

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## CURRENT BENEFITS OF FUSION ENERGY RESEARCH

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 23, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, for over 40 years, scientists around the world have struggled to solve the mysteries of fusion energy. Their goal is to develop a new energy technology that is clean, affordable, and inexhaustible. One that is both economically sound and environmentally safe. If they are successful, the implications for the Nation and the world will be enormous.

Forty years is a long time to work toward a goal—even a goal as important as this one. The effort involves researchers in most of the industrial nations. The combined resources provided for fusion energy research are impressive. In the United States alone, the Federal Government spends about \$500 million a year. Given the current budget problems, this outlay is substantial and must be justified. The public has a right and a duty to ask "What are we getting for our money?"

In answer to this question, I would like to share with you excerpts from an article published this year in the *Journal of Fusion Energy* and written by Dr. Alex Glass at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory—an institution that is clearly a world leader in both magnetic fusion and inertial confinement fusion research. Dr. Glass believes, as I do, that the payoff from fusion research is continuous and that it has already begun.

The benefits derived from the fusion program are threefold. First, there are the scientific benefits. They include a new understanding of the physics which occurs in the interior of the Sun. This has enhanced our knowledge about the properties of materials at very high temperatures. Second, there are the technological benefits including the development of a new generation of lasers, optics, and magnetic materials which have had widespread applications in the commercial world. Finally, there are the societal benefits—the boost given to the importance of a technical education and the benefits of providing new challenges to students of applied physics.

Mr. Speaker, the investment we make in fusion energy research is a prudent one. On the journey from a science program to the final development of a practical energy technology, we enjoy dividends every step of the way. The fusion energy program deserves our support.

## CURRENT BENEFITS OF FUSION ENERGY RESEARCH

(By Alexander J. Glass)

Fusion is a global effort, with active programs in most of the industrial nations. The U.S. spends about \$500 million a year on fusion research. That sounds like a lot of money, but in the context of the overall

R&D budgets, I would say that fusion expenditures are significant but they are not overwhelming. By that I mean that we spend about 10% of the energy R&D budget on magnetic fusion, and we spend about 8% of the nuclear weapons R&D budget on inertial fusion. However, in the current budget climate, as we all know, every expenditure has to be justified. The public has a right and Congress has the duty to ask, "What do we get for our money?" Those of us working in the fusion programs have to provide that answer. Furthermore, large facilities are contemplated in both programs. In the magnetic fusion program, design activities are underway for the Compact Ignition Tokamak; and in the inertial fusion program, the next large facility, the Laboratory Microfusion Facility, is under intensive review and study in the Department of Energy. Both of these are large and expensive facilities. Moreover, to embark on the next generation of facilities really means a renewed commitment to the goals and purposes of fusion. These facilities are of such a scale that they will take several years to build. Once built, they will operate from 5-10 years in order to realize their full scientific potential. So to take the next step means to buy into the programs for a couple of decades. It is thus appropriate, as we contemplate that next step, to review the return that the country gets for its continuing investment in fusion energy research.

We all recognize that the long-term goal of both programs is to develop an inexhaustible source of energy for all humankind for all time. It's hard to conceive of a more laudable purpose than that, a lofty goal comparable to a cure for cancer, or an end to war. But I want to concentrate on the more immediate benefits of fusion research, which may not be as fully appreciated. We need to recognize that the payoff from fusion research is continuous, and that it has already begun.

Fusion research in many ways is a paradigm of applied science. Much of what I say about fusion would be true about other areas of applied science. However, for reasons that I hope to make clear, I think that fusion has some unique attributes. Many of you in this audience require no convincing of the benefits of fusion research. However, I think that those of us working in the fusion program take too much for granted about what we're doing, and that we don't articulate those benefits well enough to the public at large. We neglect to tell others what we accept as an article of faith. We need to communicate these benefits more clearly to the public, to the technical community, and to government policy and decision makers, so that they can understand better the value of the fusion programs. I hope I can stimulate your thinking about how we should do this.

The benefits derived from the fusion program are on three levels: there are scientific benefits, technological benefits, and societal benefits. In this talk, I want to address all three, starting with the scientific benefits. In inertial fusion research, we explore the properties of matter under conditions of very high density and very high temperature. From a scientific point of view, these conditions simply are not accessible in the labora-

tory by any other means. This is not just esoteric physics. This is the physics which occurs in the interior of the sun and the stars and is therefore of astrophysical significance. It is also the physics which occurs in the interior of thermonuclear weapons, and thus has defense applications, as well. This has been recognized by the DOE and by Congress from the inception of the ICF program. It has been supported by Congress for the near-term benefit that it would provide in the form of support for the nuclear weapons program. Over the past year, experiments have been carried out at the Nova facility at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, to increase our understanding of the properties of materials under conditions which are encountered in nuclear weapons program, not out of inertial fusion funds, in recognition of their direct benefit to the nuclear weapons program. Beyond that, there's a broader payoff from a scientific point of view, relating to the physics of high density, high temperature matter.

Similarly, in the magnetic fusion program, we obtain information energy transport in plasmas, questions of plasma instabilities, and other issues which have great relevance to astrophysical problems. More importantly, once ignition is achieved, particularly in magnetic fusion devices, we'll have the opportunity, for the first time ever, to study the physics of a burning thermonuclear plasma in the laboratory in a semi-quiet condition. Thus, from the point of view of physics benefits, we are going to learn a great deal from both programs.

Fusion physics also takes the scientist to the frontier between atomic and nuclear physics, which is of great interest in modern physics. Two areas of current interest in fusion research which involve the interface of atomic and nuclear physics are spin-polarized fusion fuel and muon-catalyzed fusion. Both areas are of technical interest for their potential benefit to effusion technology, as well as being of intrinsic interest as challenging and important physical problems.

The technological benefits of fusion are widely recognized. Fusion experiments require sophisticated experimental facilities. In fact, progress in fusion is paced by the availability of suitable experimental facilities. The technology of these large facilities is novel, very challenging, and very demanding. That's the reason why we are only on the threshold of ignition after 40 years of fusion research. Among the primary technologies associated with fusion are beams of particles and beams of light—lasers.

Lasers and particle beams are clearly technologies that are relevant to defense applications. But in a program like magnetic or inertial confinement fusion, the development of large-scale facilities requires the advancement of a large number of underlying or supporting technologies. These include technologies like pulse power (the high voltage electricity that's used to power fusion devices), magnetic materials, optical materials, and optical fabrication techniques. Thus, there are a great number of useful spinoffs from the primary programs to other areas of technical endeavor. The question of spinoffs is one that is greatly misunderstood

\* 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.

and misrepresented. For example, if you were going to build a Teflon-coated frying pan, you wouldn't start out with a space program, even though that's often claimed as one of the space program's peripheral benefits. Recently, a study appeared which purported to show that spinoffs from the SDI program had been greatly exaggerated. This study pointed out that lasers developed for ballistic missile defense are not really applicable in the operating room. That's true, you wouldn't build a \$500 million laser to use for retinal attachment or laser surgery. But the level at which the technology transfer really occurs is at the supporting level. The optical and electrical technology developed en route to building the SDI laser may indeed revolutionize laser technology, even that used for medical applications. This is a point which is poorly understood by the general public, and even within the technical community. Because both fusion programs are continually pressing the limits of what can be built, they are continuously spinning off new and exciting beneficial technologies that have widespread applications both in defense and in commercial industry.

The experimental environment in which fusion experiments are carried out is very demanding in its own right. For example, fusion experiments are conducted in the presence of a very strong background of electromagnetic noise from either pulse power or from high electric currents. As a result, it is difficult even to make an unambiguous measurement in that environment. Consequently, one of the first places in which fiber optic signal pathways were used to convey optical signals from sensors back to a central control room was in the fusion programs. Now, of course, that's a fairly standard and widely applied technique. The fusion experiments themselves are very complex. If you have visited any of the fusion laboratories you are well aware of that. We are talking about big, complex facilities. To operate those facilities requires the latest techniques and technologies in control systems, in displays, in computer-augmented controls, and in alignment systems, with as much automation as is possible. Thus, these are also areas in which the fusion programs are advancing the technology. And when, in the next few years, we begin to burn thermonuclear fuel, we shall be forced to incorporate remote handling, remote maintenance, and the application of robotics to our experimental facilities. Our work in fusion will advance that technology as well. Fusion research entails large-scale experiments in a difficult environment, which challenges our scientists and our engineers to devise new technologies. In turn, these new technologies inevitably find wide application in other fields.

The third level of benefit on which I wanted to comment is what I would call societal benefits. First among these is the stimulus which a program like fusion gives to technical education. We all recognize the importance of technical education in our country today. In many ways, the fusion program is an ideal training ground for technical students. It is, of course, very challenging in terms of the physics involved. Fusion research is not just pure science, however. It is applied physics, and that's very important. The differences between applied physics and pure physics is that in pure physics, one can choose the problems on which to work. One is allowed to constrain the problem and say, "I'm not interested in that interaction, so I'm not going to worry about it." But in applied physics you have a goal in mind. Any

obstacle that lies between you and that goal must be overcome. So you have to engage a much wider variety of problems. Applied physics training equips the student to tackle a great many more things than does specialization in pure physics.

As discussed, the physics of fusion is intellectually stimulating and it falls into an important regime of physics. Additionally, the end purpose is of great consequence to our society. For example, even the knowledge that practical fusion energy was 10-20 years away would change the future value of oil deposits, and have a profound effect on national energy policy. It is important that students working in science and engineering understand that there are societal consequences of the technologies that they develop. In fusion, one is never very far removed from consideration of those consequences. Thus, the student working in fusion is exposed to the larger issues that surround the science he or she is doing.

Fusion energy technology entails a great deal more than just consideration of how to achieve a thermonuclear reaction and how to contain it. One must consider the systems aspects, because the fusion device itself is part of a large power plant. It also entails the societal questions of overall energy supply, and of maintenance of the environment. In planning for the introduction of fusion energy, we must consider how society at large views the technology we are developing. Does the public view fusion as just another nuclear energy technology, and if so, can we avoid making the mistakes that were made in the introduction of nuclear fission? We also have to consider the changes that the technology we introduce will bring about in the society. Furthermore, any consideration of fusion energy must take into account the economic issues. It is clear that fusion is a very rich field for training students, not only in the physics and technology of fusion, but also in the implications for society at large.

It is somewhat shocking to realize that fusion is in its fifth decade. We think of ourselves of living in an era of rapid technological change. Consider the first half of the twentieth century, which was, of course, 50 years long. During that time, practical, powered human flight was developed—the airplane, and then the jet airplane. During the same period, the automobile was developed, along with radio, television, and a multitude of other new technological innovations. By comparison, we have spent 40 years already on fusion, and we have 20-30 years to go, by the most conservative estimates. If you want to find a parallel in the history of technology to the development of fusion energy, I submit that it would be the development of the steam engine. In the development of the steam engine, a new science had to be developed—a science called thermodynamics. A new technology had to be developed, called steel. The first operating steam engine, the Newcomen engine, operated on the wrong principles. Steam power did not become practical until the development of James Watt's engine. Right now, we may be struggling to achieve what would be the fusion equivalent of the Newcomen engine. I shouldn't be surprised if the first fusion devices we develop bear no more resemblance to the final fusion reactor than the Newcomen engine does to the modern steam engine. But we are developing a new science. And we are developing new technologies, we're stimulating thought, and changing the nature of our society.

The tokamak and the stellarator, the two leading approaches in magnetic fusion, were

under development when I graduated from college 35 years ago. That's a sobering thought. Many people now in decision-making positions have been hearing about the promise of fusion all of their adult lives. It's not surprising that they are asking, "When and where is the payoff?" But I submit that the payoff is continuous and is already occurring. That is the message we in the fusion community must get across. We are making great progress in the science and technology of fusion, and we're on the verge of much greater advances. The next generation of facilities will take us across the threshold of ignition. When we cross that threshold, the scientific benefits will multiply, the technological benefits will increase many fold, and we shall have taken the first major step toward developing a practical fusion technology.

When we have achieved that practical fusion technology, when we have fusion power plants or other fusion applications, we won't have to explain why we did it. That will be generally understood. But in the meanwhile, it is imperative to recognize the collateral benefits of our endeavors and to make them more widely known.

THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF ST.  
ALOYSIUS GONZAGA PARISH

HON. CHARLES LUKEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 23, 1991

Mr. LUKEN. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to announce the 125th anniversary of St. Aloysius Gonzaga Parish, formed in 1866 in the district I now serve.

On July 8, 1866, a small group of area Catholics met at the home of Dr. Peter Liedel to discuss plans for a new parish. The odds against them were great, since most area Catholics were farmers who were by no means wealthy. Finding a site, building a church and supporting the operations would be a challenge, but it was the spirit of empowerment displayed by our founders which gave rise to the birth of St. Aloysius parish. In 1867, the first Mass was celebrated in the home of Dr. Liedel by Father E. Stehle, who assisted the founders in organizing the parish.

Construction of the first church building began in 1867; much of it was done with volunteer labor. On November 3, 1867, Archbishop Purcell blessed the cornerstone, and the church was dedicated on November 1, 1868. Father George Vaith was appointed pastor.

The original building had a school on the first floor with the church on the second floor. The church also served as the priest's residence and a teacher's residence. To remedy these crowded conditions, Father Arnold Feldhaus, the second pastor, had the first rectory built in 1872.

During the remaining years of the 1800's, the parish grew both in faith and size. Father Bernard Muething and Father Christian Frensch pastored the parish during those years.

In 1896, a new era began at St. Aloysius with the appointment of Father Herman Ellerbrock as pastor. He served the parish for

24 years. In 1899, the Franciscan Sisters from Oldenburg, IN, sent three sisters to teach in the new school.

With the advent of the new century, the area's population grew and two new parishes were formed; St. Catherine in 1903 and St. Martin in 1911. More than half of the parish's members were lost to those new parishes.

In 1914, plans for a new church building were made, and the second church was dedicated in 1914. The church cost \$50,000 to build, and served the parish well until 1961. The Gothic style church, with its graceful tower, became a landmark in Green Township.

Father William Spickerman became pastor in 1919 and presided over the modernization of St. Aloysius parish facilities. The original church building was remodeled into classrooms, while a temporary colony school was built to accommodate the increasing number of students.

Father William Schmitt was appointed pastor in 1929 and guided the parish through the difficulty days of the Great Depression and World War II. In 1937, a new school, consisting of four classrooms and a cafeteria; was built. Additions were made in 1941 and 1954 to meet the needs of the growing parish. St. Ignatius and Our Lady of Visitation were established in 1946 and 1947, temporarily relieving some of the pressure of increased school enrollment.

In 1952, the parish was saddened by the death of Father Schmitt and Father Clarence Graf became the new pastor. In 1955, the original church building was torn down and the present rectory was built on the site. While the school was again bursting at the seams, the founding of St. Jude in 1956 helped the situation with the transfer of more than 300 pupils.

In 1960, the second church building was found to be unsafe due to structural problems, and work began on plans for the present church. Masses were held in Powell's Garage, now Msgr. Schmitt Hall. Construction of today's church began in 1962, with the dedication in 1963. Ironically, the first mass held in the new church was the funeral mass for Father Graf.

Father Joseph Hageman succeeded Father Graf as pastor and guided the parish through the changes following Vatican II, including the replacement of Latin with English in the Mass, lay communion distributors, the formation of a parish council and various commissions. He served the parish for 16 years until 1979.

The new pastor was Father J.C. Allison and under his leadership, the St. Aloysius community developed a deeper faith as the laity became more involved in parish life. Unfortunately, Father Allison left St. Aloysius in July 1991, and he will be replaced by Father Paul Rehling. Father Rehling was a parishioner from St. Aloysius, and was ordained in 1956.

The history of St. Aloysius is too rich to be adequately covered in a few pages. It is more than the story of church buildings and the priests and sisters who have served so well. It is rather the story of thousands of people of faith, past and present, who worked together over the past 125 years to further the Gospel and life of Jesus in others.

My wish for this celebration is that the parish will be around for many, many years.

## A TRIBUTE TO THE FLORIDA SMOKED FISH CO.

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 23, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, there are many fine companies operating in Miami but because we are such a young city, we look in awe at companies which have survived through decades. This is the case of the Florida Smoked Fish Co., a four-generation business enterprise which has annual sales of \$25 million and employs almost 120 people in Miami. The following article, "From Pushcart Beginnings, Fish Firm Thrives in Miami," written by Jannice Reyes in the Miami Herald, highlights this company:

In the early 1920s, William Oxenberg sold smoked fish from a cart he wheeled around his New York neighborhood. From those humble origins evolved Florida Smoked Fish Co., a company that employs close to 120 people—and over the years has employed four generations of Oxenbergs.

Today, Harvey Oxenberg, 44, William's grandson, runs a 40,000-square-foot plant in Miami that can smoke up to 30,000 pounds of fish a day. The private company has annual sales of \$25 million.

Florida Smoked Fish sells 13 varieties of smoked fish—salmon being the most popular. Supermarkets such as Publix and Winn-Dixie are its biggest market, following by independent delicatessens, cruise lines, hotels, and restaurants.

The company exports its fish to 30 states, says Harvey Oxenberg, president. In March, it began targeting summer resort areas in North Carolina and Georgia.

Bernard Oxenberg, Harvey's father, established Florida Smoked Fish in Florida in 1954 after several years of exporting its products from New York. "The area grew, and we grew with it," he says.

His grandson, Howard, 20, represents the fourth generation of Oxenbergs to work at Florida Smoked Fish. He helps out during summer breaks from college.

Eddy Gomez, seafood buyer for Royal Caribbean, says his company has been buying from Florida Smoked Fish for five years. Although other local companies offer similar products, Gomez says, he prefers Florida Smoked Fish.

"They have very good quality, the service is great and the prices are competitive with other companies," he says.

Although Florida Smoked Fish says its nearest competitors in size are located in Los Angeles and New York, in South Florida there is also ASF Foods. The company, based in Fort Lauderdale since 1974, sells smoked salmon and pickled herring under the RichMan's trademark:

Arnold Richman, president, says he opened his business here because of "Florida's growing Jewish population in the '70s."

Today, the producers note, smoked fish is consumed by a variety of ethnic groups, though it is traditionally a Jewish food. But while the companies located here to be near the markets they serve, most of the fish they process doesn't come from South Florida waters.

Importing fish from other parts of the United States is not a problem, Harvey Oxenberg says. The problem, he says, is competing with Norway.

For the past two years, Oxenberg says, Norway has been selling smoked salmon at

prices below the American market. The Norwegian government, he says, is subsidizing its fishermen's costs to increase the quantity of salmon produced.

Concerned about the competition, 20 domestic companies, including Florida Smoked Fish, joined forces earlier this year to form the Smoked Salmon Alliance. The alliance, based in Washington, D.C., is investigating whether the situation constitutes an unfair trade practice.

Michael Coursey, attorney for the group, says the alleged "dumping" into the U.S. market has caused the country to be awash in smoked salmon. "The competition is good for consumers," he says, "except when the prices are destroying the competitors."

The competition has forced some companies out of business. But Harvey Oxenberg says he is focusing on expanding his market and satisfying the increasing craving for salmon.

The Florida Smoked Fish Co. and the Oxenberg family have much to be proud of, not only in the success of their family business, but also in keeping William Oxenberg's aspirations alive.

## JOURNALISM AT ITS JUVENILE WORST

### HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 23, 1991

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, syndicated columnist Georgie Anne Geyer has written a thoughtful piece regarding the nature of political scandals in the Nation's Capital. I commend the following article to the attention of my colleagues:

SENATOR ROBB UNDER PRESS ATTACK—

JOURNALISM AT ITS JUVENILE WORST

(By Georgie Anne Geyer)

WASHINGTON.—As the valiant peoples of the Soviet Union this very moment search heroically for new structures of free union, in much the same way as the earliest Americans, here in Washington we also are struggling for the "truth that sets man free."

The newest epiphany of our always-searching media occurred Wednesday at a bookstore in the nation's beautifully revamped Union Station. Before the star appeared who was to lead us to new insights, a line for her autographs stretched for 200 feet, around a corner and almost out the farthest doors into the main hall. Onlookers stood 10 to 12 deep. Fifty to 60 "news" cameras ground doggedly away, on the ready to inform not only America but the whole waiting world on what America is thinking today.

Then she came. Tai Collins.

Why are you looking at me like that? You don't know Tai Collins? You don't drool over her long white-blonde hair, her big nose, her strange skinny looks? You haven't stayed up nights wondering whether this veritable Renaissance woman—cheerleader, lingerie model, Miss Virginia, masseuse and now Playboy cover girl—really did or did not have an affair with Sen. Chuck Robb?

Never mind, her responses as she autographed copies of Playboy ("Did she sign her signature anywhere on her nudeness?" Beats me.) will receive any hesitation on your part.

"I was just like, wow!" Collins says in one of her more literary outbursts. "I've lost my

innocence in this ordeal," she said at the morning "press conference." She had "very compromising photos of Chuck Robb with two other women" and a photo of herself and Robb in a safe-deposit box. But she did not want to release them because "I don't want to exploit myself in that way." Finally, Tai revealed to us her own deepest thoughts. She is eager to "put it all behind me" and get on to all that women like her really want: a husband, children and a "career writing children's books."

Hey, what's not to love about a girl like that?

We all know by now that there is a malignant "Get him!" ebb tide in the American media today. I've been harping on it for several years, particularly since the vicious spring of 1989, when a hyperactive press "got" Jim Wright, John Tower and Tony Coelho, not to mention the earlier cases of Gary Hart and Joseph Biden.

University of Virginia professor Larry Sabato, in his fine new book on the subject, "Feeding Frenzy: How Attack Journalism Has Transformed American Journalism," says rightly that we have gone from the legitimate "watchdog press" of Vietnam and Watergate to the "junkyard dog press" of today.

But last week's Tai Collins Show reveals just how far we have come. It also illuminates what those in the press who have set themselves up as the judge and the jury, the Index and the Inquisition, the religious police of Riyadh and the nameless A, B and C commissars of the Khmer Rouge are really up to.

This case is important because it is unlikely that Chuck Robb, who was by all accounts a superb governor of Virginia and is one of our most eloquent, intellectual senators, did anything at all with Miss Tai except get a massage from her. This might not have been smart, but then the Grand Inquisitor would surely have had some mercy and not have sent him to the rack.

There is no proof that anything happened between them. None has ever been put forward. Isn't our entire system of "justice," most definitely including just intentions on the part of one's fellow citizens, supposed to protect American citizens from such wild and unsupported charges, which are at heart really threats?

And if Robb and Collins had had an affair, from the standpoint of the public interest of this nation conceived in liberty, so what? That is a question for his wife, for his church, for his conscience, for his marriage vows. To put a man of a distinguished career up to Wednesday's "Christians to the lions" carnival atmosphere is something quite else again.

We are in a new period, for this time, there is not even a whisper of real charges against the accused. This time, more and more of the journalists interviewed did not even make excuses for our profession's sordid and infantile behavior. That's just the way it is in politics, most said.

This time we showed what it is really all about—the cruel personal ambitions of many of the Yuppie-generation "me" journalists, a gnawing juvenile resentment of anyone in a position of authority, and a total derision of American institutions and what the "fun" of the witchhunt does to them.

I never in my life thought I would wish to be in Moscow.

## MARKET INFORMATION AND SHAREHOLDER PROTECTION ACT OF 1991

HON. DOUG BARNARD, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 23, 1991

Mr. BARNARD. Mr. Speaker, I recently introduced legislation to require investors to notify the Securities and Exchange Commission when they "sell short" at least 5 percent of a company's outstanding stock.

The bill would give the SEC authority to adopt such a reporting rule, and institutional investors who control more than \$100 million in equity securities would have to report their "short sales" on a quarterly basis.

The goal of this legislation is to stop abusive investors who improperly use this legitimate trading method. All stocks listed on the NASDAQ system, not just exchange-listed stocks, would be subject to the provisions of this legislation.

The text of this legislation follows:

H.R. 3317

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

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Market Information and Shareholder Protection Act of 1991".

### SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Market pricing and the valuation of investor portfolios can be materially affected by the trading activity of individuals who buy or sell, or have the financial resources to buy or sell, such large quantities of shares of an individual equity security as are material in relation to the total outstanding shares of that issue.

(2) Therefore issuers, investors, and market makers, in order to make informed decisions for the efficient allocation of capital in the equities market, have a need and a right to know about the investment stakes taken, either long or short, by other investors whose respective individual investments in a single equity security exceed a certain material percentage of the total outstanding shares of that issue.

(3) Market fairness and the efficiency of capital allocation in the public equities market also depend on the availability of accurate information for investors about the business affairs of the issuers of equity securities and are harmed by the dissemination of false or misleading information about securities issuers.

### SEC. 3. DISCLOSURE OF SIGNIFICANT SHORT POSITIONS.

Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(1)(1) Any person who is or becomes, directly or indirectly, the beneficial owner of a short position equivalent to more than 5 percent of any class of equity security which is registered pursuant to section 12 of this title, or any equity security of an insurance company which would have been required to be so registered except for the exemption contained in section 12(g)(2)(G) of this title, or any equity security issued by a closed-end investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 shall, within 30 days after enactment hereof or, if later,

within 10 days after acquiring a short position equivalent to more than 5 percent of such class, send to the issuer of the securities at its principal executive office by registered or certified mail, send to each exchange or interdealer quotation system of a registered national securities association where the securities are traded, and file with the Commission a statement containing the following information, and such additional information as the Commission may by rules and regulations prescribe as necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors:

"(A) the background, identity, residence, and citizenship of, and the nature of such beneficial ownership by, such person and all other persons by whom or on whose behalf the short sales have been or are to be effected;

"(B) the number of shares of such security which have been beneficially sold short by such person, and the number of shares concerning which there is a right to sell, directly or indirectly, by (i) such person and (ii) by each associate of such person, giving the background, identity, residence, and citizenship of each such associate;

"(C) the person or persons from whom such equity securities were borrowed, including a description of the transaction and the names of the parties thereto, and the source and amount of the funds or other consideration used or to be used to provide margin for making the short sales and maintaining the short position, and to compensate the lender or lenders of the borrowed shares; and

"(D) information as to any contracts, arrangements, or understandings with any person with respect to any securities of the issuer, including but not limited to transfer of any of the securities, joint ventures, loan or option arrangements, puts or calls, guaranties of loans, guaranties against loss or guaranties of profits, division of losses or profits, or the giving or withholding of proxies, naming the persons with whom such contracts, arrangements, or understandings have been entered into, and giving the details thereof.

"(2) If any material change occurs in the facts set forth in the statements sent to the issuer, the exchanges, and the registered national securities association and filed with the Commission, an amendment shall be transmitted to the issuer, the exchanges, and the registered securities association and shall be filed with the Commission, in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Commission may prescribe as necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors.

"(3) When two or more persons act as a partnership, limited partnership, syndicate, or other group for the purpose of selling short the securities of an issuer, such syndicate or group shall be deemed a 'person' for the purposes of this subsection.

"(4) In determining, for purposes of this subsection, any percentage of a class of any security, such class shall be deemed to consist of the amount of the outstanding securities of such class, exclusive of any securities of such class held by or for the account of the issuer or a subsidiary of the issuer.

"(5) The Commission, by rule or regulation or by order, may permit any person to file in lieu of the statement required by paragraph (1) of this subsection or the rules and regulations thereunder a notice stating the name of such person, the number of shares of any equity securities subject to paragraph (1) which have been beneficially sold short by him, the dates of their sale short, and such other information as the Commission may

specify, if it appears to the Commission that such short securities sales were made by such person in the ordinary course of his business and were not made for the purpose of and do not and will not have the effect of enabling him to profit from a subsequent price decline in the equity securities sold short.

"(6) The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to market makers and specialists with regard to any security in which they are registered or to which they are assigned to the extent that short sales effected by such market makers or specialists are transacted solely for bona fide market-making purposes in that security.

"(7) For purposes of this subsection, the term 'beneficial owner of a short position' means a person who has sold short a certain number of shares of an equity security, is obligated as a consequence of the short sale to repurchase or otherwise acquire the same number of shares for delivery to some other person, and is the beneficial owner of the cash proceeds received from the short sale."

#### SEC. 4. REPORTING OF SHORT POSITIONS BY INSTITUTIONAL INVESTMENT MANAGERS.

Section 13(f)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m(f)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(A) by inserting "or short positions in equity securities" after "accounts holding equity securities"; and

(B) by inserting "or equity short position" after "for each such equity security" and after "of each such security";

(2) in subparagraph (A), by inserting "or equity short position" after "(other than an exempted security)";

(3) in subparagraph (E)(iii), by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following: ", and if a sale, whether the transaction was a short sale"; and

(4) by adding at the end thereof the following:

"An investment manager who exercises investment discretion with respect to accounts holding short positions in equity securities shall compute the 'aggregate fair market value' of such accounts by summing the value of all equity securities held long in such accounts together with the aggregate market value, expressed as a positive number, of all short equity positions in such accounts."

#### SEC. 5. PROHIBITION AGAINST MANIPULATION OF SECURITY PRICES.

Section 9 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78i) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by inserting "or any interdealer quotation system of a registered national securities association" after "any national securities exchange"; and

(B) by striking "or for any member of a national securities exchange";

(2) in paragraphs (1), (2), and (6) of such subsection, by inserting "or listed on an interdealer quotation system of a registered national securities association" after "registered on a national securities exchange" wherever it appears;

(3) by striking paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) of such subsection and inserting the following:

"(3) To take any action for the purpose of inducing the purchase or sale of any security registered on a national securities exchange or listed on an interdealer quotation system of a registered national securities association, or for the purpose of affecting a decision regarding the purchase or sale of such security, long or short, by the circulation or

dissemination of information to the effect that the price of any such security will or is likely to rise or fall because of market operations of any one or more persons conducted for the purpose of raising or depressing the price of such security.

"(4) To make, regarding any security registered on a national securities exchange or listed on an interdealer quotation system of a registered national securities association, or regarding any issuer thereof, for the purpose of inducing the purchase or sale of such security, or for the purpose of affecting a decision regarding the purchase or sale of such security, long or short, any statement which was at the time and in the light of the circumstances under which it was made, false or misleading with respect to any material fact, and which he knew or had reasonable ground to believe was so false or misleading, or to circulate or disseminate any such statement.

"(5) To give a consideration of any nature, directly or indirectly, for the purpose of inducing the purchase or sale of any security registered on a national securities exchange or listed on an interdealer quotation system of a registered national securities association, or for the purpose of affecting a decision regarding the purchase or sale of such security, long or short, by the circulation or dissemination of information to the effect that the price of any such security will or is likely to rise or fall because of the market operations of any one or more persons conducted for the purpose of raising or depressing the price of such security, or to receive any such consideration."

(4) in subsection (d)—

(A) by inserting "(1)" after "(d)"; and

(B) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(2) The term 'interdealer quotation system' means any system of general circulation to brokers or dealers which regularly disseminates quotations of identified brokers or dealers."

(5) in subsection (e)—

(A) by inserting "(1)" after "(e)"; and

(B) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(2) The issuer of any security which is registered pursuant to section 12 of this title shall have standing to bring an action for equitable relief in any court of competent jurisdiction against any person who violates any provision of this section or any rules promulgated hereunder by the Commission."

### ARMS CONTROL IN THE MIDDLE EAST

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 23, 1991

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, as Secretary Baker continues his efforts to bring a Middle East peace conference to fruition, it is more critical than ever to underscore the threat a continued arms race poses to peace and stability in that region. Messrs. Alan Platt, Michael Nacht, and Jay Winik rightly point out in their article, "What About Arms Control," *Washington Post*, September 22, 1991, that the time for curbing the Middle East arms race is now.

Unfortunately, rhetoric notwithstanding, the Bush administration has failed to put arms

control on the top of its peace agenda. Rather than stemming the flow of arms to this explosive region, the administration has sold nearly \$23 billion in arms to the Middle East since 1990. For the first time since 1983, the United States ranked first in arms transfer agreements with the Third World. This is a strange notion of arms control.

If we have learned anything from the mistakes of the past, it is that more weapons do not bring more peace and stability to the region. Rather than reverting to the practice of throwing arms at a region that is already armed to the teeth, we should take advantage of the spirit of international cooperation that characterized efforts in the Persian Gulf to enact a multilateral arms restraint regime now.

I strongly urge my colleagues to review the following article on this issue so essential to a lasting peace in the Middle East.

#### WHAT ABOUT ARMS CONTROL?

(By Michael Nacht, Jay Winik and Alan Platt)

In its headlong rush to convene the Middle East peace conference, the Bush administration is giving short shrift to arms control in the region. That is a serious mistake: Reducing the capabilities and incentives for states in the region to wage war is not only an urgent concern but one that can be usefully addressed even if a peace conference bogs down.

The administration has taken some initiatives to stem the flow of new ballistic missiles into the Middle East, and the President himself has stated that arms control should be priority. But these efforts have not received the sustained high-level attention and support required to produce results. And even if these efforts were successful, they would still be woefully inadequate.

The Middle East remains virtually the only region where war is still a legitimate and widely used means of achieving political ends and where all the major powers have important ties and interests. Even if all outside arms shipments to the region ceased tomorrow, the region would be the most heavily armed in the world today. What must be found are measures that inhibit and ultimately delegitimize aggressive war as an instrument of policy.

Virtually all observers of the Middle East have rightly noted that it will take years, if not decades, for deep-seated differences between Arabs and Israelis to be overcome. Even if the peace conference were successful—a big if—this sobering reality will not change. Israeli officials have quietly speculated that increased Syrian-Israeli tensions could result from a stalemated peace conference. Should the peace process fail, another war is likely. Whatever the outcome, in the absence of arms control, regional hostility will loom as a cloud threatening reconciliation in the region.

The notion of applying arms control to the Middle East, is often greeted with skepticism based upon three arguments: that arms control is a Western concept inapplicable in the Middle East; that there is no experience with arms control in the region; and that even after the Gulf War there is no evidence of support in the Middle East for such measures. All three arguments are erroneous.

It is true that modern arms control was conceptually developed in the United States and Great Britain in the late 1950s and early 1960s. But this does not make it ill-suited for the Middle East. East-West arms control has had to cover a far broader range of issues and

Technological esoterica than would be necessary in the Middle East, from strategic and theater nuclear arms to space weapons to a myriad of conventional systems.

The immediate requirements for arms control in the Middle East, however, need not be nearly so comprehensive and arcane. Rather, smaller attainable steps such as confidence-building measures, taken by the regional states themselves, hold far greater promise than they did in the U.S.-Soviet and European contexts.

The bitterness of the Arab-Israeli dispute is not necessarily a block to useful arms negotiations—no more than was the once bitter enmity between the West and the Soviet bloc. Indeed, arms control has often been more effective between adversaries than allies, because its potential payoff is most obvious and the interest of the parties is correspondingly intense. Particularly in times of crisis, arms control can prevent escalation of conflict from political miscalculations or the perception of one side that another has acquired new, first-strike weapons systems. At a minimum, arms control measures could delay or prevent a new round of qualitative weapons competition and military maneuvers which, if left unchecked, would likely bog down the peace process or serve as a catalyst for renewed conflict.

There is, moreover, greater experience with arms control in the Middle East than is commonly acknowledged. The disengagement-of-forces agreements concluded in 1974 and 1975 between Egypt and Israel and between Israel and Syria specified a number of quantitative and geographical limitations on weapons deployments. The 1979 peace treaty between Israel and Egypt also included many such provisions. Over the years, a series of tacit understandings about acceptable military actions has also evolved.

More importantly, arms control is today being accorded far greater attention in the region. United Nations Security Council Resolution 687, which is unprecedented in its scope, seeks to construct an elaborate arms control regime. It calls for the destruction of Iraq's weapons-grade nuclear material and chemical and biological weapons, research sites, equipment to develop weapons of mass destruction and all ballistic missiles with ranges exceeding 150 kilometers. Not unlike the European theater, a weapons data base is called for, as are intrusive methods of verification and rigorous measures to enforce compliance.

Both in Egypt and Israel, at the Al Ahrum and Jaffe strategic study centers respectively, independent experts are, for the first time exploring regional arms control measures. And in terms of declaratory policy, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak has called for the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction from the Middle East, while Israel has publicly supported the concept of a nuclear-free zone.

Agreement on a series of confidence-building measures must undergird any arms control regime. These would reduce the likelihood of war by fostering what experts call "transparency of capabilities and intentions."

The Middle East's historical record demonstrates that ambiguity about intentions has repeatedly led to war. In 1967 Egyptian troops massed against Israel. Uncertain as to Egypt's intentions, Israel struck preemptively, thus beginning the Six Day War. In 1973, Egyptians and Syrians conducted deceptive maneuvers. Israel chose a wait-and-see attitude, only to be caught off guard when the combined Arab armies attacked. And in

August 1990, Iraq employed similar tactics against Kuwait. In each of these cases, military action, whether defensive or preemptive, was seen as the only viable option for ending the crisis.

Among specific measures that should be considered are: hotline agreements; risk-reduction centers; establishment of keepout zones and demilitarization of critical terrain; and requirements for pre-notification and explanation of military exercises above agreed-upon limits. Clear violations would create a "political trip-wire" designed to bring immediate international pressure to bear before aggressive hostilities break out.

Collectively these measures would go a long way toward making the use of war a far more difficult course for resolving political differences. Over time, states in the region would have far greater confidence in the diplomatic process and would also have greater incentives to make concessions for peace. Moreover, in due course arms-reduction agreements that could lend further stability to the region would have a better chance of success.

While the administration has been slow to articulate a policy for arms control in the Middle East, this approach has already been endorsed by an international group of regional and security specialists. In a recent report published by the United States Institute of Peace, they state: "The Gulf War has created a rare opportunity for serious initiatives on arms control in the Middle East. . . Arms control measures should be pursued in parallel with the peace process."

The winter 1991 issue of *Daedalus*, the prestigious journal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, reflecting on 30 years of arms control, notes the imperative of disseminating the lessons of arms-control practice to the Middle East. Indeed, no less a hawk than Israel's Ariel Sharon has openly observed that arms control, not a continued arms race, could help bring peace to the Middle East.

What must be emphasized is that trust is not a necessary pre-condition for effective arms control. Control does not automatically translate into arms reductions and disarmament, as is popularly believed. Nor should it necessarily be construed as meaning comprehensive arrangements that are often unattainable. Rather, arms control encompasses those measures that strengthen regional stability and diminish war as an attractive instrument of national policy whether by design or perceived necessity—precisely what is needed now.

#### A TRIBUTE TO GUS R. BILLY

### HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 23, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a remarkable man, Mr. Gus R. Billy who has been a leader in the labor movement for over 40 years. His contributions have greatly benefited both California's Ninth Congressional District and the United Auto Workers nationally.

Gus Billy's accomplishments are many—he was a charter member of the New Oakland Committee; he helped organize the first consumer action organization in Alameda County and continues to serve this organization as chairman of the Northern Area CAP

encompassing California, Oregon, and Nevada; assisted in the organization of the A. Phillip Randolph Institute and the Labor and Urban Studies program at U.C. Berkeley; was one of the regional organizers for the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., march on Washington; was policy chairman for the Emeryville branch of the NAACP; assisted in redistricting of schools in Oakland for open enrollment; was a delegate to the 1988 Democratic National Convention; campaigned for every Democratic Member of Congress since 1959; and served as bargaining representative with the United Auto Workers for 23 years.

Gus was born on January 23, 1928, in Donaldsonville, LA. In 1947, 17 days out of the U.S. Navy, Gus came to Oakland, CA. His first job was as a cherry picker in the orchards of Alvarado, now Union City, earning about \$7 a day. He then got a job at Southern Pacific Railroad, as a gandy dancer, laying steel on the train tracks. He then became a longshoreman at the Navy Supply Center in Oakland. He left in 1951 to work in the automobile industry where he became involved in the UAW and has worked tirelessly for the union ever since.

After 10 months, Gus was asked by his co-workers to become a union steward. He refused the offer but was asked again in 2 weeks. After realizing that in order to be a union steward, one must be a union member for at least a year, Gus' fellow union members lobbied labor officials to appoint him at his 1 year tenure. Gus agreed and this was the beginning of 41 years of union commitment and community involvement.

Gus has always been a leader. He and others marched in Oakland to show support for those fighting for civil rights in the South even though African-Americans in California had access to lunch counters and other public facilities. In 1949, Gus was told to his face, "We don't hire blacks"—2 years later, he was petitioning management to hire more blacks. One of Gus' most memorable bargaining negotiations was the General Motors strike of 1970. The strike lasted 13 weeks nationally and 17 weeks locally.

Today, Gus is still a tough, yet fair negotiator after serving as a bargaining representative for 25 years. He continues to fight for such issues as the end of apartheid, the civil rights bill of 1991, universal health care, and women's rights. He turned down a position within the UAW national in order to remain effective in the local branch.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate and to commend Gus R. Billy for over 40 years of dedication to both the United Auto Workers and to the community. He is a role model for us all.

#### THE 565TH "DAILY POINT OF LIGHT"

### HON. CHARLES LUKEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 23, 1991

Mr. LUKEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Steve Elliot and his student volunteers on being selected as the 565th "Daily Point of Light."

Mr. Elliot, a south social studies teacher at Finneytown High School, began a community service program 5 years ago. This program was to promote volunteerism among his students. In addition to visiting the Drop-In Center Shelter House to help rehabilitate alcoholics and the Lighthouse Shelter to council runaway children, the group also helped renovate downtown housing projects. The group also organized a senior-senior prom, a dance for senior citizens from local nursing homes. While taking homeless persons to school activities, including dances and plays, Mr. Elliot and the students gave to the community the most valuable resource of all—their time.

These students, under the guidance of Steve Elliot, have committed themselves to not just learning of the social ills that plague our society today, but rather to working for change, and for this they have gained both my respect and admiration. They are certainly deserving of this public thank you, and I hope their example inspires others to act the same and truly make 1991 the year of the volunteer.

A TRIBUTE TO FREDDY  
SOTOLONGO AND RENATO  
MARRERO

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 23, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of my colleague and the public Freddy Sotolongo and Renato Marrero, the winners of my congressional district who placed first for the State of Florida in the Young Inventors' and Creators' Competition.

Freddy Sotolongo and Renato Marrero have a tremendous invention entitled "Buggy Lite" which is intended for transportation. Buggy Lite is a lightweight, easily stored method of transportation for the elderly and temporarily injured. They should be proud of their achievement and I wish them much success as they compete at the national level.

George Washington Carver, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Linda Rondstadt, Eli Whitney, Steven Spielberg, the Wright Brothers, the Gershwin Brothers, and Philip Stevens are only a few of the inventors and authors, innovators and pioneers, composers and creators, men and women, whose vision and work have left a lasting mark on our Nation and our world during 200 years of U.S. patent and copyright laws.

One might ask, who will be the next generation to follow in their footsteps? Who will solve and discover solutions to societies crises and problems of today? It is the students of this generation who hold tomorrow in their hands.

The 1991 Young Inventors' and Creators' Competition, sponsored by the Foundation for a Creative America, is dedicated to helping achieve the critical goal of nurturing this new generation's talents.

The competition invites junior and high school students, their teachers, school principals, and parents to become partners with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, the U.S. Copyright Office, the National School Boards Association, the National Association

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

of Secondary School Principals, corporate sponsors—including the 3M Co. Foundation and Merck & Co.—and the Foundation for a Creative America in this second annual Young Inventors' and Creators' Competition. Cultivating creative skills, expressing original ideas, and learning more about patent and copyright systems will encourage young inventors and young creators to blaze new trails in the next century.

A FEDERAL MANDATE FOR A RECOVERY SYSTEM FOR  
CHLOROFLUOROCARBONS

### HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 23, 1991

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following resolution for the record:

#### RESOLUTION

A joint resolution from the Science, Space and Technology Committee of the 1990 Princeton University Model Congress

Whereas CFC-12, the most common Chlorofluorocarbon in usage, remains in the atmosphere for 108 years;

Whereas the United States sends 137 million kilograms of CFC-12 into the atmosphere annually;

Whereas there is 455 million kilograms of CFC-12 spewed into the world's atmosphere annually;

Whereas air conditioners, refrigerators, styrofoam products and some aerosols contain CFC-12;

Whereas CFC's are responsible in large measure for destruction of the ozone;

Whereas ozone is measured in Dobson units, and a normal measure is 350, the area over Antarctica is at an all time low of 109 units;

Whereas it is estimated that for every one percent of diminution of the ozone in the stratosphere there will be a two percent increase in the short wave ultraviolet radiation that will reach the earth's surface;

Whereas biologists fear that a substantial increase in high energy ultraviolet radiation could seriously disrupt the aquatic food chain, cause widespread skin cancer, and jeopardize other life forms;

Whereas there is currently no effective chemical substitute for CFC's in our industrial economy;

Whereas there is a widespread practice, in automobile wrecking yards and salvage businesses, of venting harmful Chlorofluorocarbons into the atmosphere from air conditioners: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a functional, operational recovery system of CFC's is hereby mandated. Gases in air conditioning units are to be recovered and sold back to private industry. Heavy penalties will be inflicted for failure to comply.

TRIBUTE TO MANSFIELD HIGH SCHOOL

### HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 23, 1991

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I want to extend congratulations to the administration, teachers, students, and parents of students at Mansfield High School for the fact that Mansfield High School has been included as one of only 222 schools in the Nation to be selected as a "National Blue Ribbon School."

This award, which will be presented to the representatives of Mansfield High School at the White House on Wednesday of this week is well deserved and the people of Mansfield are entitled to feel very proud of their success.

The purpose of this program is to honor the best public and private schools in the United States. Mansfield's inclusion means that it has demonstrated its effectiveness in meeting the national educational goals recently established. A look at the criteria makes it clear that the participation of all of those involved in the schools have to have worked together well for a school to make this very selected list. All of those involved deserve our praise and our gratitude for what they have done.

#### HOORAY FOR THE WHIPS

### HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 23, 1991

Mr. OWENS of New York. Mr. Speaker, during the week of August 18 to August 25, 1991, our planet experienced a revolutionary event which eclipsed even the symbolic wrecking of the Berlin Wall. This is the week when the people of the Soviet Union, one of the most populous and still militarily one of the most powerful nations on the globe; the people of the U.S.S.R. refused to remain the victims of their government. Certainly this was not the first such modern victory of a people over a set of legally entrenched leaders. But history will make it crystal clear that the defeat of the Communist Party coup was one of the most significant victories of its kind in the history of human kind.

Ordinary citizens can now see and understand that mammoth machines of oppression with intricate command structures, the most scientifically designed weapons and well-trained personnel; such death-threatening monsters can be effectively paralyzed by a few leaders offering reasonable alternatives in combination with a reasonable percentage of the troops and the people who refuse to obey orders. Of course those who refuse to obey orders are at the same time announcing their readiness to die.

All modern industrial powers should take heed. Governments and major political parties cannot treat their constituents with contempt and still retain power. A day of reckoning will come at a time and in ways that are least expected. Even our great American superpower must take heed. The patience of our people

may soon be exhausted by the slimy deals that are continually being made here in Washington: The Iran Contra whitewash; the Oliver North fix; the S and L bailout deals; the coming commercial bank deals; the insurance-pension plan thefts; the 39 Salomon Brothers-type firms which monopolize Federal securities; the BCCI fix; the Gates confirmation deal; the Clarence Thomas confirmation deal.

And worse than the deals are the failures to act in areas where the people of this Nation have clearly expressed a desire for action. Particularly in the areas of health care and education the public opinion polls have provided a clear mandate for action. I pray that the Democratic Party will end the paralysis and commence action soon on these two vital matters.

Mr. Speaker, we have spent a significant amount of time and energy recently on structural changes in the party's internal operations. I hope we are now all set for productive action. I wish to congratulate all of the new deputy whips and assistant whips. I have great respect for all of them. As a loyal Democrat I await their leadership and my marching orders. My great desire to be used productively is summarized by the following rap poem:

#### HOORAY FOR THE WHIPS

I got a whip  
 You got a whip  
 All of God's children  
 Got a whip  
 Whip for who  
 Whip for what  
 Don't spare the rod  
 I volunteer my butt  
 Are we  
 PAC asses for the classes  
 Or strong mules for the masses  
 Whip me hard  
 Whip me strong  
 I'll pull my plough  
 All day long  
 Whip hard  
 And make it pay  
 Where're the education oats  
 Where's the health care hay  
 Whip where  
 Do Democrats care  
 Whip for who  
 Whip for what  
 Our donkey brains  
 Seem stuck in a rut  
 Are we  
 PAC asses for the classes  
 Or strong mules for the masses  
 I got a whip  
 You got a whip  
 All of God's children  
 Got a whip  
 Whip for who  
 Whip for what  
 Do your duty  
 Please beat my butt  
 Whip hard  
 And make it pay  
 We need education oats  
 We need health care hay.

#### HISPANIC HERITAGE WEEK

#### HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 23, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize this week as Hispanic Heritage Week. From September 15 through September 22, we gather to celebrate the cultures of people from South and Central America and the Caribbean.

Hispanic Heritage Week is of particular significance to Rhode Island since over 45,000 Hispanics live in the Ocean State, comprising the largest minority group in the area. Hispanics have much to contribute to the ethnic diversity of our State. Being the first State to practice religious freedom, Rhode Island welcomes the cultural variety that Hispanics bring to daily life. We also welcome a culture that holds family relationships dear. It is sometimes all too easy for us to neglect these relationships. Hispanic culture nurtures them.

Hispanic Heritage Week has featured many events to show the very special gift that these people have to offer all of us. Sculptures, collages and photographs display the true richness of Hispanic culture. Floats are prepared with great pride for the Puerto Rican parade and music is carefully chosen for the Hispanic Heritage Ball.

I welcome Hispanic Heritage Week to Rhode Island. It is indeed an honor to share in remembering a culture of greatness and diversity.

#### ADMINISTRATION'S PRESS RELEASE SPLASH VERSUS THE STUBBORN FACTS IN EDUCATION

#### HON. MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 23, 1991

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, administration press releases are posing as policy. "U.S. Finds Schools Are Achieving Less While Costing More" announced the headlines about a recent study by the Department of Education. Or as summarized for the press by the Department's Dr. Ravitch: "Enrollment Is Up, Spending Is Up, Achievement Is Down." It makes a catchy press release.

It is also wrong:

#### FACT 1

Funding is down. Per pupil expenditures for education are down for elementary and secondary education if inflation is not ignored. Moreover, as a recent study by the Department of Energy's Sandia Labs pointed out, much of the State and local increase in spending has gone for students with disabilities who were once simply ignored. The increases in State and local education expenditures over the past decade have left teacher salaries roughly where they were in the 1970's.

As a result of lingering economic recession, the situation is disastrous in many areas. Schools are firing nurses and counselors, failing to fix roofs, failing to provide cooling needed to extend the school year, and firing teach-

ers. In Los Angeles, the district has slashed about \$700 million—almost 20 percent of its annual budget. Some 2,000 educational staff are expected to be laid off by Los Angeles schools alone. California already has some of the highest teacher/student ratios in the Nation. These cuts are expected to send Los Angeles class ratios in 1st through 8th grades from 27 to 37. The ratio in grades 10 through 12 is already 39.25. Some of these Los Angeles schools are so short on supplies that students can't take textbooks home to study when they are off on 6 week breaks in these year-round schools. This changes the focus of schools, breaks the momentum of reform. You're no longer trying to drive reforms—you're thinking about how to keep the classes going and just survive.

The filing for bankruptcy of some school districts that had been recognized by the administration for implementing its proposed education policies—such as Richmond, CA and Chelsea, MA—simply highlights that the bottom line is that many school reform experiments are being carried out in a threadbare, fiscally imperiled laboratory.

The President is not helping. Total Federal spending for education has fallen to 1.7 percent of all Federal spending, compared to 2.5 percent in 1980. Historically, the Federal Government has been concerned about equal educational opportunities. Between 1970 and 1987, the poverty rate for children increased nearly 33 percent. In 1989, close to 25 percent of children under age 6 lived in poverty. When multiple-risk factors such as poverty, family structure, and race are taken into account, as many as 40 percent of all children may be considered disadvantaged. Yet the President's budget did not ask for an increase in the Chapter 1 Federal Compensatory Program that helps disadvantaged children. And despite his lectures on competitiveness, the President proposed to eliminate the Foreign Languages Assistance Program and to slash funds for the Dropout Prevention Program.

A recent study found that one out of eight American children skip meals because of money. Hungry children can't concentrate on school textbooks. Since there is no such thing as a free lunch, it is curious that despite the President's expressed concern about the education of all children, funding for the School Lunch Program is roughly the same as a decade ago—serving 1.5 million fewer children. No matter how closely you read his lips, the President's actions speak louder than his words.

#### FACT 2

The widening chasm in earnings and job security between those with a high school degree or less and those with post secondary education is apparent to all. Displaced homemakers, dislocated workers, and students who were not stars in high school are going back to school because they know they need to continue their education. We must not fall into what the Washington Times termed "The SAT Trap." The proportion of students graduating from high schools and taking the SAT to go on to higher education has grown from 40 to 42 percent over the past year. A math test in English is a test of a student's command of English as well as of math skills. The proportion of SAT takers who don't speak English as

a first language is 16 percent this year, compared with 13 percent 5 years ago. In California, the figure is 34 percent.

Ever since enactment of the GI bill, this emphasis on access to quality continuing education for all students who can do the work is one of America's strengths. It is hardly surprising that widening access can cause aggregate scores to move. Studies of random samples—such as the field test for the PSAT—as well as analyses of SAT results indicate that as USA Today reported:

The percentage of students who score high has stayed consistent for a decade, the College Board says. But the low scorers are scoring even lower.

There are signs of progress: A recent NAEP study showed that virtually all high school students are literate—in the early 1970's, 13 percent of high school graduates could not pass a basic literacy test. While scores on SAT tests didn't change much over the past decade, but black scores rose 49 points and the scores of Hispanic and Asian kids rose by half that much. Thus, a quarter of the gap in performance between white and minority students has been eliminated.

While much improvement is needed to close the gap and to boost the performance of all students, this indicates that progress is being made. Evaluations of WIC, Head Start, Chapter 1 and other programs for the disadvantaged show that good programs make a difference in boosting educational achievement in the early grades as well.

I agree with Secretary Alexander that public complacency, with an attitude of "The nation's at risk, but I'm OK" is a major barrier to school reform. However, as tempting as it may be to shout "fire" from the bully pulpit, careless comparisons are not a sound basis for policy. Improvements in assessment and accountability are needed—but we must be clear about what we are doing. As Edward Demming, a father of modern quality control methods reminds us, inappropriate measures—or even good numbers used in silly ways—are worse than no numbers at all. Like the Vietnam body counts, inaccurate measurements of educational achievement—or even good measurements used badly—are dangerous.

Tests are to education as xrays are to health care. Xrays are helpful tools for detecting broken bones, identifying cancers, and so on. But sometimes more sophisticated tools, such as CAT-Scans and PET-Scans are needed. Balance is needed: Xrays cannot be a substitute for preventative care or doctors or antibiotics. Unnecessary xrays unnecessarily drive up total medical costs—and in time they kill the patient. In education, as in health care, the Hippocratic Oath's principle of "first, do no harm" should be foremost. We need accountability that ensures fair and appropriate use of high quality tests of student performance.

As a former President was fond of saying, "Facts are stubborn things." The simple truth is often missed by the headlines. For example, we hear the bluster of politicians on the campaign stump calling to get tough in education by raising the standards. More than 80 percent of black high school males in Milwaukee schools have grade point averages of "D" or below. It is not uncommon to have entire inner-city classes where the majority of stu-

dents have repeated two or more grades—despite clear evidence—noted by the Wall Street Journal and others—that early intervention and timely remediation are both more effective and far cheaper than retention in grade. (In addition, being over-age in grade is the best single predictor of who will drop out of junior high or high school.) These rates of failure and retention are not unusual in our great city schools.

"Get real" is the message: Silver bullets are at best a small part of the armory that defends us against ignorance. It's time to move from myths to sound methods for quality education for all. It's time to get smart. This includes research-based reform, not another round of crackpot ideas and ideological agendas. An important part of this is abandoning what doesn't work in education, as well as adopting what does.

The simple truth is that cumulative gains from simple things—like small classes with good teachers, especially for young students from disadvantaged backgrounds—matter. This is clearly shown by some of the results of school reforms in Tennessee.

I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues to an article in the August 31 issue of a British journal, the Economist. It points out that Tennessee's Project STAR—Student/Teacher Achievement Ratio—conducted a large scale experiment assessing the impact of class size on education of disadvantaged students. By age 6 students in small classes did significantly better on standardized tests—and the gains persisted in schoolwork. The gains for the most disadvantaged children were nearly twice those of children from more advantaged backgrounds.

[From the Economist, Aug. 31, 1991]

#### SMALL IS BEAUTIFUL

Since children are less convenient to manipulate than guinea pigs, educational research is often short of hard data. But a team of state officials and academics in Tennessee recently ran a large experiment, with impressive scientific rigour, to test a hypothesis that has always made common sense: that children learn more when there are fewer of them in the classroom. The results were as expected. Children in smaller classes learnt more. Black children were helped even more than white children. So only one question remains: how to pay for cutting the size of classes?

In Project STAR (which stood for Student/Teacher Achievement Ratio), Tennessee officials randomly assigned all the five-year-old children in 76 schools to one of three types of classroom: small (13 to 17 pupils), regular (22 to 25 pupils), or regular with an aide helping the teacher. Breaking the children into separate groups within each school helped compensate for differences between rich and poor districts, spending per pupil and policies. The small-class teachers did not get special training. Pupils stayed in the type of class they had been assigned to originally for four years, beginning in 1985. The experiment covered about 6,500 pupils.

By the age of six, children in the small classes did significantly better on standard tests than the others; on average, they were 1½ months ahead in reading and 2½ months ahead in mathematics. The classes with teacher's aides did not show a statistically significant boost in scores. An unexpected finding, which should rivet the attention of all who care about black children's school-

ing, was that the gains of black children in the small classes were twice as large as the white children's gains.

In Tennessee the small-class advantage persisted after four years, and even helped the small-class pupils after the end of the experiment, when all the children were mixed together. Tennessee has mailed stacks of its report all over the country. Yet Lamar Alexander, the secretary of education, has preferred to stress other reform ideas, even though STAR began while he was governor of Tennessee. The reason is probably money. Reducing class sizes from 30 pupils to 20 means hiring half again as many teachers, whose salaries are roughly 80 percent of school-district budgets. More classrooms are not a problem; fewer children are at school now than ten years ago.

Tennessee, however, both believes in its results and had found money to implement them. It is using Federal and State money to reduce class size in the 17 poorest school districts in the State. They include 43 schools and, parents hope, 7,000 little stars in the making.

#### REINTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO IMPROVE QUALITY OF ANTIADDICTION TREATMENT PROGRAMS

#### HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 23, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I am today reintroducing H.R. 2456 of the 101st Congress. Portions of this legislation were endorsed by the President in his "National Drug Control Strategy" and were almost adopted in the last Congress, but died at the last minute in conference. I believe the bill is worth pursuing and hope it can make it through the legislative process in the 102d Congress.

Basically, the bill sets up a system to make sure that people seeking to fight their addiction problem are referred to the right type of treatment, that more treatment programs are available, and that we determine which types of treatment do in fact work and are worth paying for. The bill is described in detail in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 23, 1989, page E1827, and September 6, 1989, page H5382.

The administration seems to be losing interest in the antidrug effort, but while drug use may be down, it is still a devastating problem, particularly in our inner-cities. And we still do not know very much about how to ensure the successful rehabilitation of addicts. Hundreds of thousands of addicts go without treatment. But we pay fortunes for the often unsuccessful treatment of thousands of others—people who go through antiaddiction programs only to relapse into addiction. Indeed, some of the programs seem designed to conveniently use the exact amount of time covered by a person's or company's health insurance—rather than to meet a true clinical need.

If enacted, the bill will ensure that we develop a system to pay the appropriate amount for the most successful treatments possible—and thus help reduce the recidivism rate and crime rate on our Nation's streets.

NATIONAL IMMUNIZATION WEEK  
SEPTEMBER 21-29, 1991

**HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 23, 1991

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, glance through the newspaper, turn on the television, ask your local pediatrician, and you will hear the same, sad news: Although measles was nearly eradicated in the United States in the early 1980's, today, epidemics are breaking out in cities across the country. At the same time, outbreaks of rubella and whooping cough are on the rise. Fewer children are getting their immunizations when they need them, and unvaccinated children are getting seriously ill and dying from preventable diseases.

In the face of this growing crisis in children's health care, the American Academy of Pediatrics [AAP] has joined forces with the Hollywood-based Children's Action Network [CAN], a group of entertainment industry leaders, and the U.S. Surgeon General to launch a national immunization campaign to immunize children and focus the Nation's attention on improving children's health. AAP and CAN are also working closely with the Centers for Disease Control, community organizations, public health officials, and social service agencies to guarantee ongoing efforts to improve immunization services.

The centerpiece of the immunization campaign is National Immunization Week—September 21-29, 1991. During this period, an intensive effort will be undertaken to vaccinate children most at risk in nine target areas: Los Angeles; Chicago; Houston; Dallas; Miami; Washington, DC; Huntington, WV; and Philadelphia. Such efforts are particularly welcome in my own home of Los Angeles where last year alone, 7,488 cases of measles were reported and at least 35 infants and children died of complications related to this disease. Those figures represent, respectively, one-quarter of the total number of measles cases and one-third of the total number of measles-related deaths for the country in 1990.

Although immunization rates are close to 98 percent among school-age children, more than one-quarter of American preschoolers are not fully immunized. In some inner cities, as many as 50 percent of 2-year olds do not have their appropriate vaccines. Parents face many barriers to getting their children immunized, including inaccessible clinic locations, insufficient clinic hours, policies that require advance appointments, and inadequate health insurance coverage. Increased Federal funding and support for the Childhood Immunization Program are also necessary to improve immunization levels among American children.

Lack of public awareness is an additional barrier which must be addressed if we are to reverse this devastating trend of falling immunization status. A recent Gallup poll showed that a large percentage of parents had little knowledge about how many shots their children need or when they should be given—30 percent did not know how many measles shots should be given and 43 percent did not know at what age the rubella vaccine should be given. Many parents mistakenly believe

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

that children do not need to be vaccinated until they start school or that today's healthier environment and lifestyles have reduced the need to immunize their children. Most Americans would be surprised to know that levels of immunization in this country are lower than most countries in the Western Hemisphere, including Colombia.

The national immunization campaign, through its National Immunization Week activities and additional nationwide media and public awareness events, is bringing this important message straight to parents. The campaign's theme says it best: "Before it's too late, vaccinate." Local campaign coalitions will sponsor events, distribute educational materials and provide immunization screenings and vaccinations to children at designated health care sites, as well as provide information about preventive health care services.

I applaud the American Academy of Pediatrics and the Children's Action Network for their efforts in developing this campaign. I urge my colleagues to endorse the campaign's efforts to immunize children in their districts and to support Federal efforts to expand the existing childhood immunization program.

HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

**HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 23, 1991

Mr. COLEMAN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in commemoration of Hispanic Heritage Month which officially began September 15, 1991. When Christopher Columbus stumbled upon America in 1492 a new people with a new culture was born, a culture replete with unique traditions and art, politics and literature, religion and economics. This culture, the Hispanic culture, has now existed for almost half a millennium and it has existed in our midst. We have yet to properly recognize it and pay it true homage.

I want to pay it homage by paying tribute to the contributions of one individual, a Hispanic pioneer, Felix Martinez, who lived in my hometown of El Paso at the turn of the century.

In 1897, Mr. Martinez moved from New Mexico to El Paso. He soon established himself in the business community there and went on to become a local leader helping to make decisions as to where public works such as Elephant Butte Dam should be located and how the irrigation system should be organized. He helped build Paso del Norte, a central building downtown and the White House stores, a locally owned department store. Martinez was also active in local as well as State level financial institutions and at one point sat on the boards of El Paso's First National Bank and the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

In 1915, Martinez's business acumen and leadership qualities caught the eye of President Woodrow Wilson who appointed Martinez to serve as chairman of the U.S. Commission to South America. In other words, Mr. Martinez served as a diplomat, an official representative of the United States to South America.

In 1916, Mr. Martinez died of pneumonia at the age of 58. However, during his 19 year

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tenure in El Paso he made small as well as large contributions on the city, State, and Federal levels.

Felix Martinez, like many other Hispanics who have made significant contributions to American society, has been an unsung hero for too long. Hispanic Heritage Month is an appropriate time to recognize and honor the Hispanic people and their contributions of yesterday and today, just as we do others. During this month I would like all Americans to look around you and discover how much of our history, culture, literature, art, and traditions have been enhanced by Hispanic culture and people like Felix Martinez. Let us reconcile ourselves with our Hispanic past, present, and future. Perhaps through a sincere acknowledgment of the Hispanic thread which has woven its way into the tapestry of American society, we will see that we have grown together and that we are really one. The achievement of this understanding is crucial in order for us to shed our reluctance and misunderstandings about one another and proceed on to the future.

I would like to conclude with a quote from the Mexican poet and Nobel Literature Prize winner, Octavio Paz, who has given us words which illuminate the future and remind us of our ability to change: "We console ourselves by saying that everything has happened as it should not have happened. But it is we who are mistaken and not history. We must learn to look at reality in the face; if necessary, we must invent new words and new ideas for these new realities that are challenging us."

REV. KENNETH R. CARDER  
HONORED

**HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 23, 1991

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Rev. Kenneth R. Carder for his service as president of VISION—Volunteers In Service In Our Neighborhood—and for his strong commitment to those who are less privileged.

Reverend Carder's dedication to the community is very admirable, indeed. In addition to his founding and serving as president of VISION, he is chairman of the Methodist Urban Ministry of Wilkes-Barre, vice chairman of the board of ordained ministry, chairman of the Wyoming Valley Habitat for Humanity and the founder of an antidrug and alcohol and crime prevention program in Wilkes-Barre.

He is always available to those in need. It was a pleasure and privilege for me to work with him on the Habitat for Humanity project in Plymouth recently. If everyone in our society were to look after one another as Reverend Carder does, we would make great strides toward the elimination of hunger and homelessness in this country.

Reverend Carder's life is made complete by his loving family—his wife, Judith, his children and grandchildren. On behalf of his friends, neighbors, and members of the northeastern Pennsylvania community, I take special privilege in acknowledging Rev. Kenneth Carder for his good works.

TRIBUTE TO LT. TIMOTHY P.  
MATTHEWS

HON. BOB LIVINGSTON

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 23, 1991

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, Lt. Timothy P. Matthews, USN, will be completing his tour of duty at the Navy Congressional Liaison Office. I would like to take this opportunity to recognize and thank him for his service to Congress. Hailing from the First District of Louisiana, Tim attended the United States Naval Academy and graduated in 1983 with a bachelor of science degree in mechanical engineering. Upon graduation, he was selected to attend nuclear propulsion school and was later qualified as a nuclear engineering officer.

Tim has been serving in the Department of Navy's congressional liaison office House of Representatives with distinction since May 1989. He was selected for this sensitive assignment based on his qualification as a surface warfare officer and his exemplary performance as reactor mechanical division officer while serving aboard the nuclear powered cruisers, USS *Long Beach* [CGN-9] and USS *South Carolina* [CGN-37].

During his tenure as a congressional liaison officer, Tim has been instrumental in maintaining the flow of information between the Navy and Congress. He has orchestrated and flawlessly executed dozens of congressional delegation trips within the United States and around the world. In addition, Tim was always prompt and straightforward in answering literally thousands of congressional inquiries. Tim has provided invaluable guidance to both junior naval officers and congressional staff.

Lt. Tim Matthews possesses the intellect and drive to do great things. Tim's talent and integrity will be missed by both the Navy and those of us on Capitol Hill. Tim, Louisiana is proud of you. We all wish you "fair winds and following seas."

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

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

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, September 24, 1991, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

SEPTEMBER 25

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

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

10:00 a.m.  
Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings to examine START and the future of arms control in relation to the Soviet democratic revolution. SD-419

12:00 p.m.  
Select on POW/MIA Affairs  
Business meeting, to consider pending committee business. S-116, Capitol

2:00 p.m.  
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
Housing and Urban Affairs Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 1650, to revise the national flood insurance program to provide for mitigation of potential flood damages and management of coastal erosion. SD-538

Finance  
Medicare and Long-Term Care Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to review the Secretary of Labor's Coal Commission report on health benefits for retired coal miners, and to examine the status and financial condition of the United Mine Workers of America Health and Retirement Funds. SD-215

Joint Economic  
To resume hearings to examine the current poverty situation in the United States. 2359 Rayburn Building

SEPTEMBER 26

8:45 a.m.  
Office of Technology Assessment Board meeting, to consider pending business. EF-100, Capitol

10:00 a.m.  
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
To hold hearings on the nomination of Robert L. Clarke, of Texas, to be Comptroller of the Currency, Department of the Treasury. SD-538

Joint Economic  
To hold hearings to discuss current economic issues. 2359 Rayburn Building

2:00 p.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 1495, to provide for the establishment of the St. Croix, Virgin Islands Historical Park and Ecological Preserve, and S. 1528, to establish the Mimbres Culture National Monument and to establish an archeological protection system for Mimbres sites in the State of New Mexico. SD-366

Foreign Relations  
European Affairs Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on consolidating free-market democracy in the former Soviet Union. SD-419

Judiciary  
To hold hearings on pending nominations. SD-226

SEPTEMBER 27

9:30 a.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
To hold hearings on consumer protection issues at the Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services. SD-342

10:00 a.m.  
Finance  
Private Retirement Plans and Oversight of the Internal Revenue Service Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 1364, to revise the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to simplify the application of the tax laws with respect to employee benefit plans. SD-215

SEPTEMBER 30

10:00 a.m.  
Finance  
Health for Families and the Uninsured Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on proposals to reform the health care system, focusing on ways to control health care costs and improving access to health care coverage. SD-215

OCTOBER 1

2:30 p.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 452, to authorize a transfer of administrative jurisdiction over certain land to the Secretary of the Interior, S. 807, to permit Mount Olivet Cemetery Association of Salt Lake City, Utah, to lease a certain tract of land for a period of not more than 70 years, S. 1182, to transfer jurisdiction of certain public lands in the State of Utah to the Forest Service, S. 1183, to reduce the restrictions on the lands conveyed by deed to the city of Kaysville, Utah, S. 1184, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study to determine the nature and extent of the salt loss occurring at Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah, and how best to preserve the resources threatened by such salt loss, and S. 1185, to disclaim or relinquish all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to certain lands conditionally relinquished to the United States under the Act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 11, 36). SD-366

OCTOBER 2

9:30 a.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
To hold hearings to examine government regulation of reproductive hazards. SD-342

Special on Aging

To hold hearings to examine older Americans concerns relating to fraud and abuse in the Medicare program.

SD-628

Joint Economic

Education and Health Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine ways to reform the American health care system. Room to be announced

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on the nomination of Ming Hsu, of Arizona, to be a Federal Maritime Commissioner.

SR-353

OCTOBER 3

9:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

Business meeting, to mark up S. 289, to authorize an extension of the National Air and Space Museum at Washington Dulles International Airport, S. 1345, National Film Preservation Act, S. 1415, to provide for additional membership on the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, S. 1416, to provide adequate authority in the Library of Congress for the provision of fee-based library research and information products and services, S. 239, to authorize the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity to establish a memorial to Martin Luther King, Jr., in Washington, D.C., and H. Con. Res. 172, providing for the printing of a revised edition of the booklet entitled "Our American Government."

SR-301

2:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nominations of Richard Clark Barkley, of Michigan, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Turkey, James F. Dobbins, of New York, to be U.S. Representative to the European Communities, with the rank of Amba-

sador, and John Christian Kornblum, of Michigan, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as Head of Delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

SD-419

OCTOBER 4

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the status of Great Lakes Federal programs.

SD-342

OCTOBER 8

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine whether the Federal government is making environmentally conscious decisions in its purchasing practices.

SD-342

11:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nomination of David A. Colson, of Maryland, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans and Fisheries Affairs, and on the International Convention on Salvage, 1989 (Treaty Doc. 102-12), and the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation (Treaty Doc. 102-11).

SD-419

OCTOBER 23

9:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to re-

view the Report of the Commission on the Future Structure of Veterans Health Care.

334 Cannon Building

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To resume hearings to examine the employment and promotion opportunities in the Federal Government for women and minorities.

SD-342

CANCELLATIONS

SEPTEMBER 25

9:30 a.m.

Joint Economic

Education and Health Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine ways to reform the American health care system, focusing on the contrast in administrative costs in the U.S. and Canadian health care systems.

2359 Rayburn Building

POSTPONEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 24

9:30 a.m.

Small Business

Business meeting, to markup S. 1426, to authorize the Small Business Administration to conduct a demonstration program to enhance the economic opportunities of startup, newly established, and growing small business concerns by providing loans and technical assistance through intermediaries.

SR-428A