaragua. They will not retire peaceably now that the people of Nicaragua have spoken, and said that they do not want to be ruled by the Sandinistas.

To my National Assembly counterparts in Nicaragua, I say be strong. Believe in democracy, and do not back down. You stand for what is right, you represent the will of the people and the hope for a secure, prosperous, and peaceful future for Nicaragua.

PROLIFERATION PROFITEERS:
PART 20

HON. FORTNEY (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, in recent weeks, the media has been full of news reports on Iraq's nuclear weapons program. There is no longer any doubt whatsoever that Baghdad had a program, in fact several programs, to enrich uranium. The International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] estimates that within 2 years, these programs would have been capable of enriching enough uranium to build nuclear weapons.

How could we have let this happen? How did we allow Saddam Hussein to come this close to having nuclear weapons? Immediate steps are called for. In my series on "prolifera-

tion profiteers," I have focused on one of the aspects of this problem—the Western companies which have sold nuclear technology to countries like Iraq. Today, I wish to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a summary of various foreign firms that helped fuel Iraq's nuclear weapons ambitions.

I have introduced legislation to help address this issue. My Nuclear Non-Proliferation Enforcement Act (H.R. 830) would put import sanctions on any foreign company which traffics in nuclear weapons technology without the proper safeguards.

Another aspect of this issue is the IAEA, the agency responsible for ensuring that peaceful nuclear facilities are not redirected towards military purposes. The IAEA has done well to fulfill its limited mandate. But for the agency to truly inspire confidence in its safeguards, its role must be expanded. The IAEA must be able to perform random and unannounced inspections of any nuclear facilities, declared or undeclared, in any country in the world which has signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty. Only when these and other steps are taken will we have any real assurances that clandestine nuclear weapons programs are not taking place in the Iraqs of this world.

FOREIGN FIRMS REPORTED IN ILLICIT NUCLEAR TRADE WITH IRAQ

Numerous foreign firms are involved in the illicit export of nuclear technology to proliferant countries such as Iraq. Some of these companies are profiled in a series of case studies produced by the Emerging Nuclear Suppliers & Nonproliferation Project of the Monterey Institute. A sample of several firms supplying Iraq, the allegations against them, and their significant U.S. trade relations is extracted from those studies and is listed below. Several of the firms represented are German, but other European and Latin American concerns are represented as well.

One of the most notorious German firms engaged in illicit nuclear trade is H & H Metalform GmbH, a machine tool manufacturer. H & H Metalform allegedly delivered specialized machinery to Iraq for the production of enriched uranium—a critical nuclear weapons-related material—and reportedly agreed to establish an entire plant in that country. The transfer of sensitive enrichment design information to Iraq may also have occurred through former employees of Germany's MAN Technologie GmbH, a major supplier of such technology. Two Swiss firms, Schaeublin SA and Schmiedemeccanica SA, are also accused of supplying Iraq with uranium enrichment components and manufacturing tools.

Another German trading firm, Export-Union GmbH, with annual sales around DM 70 million, filled a 1990 Iraqi order for 54 tons of special steel suitable for nuclear weapons-related applications while training Iraqi specialists in how to process the material. The steel was originally produced by the German firm Saartahl. German investigations of both firms continue.

Several German enterprises were implicated in Iraq's Sa'ad 16 weapons development complex where nuclear and missile-related research is believed to have occurred. The general construction contractor, Gildemeister Projekta GmbH, was in fact a German firm now facing criminal proceedings. Germany's largest aerospace concern, Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm GmbH (MBB) also participated in the development of that center along with Transtechnica, an MBB subsidiary.

One non-German firm allegedly involved with Sa'ad 16 is Matrix-Churchill, a British machine tool manufacturer. Once controlled by an Iraqi-front company, Matrix-Churchill is accused of supplying equipment and training for the Iraqi complex as well as machinery used to manufacture uranium enrichment components.

In Latin America, personnel of the Brazilian Aeronautics Company (Embraer), Brazil's state-owned aircraft manufacturing concern, are alleged by the "strong evidence" of a congressional report to have exchanged information with Iraqi weapons experts. Embraer has strong connections to Brazil's Aerospace and Technology Center (CTA) which has worked to enrich weapons grade uranium.

U.S. Trade Relations: Some of the questionable activity of the firms listed above involved U.S. firms. For example, Gildemeister Projekta placed an order in 1986 with two U.S. companies, Electronics Associates of New Jersey and Gould of Fort Lauderdale, who unwittingly supplied the Sa'ad 16 complex with a sophisticated computer. Germany's MBB allegedly acquired electronic measuring instruments from the U.S. firm, Wiltron, Inc., and then resold them to Iraq while Matrix-Churchill's procurements were partially financed through the U.S. branch of the Italian Banca Nazionale Del Lavoro.

Besides the controversial attempt to purchase a U.S.-manufactured supercomputer (which could be used for nuclear weapons research), Brazil's Embraer signed a \$700 million purchase option in 1990 to sell its aircraft to Westair Holding Inc. and United Express. MBB also has major U.S. trade relations. For example, it agreed in 1987 to pursue communication satellite contracts in conjunction with France's Aerospatiale and General Electric of the United States.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, this past year has been an expectant one for the people of the Baltic States. Many times in this past year we have taken the time to reiterate our desire to see the Baltics free and independent. This week, the 33d Captive Nations Week, in which when we contemplate and commemorate the struggle for self-determination around the world, affords us yet another opportunity.

There is no doubt that the Soviet Union, just as those nations considered as captive, wishes to join the family of nations as an equal and powerful partner. Perestroika and glasnost, restructuring and openness, are not just means to this end, they are fundamental. In this world of intertwined lines of communication and trade, the Soviet Union, as any other nation, can ill afford to establish boundaries that are taken by force and guarded like a fortress.

The United States has always been, and will continue to be, the leading advocate of self-determination. However, we do understand the unavoidable tensions of these struggles. It is easy to understand the frustrations of a country divided by ethnic nationalism, but we must stress the need for lawful and peaceful resolutions. Without the law, there will always be

doubt and claims and without peace law cannot function with justice.

In Lithuania, Soviet troops continue destructive attacks on border posts. Armenians are accusing the Kremlin of supporting Azerbaijanis in the recurring flareup of fighting between the two republics. Slovenia and Croatia are involved in a tense standoff with the Yugoslavian Government.

Mr. Speaker, the great irony here is that while western Europe moves toward greater cooperation and integration, eastern Europe is literally ripping itself apart trying to get away from itself. By fighting and resisting, these nations are destroying the confidence and trust which they will need to become independent and integrated members of the family of nations—the only real benefit of self-determination.

Mr. Speaker, I am including for the RECORD a list of other captive nations, those with borders and without:

Slovenia, Croatia, Cambodia, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Armenia, Georgia, Moldavia, Tibet, Mongolia, the Kurds, and blacks in South Africa, who still do not have the right to vote.

H.R. 2913

HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, a uniform international order in corporate taxation has long been established between the United States and its trading partners to encourage trade and profitability of multinational corporations, to ensure the right to tax their activities is equitably distributed between countries, and to avoid double taxation. The foundation of this international order is the application of arm's-length separate accounting by all jurisdictions.

That method of corporate tax assessment is required by the Internal Revenue Code and the model treaties of the United States, the United Nations and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The Federal Government and our trading partners have agreed to use arm's-length separate accounting in every income tax treaty to which they are parties.

Under arm's-length separate accounting, corporations are subject to tax only by the jurisdiction in which they operate and only on the portion of their income attributable to the business carried on in that jurisdiction. Profits are subsequently taxable when distributed as dividends in those jurisdictions where the dividends are received for tax purposes. If members of a corporate group do business with each other, intercompany pricing is required to be the same as prices which would be charged between unrelated companies.

Only Alaska, California, Montana, and North Dakota use a conflicting method, "worldwide combined reporting." Montana applies it to U.S.-based multicorporate groups, but not to those based overseas. Worldwide combined reporting is not used by any country in the world or by the other 41 of the 45 States which tax corporate income.

Worldwide combined reporting combines the profits of related but separate corporations worldwide and taxes them based on the ratio of payroll, property, and sales of the subsidiary in the State to the payroll, property and sales of the entire worldwide corporate group. Separate entities, dividend flows, and sources of profitable activity are ignored. The mere presence of a corporation subjects the income earned overseas by it and its overseas affiliates to State tax in direct contradiction to established international and Federal tax policy. American and overseas-based corporate groups are adversely affected.

The use of this conflicting method of corporate tax assessment by a few States has disrupted international tax policy and prevents the United States from speaking with one voice in matters of international taxation. For over a decade, our trading partners have formally conveyed their objections. The United Kingdom's House of Commons even enacted retaliatory legislation. Most recently, the Governments of Canada, the United Kingdom, and Australia, Austria, Finland, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland, and the 12 member countries of the European Communities—Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and the United Kingdom—filed briefs in the Supreme Court of the State of California pointing out their objections to the use of worldwide combined reporting and their frustration at the resultant inability of the United States to speak with one voice in such matters. The U.S. Department of Justice also filed a brief in the case, agreeing with the decisions of the California trial court and the court of appeals, that worldwide combined reporting when applied to a U.S. corporation with an overseas parent corporation and to an overseas corporation with overseas subsidiaries is unconstitutional, a violation of the foreign commerce clause of the Constitution of the United States.

I am introducing today for myself and Representatives COBLE, GIBBONS, GRADISON, LEWIS of Georgia, RAY, SHAYS, RHODES, ROBERTS, and VANDER JAGT, H.R. 2913, the Domestic Corporation Taxation Equality Act of 1991. The bill addresses the problems resulting from the use of worldwide combined reporting. The bill also addresses the double taxation which occurs when a few States separately tax intercorporate dividends received by American corporations from their overseas affiliates, without allowing any credit or exemption for taxes paid in the country in which that income was earned. The principle is the same, that income was earned outside the United States and the taxing jurisdiction of any State, and is subject to the tax of the country in which it was earned.

In this time of increased global competition, we should not ignore the practices of a few States that detract from the ability of our corporations to compete internationally and from our ability as a nation to encourage investment. We should act to resolve the disruption to this country's foreign policy that results from the use by four States of a method of tax assessment that contradicts the tax policy of the United States and the rest of the world.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING THOSE THAT SERVED

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the American servicemen who saw combat and sustained casualties during troop deployments in Lebanon, Grenada and Panama.

It is important to remember that troops were stationed in Lebanon for more than 2 years under hostile conditions. By the end of 1983, 257 servicemen had lost their lives in Beirut. Eighteen American soldiers lost their lives in service to their country in Grenada. There were also 20,000 servicemen who were stationed in Panama during Operation Just Cause and 24 servicemen died during this deployment.

At a time when our Nation is honoring those who served in the Persian Gulf, we must not forget to also recognize the hardships of those men and women who served so proudly. These individuals were also away from their homes and families during holidays, birthdays and other special events. Their families endured many of the same ordeals and worries as did the families of Desert Storm soldiers. It is time that the soldiers who served in past deployments receive the same kind of support and appreciation that we have seen in the months following Operation Desert Storm.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my fellow colleagues to join me as I recognize and honor those members of our Armed Forces who took part in military operations in Grenada, Beirut and Panama. And, I also ask you to join me in saluting the thousands of men and women in uniform around the world from Korea to the Kurdish frontier, who even as we speak, man the watchtowers of freedom. We must not forget the service of all of these men and women.

SUPPORT FOR H.R. 5

HON. MIKE KOPETSKI

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. KOPETSKI. Mr. Speaker, in 1860, Abraham Lincoln stated:

I am glad to know that there is a system of labor where the laborer can strike if he wants to! I would to God that such a system prevailed all over the world.

Well, President Lincoln would be dismayed that this system is in jeopardy today.

For over a century, this country has maintained a tradition that allows workers to unionize and, as a last resort, to strike. In fact, the National Labor Relations Act and the Railway Labor Act were enacted by Congress to guarantee these rights. NLRA and RLA also provide a level playing field for management and organized labor to settle disputes. While not always perfect, these laws have maintained a fair balance.

Mr. Speaker, that balance has shifted over the past decade. Why? Because management

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has found a new tool to use in their favor: the permanent replacement employee. Replacing legitimate strikers with permanent replacement employees or even threatening to do so negates a union worker's fundamental right to strike. It tilts the balance of fairness in our collective-bargaining system in favor of the employer.

I ask the opponents of H.R. 5 to explain to me the difference between firing a legally striking employee and permanently replacing that employee.

It's like saying I am going to kill you—do you want to be shot or stabbed? The end result is the same—you're dead.

The end result for the striking employee who is permanently replaced is the same as the striking employee who is fired—no job and no paycheck.

Tomorrow, the House will consider the Workplace Fairness Act which will give us the opportunity to restore the balance in our collective-bargaining system. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

THE NOMINATION OF CLARENCE THOMAS—A PERSPECTIVE FROM THE PADUCAH SUN

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to take this opportunity to bring to the attention of my colleagues an excellent editorial written by Don Gordon, the editorial page editor of The Paducah Sun. The Paducah, KY, newspaper is the largest daily newspaper in my western Kentucky district. The editorial appeared in the newspaper on Wednesday, July 3.

Under the insightful leadership of the newspaper's senior managers, president Fred Paxton and editor Jim Paxton, this newspaper consistently contains editorials which provide a respected perspective on issues confronting our Nation, State and region.

This particular editorial concerns the nomination of Judge Clarence Thomas to serve as an associate justice on the U.S. Supreme Court.

Because of the importance of this issue, I would urge my colleagues to read this editorial.

The editorial is as follows:

THOMAS' PAST IS REVEALING OF MAN

There is little profit in pondering such imponderables as whether there is, or should be, a black seat on the U.S. Supreme Court, or for that matter a female, Hispanic or Jewish seat.

The facts are, a black man is leaving the court and another black man has been nominated to take his place, and the only really important questions have to do with Clarence Thomas' fitness for the job.

President Bush is not very convincing when he says race had nothing to do with his selection of Mr. Thomas, but so what? If he is qualified for the high bench, his skin pigmentation makes no difference.

From President Bush's standpoint, the consensus politically ideal successor to Thurgood Marshall was thought to be a mi-

nority citizen who shares the president's general philosophy. Mr. Thomas, now a federal appeals judge in Washington, D.C., and formerly the head of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, fits the mold.

Confirmation is not destined to be routine. It rarely can be when the Senate and the White House are controlled by opposing parties, especially during times of sharp ideological divisions in the country.

Mr. Thomas can expect to come under serious challenge, if not outright attack, from abortion rights and civil rights groups, as well as the Judiciary Committee's leading liberals.

The man is a conservative, as that term is commonly understood, which in itself is enough to draw heated opposition from some quarters.

One past statement by Mr. Thomas is particularly revealing of his outlook: "Race-conscious remedies in this society are dangerous. You can't orchestrate society along racial lines by saying there should be 10 percent blacks, 15 percent Hispanics."

Does that mean Mr. Thomas' elevation to the Supreme Court would be "a sad day for older workers, for minorities and for women," as one senior citizen advocate contends?

Not likely. It more probably means Mr. Thomas would bring to the court a healthy and well-taken skepticism about preferential treatment on behalf of any class of citizens, a point of view beyond reasonable constitutional challenge.

It is almost impossible to believe that Mr. Thomas, given his background, ever would be hostile to individual rights or insensitive to the plight of people.

The nominee was born into poverty in Savannah, Ga., experienced the bigotry that afflicted his race, sampled the black militancy of the 1960s and emerged as an individual of education and achievement—and his own convictions.

His biography to date doesn't in itself qualify Mr. Thomas as a Supreme Court justice, but it provides a measure of what is inside the man, not an unimportant consideration.

Professional qualifications tend to be in the eye of the beholder. Judicial temperament, however that might be defined, usually is mentioned, and most presidents say they covet "strict constructionists" as bench nominees. Experience, of course, is an objective criterion, and here Mr. Thomas' record is a bit thin, his having served just over a year as an appeals court judge.

Critics shouldn't gain much ground on that score, however, considering the impressive amount of precedent for appointing Supreme Court justices with little or no judicial background. Earl Warren, Hugo Black and an incumbent, Byron White, come to mind. Neither Joe Biden nor Ted Kennedy would have objected to any of the three.

The ethnic, racial and gender makeup of the U.S. Supreme Court cannot be dismissed lightly. The highest court of the land makes decisions profoundly affecting all Americans and it would not do if its places were occupied always by nine white males of northern European ancestry. Yet it is not appropriate to think of the court in terms of special constituencies. Sandra Day O'Connor doesn't represent the interests of women; Antonin Scalia is not there to look after the concerns of Italian-Americans. And Clarence Thomas should not be regarded as the black justice. He happens to be black. That is all. From what is known of him, that perspective

matches his philosophy, which is one good reason for his confirmation.

SOCIAL SECURITY NEEDS OUR PROTECTION

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, today along with my distinguished colleague from New York, FRANK HORTON, and 24 additional Members from both sides of the aisle, I am introducing the Social Security Protection Act of 1991.

As all of us in this Chamber remember, last year in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act, we excluded Social Security trust fund receipts and expenditures from the budget and Gramm-Rudman-Hollings spending calculations. The administration, however, has taken the position that trust fund expenditures which pay the costs of operating the Social Security system are still subject to Gramm-Rudman-Hollings.

The purpose of our bill is to correct this misperception and to make it clear once and for all that all moneys in the Social Security trust funds are protected from the pressures of the budget and the impact of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings, including expenditures to pay the costs of administering Social Security programs.

This protection is especially important because Social Security old-age and survivor insurance, and Social Security disability insurance are critical safety nets for the American people. Without funds to pay the administrative expenses of Social Security, benefits and claims payments cannot be processed. I do not believe that Social Security beneficiaries should be held hostage to the budget process.

Under the administration's view, the funds needed to operate Social Security are subject to possible sequestration, which would disrupt these vital programs. Indeed, during the 1990 sequester, the Social Security Administration underwent a 2.4 percent cut, which is causing serious problems, in processing disability claims due to the resultant "downsizing."

There are ample moneys in the trust funds to pay the operating expenses of Social Security and sequestration serves no purpose. The Social Security Protection Act of 1991 would also expressly protect administrative expenditures from these funds from sequestration.

Our bill has already secured wide bipartisan support including the following cosponsors:

Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. MFUME, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. YATES, Mr. RAHALL, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. MORAN, Ms. MINK, Ms. NORTON, Mr. WISE, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. THORNTON, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. COX of Illinois, Mr. BARNARD, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. FRANK, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. LALFALCE, Mr. NOWAK, Ms. BOXER, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. WEISS, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. McCANDLESS, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. HASTERT, Mrs. BENTLEY, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. QUILLEN, and Mr. EMERSON.

I hope that others will join us in the working for the prompt adoption of the Social Security Protection Act by the House.

The text of our bill follows:

H.R. 2898

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Social Security Protection Act of 1991".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) the intent of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 was to exclude from the calculations of the Federal budget the entire OASDI program, both the trust funds and the appropriations for their administration;

(2) the intent of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 was to exempt from the limitations on domestic discretionary spending established by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 the entire OASDI program, including appropriations for its administration;

(3) the intent of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 was to exempt from sequestration under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 the entire OASDI program, including appropriations for its administration; and

(4) this legislation is necessary to correct the interpretation by the Office of Management and Budget that administrative expenses of the OASDI are not included in the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990.

SEC. 3. CLARIFICATION OF OFF-BUDGET STATUS OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES PAID FROM OASDI TRUST FUNDS.

Section 13301(a) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 is amended—

(1) by inserting "(including the expenses of administering the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance programs)" before "shall"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new sentence:

"No expenses of administering the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance programs shall be subject to sequestration under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985."

SEC. 4. EXCLUSION OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES FOR OASDI TRUST FUNDS FROM TREATMENT AS DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) DEFINITION OF CATEGORY.—Section 250(c)(4)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 is amended by inserting after "1990" the following: ", except that expenses for the administration of the social security old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and the disability insurance trust fund (20-8006-0-7-651 and 20-8007-0-7-651) shall not be considered to be within any category."

(b) EXCLUSION FROM REDUCTION UNDER SEQUESTRATION ORDER.—Section 256(h)(4) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 is amended by inserting at the end the following:

"(J) The old-age, survivors and disability insurance (OASDI) programs."

SEC. 5. EFFECT OF AMENDMENTS MADE BY THIS ACT ON DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.

No amendment made by this Act shall cause any adjustment to be made under section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to any discretionary spending limit (as defined in section 601(a)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974).

SEC. 6. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act and the amendments made by it shall apply to any fiscal year beginning on or after October 1, 1990.

HARASSMENT HARMFUL BUT IT'S TREATABLE**HON. BARNEY FRANK**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, sexual harassment is an issue which has been ignored—and unfortunately even snickered at—for too long. We are dealing with one legislative response to it as part of our civil rights bill. There are also efforts going on in the House to address our own procedures with regard to it. And one of the most important things that can be done in dealing with this outrageous practice is to publicize the extent to which women have been, sadly, expected to just accept it.

Fortunately, young women in particular see no reason why they should simply go along with a practice which degrades them. And I have seen no better exposition on the refusal of young women to put up with this outrageous behavior on the part of some men and a recent article in the *Montgomery Star* written by political correspondent Pat Lewis. Mr. Speaker, particularly in this era of ethical sensitivity, I feel compelled to disclose that the author of this superb denunciation of sexual harassment of women is, in addition to being the political correspondent for the *Montgomery Star*, my niece, the daughter of my sister Ann Lewis. But I ask that it be printed here anyway because it is an extraordinarily well done article on a very important subject.

HARASSMENT HARMFUL BUT IT'S TREATABLE
(By Pat Lewis)

MONTGOMERY.—Have you heard the one about the legislator and the reporter?

They're in this restaurant that's a popular gathering spot for lawmakers, the working press, lobbyists. The legislator spots the reporter, and beckons her over to his table.

"I just wanted to tell you I think you have the nicest breasts in the press corps," he says sincerely.

So she says, "Well, at least they're bigger than your brain."

Unfortunately, it's no joke. I'm the reporter. It was our first, and given his low-key role in the House, likely our last, conversation.

I'm not going to name him because his remark was no unique instance of miscommunication.

Instead, it's an example of how too many male elected officials talk to women in, and out of, the Statehouse.

Ask anyone whose job brings them in close contact with the Legislature and you'll be treated to a depressing litany of harassing remarks and gestures against women.

It ranges from the unprintable to the routine, but it adds up to be downright exhausting. Ask some guy about insurance premium taxes, and he'll tell you what a cute little thing you are.

Try to take notes in an interview, and you find yourself shrugging off unwanted physical contact at the same time.

Now, let me point out that they are not all like that. A number of men who work in

Montgomery would never dream of behaving that way. They can read a calendar. They know what year this is.

But they haven't gotten to the point where they have started having heart-to-hearts with their esteemed colleagues. (Like Education Secretary Lamar Alexander, I'm a firm believer in the benefits of adult education.)

Also unwilling to speak out: many of the women who every day bear the brunt of this pervasive attitude.

Part of it is that for many, a quick retort could cost them a job. For all the gains women have made in recent years—evident even in Montgomery from the growing number of women working the halls as lobbyists, as reporters—the men still hold the power. They control the flow of money, jobs and information.

There are other, more complicated reasons. We've all heard these comments:

"Cause a fuss, and you'll be cut out of the loop."

"That's just the way these guys are."

"They just want to get a rise out of you—let it slide."

Or these:

"Come on, can't you take a joke?"

"Hey, honey, I was just trying to pay you a compliment."

"What are you so sensitive about? Wrong time of the month?"

I'm luckier than most. The guys doing the harassing aren't my employers; they aren't even my colleagues. And working for a newspaper gives me a certain power even the most cavemanship of lawmakers can understand. Does the phrase "ink by the barrel" ring any bells?

I don't know why this behavior is so prevalent in the capital. It's certainly not confined to Montgomery, or the Statehouse halls, as attested to by the recent resignation of a highly respected Stanford University physician who, at age 50, said she simply couldn't take the harassment.

All I know is that we shouldn't let these guys off the hook. It's not funny. It's not harmless.

But it is treatable.

HONORING DENNIS RIVERA**HON. BILL RICHARDSON**

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, there are many young political leaders emerging in this country. One of these is Dennis Rivera; president, AFL-CIO Union Local 1199 in New York City. As the following article in the *New Yorker* indicates, Rivera's meteoric rise has been characterized by a combination of toughness, tenacity, compassion, and hard work. He makes every Hispanic in this country proud of his accomplishments. Obviously we have not heard the last of Dennis Rivera.

I think my colleagues would be interested in reading selected excerpts from "Dennis Rivera: Getting Things Done," which appeared in the December 10, 1990, issue of the *New Yorker*:

[From the *New Yorker*, Dec. 10, 1990]

DENNIS RIVERA: GETTING THINGS DONE

... [A] leader began to emerge—a soft-spoken Puerto Rican named Dennis Rivera... 'is an exciting change from the schlumps

who head most unions these days,' says Professor Eli Ginzberg, of Columbia University. . .

Rivera was born in 1950 in Albonito, a small industrial and farming town about an hour's drive south of San Juan. . . Dennis's father was Daniel Hickey, an Irish-American from Dunkirk, New York, who . . . came to Puerto Rico . . . in search of a site for a factory [on behalf of his employers. There he met, married and settled into a comfortable house with Dennis' mother—a Puerto Rican of Spanish extraction]. . .

Dennis showed from his earliest years that he was unlikely ever to become a pillar of the establishment. . . Radical activities engrossed him during his university years. . . [H]e began leading marches in opposition to higher tuition, and joining other students in demanding a larger voice for students. . . In 1973, Rivera's itch to remake the world had become so strong that he quit the university. . . [and] accepted an invitation to sign on with [a sanitation union that he believed was doing nothing for its members]. . . After that, Rivera assumed a prominent role in organizing hospital and home-health-care workers into what became one of the island's biggest and strongest unions. . .

[Changes in his personal life] . . . in 1976 prompted Rivera to leave the island and come to New York to settle. . . [After a New York job search, he] . . . turned to Local 1199, the union that best exemplified the virtues Rivera felt a labor organization ought to have. . . The local had begun organizing hospital employees in the late nineteen-fifties. . . It had been founded by a small coterie of extreme leftists lead by Leon Davis, a pro-Communist native of Russia, who had been a drugstore clerk in Harlem. . .

Rivera's experience in organizing hospital employees in Puerto Rico proved a passport to a job . . . to serve the local's mushrooming Hispanic membership. . . [But in spite of Rivera's success in his new role, the local had been in decline—a decline that had been exacerbated by the change, a change in union leadership. Davis had retired]. . . [H]is successor, Doris Turner, a former dietary clerk given to religious proselytizing and black nationalism, paid little heed to Davis's more traditional secular leftism. . . For Rivera, a youthful Davis aficionado, the struggle was a painful but valuable education, showing him what unionism at its most virulent and violent could be. . .

The tide began to turn [for Rivera and the other anti-Turnerites] in September, 1985, when the Labor Department at last established rules and guidelines for a new election, to be held the following April. . . Rivera and his confederates nominated . . . Georginna Johnson, a black social-work assistant—and she campaigned for the presidency on a racially balanced ticket: it included Rivera for executive vice-president . . . [as well other blacks, hispanics, and three whites]. . . Johnson squeaked through to victory by a margin of only 2,933 votes, out of 35,011 cast. . . That comparatively narrow win, unfortunately, didn't put an end to the intra-union conflict. . . within a year it became plain that there was almost as much discontent with Johnson's palace guard as there was among Turner diehards. . .

[In February 1988 a new slate was put together to compete against her in April 1989 with] the designation of Rivera as standard-bearer in the drive to replace Johnson. . . 'It was basically not a strongly contested election,' Rivera says. 'Johnson went into her shell'. . . Rivera won by a nine-to-one

ratio—an almost incredible result in any union where a president is running for reelection, with all the built in advantages of incumbency. . .

[Almost immediately after taking office, the] calendar compelled him to begin bargaining for a new master contract with the League of Voluntary Hospitals. . . Rivera's initial approach was in the direction of peace not war [as he] met privately with ranking hospital officials in an attempt to convince them that a mutual-assistance pact made more sense for both sides than a test of staying power in an extended economic duel. . . The hospitals rejected a joint lobbying effort. . . Rivera's next step was a blitz campaign to disabuse the hospitals of any notion that the union, despite its bruising internal battles, had become a paper tiger. . . Rivera spread the gospel that no goal was unattainable in the contract talks if the members demonstrated their determination to stand together. . .

The union got its first breakthrough exactly a week after the league contract expired, on June 30th, with the negotiations deadlocked. Five Roman Catholic hospitals and nursing homes, . . . agreed to two-year contracts providing annual pay increases. . . The Catholic institutions' decision to take the lead did not come out of the blue. It arose from the personal philosophy of Cardinal O' Conner as well as [his] admiration for Rivera. . . The Cardinal's high regard for Rivera was strengthened by the negotiations. . . 'He has given every evidence in my dealings with him that he is a very decent man, a man of integrity and high principles,' he said. 'If he maintains that posture, the sky is the limit for the beneficial influence he can have on the labor movement and, in that sense, on the country. I think he can become one of the great labor leaders in the United States.'

PLAY BALL!

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in celebration of Florida's acquisition of a major league baseball team. I would like to thank Wayne Huizenga whose dedication and foresight helped make the dream a reality.

When Frank Robinson, the former manager of the Baltimore Orioles, first brought his team to Joe Robbie Stadium for a 1989 Spring training game, he complained of the field's poor conditions, especially the short outfield fence. Since then, the innovative Huizenga has replaced the first several rows of outfield seats with retractable ones. During the Miami Dolphins football games, the seats are electrically pulled out to provide room for the plethora of fans that pack the stadium each home game. During baseball games, the seats are pulled together to expand the size of the outfield. As a result, when Frank Robinson traveled with his team to Joe Robbie Stadium last March, he told the press that he was happily stunned with Huizenga's improvements.

As Huizenga has brought success to Blockbuster Video and the Blockbuster Bowl, so will he bring success to the Marlins. He has brought in a talented and experienced executive, Carl Barger. In Barger's short time as

President of the Pittsburgh Pirates, the Bucs were transformed from a losing team to a World Series contender. Given Huizenga's track record, I am confident that he will make the decisions necessary to make the Marlins a success.

South Florida's great excitement about the Marlins is no surprise given recent history. Sports and south Florida have gone hand in hand. Joe Robbie Stadium and The Orange Bowl sellout each year when the Miami Dolphins and the University of Miami Hurricanes take the field for a football game. In addition, the annual New Year's Day Orange Bowl, one of the most prestigious college football bowl games, has witnessed some of football's best battles of the past 2 decades. Furthermore, the first Blockbuster Bowl proved to be an instant success as it attracted two perennial winners and a sellout crowd.

Basketball also has brought a new excitement to our fans. South Floridians consistently fill the spectacular Miami Arena as they cheer for Rony Seikaly, Sherman Douglas, Glen Rice, and the rest of the young, exciting, and much improved Miami Heat.

Lastly, baseball is an extremely popular sport in south Florida. Besides supporting the great University of Miami baseball team, fans have shown widespread support for major league spring training games. In addition to its surplus of spectators, south Florida is a haven for future major league stars. A myriad of sluggers, such as Jose Canseco, Andre Dawson, Rafeal Palmiero, and Oddibe McDowell, grew up playing little league and high school baseball in sunny south Florida. Because of the favorable weather, youngsters in Florida have the opportunity to play baseball all year round. As a result, many Florida athletes dedicate their time to baseball, thus providing fans, colleges, and major league teams with a constant supply of talented players.

Now that south Florida has its own squad, it will no longer have to settle for watching its native stars and other baseball greats on television. The fans will finally have the chance to vote for their favorite players for the All-Star Game, see their idols up close, and perhaps snag an autograph or a foul ball.

Joe Robbie Stadium also will provide an atmosphere in which south Florida's unique, diverse community can unite together. Whether the players render cheers, jeers, or tears, south Floridians will congregate at Joe Robbie Stadium and root for a Marlins victory. Whether they originally came from New York or the Caribbean, the Midwest, Cuba, or South America, the fans can now come to share in the making of an intense "wave" or simply sit back and relax while debating their opinions of the game.

Finally, baseball will implant enduring memories in the hearts of south Floridians. Many adults and children will always be able to recall their first major league baseball game. Nearly every New York Giants' and Brooklyn Dodgers' fan vividly remembers Bobby Thompson's dramatic home run at the Polo Grounds which propelled the Giants into the 1951 World Series. Whether they are exhilarating or disappointing moments, they have a commanding ability to unit spectators and leave them spellbound as they forget all their other worries.

Because south Floridians are fervent and loyal sports fans, I am confident that the major league has made a wise decision to grant them an expansion team. South Florida, like myself, will wholeheartedly support the Marlins just as they have the Miami Dolphins, the Miami Heat, and the University of Miami Hurricanes.

WALLACE MCCALL: DADE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS' PARENT-CITY-ZEN VOLUNTEER OF THE YEAR

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a man who has been at the forefront of a quiet revolution in Dade County.

For years, Wallace McCall has unselfishly devoted his time and effort to improving our community. He is currently president of the Miami Job Corps Advisory Council, vice president of the Martin Luther King Parade Festival, vice president of the Greater Miami Branch of the NAACP and is a founder of the Inner City Scholarship Foundation. He also serves on the Dade County Police Advisory Board.

Mr. McCall has paid special attention to the students at Charles R. Drew Elementary School, an inner-city school that has become a model for other such schools around the country. I would like to share with my colleagues two articles which provide more detail about Mr. McCall's achievements and activities:

[From the Miami Times, June 20, 1991]

WALLACE MCCALL MAKES MARK AS DISTRICT'S TOP PARENT VOLUNTEER

(By Ebony Jasper)

If he's not raising funds for Drew Elementary School, he's at a public hearing, giving voice to community problems.

This year's Parent/Center Volunteer of the Year for Dade County is Wallace McCall. "I enjoy helping an enabling others to help one another," he says simply.

McCall, who visits 26 schools in Dade County, is a former general foreman at Miami International Airport and is now committed to helping the youth in the community.

His favorite school is Charles R. Drew Elementary, 1775 N.W. 60th St. This school was at one time considered one of the worst schools because it is in the heart of the drug area. (Fred) Morley (principal) has worked hard to change that stereotype and now it is number-one and I call this home."

Known for his captain hats, McCall is sometimes called (unofficially) the "mayor of Liberty City" because he can often be found at a community affair and he's an advocate of change and improvement.

He often invites local leaders to visit the school to talk with the children about their careers and the importance of an education. The days in which he's not at a school helping students he's probably busy with his other projects and activities.

He's president of the Miami Job Corps Advisory Council, he sits on the Advisory Board of Jan-Mann Youth Center, is vice-president of the Martin Luther King Parade Festival,

member of the Dade County Advisory Board and began the Inner City Scholarship Foundation. He is also a member of the Southern Christian Leadership Council, vice-president of Greater Miami branch of NAACP, member of the Dade County Police Advisory Board and a crime-prevention council member.

McCall says he is not seeking publicity but is concerned about Dade County and children. He's often the only Black advocate at many public hearings because many Blacks have to work and "if someone's not present to express our views, we're often overlooked."

—
WALLACE MCCALL AN ALL-AROUND SPECIAL DAD

He gives them all the things a good father gives his children. He helps them with their schoolwork; he helps them develop and showcase their talents, and he gives them a vision of what they can be in the future.

Wallace McCall thinks of Drew Elementary School as his family. He treats all the children of Drew as if they were his own children.

Like many concerned parents, he also works to insure that their school and the schools they will be attending are providing the best possible education.

Having a special father like Wallace McCall is a great experience for the children of Drew Elementary School. The children of Drew are very proud that he's been chosen as Dade County Public Schools' Parent/Citizen Volunteer of the Year.

If you were to visit Drew Elementary school, you would find Wallace McCall patiently helping students who have trouble with reading and math.

On another day, you would find him introducing one of the many community business and professional people he brings to Drew Elementary to serve as role models for children and to give them ideas for future careers.

On Wednesdays, you would find Wallace McCall at an area restaurant with talented students from Drew. He arranges opportunities to showcase their performing arts talents at club luncheons. One of these luncheon events was the Orange Bowl Committee's reception to salute Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., which was held at the Bayside Marketplace.

He's on the school's Magnet Advisory Board and has raised money for the talented arts magnet program. He has also raised money for much-needed uniforms and equipment for Drew's Flagette and Drill Team.

"As a citizen advocate, he volunteers his time during the day and evenings representing the Miami Northwestern Feeder Pattern," says Drew Elementary School Principal Fred Morley. "He works to improve the image of all the schools in the feeder pattern."

"We have called on Mr. McCall in many instances to serve as an advocate for Drew Elementary School," says Morley. "He has never turned us down. He is truly an outstanding member of the Drew family."

INTRODUCTION OF THE BALTIMORE-WASHINGTON CORRIDOR MAGNETIC LEVITATION TRANSPORTATION ACT OF 1991

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Baltimore-Washington Corridor Magnetic Levitation Transportation Act of 1991. This legislation authorizes development of a magnetic levitation line between Baltimore, MD and Washington, DC. This 40-mile system would serve as the first link for a line revolutionizing travel through the entire Northeast corridor.

The construction of this initial line will bring benefits not only to the Baltimore-Washington corridor, but to all America as our Nation leads development of this cutting edge transportation system. Magnetic levitation technology, commonly known as maglev, was initially invented and researched in the United States in the 1960's. However, it was not pursued here aggressively and only Japan and Germany have developed working model transportation systems using this technology. Maglev uses electromagnetic forces to lift and propel passenger cars a few inches above a guideway at speeds reaching 300 miles per hour or more. Testing of small-scale systems has shown the promise of maglev as a safe, fast, environmentally sound, economically viable, and energy efficient form of transport.

Mr. Speaker, the Baltimore-Washington corridor would be an appropriate testing ground for this technology as maglev would link two major urban centers across varying terrains. There are already approximately 100,000 commuters traveling daily between these 2 cities, and 4,600 businesses based in the region. This combined area ranks fourth among the Nation's largest metropolitan areas. The implementation of a maglev system could end the backups on I-95 and the Baltimore-Washington Parkway. In a January 1991 study entitled "Roadway Congestion in Major Urban Areas, 1982-1988," it was found that of the six Northeast cities, Washington and Baltimore ranked first and fifth respectively in terms of traffic congestion. The study also stated that Washington itself had the third worst traffic problem in the country costing approximately \$1.73 billion a year in lost time, gas consumption, and accident losses.

Besides relieving the density of traffic in this area, this system would make commuting more convenient. It is projected the system would carry 1,000 to 3,000 passengers an hour between these 2 cities. With a population in the region totaling 6 million, the potential for growth in use of the line is great. It could take 15 minutes or less to travel between Baltimore and Washington, as compared to the time of 1 hour that it presently takes without complications.

Additionally, the business sector located within this corridor would benefit from a maglev system making it easier for companies to locate in Baltimore and do business in Washington, or vice versa. It would lure the best minds and other advanced technologies

to the region. Also, it would demonstrate the region's commitment to building a 21st-century economy. Further advantages include the presence of BWI Airport as a feeder into the proposed maglev line, and the extended line to be created running the length of the Northeast corridor.

The legislation I am introducing today with my colleagues, Representatives MFUME, MCMILLEN, MORELLA, and NORTON, from the region, would provide for a feasibility study, six 1-year grants for a design competition, and Federal matching funds on a 50-50 basis for development of the line. Only American companies and organizations will be eligible to compete. The maglev line will be developed by a public-private partnership where the Federal Government will work with a private industry to prove the viability of this new technology. The system would not only meet America's transportation needs, but at the same time, improve America's international competitiveness in a virtually unlimited market.

I would ask my colleagues to join me in support of this technology and legislation. Further, I include a copy of the bill in the RECORD:

H.R. 2914

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Baltimore-Washington Corridor Magnetic Levitation Transportation System Demonstration Act of 1991".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) our Nation's aviation safety and highway network are increasingly overburdened resulting in inefficiencies which waste billions of potentially productive working hours each year at a tremendous cost to the Nation's economy;

(2) the cost of conventional transportation by automobile, aircraft, and rail is high and because these conventional systems rely heavily on fossil fuels which are in limited supply, costs will continue to rise as energy costs increase and as the Nation's transportation infrastructure deteriorates;

(3) safety and environmental problems which are not easily addressed are also created from aviation and highway congestion and entail additional costs;

(4) magnetic levitation is a developing transportation technology which is high speed, environmentally clean, energy efficient, quiet, and safe;

(5) the Governments of Japan and Germany have each spent over \$1,000,000,000 researching and developing magnetic levitation transportation technology and are preparing to introduce systems in the United States;

(6) United States scientific and industrial capabilities exist to support a domestic magnetic levitation industry and to construct operational magnetic levitation transportation systems in the United States;

(7) in order to promote the development of a United States designed and constructed magnetic levitation transportation system, Federal efforts must be undertaken to demonstrate the feasibility and practicability of such systems; and

(8) the corridor between the cities of Baltimore, Maryland and Washington, District of Columbia, possesses numerous characteristics including a length of approximately 40 miles, exposure to a range of climatic conditions, several potential routes, large popu-

lation bases at both ends and a link with a major airport which makes it ideal for a demonstration of the feasibility and practicability of a magnetic levitation system which would eventually link the major metropolitan areas of the northeast corridor of the United States.

SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States to construct and put into operation in the shortest time practicable a United States designed and constructed magnetically levitated transportation system eventually linking the major metropolitan areas of the northeast corridor of the United States.

SEC. 4. BALTIMORE-WASHINGTON CORRIDOR MAGNETIC LEVITATION TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM FEASIBILITY STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall study the feasibility of constructing a magnetic levitation transportation system between the cities of Baltimore, Maryland, and Washington, District of Columbia. The study required by this section shall include—

- (1) a preliminary evaluation of alternative routes;
- (2) a market analysis of potential ridership;
- (3) an examination of alternative financing mechanisms and projected costs;
- (4) identification of operational characteristics; and
- (5) a determination by the Administrator of the feasibility and practicability of constructing a magnetic levitation transportation system between the cities of Baltimore, Maryland, and Washington, District of Columbia.

(b) REPORT.—The Administrator shall complete the report required by subsection (a) and transmit the results thereof to Congress not later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost of the study required under subsection (a) shall not exceed 50 percent.

SEC. 5. BALTIMORE-WASHINGTON CORRIDOR MAGNETIC LEVITATION TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM DESIGN COMPETITION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Upon a favorable determination pursuant to section 4(a)(5), the Administrator shall conduct a competition in which grants shall be awarded for the research and development of designs for magnetic levitation transportation systems between the cities of Baltimore, Maryland, and Washington, District of Columbia.

(b) AWARD OF GRANTS.—Not later than 15 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall award up to 6 one-year grants to participants who have submitted proposals for research and development of a design for a magnetic levitation transportation system between the cities of Baltimore, Maryland, and Washington, District of Columbia. In awarding such grants, the Administrator shall take into consideration the fact that the design may be more easily accomplished if a business, organization, or other entity receiving such grant is located in the State of Maryland or Virginia, or in the District of Columbia.

(c) RULES AND SELECTION CRITERIA.—The Administrator shall issue rules governing the competition required under this section, including criteria that will be used to judge and select each proposal for system design submitted for consideration. Such selection criteria shall include factors relating to the construction of a magnetic levitation transportation system between the cities of Baltimore, Maryland, and Washington, District of

Columbia, including cost-effectiveness, safety, ease of maintenance, ability to achieve speeds of 250 miles per hour, and the potential for the design to be a national model for such systems.

(d) ELIGIBLE PARTICIPANTS.—Participation in the competition required by this section shall be limited to United States businesses and consortia of such business, United States public and private educational and research organizations, Federal laboratories, and other United States organizations.

(e) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Administrator shall establish terms and conditions to which grants awarded under this section shall be subject.

(f) SELECTION OF FINAL DESIGN.—Not later than 28 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall review and select from among the design proposals submitted pursuant to this section a single design to be used as the basis for the award of a grant under section 6. In making the selection required by this subsection, the Administrator shall consider cost-effectiveness, safety, ease of maintenance, ability of the system to achieve speeds of 250 miles per hour and the potential for the system to be a national model. The Administrator shall also consider the extent to which the design incorporates new and innovative design concepts and components.

SEC. 6. BALTIMORE-WASHINGTON CORRIDOR MAGNETIC LEVITATION TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM DEMONSTRATION

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 31 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall award 1 grant in an amount as may be necessary, not to exceed 50 percent of the total cost, for the purposes of constructing a privately owned and operated magnetic levitation transportation system between the cities of Baltimore, Maryland and Washington, District of Columbia, in accordance with specifications contained in the design selected pursuant to section 5(f). The grant required by this section shall be awarded to either State or local governments or consortia of United States private business.

(b) APPLICATION PROCEDURES.—The Administrator shall prescribe the form and procedures for applicants to apply for the grant made available under this section.

(c) CRITERIA FOR SELECTION.—Criteria for selection of the grant recipient or recipients under this section shall be established by the Administrator.

(d) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—A grant made to an applicant under this section shall be subject to such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Administrator.

(e) COOPERATIVE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—In carrying out this section, the Administrator may enter into contracts or cooperative research and development agreements as defined by section 12 of the Stevenson-Wylder Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3710a), except that the Administrator may fund up to 50 percent of the cost of each collaborative research and development project undertaken.

SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated—

- (1) \$500,000 for fiscal year 1992 for carrying out section 4 of this Act;
- (2) \$1,000,000 for fiscal year 1993 for carrying out section 5 of this Act; and
- (3) such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1993, 1994, 1995 and 1996 for carrying out section 6 of this Act.

SEC. 8. DEFINITIONS.

For the purpose of this Act, the following definitions apply:

(1) MAGNETIC LEVITATION TRANSPORTATION.—The term "magnetic levitation transportation" means suspension, guidance, and propulsion of a vehicle by magnetic forces with no physical contact between the vehicle and the guideway.

(2) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term "Administrator" means the Administrator of the Federal Railroad Administration.

(3) BALTIMORE-WASHINGTON CORRIDOR.—The term "Baltimore-Washington Corridor" means a corridor not more than 50 miles in length connecting the cities of Baltimore, Maryland and Washington, District of Columbia.

RECOGNITION OF TERRYVILLE CORINTHIANS

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to recognize the Terryville Corinthians soccer team, a group of young men from eastern Long Island who are dedicated not only to fine scholastic achievement and athletics, but also to fighting the war on drugs. The Corinthians are coordinated by Edward M. Lee, drug awareness chairman for the Port Jefferson Elks Lodge, and coached by Francisco Dezubiria.

This group of 19 men is also known as the Hugs Team for their efforts in the Hugs Are Better Than Drugs Program. They have shown their peers the dangers of drugs in today's society by their guest appearances at various ceremonies and distribution of antidrug literature. Their community involvement, such as marching in the July 6 Brookhaven Town Salute to All Veterans, and sponsorship by the Elks Lodge, is exemplary.

The Corinthians' efforts on the soccer field has earned them Sportsmen of the Year honors at nationwide tournaments. Currently, the players are competing at the National Soccer Tournament at the U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the young men of the Terryville Corinthians, Mr. Lee and Mr. Dezubiria, in their strong commitment on and off the playing field. I commend them for their sportsmanship and more importantly for their work to fight the drug problem in their community.

INTERNATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE PROTECTION ACT

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the International Fish and Wildlife Protection Act, a bill to expand the President's authority to take action against those nations whose citizens violate international fish and wildlife conservation agreements. This bill is identical to H.R. 132 in the 101st Congress, which was reported from the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee but was not taken up by the full House.

Under existing law, the President is authorized to embargo the importation of fish and wildlife products from those nations that have been certified as diminishing the effectiveness of international conservation agreements. My bill expands the President's authority and provides him with additional foreign policy options by allowing him to embargo any product from a certified country.

The concept of using embargoes for conservation reasons is not a new one—it is embodied in the Marine Mammal Protection Act and the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act and has been used with great success. Unfortunately, the limitation on embargo authority to fish and wildlife products has its limits. While the threat of such an embargo can have great effect, we often face situations where an offending nation has no exports of fish or wildlife to the United States, or where an embargo on such exports might be counter-productive to U.S. interests. By expanding the embargo authority, we can make it more effective, as well as providing the President with a wider range of options from which to choose.

Mr. Speaker, just last week the House passed two resolutions deploring the use of large-scale, high seas drift nets, with significant adverse consequences to our fisheries as well as other marine resources. The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries is now considering two bills which will help address this problem. Passage of the International Fish and Wildlife Protection Act will give additional support to the conservation goals we all share.

**PAN AM, BANKRUPTCY COURT
MUST ENSURE EMPLOYEES'
HEALTH AND PENSION BENEFITS**

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, a real tragedy is befalling our Nation's transportation industry. Recently, Pan American World Airways announced that it is selling its transatlantic routes and other assets in an effort to reorganize its financial position and attempt to climb out of bankruptcy. It is hard to believe that it will soon not be possible to fly Pan Am to Europe after decades of being the pioneer and leader in aviation history. It is my fervent hope that the company will be able to survive and, perhaps, to fly again on a global basis.

But the real potential tragedy lies with the effect these actions will have on the loyal and dedicated employees who have served Pan Am over the years. While many of them will apparently be offered jobs by whomever takes over these operations, there will, undoubtedly be layoffs. And, as the company restructures, its retirees can only pray that they will not suffer the same anxiety as their colleagues from Eastern Air Lines. Eastern retirees face reduction of pension benefits in some cases and the possibility of the loss of all or a good portion of their health benefits. The decision, which is one of Solomon-like proportions, will be entirely up to the bankruptcy court judge, who must determine whether the company will

keep its commitment to its former employees who have relied in good faith on the promises made to them, or to its creditors, who also have strong, legitimate claims to whatever pie is left for Eastern to divide.

The management of Pan Am and the bankruptcy court must take into account the Eastern situation as they struggle through their own reorganization. It is imperative that planning begin now to ensure that Pan Am's retirees will continue to receive all the health and retirement benefits for which they worked and planned most of their lives and now rely on at a time in their lives when they are most vulnerable to illness and reduced income. Pan Am owes these individuals nothing less.

Mr. Speaker, Pan Am's current employees, who may now be facing layoffs, are also in a very difficult position. Until 1978, employees of airlines involved in mergers, route sales, asset transfers, and similar transactions were routinely protected by labor protective provisions which gave them the right of first hire and other benefits. Following airline deregulation, these protections ceased to be imposed by the Department of Transportation and were considered only on a case-by-case basis when proposed mergers came before the Department for approval.

In 1987, the House passed legislation which would have restored many of these LPP's. However, under threat of a veto by the President, the Senate never considered the bill and the administration continues to strongly oppose such legislation.

To its great credit, Pan Am's management does seem to be giving first priority in all its negotiations to the fate and welfare of its employees and retirees. They, after all, are the ones who made the company what it was and will be the ones to carry on if it is to survive.

INTRODUCTION OF THE GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED HOUSING ENTERPRISES FINANCIAL SAFETY AND SOUNDNESS ACT OF 1991

HON. CHALMERS P. WYLIE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. WYLIE. Mr. Speaker, today, I am pleased to be joining the distinguished chairman of the Banking Committee, Mr. GONZALEZ, along with the ranking member of the Housing Subcommittee, Mrs. ROUKEMA, in introducing the Government-sponsored Housing Enterprises Financial Safety and Soundness Act of 1991. This bill is designed to assure the safety and soundness of the housing-related Government-sponsored enterprises.

Last year's Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act [OBRA] requires the House Banking Committee to report out legislation by September 15, 1991 to assure the safety and soundness of the three housing-related Government-sponsored enterprises: Federal National Mortgage Association [Fannie Mae], Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation [Freddie Mac], and the Federal home loan bank system. Together, these housing-related GSE's have incurred outstanding debt of over \$885 billion. In light of the 1987 farm credit bailout and the

S&L crisis, we in the Congress must be concerned over the significant obligations of these federally chartered organizations. Last year's Budget Reconciliation Act required the Treasury and CBO to submit studies on the GSE's and recommend legislation by April 30, 1991.

The Treasury's legislative proposal was introduced on June 25, 1991 by Chairman GONZALEZ, Mrs. ROUKEMA, the ranking member of the Housing Subcommittee and myself—by request. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac have also presented their own alternative proposal for the committee's consideration. At our direction, the joint staff of the Housing Subcommittee have worked on a bipartisan basis with both Treasury and the GSE's in order to craft a compromise proposal. This attempted compromise, modeled on the Treasury bill with certain changes, creates a separate arms-length safety and soundness regulator at HUD for Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and establishes statutory capital requirements. Although I feel that changes need to be made in the bill, I want to commend the chairman for doing his best to get the process of GSE reform moving in a bipartisan fashion.

As I stated, I do not support all of the provisions in the bill, but it's a good first step to get the process moving. Some issues may prove to be contentious. Higher levels of risk-based capital, the affordable housing component of the bill, and the limitation on compensation are all areas which deserve thorough consideration during subcommittee and full committee markup. The chairman has assured me that every Member's rights to offer amendments will be preserved. Mr. Speaker, let me say that we should proceed with caution in terms of making any radical changes to these critically important housing-related organizations. By the same token, however, the great importance of these GSE's and the tremendous size of their borrowings makes it incumbent upon our committee to consider carefully the need for increased Government oversight.

We established a good record of cooperation during last year's Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act. I look forward to working in the same bipartisan way with the administration, and with the distinguished chairman of the Banking Committee, HENRY GONZALEZ, on this legislation. I am confident that the Banking Committee will meet its responsibility under last year's Budget Reconciliation Act and report out legislation by September 15 of this year.

TRIBUTE TO DR. MARTIN J. ZION

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. GREEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to honor my constituent, Dr. Martin J. Zion, upon his retirement as rabbi of Temple Israel of the city of New York.

Rabbi Martin J. Zion is the senior rabbi of Temple Israel of the city of New York, one of the largest and oldest Reform Jewish Congregations in Manhattan. He has brought great lustre and prestige to the congregation during

his tenure of 29 years and the rabbinate with distinction for 47 years.

He was ordained with honors at Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion where he also received a master's degree in Hebrew Letters and the degree of doctor of divinity.

Throughout his active ministry he has taken a prominent part in civic, academic, and religious affairs. He is widely known as a lecturer under the auspices of the Jewish Chatauqua Society and a frequent preacher on the "Message of Israel" program. He has served as instructor in Bible at Marymount College and Fordham University, and as an adjunct professor in Bible at the Augustance Lutheran Theological Seminary. During World War II he was the Jewish Chaplain at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy.

In the community, Rabbi Zion has been engaged in a wide variety of activities, including a number of interfaith, interracial exchanges. He is a founding member of the Neighborhood Coalition for the Homeless and has served as a member of the U.J.A.-Federation Task Force on Synagogue Relations.

Upon his retirement he will continue to be active in the Temple. He is also looking forward to devoting more of his time to travel and study. I ask all my colleagues to join me in paying recognition to Dr. Martin J. Zion for the dedication and leadership he has provided our community.

AMENDING SECTION 457 OF THE
INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

HON. JIM MOODY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, here in Washington, and in Congress, as laws are conceived that are meant to improve our public policy, we often overlook our fellow friends in public service in State and local governments. The interests of these individuals, especially those who assist in public safety, are frequently taken for granted as we work to develop constructive and equitable public policy.

Today I am introducing a bill to modify section 457 of the Internal Revenue Code relating to the treatment of deferred compensation plans of State and local governments and tax-exempt organizations.

This bill is a response to the expressed interests of the employees and union representatives of State and local governments and a response to the interests of the Governments' administrations as well. This bill clearly crosses both sides of the aisle.

My bill will amend section 457 in three ways. Together, these three measures should prove to be at least revenue neutral, and possibly revenue positive. Despite their minor revenue implications, these measures will have major beneficial and fair effects on the policies of deferred compensation plans for many individuals. These measures will also ease the burden on the Government and pension administrators.

First, my bill will provide for a cost-of-living adjustment to the maximum deferral amount

per year. The level which is currently established under section 457 has not changed since 1978. Conversely, the maximum deferral amount per year of virtually every other existing deferred compensation plan is allowed to increase with inflation. My bill will justifiably align section 457 plans with 401(k)'s, 403(B)'s, and other deferred compensation plans by allowing for this cost-of-living adjustment.

The second provision of my bill allows an individual who has separated from service from a State or local government or tax-exempt organization to make a one-time change in the date in which distributions from deferred compensation plans under section 457 will begin.

Under present law, an individual who retires early, or separates from service for other reasons, must select a date in the future when distributions from the deferred compensation plan will begin. After selection, the individual does not have the option of changing this future date. My bill would allow the individual to make one change in this date of distribution, but the change can only be to a date later than the original distribution date.

This modification of current law would especially benefit individuals who are employed in public safety—police, firefighters—and normally retire at an early age. Upon arrival of the predetermined distribution date, my bill would give retirees the option of receiving distributions from the deferred compensation plan, or selecting another date in the future for distributions to begin. This is a fair adjustment to the law. Early retirees should not be expected to accurately determine financial needs many years in advance.

Finally, my bill will permit unpenalized distributions to individuals whose deferred compensation plans hold less than \$3,500 and have been inactive for at least 2 years.

The individuals most affected by this will be young workers who decide, or are forced, to make changes in their lives that prevent them from continuing to defer income. Marriage, raising a family, purchasing a home, and sudden health problems are all examples of events that could prohibit an individual from being able to defer income. By allowing distribution from only small, inactive accounts, there is virtually no likelihood that this provision could be abused.

This provision will also ease much administrative burden, since under current section 457 law, these accounts must remain until time of distribution, which is after separation from service. By letting individuals obtain their money and dissolve their deferred compensation plans, administrators are relieved of the costs associated with maintaining these accounts.

If the individual does not want to dissolve their plan, then the plan administrator will have the option of dissolving the plan after 2 years of inactivity and distributing the money without the individual's consent, thus relieving itself of the costs associated with keeping the account open.

Mr. Speaker, this bill should not raise any major concerns among my colleagues. However, this bill has important implications for many of the State and local employees throughout the country. I urge my colleagues to support their public service employees and sign on to this bill.

GERIATRIC REACTIVATION
PROGRAM FOR VETERANS

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, by the year 2000 nearly two out of every three men over the age of 65 will be a veteran of the U.S. armed services. Many of these veterans will inevitably experience the effects of aging, the ravages of illness, and the increasing dependence on family caregivers. For many of these veterans, commitment to institutional care may be unavoidable, but for many others institutionalization can be avoided by restoring and maintaining physical, psychological, and social functioning.

Today, therefore, I rise along with 17 of my distinguished colleagues from the State of Illinois to introduce legislation authorizing the Secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs to conduct a 5-year pilot program to demonstrate the advantages of providing veterans in nursing homes with treatment and services to maintain or reactivate their living functions.

With this legislation in mind, the Illinois AMVETS Health Care Facility Corp., in cooperation with the University of Illinois at Chicago and Veteran's Administration Medical District 17, proposes to finance, construct, own, and operate a teaching nursing home. The facility will establish a geriatric reactivation program for dependent elderly veterans in a national pilot project adopting research results and applied care systems tested and proven effective in Sweden. This unique initiative will coordinate the resources of a veteran's service foundation, a major university, and the Department of Veterans Affairs in a program to improve the quality of life expectations of elderly veterans and their families.

This pilot project will not only enhance the quality of life for millions of elderly veterans, its demonstrated benefits will ultimately translate into an enhanced quality of life for all elderly Americans. I am confident that this project will display reductions in hospital admissions, nursing home stays, physician services, and various social services. Applied on a national level, this program will result in an overall reduction in health care costs and an improved quality of life for aging Americans.

For too long, we have failed to fully explore opportunities to increase the independence of aging Americans in our elderly care services. For too long, we have failed to recognize the potential in many elderly Americans for a self-sufficient lifestyle. For too long, Mr. Speaker, we have failed to show the kind of resolute faith in many of our aging Americans that they have continued to show in themselves.

I strongly urge the House to swiftly enact this legislation thereby renewing its faith in millions of elderly veterans.

THE SOCIAL SECURITY NOTCH

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank my colleagues from New Jersey, Congressman JIM SAXTON for organizing this opportunity for those of us who feel so strongly about this issue: the Social Security notch. It is an issue which affects more than 12 million retired workers born between 1917 and 1921, over 419,000 of which reside in my State of New Jersey. Think about it, 12 million people represented by legislation supported by more than a majority of the House of Representatives and for almost 15 years virtually no action has been taken on the matter.

The average-earning, 65-year-old retiree born between 1917 and 1926 will receive an average of \$912 a year less in Social Security benefits than the same average worker born between 1912 and 1916 and \$454 a year less than the same worker born from 1927 to 1931, according to official Social Security Administration estimates. I know that we all would like to see this injustice fixed.

At the start of 102d Congress, I along with several of my colleagues in the House and Senate introduced legislation to correct the notch situation. The consensus bill, H.R. 917, sponsored by Chairman ROYBAL and Congressman MATTHEW RINALDO, does not abolish the reduction but instead eases the burden for notch victims, accordingly balancing benefit fairness and fiscal responsibility.

The support for correcting the notch benefit injustice is widespread. The notch babies are conscientious people who worked hard all their lives, through some of the most difficult times this country has ever faced, four wars, depression, and recession. Now they have organized a national grassroots campaign to restore what they have paid for with their many years of labor. Mr. Speaker, they deserve to be heard.

TRIBUTE TO FRANKLIN REGIONAL HOSPITAL

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my congratulations to Franklin Regional Hospital of Franklin, NH, winner of the prestigious Foster G. McGraw Prize for excellence in community service.

This is the second award the 49-bed, acute-care facility has received in 1991. Earlier this year, New Hampshire Health and Human Services Commissioner, Dr. Harry Bird, presented Franklin Regional Hospital with a commendation for its community health program on cancer education and screening. This innovative program has served as a model for similar programs across the State. This most recent honor is a unique accomplishment for Franklin Regional Hospital as it is the smallest facility to receive the McGraw Award. This

year it successfully competed against much larger facilities in urban areas.

Mr. Speaker, Franklin is a town in my district which continues to struggle through the difficult economic times which currently confront northern New England. High unemployment has resulted in mounting human needs, particularly in the area of access to quality health care. A recent State government study showed that Franklin and the surrounding area had the highest need for prenatal care in the State.

Franklin Regional Hospital has responded to these demands by creating a prenatal clinic to meet the needs of low-income families. New programs have also been established for counseling and support for young mothers in at-risk categories with courses in nutrition, childbirth, and parenting skills. The success of these initiatives in Franklin will serve as a national model for other rural communities struggling to improve access to quality health care.

Mr. Speaker, over the past few years many in Washington have argued in favor of closing hospitals outside of our large cities. This national award demonstrates that small hospitals have a vital role to play in our national health care system. We in Congress must follow the lead of Franklin, and support legislation to help rural providers meet the enormous demand for quality care in rural areas. The staff at Franklin Regional Hospital and the entire community should take tremendous pride in their accomplishment. I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to them on their receipt of this prestigious award.

GREENSBORO TRULY IS AN "ALL AMERICAN CITY"

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the citizens of the 6th District of North Carolina, I wish to congratulate the city of Greensboro, NC, on its recognition as one of only 10 to receive the coveted National Civic All America City Award. The award program, which began over 40 years ago, is the oldest and most respected community recognition program in the United States. While over 5,000 communities have applied for this honor, only 400 have been awarded this designation.

The National Civic League bases its decision on the level of civic excellence a community portrays. Through strengthening the civic infrastructure—the social and political fabric of a community, including how decisions are made, how citizens interact with one another and governmental institutions, and how challenges to the community are met—the cities compete to meet the strenuous criteria of the All America City Award.

In order to set itself apart from other nationwide challengers, Greensboro was described as "a city charting a new path into a new century." Major economic and social changes enveloped Greensboro, as they did many other cities in the 1980's, yet the city met the challenge. Greensboro adopted broad-based strategic planning, increased both public and pri-

vate efforts, encouraged more diverse leadership development, and organized greater regional cooperation. Today we see a thriving community in positive transition, moving toward a successful future.

Greensboro's All America City Award entry was initiated by City Manager Bill Carstarphen in May of 1990, and ultimately involved a committee of 19 citizens who determined the issues to be presented and prepared the final entry application which was submitted in April of 1991. The committee was chaired by Gary Davis, community affairs director of WFMY-TV, and supported by the late Jack Gardner, director of the City of Greensboro Public Information Department. Following Mr. Gardner's death in February of 1991, Richard Harriman, acting director of the Public Information Department, coordinated the effort. The committee raised private financing and arranged to send a delegation of 18 individuals to San Antonio, TX, to make the presentation.

Individuals involved included Davis, Harriman, Susan Howard, codirector of Greensboro Horizons; Linda Hiatt-Reichard, former executive director of Greensboro Visions; Mabel Scott, Greensboro Public Schools information officer; Mary Schott, former president of the Greensboro Jaycees; Ken Alston, director of Challenge Greensboro; Peter Reichard, vice president of the Greensboro Area Chamber of Commerce; Gail Murphy, Greensboro Area Convention and Visitors' Bureau; Meryl Mullane, Mullane Associates, Inc.; Sandy Carmany, Civic Volunteer; Janice Taylor, United Way; Don Brady, Brady Treane, Don Vaught, First Home Financial Services Corp.; Don Dixon, American Express; Thurmon Deloney, president, Piedmont Technologies; City Manager Bill Carstarphen; and Mayor Vic Nussbaum.

I again offer Greensboro and its citizens a hearty pat on the back for their accomplishments. Now the rest of the Nation is aware of what we've known all along—what an outstanding place Greensboro, NC, is to call home. Greensboro truly is an "All American City."

CRIME PREVENTION MONTH

HON. DAVID E. PRICE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, crime affects everyone, everyday, and everywhere. Crime is not isolated to poor, inner-city neighborhoods, but is rapidly growing in America's suburban and rural communities. Murder, child abuse, illicit drug use, rape, and theft are problems every community in America experiences. Crime not only affects its victims and their families, but crime affects the whole community through increased insurance rates, work absenteeism, loss of community vitality, and lost human potential. All totaled, crime costs American taxpayers \$175 billion a year.

For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a joint resolution to designate the month of October 1991 as "Crime Prevention Month." Representative CHARLES SCHUMER, chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee on

Crime; Representative HAMILTON FISH, ranking member of the Judiciary Committee; and Representative WILLIAM HUGHES, past chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime, are joining me in introducing this resolution today.

Crime Prevention Month will serve as a "Call to Action" to our Nation's citizens. It will provide organizations like the National Crime Prevention Coalition, Neighborhood Watch, Crime Stoppers, and Community Responses to Drug Abuse a focal point for promoting crime prevention activities, and will celebrate the many accomplishments in preventing crime that have already occurred in communities around the country. Crime Prevention Month will also provide an opportunity to reaffirm citizens' support of an involvement in community crime prevention programs and to enlist new individuals and groups in crime prevention efforts.

Crime Prevention Month is supported by the National Crime Prevention Coalition which is made up of 133 organizations including the National Sheriffs Association, AARP, NAACP, the National Council of La Raza, and the National Association of Mayors. The cooperative efforts of these groups have been successful in creating partnerships among citizens, law enforcement agencies, businesses, and government to rid our Nation's communities of crime.

I urge my colleagues to join with us in highlighting the accomplishments of crime prevention programs in your communities and in promoting more involvement in such efforts by becoming cosponsors of Crime Prevention Month.

SMITHSONIAN DEFENDS FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION—MUSEUM DIRECTOR BRAVES STORM OF CONTROVERSY

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, earlier this week I met with the Director of the Smithsonian's National Museum of American Art, Ms. Elizabeth Broun, and had the opportunity to view two exhibits currently on display which have generated some controversy in recent weeks.

The two exhibits at issue are very different and are under fire for very different reasons. The controversy began with the March opening of the revisionist exhibition called *The West as America: Reinterpreting Images of the Frontier*. The show juxtaposes traditional paintings and sculptures of the American West with a text based on an unflattering appraisal of the westward expansion from 1820 through 1920. This volatile combination of imagery and language propelled the gallery and the rest of the Smithsonian Institution into the raging debate over political correctness.

On page 1 of the museum's comment book—used to give visitors an opportunity to express their views—the first shots were fired by former Librarian of Congress Daniel Boorstin, who wrote that the exhibit was "perverse, historically inaccurate, destructive * * *

No credit to the Smithsonian." Word made its way from Dr. Boorstin, a distinguished American scholar, to Senator TED STEVENS (R-AK), who without seeing the exhibit, threatened Smithsonian Secretary Robert McC. Adams at a May 15 appropriations hearing with cutting the Smithsonian budget if the institution persists in purveying a political agenda. With the PC debate reverberating across the political landscape, the Senator's diatribes struck a resonating chord.

But Newsweek put it best in a story on the controversy when it wrote: "To label the Smithsonian a hotbed of radicalism because it runs a show like *The West as America* is a little like calling *The Wall Street Journal* a communist rage because it once ran a piece of Eugene Debs." Yet Secretary McC. Adams was subjected to a McCarthy-like grilling before the Senate subcommittee, warned by Stevens that "I'm going to get other people to help me make you make sense."

It is ironic that in its attempt to foster diversity and the free flow of ideas, the Smithsonian has been criticized for having a political agenda. It is also ironic that those who level these criticisms seek to impose their own ideology on the Smithsonian—a political agenda of a different breed. The institution should be commended for not laying a politically correct blanket over its exhibits, and for examining history with an open mind. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said for Senator STEVENS. Apparently, freedom of expression means tolerating unpopular views, except when you disagree with them.

The second exhibit in question has created more controversy. This time, however, the roles are reversed. While "*The West as America*" found the museum defending the display of a controversial exhibit, "*Eadweard Muybridge and Contemporary American Photography*," which opened at the end of June, found Director Broun under fire for removing a piece by artist Sol LeWitt which she said detracts from the exhibit.

Ms. Broun's objections to the 1964 LeWitt work—a narrow oblong black box with 10 tiny apertures through which the viewer sees images of an advancing nude female torso—were met with an unexpectedly harsh response by Jock Reynolds, one of the curators of the exhibit. Mr. Reynolds, director of the Addison Gallery in Andover, MA, rallied the support of most of the living artists represented in the exhibit, who demanded that their works be withdrawn to protest the museum's decision to remove the LeWitt piece.

Accused of censorship in the name of sensitivity, Ms. Broun has come under heavy fire. But on Monday, the Director issued a statement saying the LeWitt work will be installed in the exhibit. Claiming that the issue has never been about whether the piece is too controversial, but about whether the object enhances or detracts from the focus of the show, Ms. Broun now believes that the public is best served by including LeWitt's work in the exhibit, so everyone can discuss the issues, after having seen it.

While I appreciate the prerogative of a museum director authorized under contract to edit the contents of a show, I was gratified to learn of Ms. Broun's change of heart. After discussions with her on Monday, and after viewing

the controversial piece myself, I can sympathize with her original position. In fact, the Director's offer to show the LeWitt work in a different part of the museum only re-enforces the credibility of her reasoning. However, the Museum of American Art does not have a policy of censoring artwork for any reason, and its Director—despite the criticism—possesses an unwavering commitment to freedom of expression, regardless of who may be offended.

Some critics have accused Ms. Broun of being no better than Senator STEVENS, attempting to stifle views contrary to her own—the only difference being the ideology invoked. They say her attempt to remove the LeWitt piece was no different than conservative attempts to shut down the Robert Mapplethorpe exhibit at the Corcoran Gallery of Art 20 years ago. And on the surface, the parallels seem obvious, even ironic.

However, I must tell you, Mr. Speaker, that Elizabeth Broun believes deeply and passionately as I do in the first amendment and its principles of freedom of expression. A closer examination of the facts in both exhibits reveals someone who is more than willing to defend these principles in the face of strident opposition; in short, someone who is a great asset to the Smithsonian. I welcome her efforts thus far, and join her in the fight to defend these principles, so essential to both the Smithsonian and the Nation.

CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, last week, the House voted to extend for 1 year the authorization for child abuse prevention and treatment, adoption opportunities, and family violence prevention and services programs. What these programs have achieved in the District of Columbia is a case study success story that argues for reauthorization.

The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, has enabled the District to provide investigations by social workers of alleged child neglect; crisis counseling; referrals to agencies to determine arrangements for child custody; services to boarder babies; and counseling regarding the relinquishment of parental rights. The District has also received funding through this program to provide training to address the problems of disabled infants and children, especially those suffering from AIDS-related illnesses.

Similarly, the Family Violence Prevention Act has provided critically needed services to the people of the District—4,000 assisted through community outreach, hot lines, and workshops; training and counseling to 425 shelter staff and volunteers who serve battered women and dependents; 500 battered women aided.

Reauthorization of this program is also a special issue for the special people in the District who work in these fields. Their jobs are not glamorous, just vital to the many women, men, and children who are served. These

dedicated professionals deserve our commendation for their service to the community, and the programs that assist them in their work deserve to receive the funding that will allow them to expand the nature and scope of these vital services.

**A SALUTE TO AN ADVOCATE FOR
EDUCATION: EDOLPHUS "ED"
TOWNS**

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I want to draw my colleagues' attention to the extraordinary work of the chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, EDOLPHUS "ED" TOWNS, on behalf of educational opportunities for our youth.

He is particularly known for his support of black colleges and universities. As a graduate of an 1890 land grant institution, North Carolina A&T State University, the gentleman from New York, has been a long-time advocate for increasing assistance to the Nation's historically black land grant colleges and universities. During his 9 years in Congress, the Brooklyn Congressman has sponsored several amendments during the reauthorization of the farm bill which provide new resources for these colleges. ED TOWNS has been equally recognized as an avid supporter of the United Negro College Fund.

To date, Ed's most successful educational initiative has been the enactment of the Student Right to Know Act. This landmark legislation, which became public law last year, requires the reporting of graduation rates for student athletes and reports on the incidence of crime on college campuses to the Department of Education.

As a member of the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Health and the Environment, ED TOWNS has championed increased scholarship opportunities for the training of minority and disadvantaged health professionals. ED also promoted legislative initiatives which supported educational programs for those health-care workers who are willing to practice in medically underserved urban areas.

Locally, this Brooklyn Representative has served as an instructor at Fordham University and Medgar Evers College. His Annual College Fair and his efforts to encourage students to apply to the Nation's military academies are examples of the extra effort that ED undertakes to inform his constituents about potential educational opportunities. In addition, ED's work with local scholarship programs, like the Randolph Evans Scholarship Fund, have enabled many Brooklyn youngsters to attend college.

As an educator and a former member of the House Education and Labor Committee, I am honored to salute our colleague, ED TOWNS, on his many accomplishments as an advocate for enhanced educational opportunity.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

**A TRIBUTE TO THE GREENPOINT
LITTLE LEAGUE**

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, I take great pleasure in rising today to pay tribute to the Greenpoint Little League on the occasion of its 40th anniversary and Alumni Reunion Day.

In 1951, the first games were played, and now, 40 years later, with 37 teams, the Greenpoint Little League strongly continues to make its contribution to the community. The league affords the children the opportunity to play ball, be part of a team, experience the thrill of victory and the agony of defeat, and learn what sportsmanship is all about. Furthermore, the league draws together businesses which sponsor teams, residents, volunteers, fundraisers, and executive committees. By teaching the fundamentals of baseball and sportsmanship to our youth, the league has been effective in drawing together the community and providing the cornerstone for atmosphere and good will.

Frank Crowley, the current Little League president, is ably assisted by several volunteers. One such volunteer is Machael Glus. Mr. Glus, over the past 25 years, has served as coach and manager, and with his team won the Minor World Series in 1968. Mr. Glus, currently in community relations, has significantly contributed to the program by obtaining equipment and organizing field trips. Over the many years, powerful bonds of friendship have been formed both among the players themselves, and between the players and Mr. Glus.

I am truly proud to congratulate the Greenpoint Little League on its 40th anniversary, and the wonderful people who make it work and to wish them continued success in their contribution to the community and, more importantly, to our children.

**LEGISLATION TO ALLOW A 4-
MONTH GRACE PERIOD FOR THE
PAYMENT OF FINES ON THE
COAST GUARD USER FEE**

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to provide a 4-month grace period for the Nation's boaters before they are subject to fines in regard to the payment of the recently enacted Coast Guard user fee. Under this legislation the implementation of the law will not be affected—its effective date remains June 30. However, the fines for not obtaining the proper stamps will not be effective until October 31, instead of the current date of July 31. These fines run upwards of \$5,000.

The need for this legislation is self-evident. Beside the fact that the fee is unpopular among boaters, the short timeframe in which to obtain the proper certification without being liable for fines is unrealistic. Although the fee

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will be phased in, and an opportunity will be provided for first time offenders to avoid payment by jumping through several bureaucratic hoops, the point remains that this whole process will prove to be a source of aggravation to the boating public. This is particularly true since very little information has been made available to date, apart from the public notices included in the Federal Register.

With over 16 million boats registered across the Nation, and one centralized distribution center for the stamps, the current time frame is insufficient and is a recipe for a bureaucratic nightmare.

Furthermore, an active effort is still underway to repeal the user fee. Should the repeal be successful, the enforcement measures will prove to be not only an inconvenience to boaters, but also a waste of Coast Guard time and money.

Either way, a 4-month grace period serves the public interest. Should the user fee be repealed, we save both the Coast Guard and the public from an unnecessary and confrontational enforcement process. Should this effort fail, the fees will be collected with no ultimate loss to the Treasury, and will provide a more realistic timeframe for the phase-in period.

For those concerned by a possible loss of revenue caused by this legislation, I would point out that the bill in no way affects the fee structure or the collection of fees. It simply allows a longer period for boaters to pay the fee before they would be subject to a fine. This is time which can be spent informing the boating public of its obligations under the new Coast Guard user fee law.

**SUPPORT NOTCH-CORRECTION
LEGISLATION**

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, the time to remedy the injustice known as Social Security's "notch" is now. After considerable debate, a well-designed, comprehensive bill has emerged to win the cosponsorship of more than a majority of the House of Representatives. This consensus legislation, the Social Security Notch Adjustment Act of 1991, H.R. 917, would provide over 12 million Americans born in the notch years of 1917 to 1926 with a fairer level of retirement benefits.

A study by the Social Security Administration clearly shows that the typical-earning 65-year-old retiree born in the notch years will receive an average of \$912 a year less in Social Security benefits than the same worker born between 1912 and 1916 and \$454 less than the same worker born from 1927 to 1931. This sharp dip in benefits over a 10-year period is the notch in Social Security. H.R. 917 would create a transitional formula to correct this inequity without creating another notch.

And most importantly, the bill would not threaten the financial health of the Social Security system. The measure would still allow the Social Security trust funds to increase by almost \$1 trillion by the end of the decade.

Mr. Speaker, it is plainly unfair to reduce a retiree's benefits solely because he or she is born in a certain year. Congress must take a stand to restore fairness to the Social Security system. I strongly urge my colleagues who have not signed on to H.R. 917 to join me and 231 other Members who already have. Retirees born in the notch years should not have to wait any longer to receive benefits they worked a lifetime to earn.

BEYOND THE NUMBERS: WHY THE
CENSUS SHOULD HAVE BEEN AD-
JUSTED

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, by the Census Bureau's own estimate, the 1990 census undercounts our Nation's true population by 5.3 million people. Secretary of Commerce Robert Mosbacher had until July 15 to decide whether or not to adjust the census to include these undercounts, or to leave the initial numbers intact. The census numbers are important because they determine both political representation and the disbursement of Federal funds. An inaccurate census could undermine the principle of one man, one vote, and prohibit the right amount of money from reaching the appropriate people. This will have a real impact on our States and local communities.

Despite the inaccuracies of the 1990 census, Secretary Mosbacher decided yesterday that he would not adjust the census. In making this decision, Secretary Mosbacher claimed that he did not want to break with tradition or politicize census decisions. A decision of this magnitude, though, should be based on facts, not tradition. Furthermore, his decision was unavoidably a political one, with both outcomes involving clear winners and losers. Without an adjustment, the losers became urban areas, large States, and minority groups. The losers will now be denied accurate representation and their rightful piece of the Federal pie.

California is one loser that has been impacted by the Secretary's decision. Not only will the State lose an additional Eighth Congressional District, but it will also be denied adequate Federal aid for its true population. As a result, the people of California will be underrepresented, politically and financially, in the Federal Government.

Although Secretary Mosbacher has made his decision, this matter is far from settled. Numerous cities and States who will be hurt by the current census figures are sure to file lawsuits demanding that the census be adjusted. It is my hope that when the courts review this matter, they will break with tradition and rely on the facts and figures available to ensure an accurate census.

TRIBUTE PAID TO HONOR
SCHOLARS

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to 11 young people from the 17th Congressional District of Pennsylvania who were recently awarded Robert C. Byrd Scholarships for outstanding academic achievements.

Robert C. Byrd scholarships are federally funded grants awarded to students like these 11, who are top-ranked in their respective classes. More than 3,900 applications for the \$1,500 scholarships were received this year. Each of these 11 outstanding students met rigid academic standards including an overall grade point average of 3.5 on a 4.0 scale or above, SAT scores of 1100 or better, and a rank within the top 5 percent of their respective classes.

The following students were all recipients of the Byrd Scholarship: Jill J. Bower of Montgomery, a graduate of Montgomery Area Junior/Senior High School; Melinda K. Burrell of Halifax, Halifax Area High School; Charles J. Fusano of Mifflinburg, Mifflinburg Area Senior High School; Raymond V. Garner, Jr. of Milton, Milton Area Senior High School; Abby Irwin of Lewisburg, Lewisburg Senior High School; Brad Krock of Elysburg, Southern Columbia Area High School; Katie E. Mann of Selinsgrove, Selinsgrove Area High School; Justin Morris of Winfield, Selinsgrove Area High School; Kimberly D. Snyder of Sunbury, Shamokin Area High School; Robert T. Stoudt of Turbotville, Warrior Run High School; Heather Ulsh of Tower City, Williams Valley Junior/Senior High School.

The scholarships will be used during the 1991-92 academic year. These fine students have shown initiative throughout their high school years, the time they invested in academic achievement has brought them recognition which will help them begin a college career. These students in their scholastic work have each left an impression of leadership and ability for those who will to follow them, an impression which will also precede them in their next academic endeavor.

I ask all of my colleagues to join me today in congratulating these fine young people and in wishing them the best of luck in their future academic endeavors.

PHARMACY TECHNICIAN DAY 1991

HON. SCOTT L. KLUG

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. KLUG. Mr. Speaker, October 24 of this year has been set aside by the Association of Pharmacy Technicians as National Pharmacy Technician Day. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to draw my colleagues' attention to this date and the important contributions of technical personnel in the delivery of pharmacy services in the United States.

We have come to expect near miracles from the medication available with a prescription through retail and hospital pharmacies. We marvel at the curative powers of modern drugs and the latest advances in pharmacology.

Too often, however, we take for granted the contributions of those who work behind the counter in these institutions, assisting in the preparation of medications for our use. The same prescription drug that can heal can cause immediate harm if not properly prepared. We depend upon the skills of the pharmacists and their technical support staff to ensure that the most exacting standards are met in the preparation of our medications. Their attention to detail ensures that our medication serves its intended effect.

We are well-versed in the pharmacists' contributions to the delivery of health care. Increasingly, the pharmacy industry has come to depend upon pharmacy technicians in the delivery of quality pharmacy services.

Increased demand for pharmacy technicians, coupled with more sophisticated roles, has led to greater professional and legal recognition of the services that these individuals provide. An extensive network of pharmacy technician training programs has evolved nationwide, through community and technical colleges, the military and industry, to assure the continued delivery of high quality pharmacy services. This growth will only continue and represents an important element in the evolution of pharmacy services in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, the Association of Pharmacy Technicians, by celebrating National Pharmacy Day on October 24, 1991, gives us an opportunity to look back on the positive contributions that technicians have made to the delivery of pharmacy services and to focus on the expanded role that these individuals will play in the future. It is their skill and commitment to excellence in the delivery of pharmacy services that brings the benefits of modern medication to bear on our lives.

TRIBUTE TO LISA ANN KRIMMER

HON. DAN SCHAEFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. SCHAEFER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize Lisa Ann Krimmer, a student from my district who was awarded a 1991 Public Service Scholarship presented by the Public Employees Roundtable. Lisa was one of only 12 recipients chosen nationwide to receive a scholarship from among more than 300 applicants.

In her winning essay, "Why I Have Chosen to Pursue a Public Service Career," Lisa conveys the rewarding feeling she derives from giving her time and abilities to helping others. Her commitment to public service and dedication to those less fortunate than herself is an inspiration to us all.

Lisa, a student at New York University, has participated in volunteer activities ranging from offering dance instruction to underprivileged children, to providing physical therapy to those less fortunate than herself.

I wish to congratulate Lisa for her rewarding work. I would like to have her essay read into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in hopes of encouraging others to participate in public service.

POINTS OF LIGHT NO. 469

HON. THOMAS J. RIDGE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. RIDGE. Mr. Speaker, as the 1990-91 school year came to a conclusion, President George Bush named the volunteers of the "Student to Student Mentoring Program" of the Erie School District as the 469th "Daily Points of Light" for the Nation. Through the Student to Student Mentoring Program, high school students are experiencing the joys of being a positive influence in the lives of at risk youths in the community and I would like to commend them.

Started in 1989 by the school district of the city of Erie, the Student to Student Mentoring Program matches elementary students who are in need of academic assistance with high school students who serve as positive role models in their lives. The high school students must maintain good grades, good attendance, and have good communication skills in order to serve as mentors. The elementary students are those who are in academic or social jeopardy, more commonly called "at risk" students. The President's designation further honors the program and the people who have, and will continue to make it work to the benefit of all concerned.

During the 1990-91 school year more than 150 high school volunteers worked to make a difference in their world through the "Student to Student Mentoring Program." Many of these students have graduated, no doubt richer for the experience the program has given them. They have left a lifelong impression on the lives of our young children. The recognition given by the President should serve to encourage even greater numbers of qualified high schoolers to participate next year. But beyond that, it should encourage all of us to seek ways in which we can make a difference. As the President has said, "If you have a hammer find a nail—if you know how to read help someone who does not." These students have done just that.

I was honored to nominate the Erie School District "Student to Student Mentoring Program" as a "Daily Point of Light" and look forward to seeing this program become a model for similar, efforts across the country. Everyone involved—the student mentors, the elementary schoolers who showed the initiative to accept the help offered, as well as the teachers and administrative staff who provided assistance and guidance—deserve our congratulations. We already knew what a great resource the young people of Erie are, now the Nation will know.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IMMIGRATION SERVICE
VOLUNTEER ASSISTANCE ACT

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, today I am again introducing legislation which I believe addresses two important goals in the United States: The strengthening of our borders and the encouragement of volunteer activities by our citizens, a concept ardently supported by President Bush and the Congress.

The Immigration Service Volunteer Assistance Act would allow for the use of volunteers in search and rescue missions and similar humanitarian activities in border areas, in chaplain programs, as interpreters for languages other than Spanish, as observers and reporters in border areas, and in other non-critical and non-operational support functions that the Attorney General deems appropriate. Let me assure you that the bill will in no way displace U.S. Government personnel, nor will the volunteers be used for any law enforcement duties which include arresting, detaining or interrogating individuals. Volunteers would only be considered a Federal employee relative to tort claims or in the event of a job-connected injury.

I am excited about the concept of using volunteers in support of law enforcement because I have seen how it can succeed. Los Angeles County has a history of utilizing thousands of volunteers in its operations. The Sheriff Reserve Program, for example, has been a tremendous asset to the citizens of Los Angeles County, both in terms of additional services and budget savings.

The influx of illegal aliens over our southern border presents enormous challenges and problems for government at all levels and for society in general. Authorizing the use of volunteers to augment our Border Patrol in its noncritical responsibilities makes sense, and I urge my colleagues to lend their support to my proposal. The volunteer spirit in America is a vigorous one, and now is an excellent time to foster that enthusiasm.

TRIBUTE TO HARRY CHAPIN

HON. TIM JOHNSON

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, it was 10 years ago today that Harry Chapin was killed in a tragic car accident. Harry was famous for being a singer whose songs of hope, sadness, and wistfulness touched the lives of many people. But what was more striking about Harry Chapin than his songs, and known by far fewer people, is the incredible depth of his commitment to end hunger. Although he had earned many millions of dollars from his records and concerts, he contributed most of it to the antihunger foundation that he formed.

Not only was he a crusader on the issue of hunger, but he also was an extremely articu-

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late spokesman. Although I didn't hear it myself, Senator TOM DASCHLE once told me that the single best speech that he'd ever heard was made by Harry Chapin talking about hunger. He said that by the time that the speech was over that Senator PAUL SIMON unashamedly had tears streaming down his face; it was that powerful.

What separated Harry Chapin from many people is that he defined family different than its conventional definition. Although he had his own family that he cherished, he also knew that—in the ultimate sense—we are all family. That, I believe, was the real meaning of his life. Because if we realized that we were all family, we wouldn't tolerate the fact that one out of eight children in this country go to bed hungry. We wouldn't tolerate the fact that in this world there are hundreds of people who starve every day.

On this, the day that he died 10 years ago, we are reminded of the tragedy of his loss. Not so much for his talent, although he was talented, but for the fact that his love for others was so fully realized in the way that he led his life. The world is a colder, darker place without him.

IT'S TIME TO RESOLVE NOTCH
INJUSTICE

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, expedient injustice has no place in the United States, or in the public policy decisions made by the Congress. That ethic must hold especially true for our senior citizens.

I have long supported legislation by my fine colleague from California, Mr. ROYBAL, that would restore fairness to the Social Security system. H.R. 917 is important legislation that would resolve a mistake made long ago.

Under current law, Americans born between 1917 and 1921 are being penalized for their dates of birth. As most recall, the "notch" inequity arose when Congress acted to phase in the new benefits calculation to correct the flawed benefits formula of the 1970's. Instead of creating a gradual transition, what resulted was a precipitous reduction in benefits, most severely affecting those born between 1917 to 1921.

Senior citizens should not be penalized because of their birthdates. Hundreds of my constituents have written me and expressed their legitimate concern and anguish over the notch injustice. Many have written to me wondering if Congress is waiting for the notch babies to be phased out of the Social Security system as the solution to the problem, rather than grappling with the problem itself.

This country and this Congress must stand for more than turning a cold shoulder to our fellow Americans. We must not delude ourselves into believing that you can phase out unfairness, when that phaseout effectively means waiting for people to die.

As an original cosponsor of H.R. 917, I urge my colleagues to act on this legislation, and to act now. We now have more than a majority

of the Members of the House in bipartisan support for H.R. 917. Our senior citizens have worked hard in helping to build this Nation. They justly deserve their full benefits, and full attention from this Congress.

WETLANDS RESEARCH

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that will establish a Wetlands Research Center in Brownsville, TX. The Port of Brownsville has graciously made available over 7,000 acres of property for wetlands research, education, and policy program activities. Congress has recognized that the study and preservation of wetland must be a national priority and in his 1992 fiscal year budget, President Bush called for expanding wetlands research. This property will also be used to establish an international wetlands environmental research and policy center with collaborative efforts by colleges and universities from the United States and Mexico. This innovative wetlands program will bring together institutions of higher learning, Federal

agencies, the Port of Brownsville, and the private sector. By establishing this center, comprehensive graduate and undergraduate programs can be established for basic and applied research on environmental matters. Additionally, this piece of legislation will help provide educational avenues for minority students to pursue environmental protection, science, and engineering. By supporting wetlands research, we not only preserve sensitive ecological habitats, but we encourage academic learning in this important area of study. I would like to salute the Port of Brownsville for recognizing the value of this wetlands property within their navigation district and for utilizing this land in such a unique way. I urge my colleagues to support this bill and help provide a valuable service to our environment.

TRIBUTE TO NICHOLAS J. POTTER

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1991

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize PO Nicholas J. Potter for his outstanding contributions to the U.S. Navy and to our country during his distinguished career in the

military. Petty Officer Potter has demonstrated, time and time again, a commitment and dedication to the Navy that has elevated him above his peers to become one of the best and brightest individuals in all of the U.S. Armed Forces.

First joining the Navy in August 1981, Petty Officer Potter has continually been honored for his hard work and devotion. He has excelled in all aspects of his military service, but has particularly demonstrated excellence in the Navy's special technical schools and in his technical duty assignments. For his hard work, Petty Officer Potter is now recognized as the leading petty officer for the Combat Systems Electronics Division.

Most recently, Nicholas Potter was selected as one of four sailors to be given the Navy's Sailor of the Year Award. As the Atlantic Fleet Sailor of the Year, Petty Officer Potter will receive a meritorious promotion to the next higher pay grade, and all-expense paid trip to Washington, DC, 5 days' rest and relaxation, and the opportunity to serve a year's duty as assistant to his Fleet Master Chief.

Mr. Speaker, Petty Officer Potter has earned the honor of being named Sailor of the Year. I know my colleagues join me today in recognizing and thanking him for his outstanding service to the Navy and to the Nation.