

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ADDRESS BY BRIG. GEN. TOMMY FRANKS

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1991

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, recently, Army Brig. Gen. Tommy Franks addressed the Military Order of World Wars, Banquet in Kansas City. His September 6 speech was an excellent recognition of the international officers attending the command and staff course at Fort Leavenworth, KS. I take this opportunity to share the address of General Franks with the Members of this body, as it has special significance in light of the successful coalition forces with whom our soldiers fought in the recent Persian Gulf conflict.

ADDRESS BY BRIG. GEN. TOMMY FRANKS

Representative and Mrs. Skelton, distinguished guests, fellow soldiers and allies, ladies and gentleman, it is a pleasure to be here, and to have the opportunity to address you in this beautiful setting in his historic city. As I look over the audience this evening, I am struck by their variety of our dress and loveliness of the ladies. And I am struck by the strength and diversity of the friendships represented in this room! We have friends of the military, like Congressman Skelton, whose support in Congress is staunch and indispensable; still more friends like the members of the Military Order of the World Wars, who devote their time and considerable energy to preserving the values that our military services defend and in fact guarantee. There are friends from the Kansas City community, where enthusiastic support of our international military students is genuine and sincere. It's great to be among friends.

Among the first friends you made upon your arrival in the United States was LTC Eggering, the deputy class director for international officers, who with his staff is responsible for insuring that you receive the best training experience that Fort Leavenworth has to offer. And for many of us, there are our best friends, our spouses, sitting next to us (in fact or in spirit). They've been there throughout our careers, supporting us, and enhancing the jobs that we do. No recognition of friends could be complete without them. Join me in giving them a hand. Speaking of spouses reminds me of my wife of more than 20 years. On the way to Kansas City today she reminded me we'd had almost 3 happy years together. I asked her "What should I talk about this evening?" She said "How long you talk is more important than what you say." I asked her "Should I speak in French, German, Spanish or Farci", and she reminded me that I have enough trouble with English . . . So, wives have a way of keeping us humble.

As I look within your class, it's an exciting sign of the times to note who you are: Ninety International Officers, representing sixty-eight countries; some are old friends, with histories of attendance at training in the

United States, and we greet you as we have those who preceded you. Others of you are the first representatives of your countries at training here: Officers from Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Niger and Swaziland. We hope you are the vanguard of many more to come. And one of your ranks, LTC Kempara from Poland, is the first representative of his country to return to Fort Leavenworth since 1945. Perhaps you would join me in applauding the significance of Col. Kemparas' presence with us this evening. We welcome you and the changes which have made it possible for you to be here. Together, you join the distinguished ranks of more than 5,400 international graduates of the Command and General Staff College since 1894, representing 112 countries. Among those who have preceded you have been 23 Heads of State. The confidence that your country places in you by sending you here should be inspiring as you tackle the requirements of your course. Inspiring also should be the comradery which you are developing with the members of your class; together, you will share this unique odyssey which will bring you closer to one another. You will make lifelong friends here, and I envy the great times ahead of you.

By now you're wondering why I'm so taken with the idea of friends and friendships. Sure, you'll say, friends are nice to have, just about indispensable when you're working in your staff group on the next briefing; very important when you're studying our traffic signs to get ready for the driver's license exam. Even really good friends can't help when you're trying to understand what's happening in a baseball game or an American football game, or a rodeo. By the way, I understand that the international student have already experienced a rodeo, where the cow chip throwing contest was won by a German officer. I'm told you roped calves and rode mules and that sometimes the student won, and sometimes the mules won. But all things considered, personal friends are important. Well, countries need friends, too, especially right now. Few of us would have predicted the changes which have taken place in our world in the very recent past. The traditional ideological, national and cultural divisions which have dominated the state of the world since 1945 have changed dramatically, much more quickly than any expert foretold. In the words of Yogi Berra, "Making predictions is difficult; especially when it's about the future." In Europe and Asia, in Africa and in South America, the familiar faces and familiar ways are passing, and new was, new faces are emerging. In this dynamic environment, the perceived threats of yesterday have evolved; some have gone, others have simply changed their complexion. In the face of change, there are new causes for concern. The world continues to be a dangerous place. And friends are something you can't do without in a dangerous place. Friends and allies cover your flank, and they stay with you when the going gets tough.

Earlier this year, I had occasion to work with a coalition of nations that opposed Iraq's wrongful aggression in Kuwait. Several of you were involved in those operations as well. Now I don't care for the term "suc-

cessful war;" We only fight wars as a last resort, and as General Douglas MacArthur reminded us, "A soldier, above all, prays for peace, because he will have to pay the terrible price of war." However, from the operational standpoint, we can be proud of the accomplishments of coalition forces in Southwest Asia. Our adversary had the fourth largest army in the world, with modern, front-line equipment and battle-hardened troops, and he knew the ground upon which he would fight. The majority of the coalition forces on the other hand had to be brought in from great distances and prepare to fight alongside unfamiliar allies in unfamiliar terrain against a defending force of equal strength. This is not a textbook scenario for an attack. Yet the results were impressive. Although the coordination of air power for the air strikes amounted to a list the size of the Kansas City telephone book every day, the precision and success of the coalition air campaign changed the way air power will be viewed from now on. In spite of the defenders' advantage, in terrain favoring armored combat, the Iraqis lost over 3,800 tanks to coalition forces, while the U.S. lost fewer than two dozen. In the span of less than 100 hours, the invaders of Kuwait were outflanked, overpowered, demoralized and defeated in detail, by a coalition force which had attached over hundreds of kilometers of desert, often at night, passing through dense and sophisticated obstacles, and incurring miraculously light casualties. These accomplishments are incredible for any force, but to be performed by a coalition of thirty-six nations, speaking different languages, subscribing to different doctrine, and using different equipment is hard to comprehend.

The very formation of the coalition itself is amazing. It was the largest coalition of its kind ever formed in response to a United Nations call to combat, and it shows what I meant when I talked about friends. There are certain themes that are understood in any language, these themes transcend cultures and leaders and time. Freedom is one of these themes, and the world community demonstrated that point by rallying in support of coalition efforts to protect the freedom of one small nation. A Viet Nam veteran and war correspondent during Desert Storm has said that the gulf war didn't last for 42 days, it lasted for twenty years; his idea was that the commanders who led the force and the strategy and tactics which proved decisive were shaped and developed over many years. The same is true of the bonds of trust and confidence which forged the coalition so quickly and firmly in a time of crisis last autumn. Speaking of Desert Shield in his recent appearance before a committee of Congress, Lt. Col. Teddy Allen, Director of the Defense Security Assistance Agency, noted that "we did not have to scramble for friends in the region. We already had them. The patient and deliberate efforts of many years had developed the climate which permitted so many nations, from such different regions and with such differing perspectives, to unite in a common cause.

Our gracious hosts here this evening will recognize that this equation for success is

* 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.

not really new. From our first struggles for independence, American history demonstrates the importance of friends and allies. The lessons of the twentieth century have consistently reinforced that notion. We fought shoulder to shoulder with our friends in the trenches of Europe during the First World War, and again twenty-five years later, in Africa, Europe and the Pacific, we joined with our allies in the costly but convincing triumph over those who would have put freedom second to their own aims. In Korea, we would fight with many nations, from the Commonwealth to the Philippines, from Luxembourg to Columbia, supporting the United Nations' call to oppose aggression. And in Viet Nam as well we were joined by our friends in the region to confront corrupt oppression. These have been expensive lessons indeed, and the military order of the world wars has existed for over 72 years to make sure that the lessons we have already learned are cherished and remembered, not forgotten in the rush to embrace what's new. Across this country they strive to preserve an appreciation for our patriotic heritage, and to stimulate love of country. Their ranks have included Presidents and Senators, generals and admirals and common soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines. This Greater Kansas City chapter itself boasts of including Presidents Harry S. Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower among its past members. The order can be justifiably proud of the outpouring of support that greeted our servicemen and women during Desert Shield and Storm. We are in your debt.

While our mission in Desert Shield and Desert Storm has been accomplished, the need to continue to nurture friendships and build alliances has not ended. Every week, somewhere in the world, events remind us that we cannot predict where the dynamic changes taking place will lead us. We face new threats, such as the proliferation of the narcotics trade, and we face new challenges, such as nation-building. Collectively, our efforts to build upon existing alliances will serve to reduce the tensions which make the world a dangerous place. In the words of Will Rogers, "It's hard to hate someone you know." Support to allied and friendly nations continues to be one of our Army's five strategic roles in support of our national military strategy. That you are here, as part of the 8,000 international military students who will train in the United States this year, is evidence of our commitment to that role.

It's good that we're not in the business of predicting the future; the last several years have put a lot of people in that business out of work. But the future is less menacing, whatever shape it takes, as long as we can continue to build upon trust and friendship. While you're here this year, you will come to know a great many people, make many friends. We serve a unique profession, and one of its special rewards is the opportunity to make friends. I hope you'll make the most of the opportunity before you, and build the friendships which will play no small role in designing the future of the community of man.

Good luck in your studies, I wish you an enlightening and enjoyable stay in the United States, and continued great success in your careers at home.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN CARLO
CATENACCI

HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1991

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Mr. John Carlo Catenacci, who will be honored on Wednesday, September 25, 1991, in Sterling Heights, MI. Mr. Catenacci is being awarded the Alexander Macomb Citizen of the Year Award by the March of Dimes for his extraordinary service and distinguished community leadership.

Mr. Catenacci has spent a distinguished career in the construction business. Born in the Province of Frosinone, Italy, John and his family moved to Detroit in 1946. He attended the University of Detroit and then joined his father in the construction business.

After serving in the armed services in the Korean war, John and his brother, Joe, formed John Carlo, Inc., a concrete paving business. Though their hard work and dedication, the company has grown into one of the largest volume concrete and asphalt paving companies in the country. John is responsible for new business acquisitions and the overall administration of John Carlo, Inc. He has extensive experience in underground utility, grading, concrete, and asphalt paving projects and has introduced new and innovative techniques to the profession.

In the 1970's, John and Joe cofounded the Trinity Land Development Co., a real estate company. Trinity has since developed shopping centers, industrial buildings, condominium projects, office buildings, marinas, residential homes, and several thousand single-family residential lots. John is active in professional trade associations, where he has been president, vice president, and treasurer of the Michigan Concrete Paving Association and secretary of the Michigan Road Builders Association.

Although his business takes up a lot of Mr. Catenacci's time, he manages to contribute a great deal to his community. He serves on various civic and community organizations including the American Cancer Society, the American Heart Association, and the March of Dimes. He has been a strong supporter of Boys' Towns of Italy and many other Italian organizations. His tireless efforts in organizing one of the largest single fundraising events for the Italian Earthquake Victim Relief Fund helped countless numbers of people in need. He has also donated a large amount of time raising significant funds for the Italian Cultural Center.

Mr. Speaker, it is my highest privilege today to pay tribute to John Carol Catenacci. I join the March of Dimes in honoring him as the Alexander Macomb Citizen of the Year for his many contributions to the citizens of his community.

SEATTLE MARINERS

HON. JOHN MILLER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1991

Mr. MILLER of Washington. Mr. Speaker, today, my distinguished colleague from Washington State, ROD CHANDLER, myself, along with other members of the Washington State delegation, are introducing legislation for the good of the national pastime—baseball. This legislation, drafted by, and being introduced in the Senate by the distinguished Senator from Washington, SLADE GORTON, was inspired by the problems the Seattle Mariners currently face. Yes, inspired by the Mariners, but necessary for all of baseball.

For the Seattle Mariners, quite simply it is the bottom of the ninth, the bases loaded, and there's a full count. The Mariners face major economic problems; their revenues cannot keep up with the spiraling salaries of major league baseball. But this is not a Mariners bill. This is a baseball bill. A bill which would help all smaller market teams compete, and not just the largest of the large. One of the major problems affecting baseball is that currently individual teams keep all revenues from local broadcasting contracts. This severely favors mega-city teams such as New York and Los Angeles. The New York Yankees local broadcasting contract is 10 times the Seattle Mariners, and over 9 times 6 teams in the American League, and 4 teams in the National League.

The National Football League divides equally all local broadcasting revenues. The National Basketball Association addresses the situation from a supply-side theory, by maintaining a salary cap. Of the three major team sports in America, baseball is the only one which does not address the problem of small-market teams. One day not too far off, baseball could face the prospect of losing teams in such baseball traditional towns of Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, and Cleveland. Or teams could face the prospect of constant losing seasons not because of any curse of the bambino, but because of the curse of the dollar.

It is time for Congress to step to the plate and address this situation. The legislation we introduce today calls for major league baseball to divide all local broadcasting revenues so that 65 percent goes to the team that negotiates the contract, and 35 percent to each league. Each league would then divide this revenue equally among all the teams in that league. If major league baseball does not adopt this revenue sharing plan, then it would be subject to antitrust laws which it is now exempt from. Both the NBA and NFL are currently subject to these laws.

This bill alone will not save the Seattle Mariners from leaving Seattle. Only local business and local government will be able to step in, provide relief, and get the save. And they are in the process of doing just that. But this bill will go a long way toward saving baseball as a sport for all Americans, and not just for the biggest of the big. It will help to ensure that baseball remains the national pastime, and not just the mega-metropolis pastime.

THE MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL
EQUITY ACT

HON. ROD CHANDLER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1991

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Major League Baseball Equity Act, legislation to keep all 26 major league baseball teams competitive for many years to come.

This legislation has also been introduced in the Senate by my friend and colleague, Senator SLADE GORTON, and is cosponsored by all of my House colleagues.

Television revenues for a major league baseball franchise in small media markets would be increased under our legislation. It would require major league baseball to pool portions of their local television revenues, and then redistribute those dollars equally to every team. Major league baseball would lose its antitrust exemption if it failed to comply with this law.

Costs are spiraling in major league baseball. It wasn't too long ago that million-dollar contracts generated banner headlines in the sport pages of America. Not anymore. It takes \$3 million a year just to get noticed, and \$5 million a year to receive a banner headline.

For small market teams, paying those kind of salaries is close to impossible because local television revenues are not keeping pace with players' salaries. For instance, the New York Yankees will earn \$55 million this year from its local television contract. The Seattle Mariners will earn less than a 10th of that from their local TV contract.

Mr. Speaker, I don't want to see the Mariners snatched away. Baseball fans in the Pacific Northwest shouldn't be punished because our television stations can't dish out the money like those in New York City.

Keeping up with the Joneses is getting harder for teams in smaller markets. The biggies have television contracts the Mariners can only dream of negotiating. Our legislation will make baseball more competitive, and more exciting for the fans.

I think our legislation is fair. It's a reasoned approach to a problem that affects cities throughout America, not just Seattle. I urge all my colleagues to support our proposal.

NATIONAL FARM SAFETY WEEK

HON. PAT ROBERTS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1991

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, today I remind my distinguished colleagues that President Bush has proclaimed this week, September 15-21, 1991, as National Farm Safety Week, the 48th annual observance. Annually, farm accidents result in hundreds of fatalities and thousands of disabling injuries. In 1990, 1,300 agricultural workers died and 120,000 disabling injuries occurred, according to National Safety Council statistics. Although significant gains have been made to improve safety in

agricultural production in recent years, agriculture has an accident death rate four times the average of all industries.

To promote Farm Safety Week, some 21,000 packets of resource information have been prepared by the National Safety Council and the USDA's Extension Service. These packets are being distributed to the county offices of the Cooperative Extension System, local offices of the American Farm Bureau, Vocational Agriculture Instructors, the media, and others.

The Cooperative Extension Service in my home State of Kansas has developed and implemented farm safety programs targeted at the elderly and youth, the two highest risk groups for farm accidents. Each year, approximately 1,000 Kansas youths receive 10 hours of agricultural tractor safety training. In 1990, the Cooperative Extension Service in Kansas began an intensive campaign to promote safety among elderly farmers through local community organizations and volunteers.

I encourage my distinguished colleagues to join me in supporting National Farm Safety Week and programs in their States to reduce the toll of farm-related accidents.

UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE TO
THE BALTIC STATES

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1991

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a letter I received from the Department of State on September 14, 1991, informing the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the administration's intention to begin an assistance program to the Baltic States from fiscal year 1991 funds. In addition, the administration provided a determination on assistance to the Baltic States signed by Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger, and a memorandum of justification regarding such assistance.

The text of the correspondence follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, DC, September 14, 1991.

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Europe and the
Middle East, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to inform you of our intention to provide a modest amount of assistance to the Baltic States from fiscal year 1991 funds. Our program would concentrate on providing technical assistance to lay the groundwork for market economic reform, strengthening democratic institutions, and meeting humanitarian needs.

This assistance would be adapted from the regional programs we have begun in other countries of Central and Eastern Europe. We anticipate this would include the following programs for the Baltics:

American Business and private Development;
Privatization and Enterprise Restructuring;
Bank Training;
Emergency Medical Supply;
Emergency Energy Impact Program;
Restructuring Agriculture and Agribusiness;

Housing Sector Assistance;
Political Process;
Independent Media;
National Legislatures; and
Regional Human Resources.

We intend to provide the Baltics approximately \$12 million from remaining FY 1991 funds (\$1 million from appropriations for assistance for Eastern Europe and \$11 million from unobligated FY 1991 ESF originally allocated to Pakistan). Pursuant to Section 451 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and pursuant to section 1-201(2) of Executive Order 12163, as amended, the Acting Secretary of State has authorized the use of up to \$11 million in funds made available under Chapter 4 of Part II of that Act for assistance to the Baltic States this fiscal year. Enclosed are copies of the Acting Secretary's two determinations and the justification for these actions.

Due to the rapidly deteriorating economic situation in the Baltics, our top priority is technical training and assistance in support of economic reform, above all, in the creation of viable financial and banking systems through which foreign aid and investment must flow. We think it is necessary to begin with a small amount of assistance this year to demonstrate our support for this economic reform process.

We would be pleased to discuss further any aspect of our proposed assistance to the Baltic States.

Sincerely,

JANET G. MULLINS,

Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs.

DETERMINATION ON ASSISTANCE TO THE BALTIC STATES

Pursuant to Section 451 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2261) (the "Act"), Section 1-201 of Executive Order 12163, as amended, and Section 1(a)(1) and Section 4(d) of State Department Delegation of Authority No. 145, I hereby authorize the use of up to \$5 million in funds made available under Chapter 4 of Part II of the Act in Fiscal Year 1991 for assistance to the Baltic States, notwithstanding any other provision of law.

This determination shall be reported to Congress immediately and published in the Federal Register.

Lawrence Eagleburger, Deputy Secretary of State, September 9, 1991.

MEMORANDUM OF JUSTIFICATION REGARDING ASSISTANCE TO THE BALTICS

With establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the democratically elected governments of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania now complete, we believe it is imperative to move forward with initiatives to encourage the growth of democracy in the Baltic States and to advance the process of market reform. To accomplish this, there is an immediate need to provide a technical assistance program which will lay the groundwork for market economic reform, strengthen democratic institutions, and meet immediate humanitarian needs.

Only limited FY 1991 funding (\$1 million) remains available from the existing Eastern Europe program without disrupting planned programs in the seven countries of Central and Eastern Europe. Developments in the Baltics represent an "unanticipated contingency" warranting the provision of assistance under the authorities of Section 451 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. It is essential that unobligated ESF funds be made available in this fashion to help start up various projects in the Bal-

tics this year, thereby making an immediate contribution to political and economic reform.

NATIONAL MENTORING WEEK

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1991

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, the competitive edge which businesses are striving to maintain is directly influenced by the quality of human resources upon which management can draw. I'm certain that business and labor leaders have expressed to my colleagues their concerns about high school dropout statistics; about the education and preparation of young, entry-level workers; and about the level of skills required of both their present and future work force.

Mentoring—a one to one relationship between a responsible adult and a youth—can help to prepare students for success in the classroom and enable them to transfer that knowledge to the workplace.

There is a growing awareness of the significant contribution that adults can make in preparing students for success in the classroom and in the workplace. Volunteers from business and labor are well equipped to become mentors to students who are in need of an adult role model to give support and guidance. Mentoring is a low-cost, high-yield, community-based solution that can make a significant difference in the lives of our youth and will pay off in bottom line economics for business and education.

Through mentoring programs, individual citizens, businesses, labor groups, and community and service organizations are meeting the challenge of preventing school dropout and preparing our future work force for success. In support of these efforts, I have introduced a resolution to designate the week of October 13-19, 1991, as "National Mentoring Week."

If you would like to join me in recognizing the value of mentoring by cosponsoring this resolution, please contact Greg Wright on my staff at 225-4501.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE DEBORAH A. SERVITTO

HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1991

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to the Honorable Deborah A. Servitto, who will be honored on Wednesday, September 25, 1991, in Sterling Heights, MI. Judge Servitto is being awarded the Alexander Macomb Citizen of the Year Award by the March of Dimes for her extraordinary service and distinguished community leadership.

Judge Servitto has spent a great deal of her legal career serving the people of Macomb County. After being admitted to practice in Michigan in November 1982, she was hired by the city of Warren as their first female assist-

ant city attorney. She then served as 37th District Court Judge for the cities of Warren and Center Line before being appointed by Gov. James J. Blanchard to the Macomb County Circuit Court. She was elected to a 6-year term as circuit court judge in November 1990.

Judge Servitto's extensive background in law has enabled her to lend support and assistance to various child, youth, and family organizations in Macomb County. Her tireless efforts as an instructor with the People's Law School, sponsored by the Michigan trial lawyers, has been a great asset to the countless number of people to whom she has lent guidance and assistance.

Presently the chairperson of the SMILE [Start Making It Livable for Everyone] Macomb project, Judge Servitto is working to create a program similar to the Oakland County Circuit Court SMILE Program in Macomb County. The seminar for divorcing parents is an adaptation of a seminar developed by the Cobb County Superior Court of Atlanta, GA, which has been attended by more than 8,000 divorcing couples. The primary concern of the SMILE Program is to provide information to help parents better understand the effects of divorce and to help them understand the needs of their children. The goal of the SMILE Macomb project is to institute a SMILE-type Program in Macomb County.

There are various other community organizations in which Judge Servitto contributes generously of her time and energy. She is currently serving as vice president of the Women's Network of Macomb and is an executive board member of Comprehensive Youth Services. She is also a member of the Warren Historical Society.

Mr. Speaker, it is my highest privilege today to pay tribute to the Honorable Deborah A. Servitto. I join the March of Dimes in honoring her as the Alexander Macomb Citizen of the Year for her many contributions to the needs of children, youth, and families and offer my sincere best wishes.

NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION PREVENTION ACT

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1991

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, although we have watched with great pleasure the rapid move toward democracy in the Soviet Union over the past weeks, our attention this morning returns to Iraq and its threat to world peace. President Bush's declaration yesterday that the United States is prepared to send planes to Iraq to protect United Nations inspection teams only underscores the seriousness of the Iraqi proliferation threat.

In order to keep future Iraqs from obtaining the necessary materials and technologies for developing nuclear weaponry, I have introduced the Nuclear Proliferation Prevention Act, H.R. 2755, together with Representatives SOLOMON, WOLPE, and STARK. This legislation would strengthen U.S. controls over the export of nuclear weapons materials and technologies and put pressure on other nations to adopt comparable controls on their exports.

Paul Leventhal, the president of the Nuclear Control Institute, and Steven Dolley, the institute's research director, recently outlined the need for new thinking on proliferation in an article that appeared in Newsday. Their piece details the path that has led to our current dilemma with Iraq and prescribes solutions that would keep us from facing such a situation again. I commend the article to the attention of my colleagues.

[From Newsday, Sept. 10, 1991]

EXPOSE ALL SECRET NUCLEAR STASHES

(By Paul Leventhal and Steven Dolley)

In 1979, the partially melted core of the Three Mile Island reactor showed the world that a major nuclear-power accident was no imaginary threat. Now the discovery of a huge Iraqi nuclear weapons program, built right under the noses of international inspectors, has presented the global non-proliferation system with its own kind of Three Mile Island. But just as the Chernobyl meltdown followed Three Mile Island, the spread of nuclear weapons will proceed apace unless real reforms are put in place.

Until the gulf war, Iraq had always been treated as a model citizen by the International Atomic Energy Agency. Now, however, the agency and its boosters in the nuclear industry and bureaucracy worldwide have had to eat crow over a succession of humiliations at the hands of the Iraqis. First Iraq denied having any weapons-usable material or bomb-building plants, despite the UN ceasefire resolution requiring it to turn over all such materials to the Atomic Energy Agency and to allow the agency to destroy all such plants missed by allied bombings.

Iraqi eventually agreed to reveal the whereabouts of its bomb-grade uranium and other nuclear materials, but denied having other weapons-grade materials or weapons plants. Then, after a defector from the Iraqi nuclear program told what he knew to U.S. experts, Iraq tried to conceal and then grudgingly showed inspectors evidence of a secret industry for producing its own bomb-grade uranium.

Then, in what must have been the cruelest blow for the international inspectors, Iraq admitted that it had been producing plutonium undetected, in direct violation of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, of which Iraq is a signatory. Although the three grams of plutonium shown to the Atomic Energy Agency was for less than the few kilograms needed for a weapon, it demonstrated Iraq's capability to recover plutonium from spent fuel and raised concerns that Iraq might have hidden away a plutonium production program.

In the interest of world peace, then, we must learn some lessons from this "Three Mile Island" of nuclear proliferation.

First, there may be far more to Iraq's nuclear program. Iraq cannot be expected to volunteer anything we don't know or suspect.

A partly declassified U.S. intelligence document, released to the Nuclear Control Institute, for example, describes a Chinese feasibility study for building a camouflaged reactor in Iraq by 1990. Was it built? Where are the weapons components Iraq was known to have been making or acquiring before the war and that have yet to surface?

International inspection teams should remain full-time, pressing for information and looking for material and production sites. Even if they don't find everything, they can keep the Iraqi program in disarray, minimizing chances of a bomb being built.

Also, the Atomic Energy Agency needs to revisit its safeguards, to determine whether its past inspection findings in other countries were as unreliable as those in Iraq. Until now, the agency's safeguards were assumed to be strict enough to deter nations from cheating. Iraq has proved cheating is possible and a far stricter system is needed. This will require more staff and funding for the Atomic Energy Agency.

For openers, the secrecy of inspection arrangements and results must be lifted. The Atomic Energy Agency should be empowered to conduct snap inspections—now they must give notice—and be authorized to look wherever they suspect violations. (Now, if a building is declared free of nuclear material, it is off limits, and inspectors may not even report suspicious activities observed between declared sites.) Inspections also should be more frequent. In Iraq, inspectors were checking twice a year on fuel that could be converted into weapons in one to three weeks.

Of course, a stronger inspection system will not help without stricter controls over nuclear exports. U.S. law permits many nuclear components and other items useful to bomb-making to be exported to states that do not adhere to the nonproliferation treaty or accept inspections.

The Nuclear Proliferation Prevention Act, recently introduced by Rep. Edward Markey (D-Mass.) and Sen. Timothy Wirth (D-Col.), would close this and other major export-control loopholes. It also directs the president to impose trade sanctions on nations transferring nuclear items under less stringent controls, and to negotiate stronger Atomic Energy Agency safeguards.

Also, there must be a substantial upgrading of U.S. intelligence gathering on nuclear proliferation—an area neglected when vast resources were being spent on anti-Soviet intelligence. Now that the Cold War has receded, major powers can turn attention to those who would have nuclear weapons and threaten world order.

There also must be the political will, thus far lacking, to confront wayward nuclear suppliers and customers alike. Iraq has taught us the danger of looking the other way.

None of these reforms will stop the spread of nuclear weapons, however, unless the growing trade in bomb-grade nuclear fuels for civil nuclear power and research programs is stopped. Plutonium and highly enriched uranium, of which only a few pounds are needed for a bomb, are traded by the ton in world commerce. The United States, the principal exporter of bomb-grade uranium for research reactors, has developed substitute, low-enriched fuels unsuitable for weapons, but refuses to finish the program that could eliminate the bomb-grade material from commerce. The United States also agreed to let Japan recover from U.S.-supplied nuclear fuel more plutonium than is contained in the U.S. arsenal, even though there is no shortage of low-enriched uranium to fuel Japan's electrical generating reactors. A nuclear-nonproliferation regime that tolerates, indeed promotes, use of bomb-grade nuclear fuels is a recipe for catastrophe—the proliferation equivalent of Chernobyl, or worse.

RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF VOLUNTARISM

HON. TOM CAMPBELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1991

Mr. CAMPBELL of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Older Americans Act amendments. This bipartisan bill is crucial—it authorizes such important programs as supportive services, senior centers, nutrition programs, and community service jobs. This bill will go a long way toward providing our seniors with the type of services that they need. Our seniors are the foundation of our country and passing this bill is the minimum that we can do to show our appreciation for their contribution.

I would also like to thank Congressmen MARTINEZ, FORD, GOODLING, and FAWELL for giving me an opportunity to attach an amendment to the Older Americans Act. This amendment, based on legislation that was introduced by Senator LUGAR, specifically targets seniors as potential volunteers and would also recognize the valuable contributions of volunteers who help older Americans. This amendment would permit area senior agencies to establish volunteer service coordinators to recruit, coordinate, and recognize volunteers. It would also direct State agencies to establish statewide coordinators when a majority of a State's area agencies have provided for a volunteer coordinator. This legislation does not require any additional government spending.

This amendment recognizes that in every community there are individuals, many of them seniors themselves, who are helping in their communities. These people are a few of the President's points of light. The list of senior groups that have played an invaluable role in promoting voluntarism would fill the entire CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. But I would like to take an opportunity to mention a few of them: The Retired Seniors Volunteer Program, Peninsula Volunteers, Outreach and Escort, the Council on Aging, the Health Insurance Counseling and Advocacy Program, and the Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program. These, and many other groups, are keeping our tradition of neighbors helping neighbors alive. We should nurture and treasure that tradition.

COMMEMORATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

HON. CARL D. PURSELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1991

Mr. PURSELL. Mr. Speaker, the University of Michigan School of Public Health was formally established in 1941, following a tradition of teaching and service in public health carried out by the University of Michigan since 1881. Throughout its 50-year history, the school has consistently been at the forefront of developments in public health in the United States. This pre-eminence is reflected strongly in the

pioneering nature of many of the school's educational and research activities as well as through service and interaction with local, State, national, and international public health concerns by its faculty, students, and alumni. The school's programs provide comprehensive expertise in virtually all fields relevant to prevention of illness and promotion of health and over the years it has achieved widespread renown for the work of certain giant figures and key projects.

Some of the highlights of the School's history include:

1873—assisting the State of Michigan in establishing one of the first Boards of Health in the Nation.

1887—establishing one of the first hygienic laboratories in the country.

1887—offering one of the first laboratory courses in bacteriology in the Nation.

1939—creating the model voluntary health insurance plan which later became the prototype for Blue Shield.

Participating in the development of several vaccines which prevent major diseases.

1954-55—carrying out the field studies which proved the effectiveness of the Salk Polio vaccine, the largest field study ever performed.

Participating in the studies which proved the effectiveness of fluoridation in preventing dental caries.

1944—founding the National Sanitation Foundation.

Creating, with the assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation, the Bureau of Public Health Economics, which, through its S.J. Axelrod Medical Care Reference Collection, provides a unique resource for data on health care delivery, finance, and organization in the United States.

Guiding the founding of the Medical Care Section of the American Public Health Association.

Creating the first on-the-job training program for physicians in industrial health.

1956—creating the on-going Tecumseh Study, one of only two long-term community health studies in the Nation, and the only study comprehensively following the behavioral, chemical, biological, and physical determinants of health.

Creating the highly innovative On Job/On Campus graduate degree programs which allow midcareer health professionals to advance their academic training while remaining employed. Over 500 professionals in seven areas of study have completed the program since its creation.

Serving the American Public Health Association with its faculty and alumni working at every level in the organization including the provision of several presidents of the Association.

The school's work on water quality in the Nile River basin has demonstrated how public health can act as a bridge between the nations, as Egypt and Israel worked together with the school in addressing public health problems.

Leadership of the school's faculty in the Nation's public health activities is currently exemplified by Dean June Osborn's presidency of the National Commission on AIDS.

The school's current activities place it at the cutting edge of the "New Public Health", in-

cluding social epidemiology, community health solutions to health problems, the economics of disease prevention, and interdisciplinary approaches to disease prevention and health promotion.

We congratulate the School of Public Health on its completion of 50 years of distinguished service to the Nation and the world, and look forward to the continuation of its tradition of leadership and service in the promotion of human health.

HONORING THE CHAPEL OF THE
REDEEMER

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1991

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the Chapel of the Redeemer, which on September 29, 1991, will be celebrating its 50th anniversary of serving the spiritual and social needs of the community of Flushing, NY.

The Chapel of the Redeemer began with a vision and a dream in the fall of 1941, when on September 25, Pastor Robert F. Lindemann led the first worship service in a store front of Union Turnpike. Shortly thereafter, 47 people were received into membership.

Through the kingdom plan, which emphasized the surrendered life in worship, prayer, giving, and witnessing, a Christian day school was opened in 1945. Four years later, a new school and worship area were constructed. Because of the strong growth in the chapel's spiritual community, additional classrooms were erected in 1961, as was a new gymnasium in 1970.

In 1981, after 39 years of exemplary leadership, Pastor Lindemann retired. Presently, Pastor Michael Bergbower ministers to the Chapel of the Redeemer, and through his dynamic service I am sure that the chapel will continue to prosper.

Mr. Speaker, I would like my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating the Chapel of the Redeemer on its 50th anniversary and in extending them our best wishes for many years to come.

OPERATION THANK YOU

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1991

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, Operation Thank You is scheduled for October 5, 1991, in the village of Newark, NY, to pay tribute to the veterans of all wars. The community is hosting a parade and commemoration ceremony to honor area veterans.

This recognition will be an acknowledgment of all of the area veterans who served in World War I, World War II, Korea, Vietnam, and Operation Desert Storm. A special thanks to the participants of Desert Storm who are comprised of members of Reserve units, Na-

tional Guard members and active duty military who responded with loyalty and patriotism to the call of their country to help free the brave people of Kuwait. The personal sacrifices of the military and their families were rendered without hesitation in support of freedom and our American ideals.

His Excellency Sad Nasin Al-Sabah, Ambassador of Kuwait to the United States will be in attendance to help celebrate and honor these veterans.

I personally commend the Newark community veterans of all wars, and ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing their many contributions to our great Nation.

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE SALUTES
HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1991

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Hispanic Heritage Month celebration to be held in Imlay City, MI, on September 22. Every year the people of Imlay City gather to honor those members of their community who have enhanced and promoted the development of Hispanic culture. The celebration also highlights the contributions of Hispanics that have made our community a better place to live. The growing Hispanic population has accomplished a myriad of achievements that will be a positive shaping force for our great Nation into the next century.

One organization in my district that promotes Hispanic culture and serves the Hispanic community is the Hispanic Service Center. The staff and volunteers of the Hispanic Service Center work selflessly to provide leadership, education, and service to the people of Imlay City. They identify opportunities, provide encouragement, act as a forum for civic and cultural activities, and support the educational efforts of Hispanics by working with the local community education office to fulfill specific needs. This past year the hard work of this organization was rewarded with funding for a center in Imlay City to serve our homeless population. I was happy to assist the Hispanic Service Center obtain a \$36,800 grant from the Michigan State Housing Development Authority to establish this center in the community.

It is a great honor to pay tribute to this organization and the Hispanic community of Imlay City. I congratulate the entire community for their accomplishments and commend them for celebrating the diversity of Hispanic culture.

SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT
DAVIS-BACON MUST BE ENFORCED

HON. LES AU COIN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1991

Mr. AU COIN. Mr. Speaker, 2 years ago, masons working for 10 days on the new Gresham Waste Water Treatment plant in my home

State of Oregon were paid for only 55 hours of work, when in fact, most had worked 70.

Construction workers at the new Federal prison in Sheridan, OR, were paid for fewer hours than they actually worked.

During construction of the Celilo Converter Station near The Dalles in my home State, the contractor classified journeymen as apprentices, and classified some employees as independent contractors in order to avoid paying them the prevailing rate.

Right now, CDK of Farmington, NM, the prime contractor at the Veterans' Administration Hospital under construction in Vancouver, WA, is neglecting prevailing wages. Freshly poured concrete columns show fractures and rockholes. Despite many requests, CDK refuses to let anyone onto the construction site to inspect the work.

To add insult to injury, these employers—because of their dubious business practices—are able to underbid fair, honest, contractors for Government construction projects.

One principle I have always believed in is that good work deserves good wages. But over the last several years I have learned of many employers who do not share that point of view.

Worst of all, these employers are contractors on Federal construction projects—many of them repeat offenders—who have no qualms about denying highly specialized craftpersons a living wage. It's happening all over the country.

There ought to be a law against it.

And there is: The Davis-Bacon Act.

But unscrupulous contractors have found quite a few ways of getting around a good law—a law that was designed to guarantee a fair, family wage at the prevailing market rate to all craftpersons on Federal construction projects.

How do they get away with it?

Unfortunately, over the past decade the antilabor Reagan and Bush administrations have not made enforcing Davis-Bacon a priority. And the number of violations has skyrocketed. Yet the Wages and Hours Commission doesn't go after repeat offenders.

Under the law, the burden is on employees to complain when their rights are violated. But many workers are afraid to, for fear of losing a job. At a time when American workers are squeezing their belts tighter and tighter, and manufacturing jobs are moving overseas, a family wage job means more than ever.

So contractors who violate the law have seen that they can get away with it, and their violations are growing more frequent and even more flagrant.

The Davis-Bacon Act plays a major role in assuring a decent standard of living for thousands of working men and women. That's why I'm determined to see it more effectively enforced.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in demanding that the Bush administration enforce the Davis-Bacon Act to the fullest extent of the law. Today I am introducing legislation, the family wage protection resolution, to condemn Davis-Bacon violators for their shameless exploitation of working people, and send a powerful message that this Congress wants to see the Bush administration get off its hands and stand up for workers' rights.

Plenty of contractors have demonstrated that they aren't about to protect their employers' rights to a decent standard of living unless they are forced to. Let's not let them—or this administration—get away with it any more. I say it's time for this administration to get serious about protecting family wages for hard-working Americans.

NATIONAL POW/MIA RECOGNITION
DAY

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1991

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call our attention to tomorrow's celebration of National POW/MIA Recognition Day, a day which was proclaimed earlier this week by the House of Representatives.

This resolution authorizes and requests a proclamation from the President to call on the American people to remember the thousands of American citizens who have disappeared while proudly serving their Nation in our Armed Forces.

The resolution also authorizes the display of the POW/MIA flag at all national cemeteries, the National Vietnam Veterans Memorial, and certain key Federal Government buildings such as the White House, the Department of State, the Pentagon, and Department of Veterans Affairs.

As a cosponsor of legislation which would provide privacy for families trying to determine their status of loved ones missing in Southeast Asia, I am concerned that we continue serious efforts to achieve a full accounting of missing service men and women at the earliest possible time.

Indeed, with recent reports of sightings, I believe the work of our Government to gain more cooperation from Vietnam is vitally important to investigating these cases, and I encourage the administration to continue its efforts to make solving these mysteries as quickly as possible.

The passage of House Joint Resolution 233 signals to all Americans, especially our veterans and the families of the missing service members of all wars, that their loved one's bravery will be remembered and their suffering not forgotten.

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE BARUCH S.
SEIDMAN

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1991

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, September 20, 1991, a surprise portrait presentation ceremony will be held for the Honorable Baruch S. Seidman honoring his 10 years as supervising judge of the Appellate Division's Civil Appeals Settlement Program in the Middlesex County, NJ, courts. The occasion will also mark his 80th birthday.

Mr. Speaker, this is a tremendous milestone within the legal profession in New Jersey in

general, but it has a special significance for me. After my graduation from law school, I clerked for Judge Seidman. I cannot possibly overstate the deep impression that this great legal mind—and this great man—made on me. What has always impressed me most about Judge Seidman is the way he brings together the two most important qualities we look for in a jurist: exhaustive legal training and knowledge of case law, combined with a common sense, real-world appreciation for how his decisions effect the people whose concerns are brought before the court. It has always seemed to me that the combination is a vital prerequisite for judicial wisdom. It was the effect that Judge Seidman had on me during the time I worked in his office that convinced me that all of us in public life need to remember this balance.

Judge Seidman was born in Chicago and attended public schools in New York and New Jersey. He attended Rutgers University in New Jersey and New York University Law School. He was admitted to the New Jersey Bar in 1936 as attorney and as a counselor in 1939. He practiced law in South River, NJ, in association with the firm of Burton, Seidman Burton, also serving as township attorney for East Brunswick, NJ, and counsel the township's board of education and sewerage authority.

Judge Seidman also served his country, both in the Army Reserves and as an active duty judge advocate during World War II.

Judge Seidman was appointed Middlesex County Court judge in 1966 and superior court judge in 1972. He sat in the chancery division in the Mercer-Somerset-Hunterdon vicinage between 1971-73, and was assigned to the appellate division from 1973 until his retirement in August 1981, at which time he was presiding judge. He was recalled the day after retirement to set up the Civil Appeals Settlement Program and has since served as supervising judge of the program.

He has been married to the former Pearl Wedeen of Perth Amboy, NJ, since 1939.

Mr. Speaker, for those of us holding elected office, it is always an honor to pay tribute to great community leaders as they celebrate important milestones in their career. But in this case, when the individual happens to be a longtime friend and mentor, as Judge Seidman has been to me, it is a particularly high honor, and a great privilege.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY JOHN RHODES

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1991

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, on September 18, 1916, a future leader of the country and of the Republican Party was born in Council Grove, KS. John Rhodes, my good friend and predecessor as minority leader of the House, turned 75 yesterday. I know our colleagues want to join in wishing John "happy birthday."

We all owe a debt of gratitude to John for his leadership during that difficult decade known as the seventies. He served with distinction, with dignity, and with the respect of all his peers on both sides of the aisle.

John Rhodes knows Congress as well as anyone alive today. We served together on the Appropriations Committee, and side by side we fought many of the battles that continue to be fought in that illustrious committee. John demonstrated his knowledge of the House in his book "The Futile System," and he continues to be a source of good counsel and sound thinking.

John's son, JOHN RHODES III, known universally as "JAY," has continued the Rhodes tradition of distinguished public service.

So, Mr. Leader, happy birthday. May the coming years be prosperous for you, the Republican Party that you so proudly led, and our country that you continue to serve so well.

TRIBUTE TO ASSISTANT CHIEF
FRANCIS X. SMITH

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1991

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, September 26, 1991, the patrol borough of Queens is honoring Assistant Chief Francis X. Smith, who recently retired from the New York City Police Department after 37 years of dedicated service.

Mr. Speaker, Frank had a long career of service and commitment to New York City and the Nation. From 1947 to 1952, Frank honorably served his country as a member of the U.S. Navy. Shortly after his discharge from the Navy, Frank was appointed to the New York City Police Department on March 1, 1954.

Mr. Speaker, Frank had a remarkable career with the police department. Soon after his appointment, he was recognized as a tireless soldier in the war against crime and drugs in New York City. As a deputy inspector, he was a commanding officer in the organized crime control bureau, and in 1984 he was appointed deputy chief. In 1989, Frank was promoted to assistant chief and appointed commanding officer of Patrol Borough Queens.

Mr. Speaker, Frank served as a patrol supervisor and a plain clothes supervisor. He served in the police commissioner's criminal investigation unit and in the public morals division. He was commanding officer of the field internal affairs unit, Patrol Borough Brooklyn North; of the investigation and analysis section; of the organized crime control bureau; of the first deputy commissioner's office; of the field control division; of the organized crime control bureau; of the 6th and 14th divisions; of the Patrol Borough Brooklyn North; of the support services division, and of the Detective Borough Brooklyn.

Mr. Speaker, the New York City Police Department has lost an outstanding officer. However, I know Frank will continue to play an active role in the community. I know my colleagues join me in saluting Assistant Chief Francis X. Smith on his outstanding achievements.