

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE MEDICARE LOW-INCOME BENEFICIARY PROTECTION ACT OF 1991

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Medicare Low-Income Beneficiary Protection Act of 1991. This bill would expand Medicaid's current buy-in protection to assist Medicare beneficiaries with incomes up to 133 percent of the Federal poverty level.

According to a report issued by the "Commonwealth Fund Commission on Elderly People Living Alone, Medicare's Poor," one-third of near-poor elderly people are reduced to poverty by their out-of-pocket payments for medical care.

These people need our help. It is outrageous that we force near-poor seniors to choose between essential medical services and heat. This choice forces too many seniors into financial disaster.

Today, out-of-pocket medical costs remain a serious concern for millions of older Americans. Approximately 3 million near-poor elderly persons have incomes that barely exceed the Federal poverty level, yet only 8 percent have Medicaid supplementary assistance. Consequently, near-poor seniors, with annual incomes of less than \$7,200 per year—less than \$140 per week—incur substantial out-of-pocket costs for their medical expenses that they simply cannot afford.

When compared to senior citizens in higher income groups, these near-poor seniors are particularly vulnerable. They tend to be the oldest of the old and in poorer health. They have more chronic conditions and functional impairments, use more prescription drugs and are more likely to incur substantial medical expenses. According to the 1987 National Medical Expenditures Survey [NMES], seniors who are near-poor spend 15 percent more than the average Medicare beneficiary for prescription drugs.

In 1988, Congress enacted legislation requiring States to phase in buy-in coverage for low income Medicare beneficiaries with incomes at or below 100 percent of the Federal poverty level. Under this provision, States are required to pay Medicare premiums, deductibles and coinsurance for eligible elderly and disabled enrollees. This provision was designed to eliminate financial barriers to medical care.

Under the 1988 law, States were required to extend coverage to individuals living in families with incomes up to 85 percent of poverty in 1989, 90 percent of poverty in 1990, 95 percent of poverty in 1991 and up to 100 percent of poverty in 1992.

The Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1990 [OBRA 1990] accelerated by 1 year the

schedule for phasing in the requirement that States cover Medicare cost-sharing for Medicare beneficiaries with incomes below 100 percent of poverty effective January 1, 1991.

In addition, OBRA 1990 required States to cover the part B premiums—but not deductibles and coinsurance—for Medicare beneficiaries with assets below twice the SSI level and incomes below 110 percent of poverty beginning January 1, 1993, and with incomes below 120 percent of the poverty level beginning January 1, 1995.

My proposed bill would require States to cover all Medicare cost-sharing requirement for seniors with incomes up to 133 percent of the Federal poverty level at the normal State-Federal matching rate.

The extended coverage would be phased in according to the following schedule. Beginning in 1993, Medicaid payments for Medicare cost-sharing requirements would be extended beyond premiums to cover deductibles and coinsurance for Medicare beneficiaries with incomes below 110 percent of poverty.

Beginning in 1994, all Medicare cost-sharing requirements would be covered for beneficiaries with incomes up to 120 percent of poverty. By January 1, 1995, Medicaid would cover all cost-sharing requirements for Medicare beneficiaries up to 133 percent of poverty.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is similar to a provision included in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989 [OBRA 1989] that required all States to cover pregnant women and infants with family incomes of up to 133 percent of the Federal poverty level by April 1, 1990.

With the 1991 Medicare deductible at \$628, Medicare premiums at \$29.90 per month, copayments for physician bills rising with the 12-percent growth in physician expenditures, the average near-poor Medicare beneficiary can expect to spend a significant share of annual income for medical care.

This bill would offer enormous assistance to the 3 million near poor Medicare beneficiaries who struggle to pay their medical bills. I urge my colleagues to join this effort to assist these low income senior citizens.

A TRIBUTE TO RAY BAKER

HON. JOE KOLTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Mr. KOLTER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to pay special tribute to Mr. Raymond H. Baker, secretary-treasurer of the General Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America Local 538. He leaves a legacy of service to his community and to his country.

Ray, a resident of North Apollo in my Fourth Congressional District, has been a member of

Local 538 for 35 years, an officer for 25 years and secretary-treasurer for 18 years. He represents 1,000 teamsters in freight, warehousing, United Parcel Service, the grocery trade, construction, municipal work, manufacturing and nursing in Armstrong, Butler, Venango and Clarion Counties.

Ray has dedicated much of his life to the betterment of working people not only in his area but throughout the State of Pennsylvania. He has served as director of the Pennsylvania Conference of Teamsters, recording secretary of the Teamsters Joint Council No. 40 of western Pennsylvania, chairman of the Joint Council No. 40 Construction Committee, chairman of the western Pennsylvania Teamsters and Employees Pension Fund and trustee of the Kittanning Teamsters and Employers Welfare Fund, a group insurance plan.

Membership in Local 538 has more than doubled under Ray's leadership and organizing efforts. He has labored for the working class and promoted collective bargaining as a means of improving working conditions, health coverage and pensions, as well as income.

I am sure that Ray has earned the respect and gratitude of his fellow teamsters, his community and his colleagues in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Speaker, I know that you and the Members of the U.S. House of Representatives will join me in saluting Mr. Ray Baker for his many years of outstanding service to his community and to his country. His unselfish contributions of time and energy are to be commended. Certainly his accomplishments are greatly appreciated and will be long remembered in the area he served so well.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES A. PAWLEY

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart upon learning of the recent death of Mr. James A. Pawley of Essex County. He was 88 years old.

While his death saddens me, I can only look back and marvel at this man who worked tirelessly to improve the quality of life for countless African-Americans during his long and distinguished life. As executive director of the Urban League of Essex County, NJ, from 1954 to 1970, Mr. Pawley was one of my mentors and mentor to thousands of other young people. This proud and distinguished man served as a role model to me as he demonstrated by example that black people could aspire to greatness at a time when there were few visible role models. Mr. Pawley's Urban League sponsored seminars on job opportunities and dressing for success were pivotal in my personal and professional development.

• 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.

As one of the unsung heroes of the civil rights movement, Mr. Pawley guided the Essex County Urban League through its most turbulent period; the civil rights movement and the urban disorders of the late 1960's. A professional educator and social worker, Mr. Pawley was thrust into the limelight in the early 1960's. He was often called on to be a mediator between young aggressive black leaders and the targets of their ire in the corporate world—while maintaining the trust and confidence of both sides.

According to many, he shunned demonstrations, however, he spoke on behalf of protesters. In 1963 Mr. Pawley demonstrated his frustration and disdain for Newark city and corporate leaders by presenting them with a fist full of unanswered memos he had sent them over several years when he was asked about pickets and other public demonstrations. He exclaimed, "What are they picketing for? What are they sitting-in for? It is all in here begging for attention. If the proper attention had been given to this, we would have a nice calm peaceful Newark today."

During his tenure as executive director of the Urban League, his chapter made more job placements than any Urban League chapter in the country. Organizations planning to picket an employer would sometimes alert Mr. Pawley in advance so that the Urban League could have job applications when racial barriers were removed.

Under his leadership the Essex County Urban League implemented many new projects, many of which focused on employment and training. The agency's budget quadrupled and its staff grew threefold. He also opened satellite offices in the suburbs of Newark.

Mr. Pawley hails from Georgetown, SC. He received his bachelor's degree from Benedict College. Despite his formal education, he had to work many menial jobs until he landed a supervisory position in adult education with the Works Progress Administration in New Jersey and Washington. In the mid-1940's he earned a masters degree in economics from American University. In 1947 he joined the Urban League as industrial relations secretary and served in a similar capacity in Kansas City for 4 years.

In the 1940's, he began to develop many adult education and training projects. Mr. Pawley was called on many times by the Congress as well as State and local governments throughout the Nation to testify on the economic condition of black Americans.

After leaving the Urban League in 1970, Mr. Pawley became a counselor at East Orange High School and an outreach worker for the Montclair-North Essex YWCA. He also held many other local positions of notoriety: president of the South End Community Day Care Center and trustee of the First Montclair Housing Corp., and secretary of the Greater Newark Urban Coalition and Episcopal Community Services of the diocese of Newark.

The condition of African-Americans improved greatly as a result of this outstanding and selfless national, State, and community leader. We may have lost Mr. Pawley, but his teachings and legacy will live on for generations to come. Our national condition is much improved as a result of this fine man. Thank you, Mr. Pawley, my mentor and my friend.

THE MARINES IN THE GROUND OFFENSIVE IN DESERT SHIELD/STORM

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, the Navy League's report "The Sea Services' Role in Desert Shield/Storm" contains a segment which discusses the participation by Marine units ashore in the ground offensive. I include it here. 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

THE MARINES ASHORE

Prior to the commencement of the ground campaign, Marine units, including artillery, reconnaissance, and combined arms task forces, were busy disrupting Iraqi defense positions and enjoyed tremendous success with artillery raids and roving gun tactics. But they also had drawn first blood on 29 January, at Al Khafji, near the Kuwait border, when an Iraqi column testing allied defenses was thoroughly mauled in the process. Before coalition forces attacked on 24 February, the Marine 1st and 2nd Divisions, each more than 18,000 strong, were shifted 40-50 miles northeast of their original staging area. When they attacked, they were supported by the U.S. Army 1st Brigade on the west, the 3rd Marine Aircraft Wing, Navy aircraft, and thousands of combat service personnel from the 1st and 2nd Force Service Support Groups. As they were breaching two belts of minefields, 12-foot-high sand berms, booby traps, and fire trenches, two Saudi and Qatari task forces were moving up Kuwait's east coast. So devastating was the attack from both land and air that most Iraqis fought for only a few minutes before surrendering. By the end of the first day, the two Marine divisions had moved into Kuwait, engaged and defeated an Iraqi armored column, and taken Al Jaber airfield and more than 9,000 prisoners.

Despite sporadic resistance during the next three days, and a few intense battles, by the time Kuwait's International Airport was secured on the fourth day of the ground war, the two Marine divisions had decimated 11 Iraqi divisions, destroyed or damaged more than a thousand tanks, 608 artillery pieces, and seven missile launchers, and captured more than 20,000 Iraqi soldiers. Marine losses were unbelievably low: five killed and 48 wounded. The totally unexpected rout of Iraqi forces in such an unbelievably short time made it unnecessary for the Marines remaining aboard ship to come ashore in support of the 1st and 2nd Divisions. But they were ready—with as many as six different plans of attack—had they been called upon. All in all, the Marines were a formidable force indeed.

A TRIBUTE TO THE McCLELLAN FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute an important organization in my district that contributes to the Sacramento community, as well as my constituents who serve in the U.S. Air Force. The McClellan Military Federal Credit Union has served active and retired Air Force members and their families since 1957.

On the morning of Tuesday, July 23, 1991, the McClellan Federal Credit Union will dedicate a new office on Madison Avenue in North Highlands, CA. This office represents the McClellan Federal Credit Union's latest effort to provide optimum service for its customers. The McClellan Federal Credit Union has always assisted the members of both the active and retired Air Force with their saving needs. When the credit union was founded on August 26, 1957, it was located in a small building on McClellan Air Force Base. Today, the McClellan Federal Credit Union serves more than 24,000 members worldwide with assets of over \$120 million.

The McClellan Federal Credit Union has an outstanding reputation for its personal customer service. The growth in membership has allowed the McClellan Federal Credit Union to create three branch offices within Sacramento to better serve the community. As an active member of the local business community, the credit union has a history of excellence and has always been a valuable resource for all its customers. I am proud to have the McClellan Federal Credit Union located in the Fourth Congressional District.

Mr. Speaker, it is with deep appreciation and respect that I salute the McClellan Federal Credit Union for its service to our men and women who are part of the Air Force family. I wish the McClellan Federal Credit Union, and all of its staff, best wishes and continued success in the future.

PROLIFERATION PROFITEERS: PART 22

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I am placing into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the 22d in my series of case studies on foreign companies which have contributed to the spread of nuclear weapons.

With the historic agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union on the START accord to reduce the number of nuclear warheads, there is even more reason to focus our energies on the threat of nuclear proliferation.

FIRM 9. ORDA AG (SWITZERLAND)

Orda AG of Switzerland is a small nuclear materials trading firm established by Alfred Hempel GmbH of Germany in 1980 with an investment of \$34,000 that grew into a multi-

million dollar enterprise in just five years. According to British intelligence sources, the firm's location in the "uncontrolled" Swiss tax haven of Zug enabled it to act as a transshipper for sensitive nuclear materials—most importantly heavy water useful in the production of plutonium for nuclear weapons—without regard to German export laws and regulations. The Hempel group apparently channelled all deliveries of such heavy water to India through the Swiss subsidiary. Orda is also believed to have shipped between four and six tons of enriched uranium from the People's Republic of China to South Africa as well as several tons of uranium ore from the PRC to Argentina.

Sources: Nuclear Fuel 7/25/88, pp. 7-8, 9/19/88, p. 4 by Mark Hibbs; Die Tageszeitung, 10/7/89, pp. 14-15 by Thomas Scheuer; Wall Street Journal, 6/21/88, p. 34, 1/3/89, pp. 1, 6 by John J. Fialka; Die Zeit, 10/21/88 by Wolfgang Hoffmann.

A TRIBUTE TO JOE TITUS

HON. JOE KOLTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Mr. KOLTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay very special tribute to a dear friend, Joseph D. Titus, who died on March 10, 1991. Joe was a resident of Hermitage, PA, in my Fourth Congressional District, and served the community as manager of the New Castle and Butler offices of the Social Security Administration.

Joe was born in Bradford, PA, on April 24, 1936. A graduate of Bradford High School, he attended Georgetown University in Washington, DC, where he received a bachelor's degree in economics and played firststring on the varsity basketball team.

He married his wife Theresa on August 31, 1963, and raised a wonderful family including a son, David, who is a student at the University of South Carolina, and a daughter, Lisa, a resident of Sharon, PA.

Upholding strong moral and community standards, Joe Titus was involved in many organizations. He belonged to the National Management Association for Social Service Administrators of which he was a past Treasurer, and was also a consultant for the National Association for Retired Federal Employees. As a charter member of the Hickory Gridiron Club, he served as president. At Notre Dame Church in Sharon, he was a devoted member participating in important church positions. As a lector, eucharistic minister, and member of the renewal committee and special activities committee, Joe helped others in spiritual concerns.

Mr. Joe Titus was a man of exemplary character who received great respect. He was always willing to stop and listen to problems from any member of the public. He extended himself beyond the requirements of his service to help those in need. Joe solved many problems for constituents while visiting my district office in New Castle, PA, and his untiring efforts on behalf of Lawrence and Butler Counties will be sadly missed, not only by his co-workers, but by myself and the many people of the area.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today before the U.S. House of Representatives to honor Mr. Joe

Titus, a man who will long be remembered in a very special, positive and honorable manner in Pennsylvania.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY AUNT OZALEE AND AUNT ROSALEE

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pride to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the birthday of my aunts Ozalee Payne and Rosalie Gee. Aunt Ozie and Aunt Rosie celebrated their 75th birthday on Monday, July 15.

They were born to Rev. William Payne and Ollie Thigpen Payne in what is now Monticello, FL. When the girls were delivered by the midwife it was the talk of the town. The twins' two older sisters were assigned to care for the babies while their mother recuperated. Sallie cared for Ozie, while Laura was assigned the care of Rosie. Even today, the four sisters are extremely close. In fact, they all reside in their own apartments in the same apartment building overlooking beautiful Branch Brook Park.

They moved to Newark, NJ with the family in 1920. They later moved to East Orange, NJ and attended Ashland Avenue School. Aunt Ozie and Aunt Rosie are members of the Bethlehem Baptist Church in Newark. Both were members of the church's Progressive Women's Guild. They were also members of the Sallie Williams Cheer Unit, a charity club which distributed food baskets to the poor. The club also assisted victims of fires by donating clothing and linens to burned out families.

The twins are avid baseball fans and are known to become very caught up in the games and frequently express their satisfaction or dissatisfaction with their team's performance—from the comfort of their living rooms. During earlier days the twins were active bowlers and Rosalee, who was married to the late Richard Gee, is credited with teaching her only son, Richard G. Gee, to swim. He developed into a champion collegiate swimmer and still competes in tournaments.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues will join me in wishing my Aunt Ozalee and my Aunt Rosalee a happy birthday.

VOLUNTEER FORCES AND RESERVE COMPONENTS IN DESERT SHIELD/STORM REPORTED ON BY THE NAVY LEAGUE

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, a portion of the Navy League's comprehensive report "The Sea Services' Role in Desert Shield/Storm" focuses on the people of today's All-Volunteer Force, as well as the key role played in the Gulf war by the Reserve components. 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 PEOPLE

Long before half a million Americans were deployed to the Middle East, both civilian and military leaders had been proclaiming that men and women in the uniforms of all the services were outstanding, and perhaps the best ever to serve their nation in terms of overall competence, education, dedication, motivation, and training. Without question, their accomplishments during Desert Shield/Storm proved their leaders right in every respect. What they demonstrated in being able to cope with a hostile environment and to ready themselves for combat in those long months before Desert Storm, and in across-the-board performance—in the air, on the ground, and on and under the sea—once hostilities commenced unquestionably will serve for years as a model for those who come behind them to emulate.

There is no aspect of military endeavor during those months of waiting, and then fighting that is not replete with tales of matchless performance by officer and enlisted, men and women, chief petty officer and private first class, tales that reflected all those qualities that any military commander would hope to see embodied in the forces he commanded: unquestioned ability, stamina, courage, the ability to communicate effectively under pressure, dogged determination, and inspirational leadership. As a consequence, it would be well nigh impossible to properly document all of those truly exemplary performances that warranted individual recognition, even if one could decide which ones should be recognized.

Rather, a focus on two brief sets of statistics may serve best to describe what was made possible by Navy people. One pertains to aircraft performance. The FY 1991 Navy goal for mission-capable rates for its aircraft, its measure of their material readiness, is 70 percent; as operational and maintenance funding has declined year after year, that goal has had to be lowered from a desired level of 73 percent. But during Desert Shield/Storm, MC rates of 90 percent were attained. For those rates to be attained, everything had to function perfectly: The leadership and organization that made possible the logistics system that provided the spare parts, the weapons, the electronics packages that obviously performed well, those who made that basic system work, and most important, and those who would commence work on aircraft some of which were older than most of them, like the Navy's venerable and difficult-to-maintain A-6 attack aircraft, after they had been 6-7 hours in the air on combat missions, and have them ready to fly within hours. And those crews would do this day in and day out. Their record speaks for itself.

The second pertains to the readiness of ships. One senior officer who was a type commander at the time the build-up was ordered stated that his ships were in the best possible state of readiness when they sailed because of an all-hands effort across the board to ready them for sea in every respect. But when they reached the Middle East, he still anticipated CASREPS (reports of casualties to ships and/or their equipment) to rise which, initially, they did. Then, much to his surprise, they leveled off, and subsequently, despite months in that demanding environment, with more than half of the ships being more than 20 years old, and with almost all

of them underway 90 percent of the time, they began to decline. Further, this level of readiness was attained and maintained despite the myriad of missions assigned: mine countermeasures, intercepts of foreign vessels, practices for amphibious landings, raids on Iraqi-held islands, replenishments, search and rescue, gunfire support, and a host of others. One onscene commander observed: "The list of out-of-commission equipment is shorter than at INCHOP (the dates ships reported their arrival in theater and came under the operational control of the senior commander there). Aside from parts and the occasional large-motor rewind, the ships have become fully self-sufficient and could apparently stay out here indefinitely." But only outstanding performances by people could make that possible.

Naval Reservists contributed mightily to the success of the campaign. The Navy was authorized to recall 44,000, but it actually brought back only 21,000. Of those, more than 99 percent responded. More than 50 percent were medical personnel, many of whom were rushed to medical facilities in the United States whose staffs had been decimated by the requirements to expeditiously man the Navy's two hospital ships. Of the total recalled, 6,856 were deployed to the Middle East. In many areas Naval Reservists represented most, if not all, of the Navy's capability, as in cargo handling, dedicated search and rescue, naval control of shipping, logistic air transport, and naval construction. The performance of these personnel, like that of their active-duty counterparts, was superb.

Personnel of a sister service whose knowledge, skills, and professionalism were absolutely invaluable in making ship intercepts were those who comprised the 10 Coast Guard law enforcement detachments (LEDets). These seasoned veterans of boardings of potential drug traffickers and other lawbreakers were moved from ship to ship as deemed necessary and not only used their experience to great advantage in actual boardings but also contributed immensely to the training of Navy personnel involved. Coast Guard personnel—both active-duty and Reserve—also were intimately involved in supervising the safe loading of equipment, ammunition, and supplies aboard ships bound for the Middle East, and in otherwise maintaining port safety and security. Reservists were on scene when the first of the fast sealift ships began loading equipment of the 24th Mechanized Division in Savannah on 11 August. Eventually they would operate from 19 ports in supervising loading, inspecting the vessels taking on cargo, and ensuring safety regulations were rigidly adhered to. Coast Guard port-security units were deployed overseas for the first time in their history in September 1990. The first unit to be deployed, the Port Security Unit 303rd, made up from three units in Wisconsin, included a grandmother who rode shotgun behind a .50 calibre machine gun on a 22-foot patrol boat.

The Coast Guard also was assigned the responsibility of heading the U.S. interagency teams formed to assist the government of Saudi Arabia in assessing the damage caused by the release of Kuwaiti oil by Iraqis into the Persian Gulf in mid-January and in planning to cope with the damage caused by it. That advisory team was active in Saudi Arabia 10 days after the first release of oil by Iraqi personnel. Subsequently the Coast Guard would provide specialized aircraft for use in collecting data to be used by the Saudi and Bahraini governments. This overall effort is still ongoing.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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The Marines recalled 30,586 Reservists and deployed 13,500 to the Middle East, where they were integrated into units of all kinds and fought ably alongside regular components during the ground war. A dramatic example of their readiness was provided by one Reserve tank company, which in a less-than-30 minute encounter with an unwary Iraqi force knocked out 30 tanks and a host of trucks and other vehicles.

COLLEGE OPPORTUNITIES FOR DISADVANTAGED CHILDREN

HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that I hope will encourage more of the business community and private sector to become involved in providing college opportunities to disadvantaged children.

There are many programs across this country where the business community, universities, or individuals have sponsored disadvantaged individual children or classes beginning in the sixth or seventh grade by guaranteeing the payment of college tuition in exchange for the completion of a satisfactory elementary and secondary education. In addition, these sponsors provide the necessary support services to the students in order for them to successfully complete their education. These services can include providing study skills, counseling, mentoring, or any other encouragement that the child needs to stay in school. Many of these programs are modeled after the "I Have a Dream" program introduced by Eugene Lang.

In my own home town of Hickory, NC, Catawba Valley Community College has an excellent program that works with concerned individuals, school personnel and local businesses to provide sixth graders with an incentive to maintain good grades and complete high school by guaranteeing them an enrollment in a college-transfer, technical or vocational program at the college. Eligible students must be enrolled in the Hickory public school system, be first generation college students, be successful in future academic endeavors, and demonstrate an interest and involvement in extra-curricular and community activities.

While many of these programs may be working very well in a few communities, I believe if more businesses knew about these programs, more disadvantaged students would have the opportunity to go to college. My bill will require the Secretary of Education to evaluate the effectiveness of these programs by studying a sample of them, determining what makes them successful, what responsibilities the sponsors must provide and then disseminate information about these successful programs to the business and educational community.

Businesses want students with the education and skills necessary for employment so that they can continue to compete in today's world markets. I think that business leaders will provide the resources necessary to encourage students to attend colleges and uni-

versities if they know that such programs exist and are successful. My bill will provide that data and I urge my colleagues to cosponsor it.

MEMORIALIZING THE MEN OF THE U.S.S. "NEVADA" ON THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF PEARL HARBOR

HON. BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I have the privilege of introducing here the text of a resolution passed by the Legislature of the State of Nevada. The U.S.S. *Nevada* was attacked by the Japanese in Pearl Harbor, and, in honor of the upcoming 50th anniversary of this attack, the State of Nevada wishes to pay tribute to the ultimate sacrifice that the men of that ship made.

STATE OF NEVADA ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 101

Whereas, On December 7, 1941, the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor; and

Whereas, Although the USS *Nevada* sustained heavy damage during the attack, it was able to destroy several Japanese aircraft; and

Whereas, The men who died that infamous day demonstrated their extraordinary courage and heroism in defending their country; and

Whereas, In sacrificing their lives for their country, those men exemplified the highest ideals of American society; and

Whereas, By recognizing their ultimate sacrifice, we honor those men who serve as a painful remembrance of the high price of freedom; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of Nevada, the Senate concurring, That the Nevada Legislature memorializes the courageous and heroic men of the USS *Nevada* who sacrificed their lives in defending their country at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

A PERSONAL TRIBUTE TO DR. T. FRANKLIN WILLIAMS, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON AGING

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great personal pleasure that I rise to pay tribute to a distinguished American leader in the field of gerontology, my good friend, Dr. T. Franklin Williams, on the occasion of his retirement as Director of the National Institute on Aging.

As Chairman of the House Select Committee on Aging, I have had the opportunity to work closely with Dr. Williams for many years on a wide variety of subject areas of immediate concern to America's millions of senior citizens.

If there has ever been a kind and dedicated American doctor who truly cares about our Nation's elderly, it is Dr. Williams, who is retiring from Federal Government service on July 31, 1991.

Dr. Williams has for the last 7 years served as Director of the Public Health Service's National Institute on Aging. He has led the Institute into the 1990's with a 21st century concern for the best that science can offer, and an almost 19th century interest in the well-being of older people in need of both health care and caring from their doctors and from the Nation's health care system.

Dr. Williams was appointed in 1983 to lead the National Institute on Aging as it entered its second decade. At that time, the Institute had experienced significant growth but was still a fledgling and developing entity within the National Institutes of Health.

For example, the Baltimore Longitudinal Study on Aging, the longest ongoing study of adults anywhere, had recruited hundreds of participants so that researchers could distinguish between what constitutes normal healthy aging and those changes that are produced by diseases of later life. In addition, 14,000 older Americans became the focus of the Established Population for Epidemiologic Studies of the Elderly (EPSE), which collects and analyzes data on cognitive impairment, physical illnesses, and disabilities in later life. New intramural research groups, such as the Laboratory of Molecular Genetics, soon began operation. It should be pointed out that all these projects and new research directions were being funded with less than \$100 million.

However, Mr. Speaker, since Dr. Williams' tenure began, the NIA budget has more than tripled to reach this year's funding level for aging research of over \$320 million. The confidence that Dr. Williams has instilled in the scientific community and in Congress clearly has played a major role in this very significant increase in funds during tight economic times.

NIA's growth in research dollars and measurable gerontological progress has been particularly apparent in the area of Alzheimer's disease, often referred to as the "Disease of the Century," with its devastating impact on more than 4 million American families and the enormous economic strain—estimated at \$88 billion yearly—it places on our society.

Under Dr. Williams' direction, the clinical approach to Alzheimer's disease has benefited greatly from the fruits of NIA supported research. This has been accomplished through significant advances that have included earlier and more accurate diagnoses as well as improved clinical management techniques that have enabled Alzheimer's patients to remain in the community longer and with less suffering. In addition, increased understanding of the problems of family burden and stress has enhanced the capacity of families to care for their loved ones more effectively and keep them at home longer.

Most recently, Mr. Speaker, Dr. Williams fostered NIA's strong national and international leadership presence by initiating two important and innovative programs: NIA's Geriatric Research Institutional Training Award Program, aimed at increasing U.S. developments in geriatrics, and the World Health Organization Special Program on Research in Aging, based at NIA.

Among his achievements as an administrator and organizational leader are many benefits that flow from Dr. Williams' personal involvement in physical fitness and daily exer-

cise programs. He has encouraged the NIA staff to participate in individual exercise programs at least twice a week, and has taken a continuing professional interest in clinical trials on frailty and injuries that feature exercise programs as a clinical intervention.

Dr. Williams' many initiatives during the past 7 years have greatly enhanced the national image and impact of the National Institute on Aging in addressing the major health problems confronting older adults in America and around the world.

Through his own scholarship, with more than 46 scientific publications while at the NIA, and national recognition including 12 major honors and awards while NIA Director, Dr. Williams' exemplary record of accomplishment, contribution, and dedication brings honor to himself and to our Nation.

In summary, Mr. Speaker, I consider it a privilege to have worked closely with such a distinguished physician, scholar, research scientist, and health care administrator as Dr. T. Franklin Williams.

Though we will miss his outstanding leadership as Director of the National Institute on Aging, we will always remember his many contributions to America's senior citizens. And we wish him a long and well-deserved retirement from his many years of public service to the Nation.

OBSERVANCE OF CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to draw your attention to Captive Nations Week.

Since the original signing of Public Law 89-90 by President Dwight Eisenhower in 1959, the Captive Nations Week Committee of Michigan has annually held observances during the third week of July.

This committee is cosponsored by Captive Nations Committee of Metropolitan Detroit and American Friends of Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations. Six Michigan communities of ethnic background comprise the committee. These communities include representatives of the three Baltic States, Ukraine, Byelorussia, Croatia, Albania, and Slovenia.

As Soviet President Gorbachev meets this week with the leaders of the industrialized nations, the stalling of both perestroika and glasnost have become clearly apparent. The Republics within the U.S.S.R., many of whom have declared their sovereignty, have been prevented by the central government from exercising democratic freedoms.

In this time of rapid structural and social change throughout the world it is important to recognize those captive nations still subject to repressive rule. Keeping in line with the spirit of democracy and the essence of our American heritage it is important for the United States to remember and embrace those nations struggling to defend their human rights and maintain their quality of life.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House to join me in observing and commemorating the 31st annual Captive Nations Week.

LESSONS LEARNED IN DESERT SHIELD/STORM AS REPORTED BY NAVY LEAGUE

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, the final segment of the Navy League of the United States report "The Sea Services' Role in Desert Shield/Storm" discusses the shortfalls, deficiencies, and "lessons learned" in the Persian Gulf war. I include it for the Record today and thank the Navy League for producing this balanced and complete report, the report will be reprinted in full in the September issue of the Navy League's Sea Power magazine.

THE SEA SERVICES' ROLE IN DESERT SHIELD/STORM SHORTCOMINGS

No combat operation, however small, will ever be deemed perfect by military commanders; shortcomings of one kind or another always will manifest themselves. Certainly this was true in the largest truly joint undertaking by U.S. forces. Regrettably, none of the major ones can be easily or inexpensively resolved:

1. A shortage of "smart weapons". For example, as the air war wore on, laser-bomb kits became in increasingly short supply. Had the conflict lasted longer, and their continued use been warranted, the supply may have been exhausted. The arsenal of these and other "smart weapons" obviously need to be refilled, but filling it won't be cheap.

2. A shortage of heavy penetrating bombs. More of this kind of weapon is needed for assured penetration of heavily bunkered or hardened shelters for aircraft, communications, radars, etc.

3. Joint communications that often were ineffective. The most visible case in point was less-than-effective communications links between the joint commander, CINCENT, and his Navy component commander. A second was delays in communicating the Air Tasking Order (ATO) and related information to naval air forces. With unquestioned allied control to both air and sea, there was time and opportunity to work around these problems. Future conflicts may not afford that luxury.

4. Inability to meet the demand for tactical reconnaissance. The Navy's principal platforms, F-14s equipped with the tactical air reconnaissance pod system (TARPS) and unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV), performed as designed, but simply could not meet the demand.

5. A shortage of enough U.S. strategic sealift. There was enough sealift overall, but more than half of the ships involved were foreign flag. Would those ships have been available if control of the sea had not been absolute, or if different political views toward that nation or those nations regarded by the United States as the enemy had prevailed? Probably not. One's reliance on one's allies to respond in time of crisis cannot be absolute, either. Definitely more sealift is needed.

6. A stronger mine-warfare presence. Historically the United States has relied heav-

ily on its allies to provide mine-warfare assets to augment those of the Navy. And even as of early May, ships of six nations still were doggedly clearing Iraqi mines from Persian Gulf waters. But as is true with seafight, one's reliance on one's allies in mine warfare cannot be absolute. And the effectiveness of Iranian mines during 1988 and Iraqi mines in 1990-1991 certainly has not been lost on naval leaders of nations who some day might be adversaries. One new class of 14 oceangoing mine-warfare ships is fully funded; half now are in the fleet. A second class of 12 coastal minehunters has been partially funded and is under construction. However, it appears likely that even more dollars will be needed if the Navy is to have enough ships to meet its deep-water sweeping requirements.

7. Beyond the battleships, a shortage of gunfire support. The 16" guns of *Missouri* and *Wisconsin* were awesome. But there was nothing to back them up, nor will there be when once more these mighty ships are mothballed. The 5.5" calibre gun is an accurate weapon, but its ability to inflict damage can't compare with 16" shells.

8. Finally, the crying need for a new Navy attack aircraft. The A-6 has performed magnificently for years, and it rose to new heights during Desert Storm. But the fact remains that it is old, is more difficult to maintain than newer aircraft, and lacks stealth. Too, the opposition it faced was in many ways minor league at best. The Navy's next foe may have far better, and more modern, air defenses. Congress is in the process of providing funds for the A-X, which all hands hope can be developed rapidly and ultimately will be a worthy successor to what has been a Navy mainstay for decades.

All in all, the performance of the sea services in the Gulf war earned high marks indeed. Unquestionably, the performance of its people was exemplary; they proved conclusively that, given leadership and training, and a logistics system that ensures they have ample and adequate tools of war, they are unbeatable.

But even as all hands can look back with pride at what was accomplished, and bask in the warmth of the appreciation of their countrymen, there is a nagging concern about the future. And that stems from the fact that even as all the sea services strive to provide their men and women in uniform with the best possible tools of war, they must fight for enough dollars to maintain only three-fourths of existing assets and to construct only a modicum of new ones. It is our fervent hope that neither this Administration nor those which follow, as well as Congresses of today and tomorrow, forget that wars in which fewer than 150 Americans die in combat can only be won so decisively by ensuring those who fight it have the best with which to fight.

CITIES NEED HELP IN THE DRUG WAR

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I come before you and our colleagues to discuss a bill which will assist our Nation's cities in their fight against the scourge of drug abuse and the violence that drug abuse spawns in our streets.

The war on drugs affects all areas of our Nation, but it takes on a special nature and ur-

gency in and around our cities. Most local governments—such as Louisville and Jefferson County in Kentucky's Third Congressional District, which I am proud to represent—have stepped up their own antidrug and anticrime activities.

One example is the Louisville-Jefferson County A.W.A.R.E. Coalition. The goals of the coalition are to plan, coordinate, and promote effective alcohol and drug prevention, intervention, treatment, and volunteer programs. However, the Federal Government must continue to provide adequate funding to local governments if groups such as A.W.A.R.E. are to achieve their worthy goals.

I am introducing today legislation to authorize a permanent continuation of the current 75-25 percent Federal/local cost-sharing formula under the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program. Unless my measure is enacted, local government's share of the cost of fighting the drug war will increase to 50 percent at the end of this fiscal year when the 75-25 percent matching formula—ordered in the fiscal year 1991 Commerce-Justice-State appropriations bill—expires.

Without a continuation of the current cost-sharing formula, many—if not most—local governments will be hard-pressed to provide the 50 percent match and will be precluded from participating in this very vital program to the extreme detriment of the citizens of our metropolitan areas.

I ask my colleagues to join in my efforts to assist local governments to win the war of all wars: against drugs and drug abuse.

DESIGNATION OF THE ZORA LEAH S. THOMAS MEMORIAL POST OFFICE (H.R. 158) AND THE CLIFFORD G. WATTS MEMORIAL POST OFFICE (H.R. 157)

HON. STEPHEN L. NEAL

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Mr. NEAL of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to propose that this House honor Clifford G. Watts and Zora Leah S. Thomas, two outstanding citizens and postmasters, by designating postal facilities in Taylorsville and Hiddenite, NC, in their memory.

Clifford G. Watts served as the postmaster in Taylorsville, NC, for 18 years until his death in 1978. As a leading alumnus of the University of North Carolina, a veteran of World War II, and a deacon in the First Baptist Church of Taylorsville, Clifford Watts was a valued and active member in his community.

Zora Leah S. Thomas served as the postmaster in Hiddenite, NC, for 42 years. Mrs. Thomas devoted her life to her community as a public servant, teacher, and active member of the Hiddenite Methodist Church.

Mr. Speaker, the designation of the Zora Leah S. Thomas and Clifford G. Watts memorial post offices will recognize the long and distinguished service of these two postmasters. I am honored to have the opportunity to propose this tribute to Mr. Watts and Mrs. Thomas.

ON INTRODUCTGION OF THE CLEAN DOMESTIC FUELS ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 1991

HON. MIKE SYNAR

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Mr. SYNAR. Mr. Speaker, the 1980's were a lost decade for energy policy in America. I hope we are about to change that dismal picture. America can go one of two ways. We can develop a timid package that does little more than tinker with the status quo. Or we can develop a bold package of reforms and initiatives that will actually set the Nation on a different and better energy course, one that will make significant strides toward meeting our goals of a more secure, more efficient, more environmentally sound energy future. The former will be fairly easy; the latter will involve some difficult choices for this committee. My hope is that we are ready and able to confront the difficult policy choices before us and make some tough decisions.

I believe we must first decide what our energy security goals are. In my own view, any worthwhile national energy strategy must achieve at least these goals.

It must be comprehensive and deal with our entire energy mix, addressing existing and future energy sources;

It must make substantial strides toward increased energy efficiency in the United States; It should attempt to achieve short-term as well as long-term energy security gains;

It must result in overall improvements in environmental quality;

It should make sense economically, and enhance competitiveness wherever possible. To the greatest extent possible, its individual parts should direct scarce public and private resources to areas where we can get the biggest bang for our buck, for example, by achieving energy security gains plus environmental, economic and/or competitiveness gains;

It must be flexible;

It should rely on or encourage market-based responses wherever possible. Where regulation is essential, it should strive for its most practical and least intrusive form;

It should result in reduced U.S. dependence on unstable foreign energy supplies; and

It should attempt to strengthen the energy security of our own hemisphere—the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Venezuela in particular—by encouraging the free and fair flow of energy supplies between our Nations.

In short, Mr. President, the individual ideas are important and must be separately weighed against some fundamental standards to ensure that we will not repeat the regulatory mistakes of the past or initiate questionable new programs which ultimately will drain scarce resources away from more productive efforts. But the individual ideas must also be viewed for their benefit as part of the whole, by trying to ensure development of a flexible and synergistic energy program for the Nation.

We must also be realistic. The dimensions of the energy problem are extraordinarily complex and, as a practical matter, Congress will not be able to address each and every prob-

lem confronting us—nor, in fact, do I believe we should try. It is not possible for us to look into a crystal ball and know precisely what our energy future holds. Like energy markets, energy problems are dynamic and we must not attempt to construct an inflexible course for the future.

No strategy or program will permanently resolve our energy problems. Accordingly, my hope is that we will not undertake this action with a view toward "forever" resolving our energy crisis; rather, we will need to revisit our policies from time to time to ensure we are still headed down the right road. Of course, to start down the road at all we have to get out of the driveway, and that is what we do today.

I respect and appreciate the tremendous amount of time and effort that the administration, and the Department of Energy in particular, devoted to development of their National Energy Strategy [NES] proposal. After a decade of laissez-faire energy policy—a policy with disastrous implications for America's energy posture—I was very gratified by the administration's willingness to try and confront the very serious energy problems facing the Nation. I also applaud the efforts of my colleagues who produced many innovative approaches to solving energy problems, some of which I have picked up in my own bill. I would particularly like to thank Congressman TAUZIN, BARTON, WISE, OWENS, and ANDREWS and Senator WIRTH for their contributions to this legislation.

It is no secret, however, that I was disappointed in the administration's product. While their energy strategy proposal includes a number of programs I strongly support, I firmly believe it falls far short of their rhetoric about getting the Nation's energy policy back on track. Many of its programs are unrealistically optimistic or inconsistent with the facts. I was especially troubled by the fact that the goals outlined in the President's energy strategy were completely contradicted by the President's own budget.

For instance, under the administration's NES, gas consumption is expected to increase from 18.3 trillion cubic feet (tcf) today to 21.8 tcf in 1995—and to 24.2 tcf in the year 2000. Yet the President's fiscal year 1992 budget actually cut funding for natural gas extraction research from an already paltry \$16 million to a mere \$8 million. Despite the expected significant increase in demand, and the compelling case for increased R&D to improve on existing extraction techniques, DOE's budget would allocate only \$8 million to this essential research area, out of a total DOE R&D budget of \$1.5 billion—and a total DOE budget of \$16 billion. In response to the overwhelming need for higher authorizations for this item, I have raised this amount to \$25 million per year.

Likewise, the administration's NES calls for increased use of alternative fuels, such as compressed natural gas and increased R&D on alternative fuel engines. But DOE's budget would provide only \$16 million for all alternative fueled vehicle research and demonstration. Moreover, research on new engine technology was actually cut by over \$3 million in DOE's proposed budget. Once again, my bill increases these items to the budget level they deserve.

Promising new gas-based energy technology, such as high-efficiency, low polluting fuel cells, was cut 48 percent in the President's budget. Here too, my bill restores funds for this technology and sets up fuel cell joint ventures and a Federal demonstration program.

Although the administration's NES calls for more research cooperation and technology transfer between the Government and universities, DOE's university research grants for advanced oil and gas extraction would be cut 23 percent to just \$1 million.

In short, the administration has not been willing to put much money or priority behind its new-found enthusiasm for many important programs contained in its own energy strategy.

I have addressed most of these deficiencies in the DOE program, since I believe that those of us who are disappointed in the administration's bill are obligated to come forward with other and hopefully better ideas.

Yesterday, during the Energy and Power Subcommittee's first day of markup on the National Energy Strategy, I gave a detailed speech on my energy views. My statement included comments on energy efficiency, domestic petroleum production, nuclear energy, coal and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission reforms, emergency preparedness and global warming among other topics.

I applaud the efforts of Chairman SHARP to include strong and effective energy efficiency provisions in the energy strategy markup documents. I am especially gratified by his decision to include the Federal Energy Savings Incentives Act in his draft. This bill, which I cosponsored with Congressman ED MARKEY, is the result of findings of a joint hearing held last year on Federal agency energy efficiency programs held by the Energy and Power Subcommittee and my own Subcommittee on Environment, Energy and Natural Resources. The measure provides incentives for agency installation of energy efficiency services and products and streamlines the regulations for Federal participation in utility shared-savings plans.

I am also pleased that Congressman SHARP included most of Congressman MARKEY'S Energy Efficiency Standards Act, a measure which I also cosponsored. If it were fully implemented, by 2010 these provisions would reduce peak electricity demand by 30,000 megawatts and save consumers an estimated \$40 billion.

As my colleagues know, I have long believed that a cornerstone of any national energy strategy must be increased reliance on natural gas. Accordingly, the Clean Domestic Fuels Enhancement Act of 1991 includes provisions designed to increase the market for clean-burning natural gas as a vehicular fuel and in heating, cooling, co-firing, fuel cells and other major areas.

The bill includes crucial provisions important for natural gas and a complete program for alternative fuels development, including provisions for: investment tax credits for vehicles powered by clean-burning fuels, vehicle conversions, and infrastructure development for refueling stations; mass transit; Federal and State government fleets; alternative fuel use in non-road vehicles and engines; removing impediments to greater use of natural gas, in-

cluding refueling; Federal programs to promote vehicular natural gas use and other consumer-oriented educational programs in this area.

Incentives are needed both for increasing the opportunities for gas use and for vital alternative fuels infrastructure development. Yet the administration's proposal does neither. Gas research and development is just a tiny fraction of all DOE R&D spending and, aside from fuel cells, spending in this area has declined despite its extraordinary potential for replacing imported oil. A half-hearted program in this area will virtually doom any efforts to significantly increase our use of domestic natural gas over the long term. Consequently, Congress must invest in better extraction techniques, new technologies and infrastructure development—in short, the whole range of programs necessary, from the well-head to the pump—in order to capture the benefits of this remarkable fuel.

Any comprehensive energy strategy worthy of its name must also emphasize alternative fuels; it must deal with auto efficiency. As is well known, transportation accounts for well over half of all U.S. oil consumption. Even the substantial gains we have made in fuel economy in the last decade are threatened by the potentially large increases in total miles which Americans are projected to drive over the next decade. Only increasing reliance on alternative fuels and improvements in fuel economy can reverse this discouraging picture.

But in order to break the CAFE deadlock, I think we will have to look at some new ideas.

On fuel economy and alternative fuels, my bill looks to the marketplace and consumer-choice to produce needed fuel economy improvements. It uses a fee-based system under which purchasers of vehicles which exceed a certain level of efficiency will receive a rebate, while those which do worse will pay a fee. Importantly, credit will be given for vehicles powered entirely by alternative fuels based on their environmental benefits, with greater credit given for domestically-produced alternative fuels.

Ironically, the President's energy strategy and many other energy bills ignore the pivotal contribution of lower-48 oil production.

Aside from a pledge to implement the tax incentives for oil and gas production enacted by Congress last year, regrettably the administration's strategy contains only three initiatives to spur domestic oil production: opening the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge [ANWR], ending most outer continental shelf leasing restrictions (some of which were imposed by the President himself), and some increased R&D on enhanced oil recovery.

Under the administration's NES projections, ANWR peaks at around 900,000 barrels/day by the year 2005; OCS production rises, under the NES, by about 100,000 barrels/day in 2010 and 400,000 barrels/day in 2015; and advanced oil recovery R&D is expected to produce an additional 3 million barrels/day in 2005 and 3.2 million barrels/day in 2010.

In contrast, the 15 percent tax credit for tertiary recovery which Congress already enacted into law is expected to produce 320,000 barrels/day as early as the year 2000.

DOE estimates that there are 300 billion barrels of unrecovered oil remaining in existing

oil fields, more than 30 times more oil than the highest estimates of what could be in ANWR and over 100 times more than DOE estimates would be added by lifting the OCS leasing restrictions.

To its credit, the administration proposed to increase spending on enhanced oil recovery R&D in an effort to turn this potential into reality. I applaud this move and hope Congress will make sure that the final NES legislation authorizes the administration's proposed funding levels for enhanced recovery R&D.

I do not believe it was an especially wise or practical decision by the administration to have attached such a higher political priority to opening ANWR and OCS areas than to increasing lower-48 production, particularly when the potential benefit of these two areas pale in comparison to the potential of enhanced oil recovery—benefits which might well be enjoyed more quickly and more cheaply. At a minimum, I believe a far more balanced approach was in order.

My bill has several key provisions to encourage production in the lower-48 States, including expanding the availability of the enhanced oil recovery tax credit and changing the tax treatment of intangible drilling costs for independent producers. While these initiatives and other incentive programs designed to stabilize or encourage greater production in the lower-48 are largely outside the jurisdiction of this committee, they must be dealt with for any energy package to be truly comprehensive.

Finally, this bill is not the sole approach needed to solve all our energy needs. However, it addresses areas not covered by other bills or those treated only in a cursory way. Dealing with these issues presents tough choices for America. But ignoring the problem is the worst choice of all.

I submit a section-by-section analysis to be printed.

CLEAN DOMESTIC FUELS ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 1991 SECTION-BY-SECTION

Section 1.—Short Title and Table of Contents.

Section 2.—Findings.

TITLE I.—NONVEHICULAR OIL AND NATURAL GAS PROVISIONS

Section 101.—Authorizes \$25,000,000 for each of FY 92, FY 93 and FY 94 for continued and expanded DOE research, development and demonstration related to increasing the availability of natural gas from existing reservoirs and formations, and from nonconventional sources, including tight formations, Devonian shales, less permeable formations, coalseams and geopressed brines. The section also authorizes DOE to enter into joint ventures with private firms related to such research, development and demonstration.

Section 102.—Authorizes \$9,000,000 for each of FY 92, FY 93 and FY 94 for research related to the co-firing of natural gas with coal in electric power plants and for provision of financial assistance to public or private entities involved in co-firing research. Co-firing of natural gas with coal offers substantial emissions improvements over the burning of coal in electric power plants.

Section 103.—Authorizes not more than \$17,500,000 for each of FY 92, FY 93 and FY 94 to support DOE research for natural gas cooling and heating technologies, including absorption heat pumps and engine driven heat pumps.

Section 104.—Authorizes \$67,000,000 for FY 92, \$74,000,000 for FY 93, \$76,000,000 for FY 94, \$79,000,000 for FY 95 and \$82,000,000 for FY 96 for federal fuel cells research and development.

Section 105(a).—Requires DOE to solicit proposals for and provide financial assistance to at least one joint venture for the demonstration of fuel cell technology. Up to \$3,000,000 for each of FY 92, FY 93 and FY 94 is authorized for the program.

Section 105(b).—Requires DOE, in consultation with the Interagency Task Force established by section 547 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act, to conduct a program to promote the early application of fuel cell technology in federal buildings. A minimum of ten projects must be identified by DOE. \$15,000,000 is authorized for FY 92 and FY 93 to carry out the program.

Section 106.—Authorizes \$40,000,000 for FY 92, \$41,000,000 for FY 93, \$47,000,000 for FY 94, \$49,000,000 for FY 95 and \$51,000,000 for FY 96 for federal enhanced oil recovery research and development.

Section 107.—Requires DOE to establish a program of research, development, demonstration and commercialization of high efficiency heat engines. \$25,000,000 for each of FY 92, FY 93 and FY 94 is authorized to support the program.

Section 108.—Requires the National Academy of Sciences to report on and make recommendations concerning the establishment of a uniform national policy to enhance the use of natural gas.

Section 109.—Revises and establishes various tax policies to stimulate increased domestic oil and natural gas production and recovery. Eliminates tax penalties applicable to drilling investment, corrects the minimum tax credit and expands the oil recovery credit.

TITLE II.—ALTERNATIVE FUELS AND FUEL ECONOMY

Section 201.—Definitions.

Section 202(a).—Authorizes up to \$27,000,000 for FY 92, \$36,000,000 for FY 93 and \$41,000,000 for FY 94 for research and development of natural gas vehicles.

Section 202(b).—Authorizes \$10,000,000 for each of FY 92, FY 93, and FY 94 for research, development and demonstration related to improving natural gas and other alternative fuel vehicle technology.

Section 203.—Provides an investment tax credit of 20% for January 1, 1992 to December 31, 2001, 15% for January 1, 2002 to December 31, 2002, 10% for January 1, 2003 to December 31, 2003, 5% for January 1, 2004 to December 31, 2004 for the purchase of qualified clean-burning motor vehicle fuel property. Such property includes equipment to modify a vehicle to operate on alternative fuel, new dedicated alternative fuel vehicles and alternative fuel fueling equipment. The credit would apply to the portion of vehicle equipment which is additional equipment to allow the vehicle to operate on the alternative fuel.

Section 204, 205 and 206.—Eliminates regulatory obstacles under the Natural Gas Act and the Public Utility Holding Company Act to the sale of vehicular natural gas. Also, the section eliminates the application of state law to such sales if the law was in effect prior to January 1, 1989. The elimination of these regulatory hurdles will stimulate the development of a vehicular natural gas fueling infrastructure.

Section 207.—Authorizes \$30,000,000 for each of FY 92, FY 93 and FY 94 for DOE to enter into cooperative agreements with state and local transit authorities to demonstrate the use of alternative fuels for mass transit.

Section 208.—Requires federal agency fleets to phase-in the acquisition of alternative fuel vehicles: 10% in 1995, 15% in 1996, 25% in 1997, 50% in 1998, 75% in 1999 and 90% in 2000 and thereafter. Also, requires the GSA and DOD to ensure that alternative fuels will be available to the federal fleet.

Section 209.—Provides exemptions for the federal fleet program for vehicles operated as part of an experiment in the use of alternative fuel vehicles and for vehicles for which the Secretary of Defense claims a national security exemption.

Section 210.—Requires state government fleets of ten or more vehicles in cities of 150,000 or more population to comply with the requirements of the federal fleet program.

Section 211.—Authorizes \$5,000,000 for each of FY 92, FY 93 and FY 94 for a Department of Labor program to assist in the training of technicians involved in the conversion of vehicles to operate on alternative fuels.

Section 212.—Authorizes \$30,000,000 for each of FY 92, FY 93 and FY 94 for DOE to establish and carry out a program of providing financial assistance to encourage the development and commercialization of natural gas and other alternative fuel vehicles.

Section 213.—Authorizes \$10,000,000 for each of FY 92, FY 93 and FY 94 to allow DOE to enter into cooperative agreements with public or private entities willing to provide 50% of the costs of research and development to improve natural gas and other alternative fuel vehicle technology.

Sections 214, 215, 216 and 217.—Establishes a fee/rebate program to provide financial incentives for the purchase of fuel efficient, low-polluting vehicles. Purchasers of vehicles that exceed carbon dioxide emission target levels established by EPA would pay a fee for every hundredth of a gram per mile per cubic foot of interior passenger volume by which CO₂ emissions exceed the target for that model. Fees collected under the program would be used to pay rebates to purchasers of vehicles that emit less carbon dioxide per mile per cubic foot of interior passenger volume than the EPA established target levels. The target levels would be decreased each year to encourage greater efficiency. Credits for vehicles that operate on clean, domestic alternative fuels would be established.

Section 218.—Requires DOE to study whether the use of alternative fuels in non-road vehicles (such as locomotives, marine vessels and airport vehicles) would contribute to reduced reliance on imported energy sources.

Section 219(a).—Requires DOE to establish a program: to promote the awareness of alternative fuels; to identify purchasing policies of the federal government that inhibit or prevent federal government acquisition of alternative fuel vehicles; to report on how the use of alternative fuel vehicles can be promoted through exemptions from or preferential treatment under state, federal and local traffic control measures; and to develop a plan to establish a trust fund for loans to convert vehicles to operate on alternative fuels or to purchase new such vehicles.

Section 219(b).—Clarifies the applicability of anti-tampering rules to vehicles converted to operate on alternative fuels.

SCENIC BYWAYS ACT INTRODUCED

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, today I join my colleague, the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. DEFAZIO] and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ROCKEFELLER] in introducing in our respective Chambers the Scenic Byways Act of 1991.

The Interstate Highway System is almost complete, and the Public Works and Transportation Committee, on which I serve, is deeply involved in writing monumental new Surface Transportation legislation to guide us in the postinterstate era. Part of that rewrite should look beyond the effort to knit our Nation together by the fastest, most direct, routes possible, and include a different aspect of travel: leisure travel; a different landscape: the scenic, recreational, cultural and historic wonders of America; and a different road system: scenic byways.

Unlike interstate highways, scenic byways would take travelers away from the main corridors and into the mountains, forests and countryside, along the lakes, rivers and seashores of our great Nation. Instead of bypassing towns and villages, scenic byways would take the traveler into America's rural communities to eat, to shop, to stay, perhaps to experience a different way of life.

The bill we are introducing today would create a National Scenic Byways System in which States may participate on a voluntary basis. It would provide funding to assist States in planning and developing a scenic byways program, making safety improvements, providing scenic easements, constructing scenic features such as rest areas, turnouts, passing lanes and overlooks, improving access to recreation areas, and providing information and interpretation.

Many States already have their own scenic byways-type programs. Such roads could, if the individual States desire, form the core of the National Scenic Byways System.

This system would consist of highways proposed by the States, and designated by the Secretary of Transportation for their scenic, historic, recreational, archeological, or cultural values. Within the scenic byways program the bill establishes a subset of elite "All-American Roads," so designated for their great national significance.

The bill would authorize a 5-year program, funded at \$20 million in the first year of the program, rising to \$75 million in the last 2 years.

It would create an Office of Scenic Byways in the Department of Transportation, to provide technical assistance to the States, to promote scenic byways, to establish and maintain an inventory of scenic byways, and to carry out planning, research, and technical assistance duties with respect to the National Scenic Byways Program.

The bill also creates a 16-member Scenic Byways Advisory Committee composed of those Federal agencies and State, local, and private groups with interest in scenic byways. The committee is charged with developing and

making recommendations to the Secretary regarding minimum criteria for use in designating highways as scenic byways.

The Advisory Committee would report to the Secretary within 18 months. The Secretary would then have 6 months from receipt of the report to issue regulations establishing the minimum criteria for designation.

To keep the momentum of those States with existing scenic byways programs, and to encourage others to begin planning and developing new ones, the bill establishes a 2-year Interim Scenic Byways Program, to provide a minimum level of funding while the Advisory Committee and the Secretary are finalizing the regulations. The Interim Program provides funding for projects which are on highways "highly likely to be designated as scenic byways" and for program development.

The full program would get underway in 1994.

The bill provides important guarantees that a road, once designated, would maintain its scenic, or other qualities. There are provisions for dedesignation if its qualities are degraded. The bill also would require the Secretary, in approving funding, to give priority to projects which have corridor management plans and a strong local commitment to protecting the byway, in order to assure that the local communities along the road will play their proper role in zoning and other protective actions. No grant could be made for a project which would not protect the scenic, historic, recreational, cultural, natural, or archeological integrity of the highway and the adjacent area.

This same set of priorities also guarantees a local role in selection and designation of such a road: If local interests are unwilling to commit to protecting its scenic, historic, or other values, it would be difficult for that project to be funded. Finally, the bill states that it should not be construed to alter or affect Federal laws and policies regarding the acquisition of roads, easements, and rights-of-way, or as establishing any Federal land use controls or regulations.

Scenic byways would not necessarily be an interconnected network. The system would more likely consist of many unconnected roads, perhaps just segments of roads, with scenic, or historic significance. Many such roads already exist, ranging from the 3,000-mile Great River Road following the Mississippi River from Canada to the gulf, to the 16-mile Mount Vernon Memorial Highway between Mount Vernon and Washington.

It would not be a road-building program. Most funding would go to safety improvements, enhanced access to recreational areas, and protection of historical or cultural resources in areas adjacent to the highway. Construction would be permitted for rest areas, turnouts, highway shoulder improvements, passing lanes, overlooks, and interpretive facilities, as well as for facilities for bicyclists and pedestrians.

Recreational driving is the second most popular outdoor activity in America, and this country has a matchless wealth of scenic, recreational, cultural, and historic glories to be visited. The Scenic Byways Program would enable Americans to stop and savor these features.

We hope it can be incorporated in the new surface transportation bill, and become an in-

tegral part of America's postinterstate transportation system.

AN EFFECTIVE CHINA TRADE POLICY

HON. PETER HOAGLAND

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Mr. HOAGLAND. Mr. Speaker, on July 10, I voted against H.R. 2212—the Pelosi bill—as amended. The bill would continue China's status as a most-favored-nation trading partner through the end of this year, but would make the grant of MFN status next year conditional upon China's making significant progress toward change in several areas, principally civil liberties and proliferation of nuclear weapons. The bill passed 313 to 112.

As my distinguished colleague Mr. LEACH of Iowa stated during the debate on the bill, there is little disagreement among us about our goal—to encourage China toward greater recognition of human liberties and human rights; to discourage sales of nuclear weaponry and technology; and to push China as vigorously as possible toward a democratic form of government. The debate over this bill reflects only a disagreement on the means of drawing China in these directions.

Let me first set out the conditions of the Pelosi bill as it was originally proposed. It required China to take eight separate steps. First, it would require that China:

Account for citizens detained, accused or sentenced as a result of the nonviolent expression of their political beliefs during the events leading up to and occurring during and after the 1989 crackdown on Chinese students; and

Release citizens who were imprisoned in connection with these events.

In addition, to renew MFN next year, President Bush would have to certify that China is making significant progress toward achieving change in the following areas:

Ending religious persecution in China and Tibet;

Removing restrictions on freedom of the press and on broadcasts by the Voice of America in China and Tibet;

Terminating acts of harassment against Chinese citizens living in the United States;

Ensuring access of international human rights monitoring groups to prisoners, trials, and places of detention in China and Tibet;

Ensuring freedom from torture; and

Terminating restrictions on peaceful assembly in China and Tibet.

These conditions require significant progress toward freedom of the press and religion, the right to assemble peacefully, the right not to be incarcerated for acts of political speech occurring around the 1989 massacre, opening trials to international monitoring groups, and providing adequate places of confinement. These protections are guaranteed in amendments I, IV, V, VI, and VIII of our Bill of Rights.

Of course, we Americans agree with these purposes. These are all laudable goals, and I support them, but how realistic is it to think we

will achieve these goals with 1 year of trade sanctions. The present leadership in China will dig its heels in when confronted with such demands.

What would our reaction be if China told us to rewrite the Bill of Rights by next year or else they would no longer buy our products? We would dismiss the demand out of hand. "To heck with selling the products," would be our reaction.

During the debate, the House adopted by voice vote an amendment reported by the Ways and Means Committee that added even more conditions to the Pelosi bill, requiring China to:

Take steps to prevent the export of goods to the United States made with prison labor;

Assure in a clear and unequivocal manner that it is not assisting nonnuclear countries in acquiring or developing nuclear weapons, either directly or indirectly;

End the practice and support of programs of coerced abortions and forced sterilization; and

Moderate its position of opposing Taiwan's entry into the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

To require so many conditions makes the Pelosi bill, as amended, nearly equivalent to the Solomon proposal, House Joint Resolution 263, that would cancel China's MFN status outright. I endorse wholeheartedly the goals of the Pelosi bill and the Ways and Means amendment. However, I believe trade sanctions are the wrong means to achieve those goals, and may even make those goals harder to achieve.

We have considerable influence over China at this point in history because we import approximately \$15 billion of their products and because China has such a favorable balance of trade with America—unfavorable from our point of view, a \$10 billion deficit. But we must be realistic about what we can expect to extract with this leverage. As Mr. LEACH stated, our goal should be to pull China in our direction, not increase its isolation from the community of nations by setting up conditions that it will not meet.

Further, history tells us that blunt trade tools are a weak instrument with which to induce change in totalitarian regimes. The grain embargo put in place by the Carter administration did not change Soviet policies in Afghanistan. Instead, it severely and permanently hurt the midwestern grain farmer as the Soviets readily found other suppliers. It is not in our interest to put in place policies that will shift perhaps permanently, China's sources of grain and other commodities.

Last year, America shipped approximately 800 million dollars' worth of agricultural products to China. The Nebraska Farm Bureau Federation estimates that 30 million dollars' worth of Nebraska agricultural products will be sold to China this year with MFN status. If MFN status is revoked, much of that trade will be lost to American farmers. China can easily find other grain suppliers.

I believe the Pelosi bill would be counterproductive. Therefore, I reluctantly voted against H.R. 2212, as amended. I hope this and subsequent debates can help us develop more realistic policies that will discourage China from exercising repressive human rights policies and from selling nuclear weapons and

technology to other nations and will encourage China to join the dramatic and historic movements by the former Warsaw Pact countries in granting broader democratic rights to its citizens.

THE ACHIEVEMENT OF BALTIC INDEPENDENCE

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, as you know, I have been a strong supporter of the independence of the Baltic States throughout my years in Congress. I am in close contact with various individuals and organizations committed to achieving Baltic independence. I recently met with a Lithuanian-American constituent of mine who is extremely dedicated to the liberation of Lithuania. I feel his story is worthy of our attention.

Paulius Klimas is one of the most committed activists I have ever met. In 1988, Mr. Klimas walked 500 miles from his hometown of Rochester, NY to Washington, DC to demonstrate his opposition to the imprisonment of the first Lithuanian dissident sentenced during glasnost. In addition, Mr. Klimas recently returned from Lithuania after leading the "Baltic Freedom Walk", a 400-mile walk for independence through Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. I am including his own account of the Freedom Walk in today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Furthermore, I call upon all of my colleagues in the House to join us in the fight to bring peace, freedom and democracy to our friends in the Baltic States.

THE BALTIC FREEDOM WALK

(By Paulius Klimas)

SUMMARY STATEMENT

Lithuanian-American activist Pauli Klimas and ten Halts reached the Cathedral in Vilnius, Lithuania on June 14, 1991. The "Baltic Freedom Walk" had begun from the Estonian parliament building one month earlier. Only Klimas and two Estonians had completed the entire 600 kilometer (400 mile) walk. Unfortunately no Latvians participated in this trek that reached Riga, Latvia on May 22 and the Lithuanian border on June 3.

Lithuanian President Vytautas Landsbergis greeted the walkers at the parliament building and accompanied them to the Cathedral where a mass was to be held to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the first Lithuanian deportations to Siberia. Former Lithuanian dissident Petras Grazulis, the first Lithuanian sentenced during glasnost in 1988 according to the Lithuanian Information Center, participated in this walk. In May of 1988, Klimas walked 500 miles to protest Grazulis' imprisonment. He was released in October of 1988 after serving a nine month sentence for refusing to attend a military refresher course.

This walk received a great deal of publicity in Estonia and Lithuania. The political climate in Latvia didn't allow the walk to gain momentum. The walk's theme song "About Being Free" was played by radio stations in all three Baltic States. The people of Lithuania, Estonia, and in some areas of Latvia, organized receptions for the walkers.

The President of Lithuania and I led a group of "Baltic Freedom Walkers" and a crowd of 500 people through the cobblestoned street known as Gediminas Prospect in Vilnius, Lithuania. Vytautas Landsbergis had joined us at the Lithuanian parliament building for the last kilometer of a 600 kilometer (400 mile) walk for Baltic independence. This walk would officially end at the Cathedral where a special mass was to be held. As we walked, President Landsbergis reminisced about our first meeting in Chicago two years ago when I proposed this project.

Since preparing for a walk takes time, in the fall of 1989 I suggested that it take place in the summer of 1991. President Landsbergis indicated that the summer of 1990 would be appropriate, and I couldn't argue. Then the Soviet blockade of Lithuania canceled the walk indefinitely. The massacre at the Vilnius television tower on January 13, 1991 added to the chaos, and few of my friends believed that a walk was feasible. I still hoped for the opportunity.

As a Lithuanian-American, I had initiated this walk to demonstrate my faith in Baltic independence and dedication to the land of my forefathers. My parents left their native Lithuania in the 1940s to escape Communism. They met in the United States, and I was born in a free nation where I learned the Lithuanian language. Before I received a Bachelor's degree in English, I graduated from a Lithuanian Saturday school. Often I dreamed about visiting Lithuania and meeting my relatives.

In March of 1991 I received an invitation from a relative to visit Lithuania for the first time. With donations from my employer Thomas James Associates Stock Brokerage and the parishioners of St. George's Roman Catholic Lithuanian Church, I was able to finance my project. I immediately obtained a Soviet visa and an assurance of support from Sajudis or the Lithuanian Popular Front. The plan was for a Latvian, and Estonian, a Lithuanian (to serve as interpreter), and myself to begin on May 14, 1991 from Tallinn, Estonia. We would walk through Riga, Latvia and finish in Vilnius on June 14.

On June 14, 1991 the Soviets began deporting Lithuanians to Siberia. The 50th anniversary of this tragic event was to be commemorated with a mass at the Cathedral for those who suffered or died in Siberia. Stalin was responsible for the murder or deportation of more than one million Baltic citizens between 1947 and 1953. (Romuald J. Misiunas and Rein Taagepera *The Baltic States: Years of Dependence 1940-1980*, Berkeley: Univ. of Ca., 1983) p.274-280. Among those deported were my grandparents.

During my visit to Lithuania I met my paternal grandmother Marija Klimas who at 88 years of age has a very good memory. As successful farmers my grandparents were among thousands of Lithuanians that Stalin wanted to liquidate. Vincas and Marija Klimas were stripped of their property and deported in 1948. According to my grandmother, they spent 16 days on a cattle-cart with little food or water as they traveled to a Siberian work camp. After almost ten years in Siberia, they were released and returned to Lithuania in 1957. My grandfather died of heart problem several years later. Their suffering has always motivated me to act.

In 1988 I walked 500 miles in a twenty-three day march to protest the imprisonment of the first Lithuanian dissident sentenced during glasnost. This walk began in my hometown of Rochester, New York and ended at the White House on May 24. A member of the

National Security Council agreed to present the case of Petras Grazulis to President Reagan's advisers at the Moscow Summit. Although he had fulfilled a two year commitment in the Soviet army, the Soviets ordered him to attend a military refresher course. Grazulis refused and was sentenced to ten months in a Soviet labor camp.

The Soviets often use conscription to punish dissidents; Grazulis had been planing a Lithuanian Independence Commemoration. Remarkably while in prison, Grazulis learned about my walk via the Voice of America which had interviewed me and also played both the English and Lithuanian versions of the song "Hope's Alive (Free Grazulis Now)". My friend Jim Griffo wrote this song and recorded it at Dynamic Recording in Rochester. Grazulis was amazed when he learned about the walk and song.

Meeting Grazulis was a great moment in my life. After serving nine months of a ten month sentence, Grazulis was released in October of 1988. I was unable to contact him until I arrived in Lithuania. We met in Vilnius a few days before the walk was to begin. Once he learned about the walk, Grazulis immediately decided to participate. Plus, he provided a driver, a jeep, and a trailer to assist the walkers. Eventually our number grew beyond the intended three participants; the jeep and trailer proved to be a great asset.

The jeep would transport the walkers, the primary walking group consisted of seven Estonians and four Lithuanians, to the hotel or camp ground that was closest. (Unfortunately, no Latvians joined us). In case of rain, the six men and five women in this walking group could seek shelter in the jeep or pull rain gear out of the trailer. There was a cross section of ages, from 16 to 60, crammed into the jeep as we progressed on our schedule.

A pace of twenty kilometers or twelve and one-half miles a day enabled us to meet local officials and the media. Usually we were provided with lodging at a local motel or camping facility. Many of our meals were also arranged through local officials who were eager to accommodate us. Invariably town officials would present us with pins or pennants with their particular insignia.

Each walker wore a "Baltic Freedom Now" T-shirt. This slogan encircled a map of the Baltic States in which each nation was designated by its national colors. The Baltic American Committee or Rochester, of which I am a member, had designed this T-shirt. I had also brought a "Baltic Freedom Now" baseball cap, but I only had a few of them. However, it was quite inspiring to see the eleven of us in uniform and cheering "Baltic Freedom Now" as we held each other's hands and raised them high above our heads to signify that the day's mileage was done.

Throughout the walk our positive attitude never quit. Occasionally we sang folk songs separately and used the Russian language to communicate. Music is an international language; our theme song "About Being Free" was played by radio stations in all three Baltic States. My friend folk singer Bonnie Abrams wrote this song specifically for the walk, and she also recorded it at Dynamic Recording in Rochester. This song emphasizes that occupied nations can choose a peaceful path to independence and succeed. "I am a sovereign and free land" it states.

The people of Estonia strongly believe in independence. About 400 of them gathered at the Estonian parliament building on May 14, 1991 to see it begin. The media made every effort to publicize our objective of reaching

Vilnius in one month. During the walk, Estonians would simply stop their cars and present us with flowers. They would usually be crying and their tears would motivate us onward.

In Parnu-Jaagupi a women's organization drank a toast to the walk's success. The director of collective farm in Parnu-Jaagupi, which is located near the Baltic Sea in the southwest Estonia, showed me his fifty-year old machinery; we both agreed that independence could only improve the economic situation. Later, in the city of Parnu I addressed a political convention and received a standing ovation for saying "Freedom for Estonia".

The political reality in Latvia is much more complicated since the population is almost fifty percent non-Latvian and predominantly Russian. Local officials in Ainazi greeted us with flowers as we crossed into Latvia on May 22. They also provided us with accommodations at a local school and a good meal. However, until we reached Riga almost 100 kilometers away no one greeted us. Once in Riga, the Latvian Popular Front organized a television interview for us and a radio station replayed an interview that I had done earlier.

When we reached Lithuania on June 3 we were able to immediately generate publicity. At the Lithuanian border post near the town of Pasvalys we organized a demonstration to protest Soviet terrorism. The Soviet OMON or Interior Ministry troops known as the "Black Berets" had recently killed a Lithuanian border guard on the Lithuanian-Byelorussian border. Plus, they had terrorized and burned buildings at several Baltic border post including the Lithuanian border post at Pasvalys. Our demonstration took place directly across from a trailer that Soviet troops had destroyed. I told the crowd of 300 people that violence can't defeat a non-violent movement.

We had several other major demonstrations in the towns of Pasvalys, Ukmerge, and Panevezys. At these rallies, Grazulis often explained how grateful he is for my supporting him. Lithuanian radio and newspapers closely covered these rallies. I would always tell the crowd that the only viable course for Lithuania was independence now! Our song "About Being Free" was often played at these rallies.

As the Cathedral drew closer, images of the people I had met danced through my mind. President Landsbergis congratulated me as we reached the Cathedral and the walk was completed. I thanked President Landsbergis for walking with us and thought about the difficult days ahead for him and other Baltic leaders.

During the mass I prayed not only for my grandparents and all those who suffered in Siberia. I also prayed for Baltic independence. It was wonderful that we had reached our objective and been appreciated. I felt fortunate to have had such an opportunity and to participate in this commemorative mass. Some day I'll walk through an independent Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania!

HISTORIC JERUSALEM WELSH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH SHOULD BE PRESERVED

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, few areas of the country have as rich an historical heritage as the 24th District. I am proud to represent.

Perhaps even more than any history books, the old churches of the district reflect that heritage and stand as permanent monuments to the past, and one of those churches is the Jerusalem Welsh Congregational Church in Granville.

That part of the district was extensively settled by Welsh immigrants, many of whom came here to work in the slate quarries. Few of their descendants speak Welsh any more, but the influence remains in the names of many Granville-area residents.

The sad part of the story is that this church is now vacant, in need of repairs, and on the market. Its members cleaned out the church in the 1970's, and now the best hope is that it will be bought by someone who is willing and able to preserve it for its historical and architectural value.

A more complete version of this story was published recently by my hometown newspaper, the Glens Falls Post-Star. I enter the story in today's RECORD.

[From the Glens Falls Post-Star, July 16, 1991]

GRANVILLE CHURCH PART OF VANISHING
WELSH LEGACY
(By Joan Patton)

GRANVILLE.—In the middle of Granville on Bulkley Avenue is a vacant church. At the turn of the century, it was one of four Welsh churches that served a largely Welsh population of men and women who had left their native land for a better life in America.

Today, the 80-year-old Jerusalem Welsh Congregational Church is another part of the now-vanishing legacy of those early Welsh quarriers. Very few people here now can speak Welsh, but many have made at least one trip to Wales.

The most visible reminder of their heritage remains in names like Evans, Hughes, Jones, Roberts and Williams.

In the Morris Rote-Rosen photographic collection in the Pember Library are pictures of the Jerusalem Welsh Congregational Church and of many Welsh, their homes, their serious-faced preachers and slate quarries.

For all the tales this church could tell about its parishioners and their Welsh heritage, it remains mute: The church records have disappeared.

Florence Constantine, of Welsh descent, joined the church in the mid-1940s; by then the sermons no longer were delivered in Welsh. When she and other members cleaned out the church in the 1970s, she said, they found Welsh Bibles and Testaments, but not much else.

Who can tell how many members belonged to the church, how often services were held, whether members performed in the annual "Eisteddfod" (Welsh singing musical and reciting competitions)?

The church has been owned by the Assembly of God since 1977. Its fate is uncertain.

The church and the parsonage next door were recently put on the market.

Welsh people all across the country know about it from an article that Janice Bruso, a resident of Poultney, Vt., published earlier this year in "Y Drych," The American Organ of the Welsh People, St. Paul, Minn.

The church needs some repairs, particularly where the roofs of the two buildings join, but it stands four-square, as it has since the early 1900s. Take a look in the dirt-floored basement, and you'll see the massive stone foundation on which the organ was placed, the heavy square posts that support the sanctuary floor; the stone piers supporting the floor of the original wood church.

It's a classic case of a culturally significant building awaiting the right person or organization who can adapt the sturdy building to a new use, what historic preservations would call "adaptive re-use."

As the story goes, a group of Welsh families emigrating to Granville around 1900 to work in the slate industry, "knowing there was no Congregational Church, brought along their own pastor."

The first church, on South Maple Street, was a simple wood building, with a meeting room and smaller Sunday school or kitchen. The clapboard church has a steep-pitched, slate-covered roof.

Sigmund Weinberg, an area contractor—and Jewish—had just built the Peniel Welsh (now Presbyterian) Church on Quaker Street, when the Welsh congregation asked him to build a new and bigger church adjoining the wood frame building. They also asked him to loan them the money to build it, which he did.

When the congregation later paid off the loan, Weinberg refunded 10 percent of the money and gave the church a pipe organ. That organ, placed in an alcove behind the pulpit in 1910 on the wall abutting the old church, was sold in recent years to a church in Florida.

Five Gothic lancet stained-glass windows sit along each side of the nave, but bear only one memorial dedication: to Sigmund Weinberg.

The brick and stone building has a fish-scale-patterned slate roof, purple slate steps and stoop and corner steeple. Inside is a handsome carved, marbled slate pulpit.

A balcony runs around three sides of the sanctuary, whose pews are arranged in three concentric rows facing the pulpit. The floor slopes toward the pulpit.

Enclosed stairways off the entrance foyer lead to the gallery and pastor's study.

The gallery is braced by steel rods reaching to the ceiling. There's some question, said Granville realtor Ann J. Hitchen, whether the support rods are original or were added perhaps in the 1940s.

The ceiling is paneled in tongue-and-groove wood. The acoustics of the sanctuary are considered to be "very good, indeed," said Cyril Lloyd, a Welsh-born banker, now retired. Lloyd said his wife's family, from South Poultney, used to attend the church, which seats at least 400.

A St. David's Society, dedicated to preserving Welsh heritage recently was formed in Poultney. The Slate Museum in Granville now closed, includes information about the influence of the Welsh on the slate industry.

HEALTH CARE REFORM

HON. FRANK McCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Mr. McCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, as you know, one of the legislative priorities of this Congress will be some much needed reforms of our health care system. Despite the fact that our Nation spent over \$600 billion for health care in 1990, too many of our citizens lack adequate access to the kind of care they need. Moreover, the costs continue to increase at a rate substantially higher than the general rate of inflation. Over the last 20 years, health care costs increased an average of 17 percent each year. Finally, the demands for long-term care for the elderly are consuming Medicaid, so that there is little left for general health care services to the poor. This problem can only get worse as the population of our country ages.

Several studies concerning what we should do to address the problems of access and cost are currently underway and others, such as the Pepper Commission established by the Congress, have already been completed. Many of these studies concentrated on the financing mechanism of our health care system and they have provided us with some very helpful recommendations for reform.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to direct the House's attention to a health care study commission in my own State, which is developing some unique and thoughtful recommendations for health care reform.

The 17-member bipartisan, multi-discipline commission was created by Indiana's legislature in 1989. The commission's work is supported by a 70-member volunteer technical staff, each analyzing a specific area of health care. The commission's final report is due in November 1992.

The commission is chaired by the chief executive officer of the Associated Group, L. Ben Lytle. Mr. Lytle is an attorney who has lectured and written extensively on health care reform. The 40-year-old Associated Group is an insurance and financial services organization based in Indiana and operating in 22 States. Including its commercial insurance carriers and its unique Blue Cross/Blue Shield plan, it is one of the 20 largest health insurers in America. The Associated Group has garnered considerable knowledge about needed reform both from its 40 years of experience and from concentrated research it began in 1985. The depth of this research was one of the reasons Mr. Lytle was selected to chair Indiana's Health Care Commission.

Obviously, the results of the Associated Group's research or the Indiana Health Care Commission's findings to date would be too extensive for me to go into at this time, but I would like to briefly touch on one area of the Indiana Health Care Commission's investigation which appears to go to the heart of one of the root problems of our health care system. If we step back and view the system as a whole, a critical tenet emerges: a very small percentage of patients account for a very large proportion of total health care costs. In fact, the trend toward concentration of costs in

services for the critically, chronically, and terminally ill appears to be increasing.

While the large majority of Americans in any given year need relatively few health care services, a small minority incur high costs and often require complex care. In fact, only 3 to 5 percent of the population account for 40 to 50 percent of all costs, and 10 percent of the population account for fully 75 percent of the costs in the health care system. In effect, about 50 percent of the population have virtually no health care expenses. Another 40 to 45 percent will incur \$2,000 or less, 3 to 5 percent will have expenses exceeding \$100,000. By treating those who need a significant amount of care and those who need little care in the same financing and delivery system, we have driven up the costs for both and at the same time, lessened the quality of, and access to, health care for all. The Indiana Health Care Commission is evaluating a recommendation to remove the critically, chronically, and terminally ill from the general health care system and place them into a professionally managed system specializing in high quality, cost-effective care. This new concept is called the Platinum Card System.

Under this plan, an individual with certain specific diagnoses identified by a panel of expert physicians as critical, chronic, or terminal illness would be eligible for voluntary entry into the Platinum system. If the individual decides to enter the system, all necessary care would be provided at lower cost, with fewer limits or in many cases no limit. In return, the individual agrees to use the doctors, hospitals, and other health care providers selected to provide services to Platinum Card patients. These providers would be specialists in the named diagnoses and would have agreed to standards of quality, efficiency, and also agreed to standards on prices for the service. Care would be provided under individualized treatment plans coordinated by professionals who specialize in the particular catastrophic illnesses. Cost and quality control would be achieved by the selection of providers who have proven track records and handle high volumes of cases in the specified diagnoses. Further economies are achieved through the coordination of care by a trained professional. Financing of the Platinum Card pool could be public, private, or both. It could include Medicaid and Medicare patients as well as privately insured persons. If only a 10 percent efficiency is gained, and much more is possible, \$35 billion to \$50 billion could be saved with an increase in quality. The reduced cost pressure from elimination of high-cost cases would make employer-sponsored insurance more affordable.

While the Platinum Card system is not a total solution to the problems in our health care system, it is an idea worth considering while Congress works toward a more comprehensive solution.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, that we should learn more about this idea and others that are being explored by the Indiana Commission on Health Policy.

DEMOCRACY—THE VANGUARD OF
FREEDOM

HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to report that Michael W. Flanagan of Newport, NC, within my congressional district is the State of North Carolina's winner for the 1990/91 Veterans of Foreign Wars Voice of Democracy contest. Mike is in the 11th grade at West Carteret High School in Morehead City, NC, hoping to pursue a career in chemical engineering. With your permission, I would like to have printed the text of his "Democracy—The Vanguard of Freedom."

"DEMOCRACY—THE VANGUARD OF FREEDOM"

(By Michael W. Flanagan, North Carolina winner, 1990/91 VFW Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program)

A Letter to Home

December 2, 1992

Dear Son,

How's it going Buddy? I hope you're being good for your mom. She needs all the help she can get. While I'm gone, you're going to have to work real hard because you're the man of the house now, and I want you to do a real good job till I get back.

Now, your mamma told me you couldn't understand why I had to be gone and why I couldn't come home for Christmas. Well son, you may be a little too young to understand but I hope you will appreciate the reason that I'm gone later. You see, about twelve years ago I signed a piece of paper that contained an oath. I swore to protect the United States of America and the freedom created by its democracy by joining our United States Armed Forces. You can't understand the privilege you have to live in America. Other parts of the world live in hunger, war, and oppression. These people have to live with the fear that their very own government may simply come in and take their homes, their families, and even their lives.

Here, you can live without the worry of this. Our government is set up on the principles of liberty and freedom. It is set up to protect us and our way of life. It has been like this for over two hundred years. Our founding fathers set up such a model for the world to follow. We are considered the apex of freedom. This height could have only been reached through a single path, and that, son, is democracy. Everyone who lives in America believes in this philosophy, and we hold it sacred in our hearts. We want the entire world to be able to live as free as we. And son, that's what I'm doing, helping these people live as we do.

After the invasion of this country six months ago, the people's lives have gone from a heaven to a hell. They can no longer walk the streets for a breath of fresh air without the fear of being shot, and this enrages me. I am here to try and recapture heaven for these citizens. They believe in the same principles as we do, and I want them to live that way again. We are trying to re-establish the democracy. When democracy is re-established, freedom will be restored with it. You see, democracy is the vanguard of freedom, son. One cannot and does not exist without the other. Where you have democracy, you will have freedom. In communist societies, freedoms are little if any, and it goes the same for socialistic societies.

We, as a democracy, must help preserve the democracies of the world. If we help protect and help other nations move towards democratic societies, the world will be a better place. But, if we don't, the anti-democratic societies will begin to take over, taking our homes, jobs, and our entire way of life. So I put my life on the line everyday to protect the democracy of the United States and of the world. With the protection now, when you are my age son, you may never have to worry about a situation like this. But, if you are unfortunately faced with the situation I am, I hope you face it bravely. It is our duty as Americans to protect the democracy of the United States and of the world because democracy is truly the vanguard of freedom.

Well son, I have some drills I have to run so I will end this letter. Help mom and be good, but most of all, think about what I have said in this letter and try to appreciate what we have here in the world of democracy and freedom. I love you!

Signed,
Dad

LABOR LAW REFORM—"UPDATE
THE NLRA"

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, in my ongoing effort to make the case for the need to reform our labor laws, I want to focus attention today on the National Labor Relations Act [NLRA]. Specifically, I want to briefly discuss two issues which point out that the NLRA could be much more effective in serving the best interests of American businesses and workers.

Congress' last comprehensive review of the NLRA—the Nation's main law guiding labor-management relations—was during passage of the Landrum-Griffith Act in 1959. Since then, many labor-management disputes have demonstrated both that the focus of the NLRA, and the ability of the National Labor Relations Board [NLRB] to help resolve disputes could be greatly improved.

Given the divisive debate on the House floor yesterday over H.R. 5, the strikebreaker replacement bill, it is appropriate today to look at more comprehensive changes that should be made to the NLRA.

In general, employers argue that the collective bargaining process is too inflexible under present law, causing polarization in negotiations. Employees argue that, while the law defines an employer's minimum legal responsibilities to his or her employees, it offers no incentives to fulfill moral and social responsibilities. Changes to the NLRA could emphasize the common elements both parties share in maintaining productivity and improving competitiveness.

RESTORING BALANCE: SECTION 8(a)2

First, we must look for ways to restore true balance between labor and management under the NLRA. The act is intended to help balance the competing self-interests of labor and management. As the middle ground between these interests often shifts in one direction or the other when applied to individual cir-

cumstances, the act should provide for this needed flexibility.

For example, section 8(a)(2) of the NLRA limits an employer's ability to influence organized labor. While this provision was designed to prevent employer-sponsored "in-house" unions—which blocked outside unions from entering the work place—the provision also inhibits positive labor-management programs, such as in-house "quality councils" and other innovative, joint management programs.

In a 1987 report by the Department of Labor ("U.S. Labor Law and the Future of Labor-Management Relations"), the department considers section 8(a)2 prohibitions on employer contributions to such labor-management programs (referred to as the "unlawful assistance" branch of the section) to be too broad. The report characterized the provision as "potentially so broad and all-inclusive that it was thought necessary at the outset to exempt one form of indirect financial support, the payment of wages to an employee while negotiating with the employer during working hours."

While the DOL report did not advocate changing section 8(a)2, interpretations of the statute are sufficiently broad in this and other areas as to likely prevent some labor-management ventures which otherwise might be pursued. If our emphasis should be on strengthening the collective bargaining process as an important institution of the labor-management relationship, emphasis should also be on promoting positive cooperative ventures between the two outside of the collective bargaining arrangement.

Section 8(a)2 and similar provisions may still be warranted to prevent unfair employer advantage over employees. But they should be updated to reflect changes in workplace relations which have occurred since 1934.

IMPROVING EFFECTIVENESS: THE NLRB

Second, in order to further strengthen the collective bargaining process, we must strengthen the avenues available under the NLRA to enforce and mediate between parties to such agreements. The National Labor Relations Board, though designed for this purpose, has been unable to mediate disputes quickly enough.

A 1991 GAO report found that, in both 1988 and 1989, 95 percent of all cases filed with the NLRB were resolved at the regional level. When cases were litigated before an administrative law judge, the median time to obtain a decision was about 1 year. Half of nonlitigated cases were resolved within 50 days.

However, problems with delay still affect those cases directed to the NLRB headquarters. Since 1973, this has been an average of fewer than 5 percent of cases filed. Though this number is small in relation to the total, in 1989 it amounted to 874 cases (of 40,108 filed). During the period 1984 through 1989, the median time to resolve cases before the national board increased, and 17 percent (823) of those cases took a median of more than 2 years to decide.

Charges that the national board is not as responsive as it might be in resolving these disputes tend to center on perceptions that cases before the Board are backlogged. The GAO report found that 30 percent of cases had been pending 2 or more years in 1988. However, the backlog, as high as 300 cases in

1987, has dropped to just 10 cases in 1991. Since the average time required to resolve cases has not been reduced, case backlog is clearly not the main factor in NLRB delay. Mandates on the NLRB to assure maximum due process protection for employees and employers alike are more likely to blame for delays.

The GAO report also attributed delays to the lack of standards for the length of time a case can be considered by the NLRB, and for the length of time a case can remain at each stage before corrective action is taken. Another cause of delay is turnover on the board.

These delays lead to uncertainty on the part of both employees and employers. For example, in the case of a strike for unfair labor practices, a decision by the NLRB general counsel not to file a charge of unfair labor practices against an employer, usually within 45 days, often serves to end the dispute by declaring such strikes to be without merit. However, the decision to file such a charge leaves both labor and management uncertain about the actual legal status of the strike until after a ruling by the board. Under the current process, the average case takes 2 years between filing and final Board resolution. Even then, further delays may arise due to appeals.

Because the current process prevents timely NLRB intervention to resolve labor-management disputes, procedural and structural improvements should be made in a manner that balances faster resolution of cases with adequate due process protections.

It is my hope that Congress will spend less time on divisive debates, such as that we saw yesterday on H.R. 5, and more time on creating comprehensive reforms. Reforming the NLRA alone to improve labor-management relations would easily fill our time. It would also give both American businesses and American workers far more than they could ever gain by continued partisan, piecemeal change.

STABILIZING THE POPULATION IS
VITAL—THE AMSTERDAM DEC-
LARATION

HON. JAN MEYERS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that closer attention is being given to the problems associated with world population growth. Just last week, the United Nations commemorated July 11, as World Population Day. I would like to take this opportunity to bring to my colleagues' attention the importance of this issue to the future of our planet. The relationship between human population and the environment must be recognized if we hope to pursue the vital objectives of sustainable resource management and ecologically sound growth.

The Amsterdam Declaration of November 1989, recognizes the importance of population planning. It makes specific recommendations to implement the goals of stabilizing the world's population and balancing the population and resources of the Earth. It identifies specific actions that both the donor states and

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

the recipient states should take in order to make the best use of resources available for family planning.

People are part of the environment. They affect the ecology. I do not subscribe to the obscene theory that human beings are a blight on the Earth. But one would have to be willfully blind not to recognize that population pressure has an effect on the environment.

The biggest cause of tropical deforestation has been the expansion of crop and grazing lands to try and feed a skyrocketing population. The need for firewood has also caused massive deforestation. The Food and Agricultural Organization estimates that over 1½ billion people are cutting firewood faster than the trees can grow back.

We in the House are beginning to realize the importance of American leadership in the field of international family planning. During consideration of the International Cooperation Act of 1991, the House acted to remove two of the primary obstacles to a rational approach to this problem: The Mexico City policy and the prohibition against providing aid through the United Nations Fund for Population Activities [UNFPA]. The Mexico City policy prohibits American family planning assistance to any foreign nongovernmental organization that has anything to do with abortion, although no U.S. family planning funds have ever been used for abortion. It is the foreign policy equivalent of the title X gag rule. The prohibition against providing aid to UNFPA was just as harmful. UNFPA provides family planning assistance to over 100 countries, but had its American funding cut off because of a program it had been conducting in China.

Congress must continue its work to highlight the importance of international family planning. We must continue our efforts to turn the goals of the Amsterdam Declaration into reality.

SUPPORTIVE SERVICES IN HOUS-
ING ACT OF 1991 AND THE HOUS-
ING OMBUDSMAN ACT OF 1991

HON. MARILYN LLOYD

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Mrs. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing two bills to improve the quality of life for older Americans living in assisted housing. Both bills create demonstration programs under title IV of the Older Americans Act [OAA], and it is my hope that they will be included in the act's reauthorization this year.

The first bill amends the OAA to establish a demonstration program to provide supportive services in federally-assisted housing projects. The Supportive Services in Housing Act of 1991 provides \$4 million for grants to the aging network to conduct outreach and provide services to frail older individuals who are residents of Federal housing projects. Services may include: meals, transportation, personal care, housekeeping, case management, and others.

We know that there are thousands of older residents living in these facilities who face premature or unnecessary institutionalization if supportive services are not provided. The cost

of ignoring their needs is to take away their opportunity for independent living and millions of dollars unnecessarily spent by the Medicare and Medicaid programs on institutional care.

Unfortunately, the supportive services needs of older residents of federally-assisted housing projects are beyond the resources that the aging network has been given. This demonstration will enable area agencies on aging and their subcontractors to better target resources to low-income individuals, with particular attention to low-income minority individuals. It is my sincere hope that this demonstration will lead the way for future efforts to better serve some of the frailest and most needy older Americans living in Federal housing projects.

Mr. Speaker, the second bill that I am introducing today also addresses problems that frequently occur in assisted housing situations, both Federal and non-Federal facilities. The Housing Ombudsman Act of 1991 will provide \$2 million to create a demonstration program to provide ombudsman services to older residents of assisted housing and individuals seeking assisted housing. This will help to ensure the quality and accessibility of publicly assisted housing programs for older Americans.

This demonstration will provide ombudsmen to assist older adults in receiving timely and accurate information; fair treatment; and protection from abuse, neglect, exploitation, or other illegal treatment in publicly assisted housing programs. Ombudsmen will look out for the best interests of their resident clients by providing advice and advocacy, as they do in the Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program of the OAA. Services will also include referrals, resolution of complaints, and assistance with financial, social, familial, or other related matters that may affect or be influenced by housing problems.

Housing ombudsmen will advocate for the rights of older residents and will assist in issues related to functional impairments, discrimination, threats of eviction, grievance procedures, and regulations of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Farmers Home Administration.

Both professionals and volunteers may be used to provide these services, and grants may be awarded to various agencies including area agencies on aging, legal service providers, ombudsman programs, and others.

Mr. Speaker, the two bills that I am introducing will assist thousands of older Americans living in assisted housing. This legislation will also provide further evidence and data that will direct Congress to focus more on the needs of older low-income individuals and their housing and supportive service needs.

I am pleased to say that I worked on this legislation with the chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Aging, Mr. ADAMS, and he and his staff director, Bill Benson, deserve much of the credit for developing the housing ombudsman concept. I am also pleased to note that the housing ombudsman demonstration has been included in Senator ADAMS' Elder Rights Program, which Mr. ROYBAL introduced in the House.

TRIBUTE TO COMMEMORATE
CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to announce the commemoration of Captive Nations Week at the Ukrainian Cultural Center in Warren, MI, this Sunday, July 21. Next week marks the 32d commemoration of Public Law 86-90, which instructed "the President to issue a proclamation each year until such time as freedom and independence shall have been achieved for all captive nations." Ever since the original signing of this law, the Captive Nations Week Committee of Michigan has held annual observances the third week of July to honor all the Captive Nations.

As we bear witness to the unprecedented social and political changes occurring in Central and Eastern Europe, it is important to remember the people who have risked much in their courageous bid for freedom and independence. For far too many years, the blessings of freedom, liberty, and justice have been denied to the people of the Captive Nations. The Captive Nations Week Committee of Michigan has remained committed to remembering friends and relatives who have suffered under oppression.

In keeping with this theme, I am proud to say that on March 22, I introduced H.R. 1603 which would formally make it the policy of the United States to support democratization, self-determination and independence for all republics within the Soviet Union which seek such status. This resolution directs our foreign assistance and other programs to support those republics whose governments are democratically elected. And, while strongly supporting the peaceful resolution of conflicts, it condemns the actual and threatened use of force to suppress self-determination.

I believe this bill sends a strong message to the Soviet leadership. They must be made aware that intervention, or any type of interference in the Captive Nations' affairs, is not tolerable and will continue to damage their potential political and economic ties with the United States.

We should also continue pressing the Soviet Union with respect to human rights. This is no time for the United States to waver in what has been our historical and traditional commitment to freedom and democracy. It should be clear that individual liberty, religious freedom, national independence, and the democratic process are of critical concern. While we are excited that legal guarantees of religious liberty have been put in place in a number of Central and Eastern European nations, regrettably many are still unable to exercise this freedom. We must insist that what is codified in law is allowed in practice.

In these times of promise and possibility we are excited by the present reforms. However, I believe liberalization would have never occurred without the persistent effort, dedication, and commitment of various groups and individuals throughout the world. The Captive Nations Week Committee of Michigan is one of these organizations and I commend its

members for their diligence in organizing this important annual event.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM J.
MARSCHALK

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity today to pay tribute to my longtime friend William J. Marschalk of Calabasas Park, CA, who died July 12 at the age of 46 following treatment for Hodgkin's disease.

Bill Marschalk was an outstanding business executive, and I am pleased to have known him and to have called him my friend. As executive vice president of administrative services for Great Western Financial Corp. of Beverly Hills, CA, he contributed greatly to its successful business endeavors.

Prior to joining Great Western in 1979, Bill served in various legislative and government affairs positions with the National Association of Realtors, the National Forest Products Association, and the California Savings & Loan League.

In 1969, Bill began his distinguished career as a trial attorney with the Federal Trade Commission here in Washington, DC. From 1975 to 1977 he served as director of House and Senate liaison for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Bill Marschalk was also active in community affairs. He served on the board of trustees of the Housing Opportunities Foundation of the U.S. League of Savings Institutions, as a director of the California Housing Partnership Corporation, a member of the executive committee and board of directors of the Big Brothers of Greater Los Angeles, and as a member of the president's council of California State University in Northridge, CA.

He is survived by his lovely wife, Jeanne; their two children, Cory and Heather; his mother, Irene Marschalk; a sister, Maribeth Marschalk; and two brothers, Robert L. and Paul Marschalk.

An exceptional person to all who knew and worked with him, affable and talented Bill Marschalk will be greatly missed.

My wife, Carol, joins me in extending our sincere sympathy to the family of Bill Marschalk.

IN RECOGNITION OF BIOMEDICAL
ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT TECH-
NICIANS

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a group whose role in the medical profession represents both the great strides in medical equipment technology that have occurred in the last 50 years and the need for continued emphasis on specialized training for the highly technical world we live

in today. The State of South Carolina, by order the Governor, has already proclaimed the week of April 8-12, 1991, as Biomedical Electronics Equipment Technician Awareness Week to honor these individuals who keep the complex medical equipment that many of us take for granted in proper working condition and who make certain that it operates within the proper specifications to ensure the safe treatment of patients.

Biomedical equipment technicians have years of school and field training to prepare them for their most important role in the medical field. In the late 1940's and early 1950's, the advancements and improvements in medicine required more specialized professionals to assist throughout the health care system. In the early days, biomedical equipment technicians emerged as a product of the U.S. Armed Forces. Today, there are still very few being trained by the public sector, and, although there are over 40,000 of these specialists employed by hospitals and service companies throughout the Nation, the profession continues to rapidly expand and grow. Biomedical equipment technicians' commitment to education and recruitment of new technicians ensures that, as medical technology grows in the next decade, we will be able to fill the increasing demand for more trained specialists in the years to come.

There is no doubt that biomedical professionals and especially these individuals, deserve our recognition, gratitude, and praise. Their leadership in the promotion of growth and education in their field and research in the areas of clinical equipment design and use benefit the entire medical community and raise the quality of health care for all Americans.

For their initiative in these matters and for their dedication to serving the public, I join my fellow South Carolinians in honoring this valuable group of health care specialists.

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH CHUDNOW

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a hardworking and dedicated leader in our community, Mr. Joseph Chudnow. On Sunday, July 28, the American Friends of the Hebrew University will present Joe Chudnow with the 1991 Scopus Laureate Award at a dinner in his honor in Milwaukee.

Joe has served the American Friends of the Hebrew University in leading positions for years. He was president of the Wisconsin chapter, vice president of the national chapter, and a member of the international board of governors of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

The Scopus Award is the highest honor the American Friends can bestow upon an individual. It was named for Mount Scopus which is the site overlooking Jerusalem from which the Romans launched their final attack, destroying Jerusalem and the second temple in the year 70. Mount Scopus is also the site where the Hebrew University's first cornerstones were laid in 1918. The Hebrew University campus

has become a symbol of hope and peace, and the Scopus Award symbolizes the Hebrew University's highest ideals.

The Scopus Laureate is awarded to those who have excelled in their fields and who have demonstrated deep humanitarian concern throughout their career. Joe Chudnow represents all those qualities.

The word Scopus means vision. The qualities of vision apply equally to Scopus Award honorees in the United States as well as to all those who see that the development of Mount Scopus in Israel as a center for academic study and research will benefit all the world.

Joe is in most impressive company as he earns this award, for others who have been awarded with the Scopus Laureate include Arthur Rubinstein, Elie Wiesel, Itzhak Perlman, Samuel Rothberg, Max Kampelman, and Saul Bellow. American Friends of the Hebrew University now add our very good friend Joe Chudnow to this list of distinguished honorees.

Mr. Chudnow is a 1942 graduate of the University of Wisconsin and he was a member of the U.S. Army in World War II, serving in both the African and Italian theaters. He and his wife Marian have three children; Donald, Yaffa, and Debra, and six grandchildren.

Joe Chudnow is vice president and secretary/treasurer of Chudnow Construction Co. which was founded in 1951. Chudnow Construction, headquartered in Milwaukee, is a diversified housing construction, management and land development organization and major builder in 15 cities throughout Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Florida.

Joe has served on numerous boards of directors and associations, and won numerous honors on the local, State, and national level which are affiliated with his profession. He served for 12 years as a member of the Governor's Code Council, appointed to the position by Governors Lucey, Dreyfus, and Earl, and just recently reappointed by Governor Thompson for another 3-year term. Joe worked for 17 years with the local code council of the Metropolitan Builders Association to finally achieve a uniform one and two family dwelling building code in the State of Wisconsin which took effect in 1978. He has been actively involved in building codes for many years on local, State, and national levels. Among other national positions Joe has been serving as one of 15 national directors of the Home Owners Warranty Corp. since 1975. In addition, he serves on the government affairs committee of the Wisconsin Builders Association and he presently serves as alternate director on the board of directors of the Wisconsin Builders Association.

Both the Metropolitan Builders Association of Greater Milwaukee and the Wisconsin Builders Association have honored Joe with the distinction "Builder of the Year."

Joe is a builder of homes, but he has also done a great deal of work building his public service achievements. He is past vice president of the Pabst Theater, a member of the campus oversight management committee of the Karl Jewish Community Center involved in reviewing all budgets and budget requests and overseeing all operations of the Community Center, and he is a member of the board of directors of the Jewish National Fund. In addition, Joe is director of the Milwaukee Jewish Convalescent Center.

Mr. Speaker, Joe Chudnow sets the highest standards for his professional and community service. As he is awarded the Scopus Laureate, I salute Joe for his success and his many valued contributions to his community, to the building industry, and to Israel.

I join Joe's family and friends and those at the American Friends of the Hebrew University in congratulating him as he is awarded the Scopus Laureate.

INTRODUCTION OF LONG-TERM INVESTMENT INCENTIVE ACT

HON. JOHN J. RHODES III

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the second of two bills that will serve to promote long-term capital accumulation of capital assets. The Long-Term Investment Incentive Act of 1991 will phase in a lower capital gains tax over three years.

This bill will promote the long-term accumulation of assets by rewarding, with a lower capital gains tax rate, those who hold such assets three or more years. The lowest rate of 15 percent, for those assets held three years, will be substantially lower than the highest possible current rate, 28 percent. Assets held between two and three years will qualify for a 20 percent rate; those held between one and two years will be taxed at a 24 percent rate. Investors will be much more likely to hold on to their assets for longer periods of time if they know that doing so will lower the taxes they pay when they sell the asset. It is nearly universally agreed that long-term holding of assets is preferable to short-term trading and selling. Thus, my bill will contribute to this important goal.

Many of those who have previously opposed capital gains have done so in part because of their opposition to rewarding what they consider to be economically unproductive profits on short-term trading. It is my hope that those Members who appreciate the many benefits of a lower tax rate on capital will be able to support this legislation, which will not cut the tax rate on those capital gains which arise from assets bought and sold within one year.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation, in conjunction with my previously introduced bill, H.R. 2863, the Long-Term Capital Enhancement Act of 1991, will serve to promote a long-term view of asset accumulation. It will reward those who choose to invest and save, rather than trade and speculate. This is an important way to promote economic well-being in this nation and I hope all Members will support these two pieces of legislation.

FLUNKING KIDS

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, for years now we have heard about American children all over

this country not receiving a fundamentally sound education. Indeed, we continue to hear about high school seniors who graduate without ever learning to read. The all too familiar, and predictable, refrain we hear from critics is that the solution to our education woes is more Federal money. In my view more Federal money is not the solution. In fact, this so-called solution is nothing more than an easy copout which in the end undermines serious efforts to honestly evaluate the manner in which we currently educate our young people.

In the final analysis perhaps one of the most important elements of all is an absolute commitment by parents and teachers to the goal of educational excellence. As part of that commitment, I urge my colleagues to read the following article by Mary Sherry, entitled "In Praise of the F Word" which appeared in the May 6, 1991, edition of Newsweek. As the article points out, passing kids who haven't learned the material may be part of the problem and may be why we are dooming many children to long-term illiteracy.

[From Newsweek, May 6, 1991]

IN PRAISE OF THE F WORD

(By Mary Sherry)

Tens of thousands of 18-year-olds will graduate this year and be handed meaningless diplomas. These diplomas won't look any different from those awarded their luckier classmates. Their validity will be questioned only when their employers discover that these graduates are semi-illiterate.

Eventually a fortunate few will find their way into educational-repair shops—adult-literacy programs, such as the one where I teach basic grammar and writing. There, high-school graduates and high-school dropouts pursuing graduate-equivalency certificates will learn the skills they should have learned in school. They will also discover they have been cheated by our educational system.

As I teach, I learn a lot about our schools. Early in each session I ask my students to write about an unpleasant experience they had in school. No writers' block here! "I wish someone would have had me stop doing drugs and made me study." "I liked to party and no one seemed to care." "I was a good kid and didn't cause any trouble, so they just passed me along even though I didn't read well and couldn't write." And so on.

I am your basic do-gooder, and prior to teaching this class I blamed the poor academic skills our kids have today on drugs, divorce and other impediments to concentration necessary for doing well in school. But, as I rediscover each time I walk into the classroom, before a teacher can expect students to concentrate, he has to get their attention, no matter what distractions may be at hand. There are many ways to do this, and they have much to do with teaching style. However, if style alone won't do it, there is another way to show who holds the winning hand in the classroom. That is to reveal the trump card of failure.

I will never forget a teacher who played that card to get the attention of one of my children. Our youngest, a world-class charmer, did little to develop his intellectual talents but always got by. Until Mrs. Stifter.

Our son was a high-school senior when he had her for English. "He sits in the back of the room talking to his friends," she told me. "Why don't you move him to the front row?" I urged, believing the embarrassment would get him to settle down. Mrs. Stifter

looked at me steely-eyed over her glasses. "I don't move seniors," she said. "I flunk them." I was flustered. Our son's academic life flashed before my eyes. No teacher had ever threatened him with that before. I regained my composure and managed to say that I thought she was right. By the time I got home I was feeling pretty good about this. It was a radical approach for these times, but, well, why not? "She's going to flunk you," I told my son. I did not discuss it any further. Suddenly English became a priority in his life. He finished out the semester with an A.

I know one example doesn't make a case, but at night I see a parade of students who are angry and resentful for having been passed along until they could no longer even pretend to keep up. Of average intelligence or better, they eventually quit school, concluding they were too dumb to finish. "I should have been held back," is a comment I hear frequently. Even sadder are those students who are high-school graduates who say to me after a few weeks of class, "I don't know how I ever got a high-school diploma."

Passing students who have not mastered the work cheats them and the employers who expect graduates to have basic skills. We excuse this dishonest behavior by saying kids can't learn if they come from terrible environments. No one seems to stop to think that—no matter what environments they come from—most kids don't put school first on their list unless they perceive something is at stake. They'd rather be sailing.

Many students I see at night could give expert testimony on unemployment, chemical dependency, abusive relationships. In spite of these difficulties, they have decided to make education a priority. They are motivated by the desire for a better job or the need to hang on to the one they've got. They have a healthy fear of failure.

People of all ages can rise above their problems, but they need to have a reason to do so. Young people generally don't have the maturity to value education in the same way my adult students value it. But fear of failure, whether economic or academic, can motivate both.

Flunking as a regular policy has just as much merit today as it did two generations ago. We must review the threat of flunking and see it as it really is—a positive teaching tool. It is an expression of confidence by both teachers and parents that the students have the ability to learn the material presented to them. However, making it work again would take a dedicated, caring conspiracy between teachers and parents. It would mean facing the tough reality that passing kids who haven't learned the material—while it might save them grief for the short term—dooms them to long-term illiteracy. It would mean that teachers would have to follow through on their threats, and parents would have to stand behind them, knowing their children's best interests are indeed at stake. This means no more doing Scott's assignments for him because he might fail. No more passing Jodi because she's such a nice kid.

This is a policy that worked in the past and can work today. A wise teacher, with the support of his parents, gave our son the opportunity to succeed—or fail. It's time we return this choice to all students.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN CELEBRATION OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF CARL'S JR.

HON. C. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Speaker, July 17 was a very special day in the history of Carl Karcher Enterprises. July 17, 1991, marks the 50th anniversary celebration of Carl's Jr. restaurants. It is a great privilege to honor Carl Karcher today as he gathers with his family, good friends, and employees to celebrate 50 years of tremendous accomplishments. On this special occasion, it is fitting that we take a moment to reflect on the history of Carl's Jr. restaurants.

Fifty years ago, Carl and his wife Margaret purchased a hot dog stand in Los Angeles for \$326. Their hard work paid off and their business quickly grew to four stands. Soon after, Carl and Margaret moved to Anaheim in Orange County where they opened their first full service restaurant, Carl's Drive In Barbecue.

In 1954, Carl's brother Don joined the business and they opened the first Carl's Jr. Since that time, Carl Karcher Enterprises has experienced phenomenal growth. Carl's Jr. is now a multinational corporation providing families all over the world with delicious meals at an affordable price.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in commending Carl Karcher for providing us with a shining example of genuine success. Not only has he provided millions with wholesome nutritious meals and excellent service, Carl Karcher is tirelessly committed to the values that have made this country great—honest hard work, devotion to family, reverence to God, and charitable service to the community.

Carl Karcher's dedication to these American ideals is evident in his corporate philosophy of saying "thank you" to the community for choosing to dine at Carl's Jr. He has provided enormous support to local charities and programs—including the Boy Scouts, the United Way, Drug Use is Life Abuse, the Children's Miracle Network, and so many more.

On behalf of the U.S. Congress, and all of the citizens of Orange County whom it is my privilege to represent, I extend my sincere thanks to Carl Karcher for all that he has done. I am confident that communities fortunate enough to have Carl's Jr. restaurants will continue to enjoy their excellent foods and to benefit from Carl Karcher's generosity.

SKELTON INTRODUCES RURAL CRIME AND DRUG CONTROL ACT

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Rural Crime and Drug Control Act of 1991.

A recent report indicates that drug abuse and crime are increasing at a faster rate in rural America than many of our largest cities, including New York and Los Angeles. As a

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former prosecuting attorney in rural Lafayette County, MO, it distresses me that hardcore drug abuse, the capital city of my State, Jefferson City, has seen a recent trend toward violence committed by groups of young people.

This legislation, similar to a measure introduced by the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, aims to fight the war on drugs on two fronts: supply and demand.

It increases assistance to State and local law enforcement by \$50 million, and provides \$45 million to hire an additional 350 Drug Enforcement Administration [DEA] agents to combat rural drug trafficking. It provides for the establishment of rural drug task forces; creation of programs to hire, train, and better equip rural police officers on the front lines of drugs and crime; and increases in the availability of drug treatment and prevention centers in rural communities. It would also increase penalties for trafficking "ice."

The law enforcement and drug treatment needs of small town America have been overlooked for too long. People in rural communities deserve the same resources to fight their war on drugs and crime as those who live in the cities. I encourage my colleagues to support this important legislation.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT RESEARCH AND MANUFACTURING COMPETITION ACT

HON. VIN WEBER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Mr. WEBER. Mr. Speaker, today, I cosponsored the Telecommunications Equipment Research and Manufacturing Competition Act, introduced by Mr. SLATTERY.

The 7-year ban that has prevented regional Bell Cos. from manufacturing telecommunications equipment has hampered our domestic telecommunications industry. The lifting of manufacturing restrictions on the "Baby Bells" will enhance America's leadership in the international telecommunications market, because it will allow them to engage in engineering activities needed to bring new generations of products and services to American consumers. The lifting of these restrictions will also help the economy by increasing investment in research and development and creating more jobs.

However, my support of this bill is not unconditional. I am especially concerned about how the legislation affects smaller companies and rural telephone cooperatives. Rural safeguards need to be added to this legislation. They include:

First. Requiring the Bell Cos. to make available to other local exchange carriers the software they need for their telecommunications equipment, including upgrades.

Second. Requiring the continued availability of equipment and software as long as reasonable demand exists, unless the Bell Cos. can prove to the FCC that it is not profitable under a marginal cost standard.

Third. Requiring the Bell Operating Cos. [BOC's] to engage in joint network and design with local exchange carriers [LEC's] in the same areas of interest.

Fourth. Allowing LEC's to invoke strong district court enforcement.

As this bill makes its way through the legislative process, I will work to see that these concerns are addressed, and I will not support this legislation if they are not addressed.

A TRIBUTE TO CULMER YOUTH
OUTREACH PROJECT

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to the Culmer Youth Outreach Project [CYOP]. This project is sponsored by the Young Women Christian Association and is headed by Mr. Rene Munoz.

THE CYOP is a school-based-after-school program in Miami which deals with multi-ethnic youths from neighborhoods near Overtown and Little Havana. The CYOP participants are mostly underprivileged youth who attend Booker T. Washington Middle School.

Booker T. Washington Middle School, where CYOP is stationed, visited by Queen Elizabeth of England. Before the Queen's arrival, the school prepared for several days. The band practiced with the flag girls, trees were trimmed and many flowers were planted to set the groundwork for the Queen's appearance. The Queen's arrival initiated a memorable awards ceremony which occurred in front of the school. This was an event that enlightened the lives of the children of Booker T. Washington Middle School by teaching them the protocol from another country.

Mr. Munoz has received awards including the Dorothy Gildersleeve Award of the Council For Chemical Dependency and also has received a letter of appreciation from the Honorable Steve Levine, a judge from the 11th Judicial Circuit County Court of Dade County, FL.

Mr. Munoz, the program director at CYOP, a Cuban-American, is committed to helping these youths to become the decisionmakers of tomorrow. Mr. Munoz has one personal resource in his favor: He is missing both his arms. He is an inspiration for all the children of the program by showing them how through hard work and determination, one can overcome all problems and disabilities. In more cases than he will admit to, Mr. Munoz has placed himself in physical danger so that a potentially violent situation could be resolved peacefully. The help that Mr. Munoz has given to the children of my district can not be commended enough.

I would like to thank Beverly Phillips, executive director; Natacha S. Millan, assistant executive director; Sara Herald, president; Barbara Ibarra-Scurr, president-elect; Tanya Dawkins, vice president; Dayle Wilson, secretary; and Evelyn Macia, treasurer; the officers of the Miami branch of the YWCA. I would also like to thank the board members of the YWCA for sponsoring Mr. Munoz and his outstanding efforts: Vicki Augustus, Suzanne Barry, Conchy Bretos, Annet De Lara, Linda Keyes, Ann Machado, Clara Oesterle, Evelyn Shes, Ellen Downey, Antonia Gary, Maritza Gomez-Montiel, Bonnie Greer, Ruby Heming-

way, and Nancy Hester. Without people like Mr. Munoz, our troubled youth would have no person or place to turn to.

VISCLOSKY HONORS PUERTO
RICAN COMMUNITY OF NORTH-
WEST INDIANA

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to the Puerto Rican community of northwest Indiana as they host their 10th annual Puerto Rican Cultural Beachside-Island Festival in East Chicago, IN. This year the festivities will be held from July 18-21 in commemoration of the 39th anniversary of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

In honor of the Puerto Rican community's accomplishments, the Honorable Robert A. Pastrick, mayor of the city of East Chicago, has issued a proclamation renaming the city's Jeorse Park to "The Island of Puerto Rico" for the festival. The park will be transformed into an island setting to highlight the culture of Puerto Rico and other popular Caribbean nations. In addition to the popular music, authentic food, and handmade crafts which will be available, local merchants have joined together to sponsor a free carnival for the enjoyment of all participants in the festivities.

The Puerto Rican Parade Committee along with the Puerto Rican Cultural Association have both been instrumental in making this annual affair a great success. This year's parade, which will take place on July 21, 1991, includes over 175 floats and marching units. I congratulate the officers of the Puerto Rican Parade Committee—Maria Zambrana, president; Oracio Rodriguez, vice president; Tomas Caraballo, secretary; and Margarita Muniz-Perez, treasurer—for their inspired efforts in organizing this.

In conjunction with the celebration, the queen pageant was held on July 6, 1991, where contestants competed for the title of Miss Puerto Rico of northwest Indiana. Ms. Alleman Marison was selected as queen over these festivities and will continue her reign over all events in the coming year. Included in queen Alleman's court are Bernadette Castellanos, princess; and, Diana Hernandez, duchess.

The Puerto Rican community of northwest Indiana has been continually involved in increasing the level of cultural awareness throughout the entire area. The annual celebration does not only serve to honor those involved, but also provides the residents of northwest Indiana an excellent opportunity to experience the diverse and distinguished culture of Puerto Rico and other Caribbean nations.

On behalf of the entire First Congressional District of Indiana, I ask my colleagues to join me in commending the Puerto Rican Cultural Association and the Puerto Rican Parade Committee for their efforts in sponsoring this observation of the 39th anniversary of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

RECOGNITION OF TWO BROTHERS
AND FUTURE PHYSICIANS' EX-
TRAORDINARY ACCOMPLISH-
MENTS

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call your attention to an extraordinary fraternal duo whose accomplishments merit recognition from this House. These two young men, Balamurali and Jayakrishna Ambati, have collectively accrued two National Merit Scholarships and college degrees. They are now medical students who have already coauthored, in addition to countless articles, a groundbreaking book entitled "AIDS: The True Story—A Comprehensive Guide." That the Ambati brothers have only 33 years between them makes their numerous accomplishments even more remarkable. Balamurali, only 13, was graduated from New York University and will enter medical school in the fall; Jayakrishna, 20, received a B.S.E. in electrical engineering from the Johns Hopkins University and is currently in his third year in an M.D.-Ph.D. program.

Calculus is a complex discipline that most educated people first encounter in college. Balamurali Ambati mastered it at the age of 4. The average college-bound high school senior scores 1,000 on his scholastic aptitude test [SAT]. Bala exceeded this score at age 10 by 370 points. In the 3 years since then, Bala, who was born in Vellore, India, and moved to the United States along with the rest of his family at age 3, has completed high school and college and has been accepted to medical school for the fall term. If he continues his rapid pace he will earn an M.D. by age 17, thus becoming the world's youngest physician ever. Bala has also proven himself to be a prolific author and speaker. In addition to the book he and his brother coauthored, Bala has a book on environmental pollution set for publication in the fall. Furthermore, Bala has written articles on such esoteric topics as heuristic combinatorial optimization and made several presentations at conferences whose attendees are several times his age.

Twenty-year-old Jayakrishna has had a life similarly full of remarkable accomplishments. In addition to the dual degree he is pursuing as an M.D.-Ph.D. candidate specializing in neural and behavioral science, Jayakrishna, like his brother, has been quite active outside the classroom. Jayakrishna, has written for countless scholarly journals, including the "American Mathematical Monthly," the "College Mathematical Journal," and "The Pentagon," and has made presentations on such issues as obesity at scholarly conferences. Finally, Jayakrishna won the 1988 IEEE Research Paper Competition.

Our President has deemed the year 2000 as the target date for American students to lead the world in the areas of math and science. These two Hollis, NY, residents are an example of the type of scholarship and diligence our Nation needs if we are to achieve this goal, and I urge Members of this House to honor their remarkable achievements. The

Ambati brothers are a credit to their family, New York City, and this Nation. Firm believers in the ethic of hard work and unusually gifted, Balamurali and Jayakrishna deserve the Congress' heartfelt praise and congratulations. I call on all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in saluting these remarkable brothers.

JANET BOZGAN RECEIVES SPECIAL SCHOLARSHIP FROM THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART TEACHERS INSTITUTE

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a very gifted and creative teacher in the Third Congressional District, Mrs. Janet Bozgan of Glendale, AZ. Mrs. Bozgan is among the select group of recipients of a scholarship for the National Gallery of Art Teachers Institute, which is taking place this week in Washington, DC. She is an art instructor at the Ignacio G. Conchos Elementary School in Phoenix and the John R. Davis Elementary School, also in Phoenix.

The National Teachers Institute was initiated at the National Gallery of Art 3 years ago to provide teachers with information about the arts and its cultural context and to expand existing resources for art education. The topic for this year's institute is the European Renaissance.

Mrs. Bozgan is highly regarded among her peers, and has received numerous awards for photography. She is actively involved in art associations throughout Phoenix and Arizona. Mrs. Bozgan's personal comments on art include, "I feel all of human life is involved with art in some form from the minute we get up until we go to sleep at night. Art touches our lives continually and we have many choices as to how much we let it influence us. Art affects each of us differently and we interpret it based on our background. I hope my students become aware of art in its many forms and meanings along with developing an appreciation and understanding of art/history/culture and self-expression and exploration."

The scholarship is well deserved and Arizona and the Third Congressional District can be proud to be represented at the National Gallery of Art Teachers Institute by such a fine teacher, scholar, and artist.

TRIBUTE TO SISTER MARY LOUISE LYONS

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to pay tribute to Sister Mary Louise Lyons, of the Daughters of Charity, who has been appointed the new administrator of the St. Elizabeth Ann Seton Shrine in Emmitsburg, MD.

Friends and colleagues will honor Sister Mary Louise on Sunday, August 11, 1991,

with a reception at St. Agnes Hospital in Baltimore, MD. Sister Mary Louise has served as president and chairman of the board of St. Agnes Hospital since January 1982. Her leadership at St. Agnes as well as within the Baltimore and Maryland spiritual and health care communities has been exemplary.

After joining the Daughters of Charity in 1937, Sister Mary Louise taught elementary school in the Emmitsburg Province. She received both a bachelor's degree in nursing and master's degree in nursing education from Catholic University.

Sister Mary Louise has been in the health-care ministry since 1948 and has served as administrator of the Seton Psychiatric Institute and Villa St. Michael in Baltimore, Sacred Heart Hospital, in Cumberland, MD, and De Paul Medical Center in Norfolk, VA. Sister Mary Louise has been active as a member of the Virginia and Maryland Hospital Associations.

As a friend and adviser, Sister Mary Louise has served on my Health Care Advisory Committee and will, I hope, continue to offer her expertise and viewpoint on national health care issues and legislation.

I congratulate my colleague, gentlewoman BEVERLY BYRON, who will soon be welcoming Sister Mary Louise as a constituent. Sister Mary Louise is a natural resource whose energy and compassion are felt wherever she serves.

A TRIBUTE TO THE CLARK COUNTY RED CROSS

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding effort and commitment that the American Red Cross showed during the Persian Gulf conflict. The Red Cross' tradition of duty and service to the humanitarian needs of our country and our troops has been clearly exemplified by the Clark County, NV, Red Cross. It is the volunteers who gave and continue to give their time and energy who deserve the praise and on July 29, the Clark County Red Cross will acknowledge their outstanding efforts.

Throughout the war, the Clark County Red Cross provided the link between Operation Desert Storm and Operation Home Front. In the period between August 2, 1990, and March 31, 1991, the Clark County chapter served the needs of over a thousand needy citizens. They helped to maintain the communication lines to the front and in those times of dire need when it became imperative and necessary to talk to loved ones, the Red Cross facilitated nearly 3,000 emergency communications to the front.

In addition, the Clark County chapter provided the necessary psychological and emotional supports that are vital at a time such as this. The Red Cross provided the security and assistance that many families needed in those uncertain hours when many were not sure if their sons, daughters, fathers, or mothers would be coming home. The Clark County

Red Cross went further than many thought would be possible with their limited means and provided a vital link in our chain of assurance that it would all be alright.

I commend the men and women of the Red Cross. It is through their humanitarianism and their caring that many families made it through the dark hours. Now, as we celebrate victory and healing I encourage all my colleagues to join me in acknowledging the work of the Clark County Red Cross and their vital contribution to keeping together the Las Vegas community.

NORTHEAST GAS INTERESTS WIN ONE

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Mr. TOWNS, Mr. Speaker, I applaud today's action by the Subcommittee on Energy and Power to ensure that Canadian Gas Imports are not treated differentially from domestic sources. Unfortunately, the amendment successfully offered by my colleagues, Mr. LENT of New York, Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts, and Mr. MOORHEAD of California, was necessitated by last month's Senate amendment which required the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission [FERC], to redress alleged disparities in approving rates for imports of Canadian gas.

Natural gas producers, in this country, have argued that Canada's system of regulating gas prices give Canadian producers an unfair competitive advantage. On the other hand, northeast consumers, like my New York constituents, are concerned with the availability and access to low-price gas. As my own utility, Brooklyn Union Gas has indicated, they will continue to purchase a majority of their gas supplies from domestic producers. With the construction of the Iroquois Pipeline now finally under way, as a matter of pure economics, they cannot afford to foreclose the availability of Canadian sources.

As we move forward to develop a national energy strategy bill in the House, I anticipate that there may be other issues which pit different regions of the country against one another. I am hopeful that these interests can be addressed in a manner which is balanced rather than one which results in a contentious solution. I certainly hope that this will be the ultimate solution where Canadian Gas Imports are concerned.

CAMBRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL "BOBCAT" MARCHING BAND TAKES FIRST PLACE

HON. DOUGLAS APPLIGATE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Mr. APPLIGATE. Mr. Speaker, I'm proud to announce that the Cambridge, OH, High School "Bobcat" Marching Band was the recipient of the First Place Plaque in recognition

of their outstanding performance in the 1991 Independence Day Parade and Festival in our Nation's Capital on July Fourth.

The Bobcat Marching Band, under the leadership of Max W. Treier, director of bands, and James Rock, the assistant director, was the official Ohio representative to the parade which was viewed by thousands of people along Constitution Avenue in Washington. The nearly 100 students from Cambridge High School, located in my congressional district, demonstrated to the entire Nation their immense enthusiasm and outstanding talent. I would like to take this opportunity to convey my congratulations to the Bobcat Marching Band and to every student who participated in this special event.

Mr. Speaker, the people of Cambridge, OH, sent their very finest to Washington for the celebration of our 215 years of independence and freedom. This Congress, and all Americans, should bestow a special honor on the members of the Bobcat Band, the staff members, the chaperons and, most of all, the parents, who did so much to make this possible. Congratulations on a job well done!

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE CENTRALIA ORPHANS

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to the winningest basketball team in the Nation. The Centralia High School Orphans have a long and prestigious career in southern Illinois. Since the tipoff of the first Orphan game in 1906, the team has compiled 1,668 career victories, more than any high school or college in the Nation.

Although the Orphan's freshman season in 1906-7 consisted of only four games, it would be the start of what was to become a southern Illinois basketball dynasty. In 1915 this powerhouse team was coached by the legendary Arthur Trout. He called the plays for the Orphans until 1949. During his time on the bench he led the Orphans to 809 victories, including State championships in 1918, 1922, and 1942. It was also during the era of Coach Trout that the Orphans had their most victorious season. In 1941 the Orphans won 44 games while losing only 2. Unfortunately they were shot down during their bid for the State championship.

The Orphan pride at CHS is truly something to behold. The community support that is given to the young men who have played for the Orphans is unprecedented. An Orphan fan is like no other; Orfans are among the most dedicated and innovative anyone has ever seen. Orfans are not only the cheerleaders or the students who sit in what is fondly known as the Orphanage, but the parents, the townspeople, and the CHS faculty all get caught up in Orphanmania.

Throughout the years the Orphans have dedicated their efforts to the pursuit of excellence. The only way to achieve perfection is through dedication and the Orphans have always persisted in the endeavor to be true champions.

A fine coach, Bob Bogle, is now pacing the sidelines for the Orphans. He and the team are determined to improve upon their historic achievements. I have no doubt that they will realize this goal and continue to make opponents fearful of meeting in the center jump circle.

These exceptional young people are a shining example for all to follow and I am proud to be able to represent them in Congress.

MODIFICATIONS IN THE WORKING FAMILY TAX RELIEF ACT OF 1991

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, on May 7, I introduced, with Senator AL GORE, Representative GEORGE MILLER, and Representative DAVID OBEY, the Working Family Tax Relief Act of 1991 (H.R. 2242). This legislation gives tax relief for middle income and working poor families by replacing the personal exemption with a refundable credit of \$800 per child under age 18. It also redresses the imbalances of the past decade by requiring the wealthiest Americans to pay their fair share of taxes.

The bill was drafted, using distributional data provided by the Congressional Budget Office, so that it would be budget neutral and comply fully with the pay-as-you-go requirements of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990. However, the Joint Tax Committee has now presented its official estimate of H.R. 2242 and they have reported a revenue shortfall from the bill as introduced. To achieve the revenue neutrality of the Working Family Tax Relief Act of 1991, at the time of markup I plan to offer several amendments to the legislation. The Joint Committee has estimated that H.R. 2242 as modified achieves my promise of revenue neutrality.

The modifications I plan to offer are—

Substitute a 36-percent top individual rate for the proposed top rate of 35 percent.

Substitute a 15-percent surtax on individuals having adjusted gross incomes of \$200,000 and above—for joint returns—for the proposed 11-percent surtax. The dollar threshold for other income filing statuses will be adjusted accordingly.

Change the effective dates for the surtax and the \$800 refundable child credit to January 1, 1993.

Modify the earned income tax credit provisions to make them internally revenue neutral.

THE COST OF AMERICA'S PRIVATE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 18, 1991

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, once again the outstanding magazine, *The Economist*, has in its usual trenchant manner examined the American scene and American institutions.

Their analysis in the June 15, 1991, edition is worthy of my colleagues' close attention and I commend it to them.

AMERICAN SURVEY—WORRYING ABOUT HEALTH

A comfortable, working American has little cause to complain about the quality of health care he receives. The United States is brimful with highly paid doctors, one for every 400 citizens. These doctors have at hand the world's finest gadgetry, in liberal quantities; the rich western part of Germany has 0.7 open-heart surgical units per million people, and Canada 1.2, but America boasts 3.3. Best of all, for that working American, health care is nearly always a perk that comes with the job. That renders almost bearable the mass of form-filling that sprouts with each vertebra.

Physician paradise though, is fast becoming corporate hell. For 50 years a benign federal government has encouraged companies to provide health cover for their workers by exempting health benefits from income tax. Employers now pay for 85% of the 173m Americans covered by private health insurance. The cost of health, meanwhile, has ballooned. Annual spending per head on health care has risen, in constant dollars from \$950 in 1970 to \$2,350 in 1989. For most businesses, health care is the second-biggest item of expenditure behind salaries. The cost, on average, is now equivalent to two-fifths of companies post-tax profits.

Yet it is the tax break which, more than anything, contributes to America's climbing health costs. Since an employer pays for most of the benefits of his staff, they have little incentive to keep medical costs down. By the same token, hospitals and doctors, charging a fee for each service rendered (and fearing malpractice suits), have a duty to themselves not to skimp on treatment.

Both business and government have made attempts to control medical costs by, for instance, rationing the services provided to consumers. But often costs saved in one quarter have merely flowed to another. Health spending continues to grow by 5% a year in real terms. In 1980 health spending absorbed 9.3% of GDP in 1989 it absorbed nearly 12% or \$604 billion. Canada spends only 8.7% of its GDP on health, Britain 5.8%.

Employees are now learning that they are not immune to business's troubles. Last year four-fifths of all of America's labour disputes centered on medical benefits that companies were trying to cut. Thousands of (mostly small) businesses cannot, or choose not to, provide health cover for their workers—particularly in industries that insurers deem to be high-risk. These workers are usually too poor to buy their own insurance. As a result, the employed account for most of the 34m Americans (including dependants) who languish without medical insurance. A large but unknown number of other employees, particularly those with a history of high medical costs, want to change jobs but cannot, for fear of losing health insurance.

As with business, so with federal and state governments. Largely through the Medicare programme for the elderly and Medicaid for the poor, federal and state governments now pay for 42 cents of every dollar spent on health care (they also lose about \$58 billion of revenues from those tax perks). Indeed, the American government spends almost as much of GDP on health as the British government does (see chart on next page). This might have been expected to rein in costs. Yet spending on health as a share of all federal spending has risen from 10% in 1975 to nearly 15% today. Medicare costs, at an annual \$100 billion, are soaring, largely because

