

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, September 16, 1991, U.S. Surgeon General, Antonia Novello, delivered an inspired address at the Second Annual Congressional Hispanic Caucus Hispanic Heritage Month Kick-off Ceremony. Her remarks captured the spirit of Hispanic Heritage Month.

I would like to share her comments with my colleagues and ask that her address be inserted in the RECORD:

ADDRESS BY ANTONIA C. NOVELLO, M.D.,
M.P.H.

Buenos Dias. This is Hispanic Heritage Month. A time to look to the past as well as to the future. We have come together here to celebrate our Hispanic/Latino heritage and traditions, our new-found growth and development, and our cultural diversity.

As you have already heard many times over, we have been experiencing a phenomenal rate of growth. In fact, the Hispanic/Latino population is increasing at a rate estimated to be five times that of the rest of the country. By the year 2000, the 19 million Hispanics of today will almost double to 31 million. This rapid growth is mostly due to our high birthrate and a steady rate of immigration.

Already, we are well on the way to becoming the single largest—and the youngest—minority group in the United States. This is truly something to celebrate—for we can derive a great deal of strength in knowing that there are so many people, just like you and me, who are eager to move forward to become an integral part of this country's labor force.

We know that we come from many countries, a diverse population made up of many peoples with ties to Spain, Latin America, both South and Central America—and the Spanish-speaking Caribbean. We tend to concentrate in different geographic areas—there are Mexican Americans in California and Texas, Puerto Ricans in New York, New Jersey, and Philadelphia, and Cubans in Florida. We have families who are rooted in this country, as far back as 100 years ago, as well as families who immigrated yesterday.

In the District of Columbia, where many of us live and work, we have seen a tremendous influx in the last 10 years of people from Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Peru—to name just a few. Their rich history, traditions, customs, and cultural traits has added new pieces to the colorful mosaic of our heritage.

America is being Latinized, from New York to Los Angeles, Little Havana to San Antonio. Our zest for life, our love of family, culture, and traditional values are spreading to the mainstream. Just as America has blessed us with its dream, we must return something of our hearts and souls to this country.

What would America be like without Hispanic influences? You want to know? We are

more than Chiquita Banana and Juan Valdes. Then let me talk to you about our real heritage. Let's talk about food, for example. There would be no chili, no tacos, no "chips," no "Spanish Rice," no tamales, guacamole, jambalaya, chocolate, no cornbread, no flan, no paella, no sangria to name a few. In a phrase—without Hispanic food influence, it is a—no nothing, mister!

There are also many esteemed writers, artists, musicians, politicians, and scientists from our countries of origin. For writers, think of Borges, Garcia Marquez, for artists, Salvador Dali, Pablo Picasso, Botello, and Botero, and the Mexican muralists Rivera, Orozco and Siqueiros. Think of the impact that Mexican artist Frida Kahlo is making on American women and American art. Think of Don Quijote, and Cervantes, Pablo Neruda, and his Soneto, Garcia Marquez and "Love in the Time of Cholera," and "One Thousand Years of Solitude."

In my field of medicine, we can also find many important scientists from Spanish-speaking countries. For example, did you know that in 1906, Santiago Ramon Y Cajal of Spain shared the Nobel Prize for Medicine and Physiology with Dr. Camilo Golgi of Italy, and that Dr. Bernardo Houssay of Argentina received it in 1947, and Dr. Cesar Milstein in 1982?

Our 1980 Nobel laureate Dr. Baruj Benacerraf, now President of the Dana Farber Cancer Institute in Boston, won the Nobel Prize for Medicine and Physiology for his work on cellular immune reactions. He was born in Caracas, Venezuela, to Jewish parents.

Let's not forget our two Hispanic astronauts: Ellen Ochoa and Sidney Gutierrez.

And how can we forget the impact of Cesar Estrada Chavez of the United Farm Workers of America in this country.

How about some of the entertainment personalities of today? Think of the Hispanic names that every American knows: singer and peace activist Joan Baez; singers Vikki Carr, Gloria Estefan, Linda Ronstadt, and Julio Iglesias. Remember Damaso Perez Prado, without him we would have never had the mambo! Think of Placido Domingo and Faustino Diaz, Jose Carreras, when you think of beautiful voices and the opera.

And when you think of ballet, remember the grace and beauty of Alicia Alonso, and Fernando Bujones and "Hispanic by marriage" Dame Margot Fonteyn.

Think of musicians, such as Tito Puente (trained at the Juilliard Conservatory of Music and dominating the field of jazz). Carlos Santana and his rock band, Ruben Blades, Dameron y Chapuseaux, Pedro Vargas, Carlos Gardel, Libertad Lamarque and el maestro Agustin Lara.

When you talk about designers, think about Paloma Picasso, Oscar de la Renta, Carolina Herrera and Fernando Pena to name only a few. When you talk about actors think about Martin Sheen and his sons Charlie Sheen and Emilio Estevez. Erik Estrada, Elizabeth Pena, Cantinflas, Desi Arnaz, Ricardo Montalban, Raquel Welch, Cesar Romero, Raul Julia, Edward Olmos, and Jimmy Smits.

Triple-threat actor, director, and producers such as Jose Ferrer, and Jose Quintero,

whose productions of the plays of Eugene O'Neill are the most honored in the world. Dancers like Rita Moreno and Chita Rivera. Sports figures such as Lee Trevino, Juan Marichal, and ChiChi Rodriguez, Roberto Clements and Jose Canseco.

Politicians—there are too many to mention, but everyone recognizes the name of Herman Badillo, don Luis Ferrer, Dona Felisa Rincon de Goutier, Dennis Chavez of New Mexico, and today's leaders: Jose E. Serrano, Solomon P. Ortiz, Matthew G. Martinez, Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, Edward R. Roybal, (Kika) de la Garza, Esteban E. Torres, Albert G. Bustamante, and Jaime B. Fuster. And let's not forget our own Secretary of the Interior, Manuel Lujan, our treasurer Cathy Villalpando and our drug czar Governor Bob Matinez.

The growing power and influence of Hispanics is gratifying. I believe that this positive influence will benefit not only the Hispanics of today, but the Hispanics of the future as well.

I see Hispanics in an excellent position to make a positive statement about this country. I am forever mindful of being the first Hispanic Surgeon General, but I cannot be the Surgeon General of just Hispanics. To serve the Hispanic cause best, I have to be the Surgeon General of all Americans.

I see by my appointment, that America is still an open society, and that anyone can become what they want to be, given the right opportunity. But we know, that this opportunity does not come from the sky—we must find it, demand it, and then secure it.

As we continue to grow and diversify, we must work to bridge our differences and unite in a common bond and voice: This will be needed if we are going to be able to help improve the health and well-being of our families, our communities, and most importantly the vast, nationwide family of Hispanic/Latinos that each of us belongs to.

No matter where we live, from the barrios of East Los Angeles, to the villas of Miami Beach, there is a role for each one of us to play. For, like it or not, we have all been swept into the unfolding drama of life and death, of courage and fear, and of comfort and pain that has brought us here today.

As Surgeon General, I have the responsibility for the health of the people of this Nation. As an Hispanic woman, I have a special concern for my community. I must be honest, I am very worried about the health and welfare of our community.

Although this great country of ours has given so much to our different communities, we as Hispanics still face many ongoing difficulties and challenges. These challenges might be different from what other communities are experiencing, but no less difficult.

What goals and guidelines, you may ask, should we take on and follow in the months and years ahead? What should we—as Hispanics, as Americans, as part of a minority group, as professionals in our diverse fields—strive for?

To start, we need the best of education to obtain the benefits that this country has to offer. It is known that at least 51 percent of Hispanic students do not earn a degree within 12 years of entering college. When dealing

* 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.

with the facts about education, we have to use real data—not confusing terms—and we must present the information no matter how painful it may be. It is the only real way to start dealing with the issue. In order to help our people prevent illness, we must find the right moment and the right educational level and then use it accordingly.

As our president has said . . . "We must help education to help Hispanic children enter the 21st century prepared to take their rightful place at the American table of opportunity." After all, ours is a history strong in education. In 1551, our Hispanic ancestors founded the first universities in the new world—85 years before Harvard.

Progress toward a healthier America will depend substantially on improving the health of our population especially those at high risk.

Women, the aged, the children, all our families therefore, are going to need our help. Families will have to understand that when the health of the mother collapses, the health of the family collapses as well.

As Hispanics, we want to maintain our strong cultural heritage in America's pluralistic society. We want to contribute to society, and also, to take from it what is positive, noble and constructive. But to be accepted we don't need to emulate what is negative in today's society.

As you are aware, a large part of the alcohol and other drug problems come from our cultural dislocation and assimilation into mainstream American life.

It is also useful to note that among Hispanics, frequent heavy drinking is highest for those of us who are relatively affluent. Of course, we want affluence and education for our people, but not in the context of drinking.

At the very age when our people are conceiving their children, loving them, nurturing them, and bringing them up to carry the traditions of our culture and our country, we are at our highest use rates for alcohol and other drugs!

Remember that each of us is the ultimate expert on our own lives and that it is up to us to find culturally relevant, culturally sensitive, and acceptable methods of addressing problems in our own community.

To start, we must teach ourselves to assume a little bit of more responsibility for our own health and the health of our families. The government alone cannot do it for us.

Our only hope for solving some of our ever-present problems lie in returning to, rebuilding and where we can, maintaining essential institutions and values.

To be the best we can be as a community, and as a Nation, will require addressing a broad range of societal and health-related issues with sensitivity and sensibility.

It will require many things from the system, yet it will also require a commitment from each and every one of us.

As for me, although I am the Surgeon General for all Americans, when it comes to Hispanic health, I will be as involved and concerned as all of you expect me to be. And my agenda will continue to include issues which concern us all.

I know that all of you are because of your love of heritage and community and also because you want to help. Well, I'll tell you what you can do to help me. For those of you in the trenches, I urge you to share your savvy about the way you can get the government, the private sector, and the industry to work together in our behalf, and then share this information with the community.

Translate for those who cannot read English. Take someone to a clinic. Help someone fill out a welfare form, drive an elderly person to an appointment.

Take a child to be vaccinated. Take more time to try to teach the needy and those less fortunate of our people. We must not give up on them. If necessary, each of us must talk to one more person each day, take on one more task.

Ultimately, no government, no community organization alone can save us. We have to take command in saving ourselves.

We all must talk to young people and tell them to dream their dreams and to work at their education in order to make the most of themselves. I hope my appointment encourages them to dream and to study.

We must also tell them that, whatever path they choose, they must never forget their heritage. It gives dignity and makes life precious. We owe this not only to ourselves, but to those who expect us to lead the way.

My challenge to you is to learn everything you can about healthy choices in your own life and encourage those you love to make healthy choices as well. Without our good health, we will have very little to offer to this country in the year 2000.

The Hispanic community is diverse, very family-oriented, very strong and yet vulnerable. Hispanics have succeeded against tremendous odds in many cases. As a group, we have contributed to making this country strong and diverse. We must not stay behind now when we are so close to the finish line.

I was asked recently by a magazine to name my heroes. I like this idea because today, we need to find our heroes and our heroines to help us keep our heads up and our hopes high. I must be honest, despite all the important people that I know and admire, I would say that my mother, Ana Delia Flores, is my finest role model. She is, in truth, not just my mother, but my heroine. She taught me as a child that hard work, an honest life, and the motivation to do my very best would not show me the easiest way, but would give me a sure path to being a good and honest human being and member of society.

Why do I mention this? I mention it because it is known that we all need encouragement, but we all need to encourage as well. Let us remember that not only do we need role models, but all of us can be role models as well.

In our communities, parents, uncles, aunts, grandparents, and friends can be heroes and role models to our children. Anyone that loves, nurtures and helps being the traditions of our culture to life is a hero and role model.

We must never let the children lose our Hispanic heritage; our traditions honoring family, and our passionate appreciation for life. Everything that needs to be done to improve our lives and that of future generations must be done with great care for traditional values.

We have brought great richness and variety into the American dream, and as we continue our integration into all that America offers, let America not forget about us. We are hard working, proud people who need to be integrated into the American mainstream by what we do best—and that is hard work and love of family and country.

We all know that part of the Hispanic heritage is the capacity for hard, dedicated work. That capacity has always been perceived, but not always recognized. We must continue the hard work, but it is time to

step forward for some of the well deserved rewards.

Let us make the commitment, as we leave here today, to move forward, adelante con confianza, and to foster the twin values of dignidad and respeto which have held our families together for centuries and generations.

Together, but not alone, we can make the difference. As a Hispanic, and a member of that wonderful mosaic that is the Latino community, I urge you to care, but also to continue to think clearly, and to act decisively to obtain the benefits that our community needs so much and rightfully deserves. As Surgeon General, I stand with you all!

God Bless You.

Dios los bendiga.

CHILDHOOD HUNGER IS A NATIONAL ISSUE

HON. RICK SANTORUM

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. Speaker, due to short notice I was unable to submit a prepared statement for the Select Committee on Hunger's special order on childhood hunger in July. I would like to submit my statement for the RECORD at this time.

Recently I had the pleasure of visiting the North Hills Food Pantry, in Pittsburgh's north suburbs, with a truckload of breakfast cereal. The cereal was a shipment my distinguished colleague from Minnesota, Congressman RAMSTAD, owed to Pittsburgh as the result of a friendly wager on the Penguins-North Stars Stanley Cup hockey finals.

My visit to the North Hills Food Pantry reminded me that hunger is not an inner-city issue in America today; it is a national issue. This food pantry, one of many such services within my suburban congressional district, serves 250 families a month. And the largest single category of persons served is single mothers with children. In fact, half the mouths this food pantry helps to feed are mouths of children.

It is at locations like this one that the startling statistics on childhood hunger in America become more than numbers.

I asked the North Hills Food Pantry's director, Bob Crawford, to discuss the role of WIC, the Federal Government's Special Supplementary Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children, in addressing this problem. He reconfirmed my belief that WIC is an efficient, smoothly operating program that delivers nutritious food, nutrition education, and health services to women and their young children during the years of their greatest need.

I was not surprised to learn that WIC, by promoting healthy living and healthy eating among pregnant women, leads—as documented in a 1990 study—to a substantial savings in Medicaid costs for newborn children and their mothers, a savings that exceeds WIC's investment in serving these women.

But I was surprised to learn that, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture—which administers WIC—only about 60 percent of eligible families are being served. In my own

county, the percentage is somewhat higher—an estimated 70 percent being served—but the county's WIC office indicates that it has had to turn away eligible mothers during the past year and limit its recruitment of new cases due to lack of funds.

I am pleased that the Bush administration has requested, for fiscal year 1992, the largest increase in WIC funding in 8 years. I will fully support this increase. But beyond this, I will continue to make childhood hunger an issue of concern within my congressional district. We as a Congress cannot eliminate hunger in America, but we must do our part—both collectively as a legislative body and individually in our own districts; through WIC, school lunch and breakfast programs, and other means at our disposal—to make sure that our Nation does not sit by idly while young children in our midst wonder where their next meal will come from.

I am grateful for the volunteers, many of them retired senior citizens, who enable the North Hills Food Pantry and thousands of food banks across the United States to carry out their much-needed work. I am also grateful to the members of the Select Committee on Hunger for their work in keeping the issue of hungry American children in the forefront of our attention.

A TRIBUTE TO ARLAN VAN LEEUWEN

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding dedication of Arlan Van Leeuwen who has recently been named Dairyman of the Year by the Chino Chamber of Commerce. Arlan, a leading member of the community, will be honored at the annual dairy awards dinner in early October.

The Van Leeuwen family has been in the dairy business in the United States for the past 60 years and migrated to Chino in 1959. Arlan's involvement in the dairy industry goes back 16 years but interestingly enough, he never really planned on being a dairyman.

Arlan began his professional life working as international district sales manager with Sunkist Growers in Ontario. Coincidentally, his wife, Joan, went to work in the same building for the Berkeley Bank of Cooperatives. A year later, Arlan and Joan returned to Chino to live in a house on the Van Leeuwen Dairy Farm. After a year of commuting to and from work, they decided it was time to return to their roots. "I hated coats and ties and being inside all the time," Arlan said. "We had gotten away from dairying and were slowly drawn back to it."

In 1974, Arlan and his dad joined forces and went about modernizing and remodeling the family dairy business. Three years later, Arlan and his brother-in-law, Danny Vanderham, merged operations with a combined 660 cows. In 1982, Dan moved into his own dairy and Arlan expanded his herd to 700 head.

With his continuing success, Arlan began to take on a greater leadership role in the dairy

community. He entered the Ag Leadership Program in 1985, taking him to Washington, DC, New York, and Brazil and giving him not only confidence, but what he describes as "a broader picture of the world and a broader perspective."

Arlan's agricultural leadership activity led him naturally to greater involvement with other nondairy and community activities. Today, he is an active member in the Rotary and the Chino Chamber and serves on the Producer Review Board for Pooling and the Alliance of Western Milk Producers. In addition, he is chairman of the Santa Ana Dairy Environmental Task Force, second vice president of California Milk Producers Cooperative, as well as a former deacon and elder at the Chino Valley Reform Church.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that you will join me and our colleagues in paying tribute to this dedicated professional as he is recognized by the Chino Chamber for his many contributions to the dairy industry. Without question, his achievements are worthy of recognition by the House today.

IN PRAISE OF ARMENIA'S INDEPENDENCE

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my distinguished colleagues to join me in celebrating Sunday's historic vote in Armenia in which the people of Armenia overwhelmingly voted for independence from the Soviet Union. The Parliament of the Republic of Armenia unanimously implemented the results of the Republic's referendum yesterday.

Mr. Speaker, the pace of events in the Soviet Union continues to shock and amaze. One by one, the Republics of that artificial union have set a course toward pluralism and democracy. With each Republic's declaration of independence, the illegitimacy of Soviet communism is further revealed. Sunday, it was Armenia's turn to shed the yoke of Soviet and Communist repression.

Armenia's independence has not come easy. It was achieved with great sacrifice and loss. Hundreds of Armenians have died and thousands have been left homeless in long-standing conflicts and problems that have plagued this troubled region in recent years.

In the last several months, the resolve of freedom-loving Armenians was stiffly challenged when Soviet and Azerbaijani forces stepped up their violent tactics in an attempt to thwart Armenia's drive toward democracy. But history will show that the spirit of democracy has prevailed.

Mr. Speaker, Armenia is now an independent Republic, free of the Soviet stranglehold and free to pursue its own national aspirations. We are most fortunate to witness this historic event. On the occasion of their independence, I pay tribute to the strength and the integrity of the Armenian people—both those in Armenia and their fellow Armenians in the United States and around the world who have supported the independence struggle of the

homeland. I invite my colleagues to join me in celebrating this momentous day.

POLLUTERS UNDERMINE THE SUPERFUND

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, on September 5, the Philadelphia Inquirer published an article by our colleague, BOB TORRICELLI. In his article, BOB makes the point that industrial polluters are attempting to undermine the Superfund Program by suing local governments.

I would like to share the article with all my colleagues. There is clearly something going wrong when people who have only used a landfill for ordinary household trash are forced to pay as much to clean up toxics as the industry responsible for disposing of hazardous waste.

I hope you all read this and agree that it's time to fix this flaw in the law.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Sept. 5, 1991]

POLLUTERS UNDERMINE THE SUPERFUND

(By Robert G. Torricelli)

Imagine you're a resident of Maple Shade, a township of 19,000. You've always demonstrated great concern for the environment. You separate your trash for recycling, you take your household hazardous waste to a special collection center, and you've installed low-flow showerheads in your bathrooms.

Then imagine your surprise when your town, with an annual budget of \$6.2 million, gets hit with multiple lawsuits charging that it is liable for millions of dollars of contributions to five different Superfund cleanups. The suits imply that you, as well as town officials, are personally responsible because you sent your household trash to landfills that have become polluted with toxic chemicals.

The above scenario is being played out not only in southern New Jersey, but also at 14 different sites in 10 states. Corporate polluters are suing cities and towns for contributions to Superfund cleanups even though the polluter has been identified by the Environmental Protection Agency as the entity that sent toxic waste to the site, and even though the city or town's sole contribution was household trash or sewage sludge.

One of the five suits in which Maple Shade has been named involves the GEMS landfill, a 63-acre site ranked 12th on the EPA's National Priorities List. Industrial chemicals were dumped into pits at the landfill between 1970 and 1974. These chemicals have contaminated groundwater, surface water and the air, and they are a particular menace to the 38,000 people who live within three miles of the site, many of whom depend on private wells.

The private companies that have been accused by the EPA of polluting the site have settled with the agency for \$20.5 million. However, to recoup their costs, the companies brought a third-party suit against 70 local governments, including Maple Shade, who used the GEMS landfill to dispose of municipal solid waste. The companies argue that the municipalities should pay \$10 mil-

lion of the \$52.5 million it will cost to clean up the site. But that argument ignores the fact that it is the industrial chemicals that caused the landfill to be declared a Superfund site, and that it was the clear intention of Congress in creating the Superfund program to make those who contributed the hazardous waste responsible for the cleanup.

The "third-party" lawsuits are being launched under a provision of the Superfund statute that allows polluters named by the EPA to spread the cleanup costs equitably among all persons who legitimately contributed to environmental contamination at a site. This provision was enacted to help accused polluters, but it is now being abused by them not only as a means of delaying cleanups and recouping costs, but also as part of a larger strategy aimed at discrediting the entire Superfund program. As far as these polluters are concerned, the more outrageous the lawsuit the better. That explains why a corporate consortium has threatened to sue the Girl Scouts of America because garbage from a summer camp ended up at a Michigan Superfund site.

While household garbage or sewage sludge can contain hazardous substances such as nail polish remover and paint thinner, studies show that such substances only account for one-half of 1 percent of municipal solid waste. It is clearly ridiculous, therefore, to ask local governments to pay the same to clean up a ton of garbage as a Fortune 500 chemical company pays to clean up a ton of concentrated toxic chemicals.

I recently introduced legislation that would solve this problem with the Superfund statute while maintaining the overall sanctity of the "polluter pays" principle. Entitled the Toxic Cleanup Equity and Acceleration Act, this bill would block third-party suits over ordinary garbage and sewage sludge. It would, however, preserve the EPA's ability to bring suits against municipalities in instances where they clearly acted irresponsibly, or where their household waste or sludge contains unusually high levels of toxicity.

The Superfund law is not scheduled to be reconsidered until 1995, but we cannot wait that long to plug this loophole. Even though they may be defeated in the courts, these lawsuits cost hundreds of thousands of dollars to defend and pose an insurmountable financial burden for many cash-starved cities and towns. One small city in California, for example, has laid off two police officers and nearly doubled trash-hauling fees to pay bills that will exceed \$125,000 this year for a third-party suit.

With one simple clarification of the Superfund statute, we can free our cities and towns from the financial strains of unwarranted lawsuits and allow them to devote their tax dollars to real environmental protection and the job of providing essential public services. Liability under Superfund was never meant to apply to those who simply generated or hauled solid waste, and those who are now asserting in court that it does are simply trying to undermine the entire program.

NORMAN TANZMAN HONORED

HON. BERNARD J. DWYER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. DWYER of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of joy and pleasure that I share with my colleagues the story of a man who has been a vital force in Middlesex County, NJ, for many years.

On October 27, the Central New Jersey Jewish Home for the Aged will honor Norman Tanzman at a testimonial dinner for the work he has done for the home. Mr. Tanzman has been involved with the home since its beginning and has worked tirelessly to make it the success it is today. He has served as both its president and chairman of the board and has been involved with its annual fundraising efforts.

Norm has also been an inspiration as a community leader. As a partner in the real estate firm of Jacobson, Goldfarb & Tanzman Associates, located in Perth Amboy, Norm has been involved in many aspects of the growth and development of our county. He has been a public servant, with terms of service in both the New Jersey General Assembly and the New Jersey Senate.

He has served as a member, or chairman, on the boards of over a dozen community service organizations, including the Raritan Bay Health Services Corp., the Barron Free Public Library, the Jewish Federation of Northern Middlesex County, the Middlesex County Blue Badge Association, and the Woodbridge Lions Club. I am certain that everyone would agree that Norm is a rare public servant.

He has given generously of his time and considerable talents to help his fellow man. The honor that will be bestowed upon Norm by the Central New Jersey Jewish Home for the Aged is deserved by Norman Tanzman. He has been, and continues to be, the best example of one helping his friends, his neighbors, and his community.

TRIBUTE TO ST. MARY BAY VIEW ACADEMY

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate St. Mary Bay View Academy for its recognition as a blue ribbon school. Each year the U.S. Department of Education selects schools from around the country that exemplify academic excellence and diversity.

This year, Bay View was one of 53 private schools to receive this honor, an honor less than 1 percent of the schools across the Nation receive. Being the only all-girls school in New England to be honored, Bay View makes its intentions clear: "Bay View is more than a school. It is a community of women working to define who they are intellectually, socially, physically, and spiritually in a very unique environment."

I send my warmest congratulations to the students, faculty, and administrators of St.

Mary Bay View. You clearly deserve the honor that the blue ribbon school award brings.

HONORABLE MATTERS: A GUIDE TO ETHICS AND LAW IN FUND-RAISING

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw the Members attention to an important booklet entitled, "Honorable Matters: A Guide to Ethics and Law in Fund Raising" prepared by the National Society of Fund Raising Executives [NSFRE].

This booklet comes at a very crucial time, a time when many questions have been asked and eyebrows raised regarding the practices of numerous fundraising organizations. This book helps answer those questions. It does so by putting forth a clear cut agenda for the solicitation of funds by nonprofit organizations. It addresses these issues, not from a hypothetical standpoint, but rather bases its solutions on concrete laws, guidelines, and precedents.

One of the reasons this booklet is so successful is because it separates an organization's legal obligations from its ethical obligations. Whereas the legal bounds have been set for some time, this booklet discusses the more far reaching ethical bounds which must govern the fiduciary process. It helps answer ethical questions concerning such issues as the compensation of staff members, and the propriety of quid pro quo relationships. It helps to strike a balance in the ongoing debate between State regulation and a charity's right to freedom of speech in soliciting funds. At a time when the fundraising industry has reached an all time high, it is essential that these issues be clarified and addressed.

Mr. Speaker, I commend NSFRE for its efforts and hope that other fundraising organizations consider adopting the agenda they have so courageously set forth. It is truly needed to lend credence to a practice that is so crucial and beneficial to our society.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CANNOT USURP STATE TAX AUTHORITY

HON. BEN ERDREICH

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. ERDREICH. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a concurrent resolution protesting a decision of the Secretary of Health and Human Services which will severely restrict State Medicaid revenue raising authority.

Currently, Medicaid is a vital program serving nearly 27 million Americans, half of whom are children. Many other Medicaid beneficiaries are older Americans living in nursing homes. The HHS interim final regulations, prohibiting the use of provider specific taxes to meet the States' obligation for Federal matching funds, would cost the Alabama Medicaid

Program an estimated \$795 million out of a projected budget of \$1.6 billion. This loss of revenue would devastate a very successful program that is directly responsible for reducing our infant mortality rate and improving the health of our most vulnerable citizens.

States have the constitutional authority to determine State taxing policy. It is unquestionably and undeniably a State's right to levy user taxes, as demonstrated by gasoline taxes for State highways. The Federal Government should not be telling individual States what they can and cannot do to take care of our most vulnerable citizens, our infants, and our elderly.

Health care costs are increasing at twice the rate of inflation. State options for financing mandated Medicaid expansions are limited. Rather than undermining the States' attempts to finance health care for low-income individuals, HHS should be working in partnership with State Medicaid Programs to expand services to ensure the health and well-being of our citizens.

I urge my colleagues to join me in protesting this decision by cosponsoring this concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that it is not appropriate for the Federal Government to take actions that preempt the tax decisions of State governments.

IN SOLEMN REMEMBRANCE AND
RECOGNITION

HON. RICK SANTORUM

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and recognize those men who still remain POW/MIA in Southeast Asia.

This past Friday, September 20, 1991, marked the 12th anniversary of National POW/MIA Recognition Day. I want to take this opportunity to draw attention to the 58 men from western Pennsylvania currently missing in action in Southeast Asia.

It is through the tireless efforts of their fellow soldiers that hope for safe return of POW/MIA's endure. I praise the persistent work of Aaron Zeff, president of Vietnam Veterans Inc., and Tom Fitzgerald, president of Vietnam Veterans Leadership Program, and Scott Township Commissioner Dick Fallon, whose brother Pat is listed as missing in action. These gentlemen, in conjunction with dozens of veterans' activists, have kept this issue alive in the hearts and minds of veterans in southwestern Pennsylvania for 10 years now, remembering those unaccounted for the past decade.

For we, as a nation, will never be able to say in good conscience that the Vietnam conflict is resolved until we can explain to the families and fellow soldiers of these men one thing: We have dedicated our best efforts to finding and bringing them home, including redoubling our efforts at the Federal level for sightings, tracking, and any other intelligence activities.

Having held a flag of honor of these men at the 10th annual POW/MIA vigil held this weekend at Point State Park in Pittsburgh, I took

occasion to solemnly reflect on the service these men offered and the price they and their families pay for their dedication to this country. Unfortunately, the expense being paid by the families is much like the status of the POW/MIA. It is unknown. The families, the friends, and the fellow servicemen have suffered far too long. Let's make this POW/MIA Recognition Day worthy of its name. Let's recognize the service these men gave for us and remember them, lest they be forgotten.

A TRIBUTE TO DOLORES
MULLINGS

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine dedication and outstanding contributions of Dolores Mullings, the 1991 recipient of the Chino Valley Chamber of Commerce's Contribution to Industry Award. For 36 years, this remarkable woman has made a mark on the dairy industry with a take charge attitude that does not recognize defeat.

Dolores was born in Duquesne, PA, grew up in Oklahoma, and returned to Pittsburgh at the age of 14. After attending Brentwood High School, she studied journalism at the University of Pittsburgh. Her early writing career began in Pampa, TX, as an editorial writer, general assignment reporter, and feature writer for the Pampa Daily News.

A cross-country trek landed Dolores at the Santa Ana Register in the early 1950's. It was in Santa Ana that Dolores dabbled in politics long enough to aid in the successful effort to incorporate the city of Lakewood—and meet Jack Miller, whom she later married. After a brief stint at the Ontario Daily Report, she began seeking a 9 to 5 job with regular hours so she could care for her newborn daughter. It was then that she first came into contact with "The Dairyman."

Dolores began as a "girl Friday" in 1955 making coffee and, within a period of a few months, began taking on more responsibility. After little more than a year, she became the driving force behind the magazine and was responsible for its growth from a southern California magazine to a nationwide magazine. Her goal has always been to run a gutsy magazine with principles, never backing down from an issue if dairymen would benefit from addressing the subject.

Through her work with the "Dairyman," Dolores has been politically active in efforts to help the dairy industry. Her efforts include championing the Milk Pooling Act, the Dairy Merit Program, and increased funding for the Dairy Council of California and the California Milk Advisory Board.

Dolores has demonstrated tremendous resolve and inner strength as well, having overcome a life-threatening medical situation in the 1960's. Even as she faced this personal challenge, Dolores remained committed to her work with the magazine. "What else was I going to do?" she said. "We had a magazine to put out and there wasn't much else I could do in the hospital."

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me and our colleagues in recognizing Dolores Mullings for her personal courage and the many contributions to the southern California and western dairy industry. Her achievements and this award by the Chino Valley Chamber of Commerce is certainly worthy of recognition by the House today.

IN MEMORY OF MELVIN "MEL"
MELLO, SR.

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, the community of Half Moon Bay, CA, mourns the loss of Melvin Mello, Sr., who died following emergency heart bypass surgery on August 29. He was 61.

Mr. Mello, known to all as "Mel," was a loved and respected resident of Half Moon Bay for 34 years. A dedicated public servant who served on the city council for 18 years and who served as mayor of the city in 1975, 1978, 1984, and 1988, Mel devoted himself to bringing a bright future to Half Moon Bay.

Mel spent much of his youth on area ranches and one of his earliest jobs was that of a bareback rodeo rider. He also worked a stint as a rodeo clown. Although Mel eventually became a biologist with the San Mateo County Department of Agriculture, many feel that he was a cowboy deep at heart.

Mel was extremely involved in community events, including the popular Half Moon Bay Pumpkin Festival, an annual pumpkin weighoff and parade which he planned.

In addition to his work on the festival, Mel sat on the San Mateo County Fair Board, the San Mateo County Farm Bureau Association, and was a charter member of the Half Moon Bay Grange. He was also chairman of the annual Farm Day Recognition Luncheon.

Mel also served as a member of the League of California Cities, the local Chamber of Commerce, the North County Council of Mayors, the Half Moon Bay Fire Protection District, and Our Lady of the Pillar Men's Club, which he helped organize.

In a funeral procession through the streets of Half Moon Bay, hundreds of mourners paid their last respects to Mel. During services attended by nearly 500 friends and neighbors, he was eulogized as a man deeply committed to the community and as a friend to those in need of help.

Mr. Speaker, Mel was a man who made a lasting impression on those lucky enough to have known him. I was proud to call him my friend. While he will be greatly missed, his personal warmth, leadership, and dedication to the community will not be forgotten. I invite my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Mel and in extending condolences to his family.

BELINDA MASON, REST IN PEACE

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, Belinda Mason, a mother, a wife, and a member of the President's National Commission on AIDS, died of the disease earlier this month.

The Washington Post described her in its obituary as "an activist who was the only member of President Bush's National Commission on AIDS who was infected with the virus . . ."

She lived in Utica, KY, and became infected with the virus in January 1987 while receiving a blood transfusion during the birth of her second child. She was diagnosed as having AIDS in October 1988. Ms. Mason was president of the National Association of People with AIDS and the founder of Kentuckiana People with AIDS, the first group in Kentucky dedicated to finding a cure for the dreaded disease.

She distinguished herself, Mr. Speaker, on two counts. First, though a member of the National Commission on AIDS, she was critical of the Bush administration for treating AIDS as a moral issue rather than a health issue. In fact, in August she wrote to the President asking him to use his influence to keep people with AIDS from being stigmatized, advice he has so far not heeded.

Ms. Mason distinguished herself not only in her policy positions, but also in her personal approach to others with AIDS. Explaining, this past summer, why the President chose her for the Commission, she said, "I was perfect, I was southern, I was white, I was articulate, and I got AIDS in a 'nice' way." Yet, in the words of Carisa Cunningham of the AIDS Action Council, "She never tried to separate herself from every other person with AIDS who got it through drug use or sexual activity." She tried, Mr. Speaker, to change the face of AIDS and to some small degree she succeeded.

She refused to distinguish people by the way they contracted the disease and she urged that it not be a cause for prejudice and discrimination, but rather for love and compassion and understanding.

Her death was tragic not only because she was a mother and a wife and a daughter and a sister, but because, in spite of her own tragic personal circumstances, she chose compassion over cruelty and understanding over prejudice. What an extraordinary person she must have been.

TRIBUTE TO LA SALLE ACADEMY

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to you today to congratulate La Salle Academy for its recognition as a blue ribbon school. Each year the U.S. Department of Education selects schools from around the country that exemplify academic excellence and diversity.

This year La Salle was one of 53 private schools to receive this honor, an honor less

than 1 percent of the schools across the Nation receive. La Salle has made a commitment to achieve high academic standing and to educate students from all socioeconomic strata. It also should be praised for its value centered approach to education. In 1984, La Salle became a coeducational institution, creating an opportunity for girls as well as boys to receive a top notch education.

I send my sincerest congratulations to the students, faculty, and administrators of La Salle Academy. Your efforts in reaching academic excellence have not gone unnoticed.

BLACK FORUMS WORTHWHILE

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, recently the Congressional Black Caucus conducted its 21st Annual Legislative Weekend. The success of this program is of tremendous value to the members of the Black Caucus and to black Americans across our Nation. I would like to take this opportunity to share Mr. Vernon Jarrett's insightful reflections on this important event. The following appeared in the Chicago Sun Times, September 8, 1991:

BLACK FORUMS WORTHWHILE

(By Vernon Jarrett)

Rest assured that before the conclusion of the 21st Congressional Black Caucus Issue Forums, which open Wednesday in Washington, a few of my colleagues will have blasted the three-day event as "just another big waste of time and money."

Once more I shall disagree.

Despite the many purely social events scheduled, these annual examinations of the state of African America seem to me useful for several good reasons, including the content of the discussions.

But further significance can be cited when it is understood that these seriously focused seminars are sponsored by the country's largest number of ranking black elected officials, the 26 black men and women in the Congress of the United States.

Despite criticism that can be leveled at them individually or collectively, they have, for the most part, earned the respect of their constituencies for at least one seminal reason, to wit:

The Congressional Black Caucus, as a whole, has refused to participate in or give approval to the disintegration of the legal and statutory gains made by blacks over the last 37 years.

Despite many an invitation to undo the hard-won gains of the modern civil rights era, the caucus has stood fast on key principles that protect the broad masses of African-Americans.

One of those principles is bolstered by a lesson learned from the political history of this country. In every historical instance when black leaders decided that it was best to "temporarily" compromise certain principles by coalescing with the proven enemies of their people, *the black masses always become the heavy losers.* And the losses have been rather "permanent."

One classic example is the invitation to self-destruct that the Northern and Southern compromisers offered black leaders in the last decade of the 19th century. Beginning

with the "Mississippi Plan" of 1890, Southern politicians concocted a scheme to cut down on black voting strength—strength that had been unleashed by the 15th Amendment—by demanding property ownership and literacy as preconditions for the right to vote.

The schemers promised that such restrictions would apply equally to poor, ignorant whites as well as the newly freed blacks.

The tragedy of that era is that some of the South's prominent black state legislators agreed to the high-sounding idea that the governance of state and nation should not be awarded to the propertyless and the unlettered of any race.

Even a few black leaders of the North were suckered into consideration of the idea. They presumed that such restrictions would calm frightened whites who feared the black vote.

One of the more famous black names in Mississippi's history permitted himself to be tricked into such a deal.

Isaiah T. Montgomery, founder of the all-black town of Mound Bayou, voted in favor of property and literacy restrictions when he served as a member of the Mississippi Constitutional Convention of 1890.

Montgomery felt that a reduction in the size of the black vote until blacks gained more education and wealth would cause Southern whites to voluntarily award blacks their rights without a need for governmental protection.

Montgomery kept his side of the bargain, but racists in Mississippi and throughout Dixie marched violently stronger with the Bible, their Constitutions and the Supreme Court in one bag and the lyncher's rope, shotgun and torch in the other.

By sticking to its mission, today's Congressional Black Caucus is in the tradition of its role model, Rep. Robert Smalls of South Carolina, who in 1890 insisted that blacks be secured by the "organic law of the country."

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE TAXATION OF FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, along with Mr. VANDER JAGT, a bill to amend section 842(b) of the Internal Revenue Code which affects the taxation of foreign companies carrying on insurance businesses within the United States. This legislation is intended to correct certain technical problems and inequities in the current section 842(b).

Section 842(b) was added to the Internal Revenue Code as part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987 to address a concern that foreign insurance companies were able to minimize the amount of net investment income subject to U.S. taxation. Section 842(b) sets up rules for calculations of "required U.S. assets" and "minimum effectively connected net investment income." Under section 842(b), the net investment income of a foreign insurance company that is effectively connected with the conduct of an insurance business in the United States may not be less than the required U.S. assets of the company multiplied by the domestic investment yield ap-

pliable to the company for the taxable year. "Required U.S. assets" is the product of the foreign insurance company's U.S. insurance liabilities and the domestic asset/liability percentage. Once this minimum amount of effectively connected net investment income is calculated, the insurance company pays tax under the regime set out in subchapter L of the Internal Revenue Code—but using the greater of this minimum amount or the company's actual amount of effectively connected net investment income as the amount of its net investment income.

The amending legislation does not change the fundamental concept set out in the 1987 amendments but simply corrects certain technical problems and inequities. The amending legislation modifies current section 842(b) in three mechanical ways. In addition, the amending legislation allows a foreign insurance company to elect to incorporate its own U.S. dollar-denominated assets' yield in the calculation of the minimum effectively connected net investment income.

The first two problems with current section 842(b) are due to the fact that Treasury has been using 2-year-old financial statement data from the annual statements of the domestic insurance companies—the so-called NAIC annual statements—as the representative domestic company data to determine the domestic asset/liability percentage and domestic investment yield. The domestic asset/liability percentage and the domestic investment yield are then used by the foreign insurance companies to calculate their minimum effectively connected net investment income. The amending legislation requires that Treasury use domestic company tax return data (to the extent possible) from the same taxable year as the year for which the section 842(b) calculations are being done. Since foreign insurance companies are taxed on the basis of the domestic asset/liability percentage and the domestic investment yield calculated under section 842(b), it seems only fair and reasonable that the domestic ratios be calculated using the same year tax return data rather than the 2-year-old financial statement data. Furthermore, the use of domestic insurance company tax return data changes the calculation of the minimum amount of effectively connected net investment income so that it is based upon amounts of net investment income on which domestic companies have been taxed.

The third problem with current section 842(b) is that it does not take into consideration year-to-year investment yield fluctuations which are due to normal trading practice differences. The amending legislation provides for a carryover account to account for ordinary year-to-year differences in portfolio trading practices from company to company. Finally, current section 842(b) is inconsistent with our international obligations. The amending legislation provides for an individualized company yield election under which a foreign insurance company can elect to use the yield on its own U.S. dollar-denominated assets in place of the domestic yield to calculate the minimum effectively connected net investment income, subject to the following restrictions:

First, the yield used in calculating the minimum can never be less than 80 percent of the domestic investment yield; second, if the

amount of the foreign company's mean U.S. dollar-denominated assets is less than 80 percent of required U.S. assets for a year, the minimum will be calculated under the existing section 842(b) formula; and third, if the foreign company's U.S. dollar-denominated assets fall between 80 percent and 100 percent of required U.S. assets, the company will have 105 percent of the domestic investment yield applied to its shortfall in required U.S. assets in calculating the minimum. Once this individualized company yield election is made, it will apply to all subsequent years unless revoked with the consent of the Secretary.

The use of 2-year-old data from domestic insurance companies to calculate the domestic asset/liability percentage and the domestic investment yield creates a serious distortion in calculating the appropriate tax liability for foreign insurance companies. The 2-year lag has created a particularly serious problem given the effective date of section 842(b). The first taxable year for which section 842(b) is applicable is 1988. Thus, 1986 investment yields will be used under existing section 842(b) to calculate the minimum which will be compared with the foreign insurance company's 1988 actual effectively connected net investment income. Investment yields for 1986 were much higher than the investment yields earned by both domestic and foreign companies in 1988. The 1986 domestic investment yield, as calculated by Treasury, was 10 percent. The comparable domestic investment yield for 1988 is 8.8 percent, a difference of 120 basis points. This problem can reoccur from year to year as yields fluctuate.

A second problem with current section 842(b) involves the source of the data being used by Treasury to calculate the domestic asset/liability percentage and the domestic investment yield. In both Notice 89-96 and Notice 90-13, Treasury stated that it utilized NAIC annual statement data to determine both the domestic asset/liability percentage and the domestic investment yield. Tax return net investment income can vary significantly from NAIC annual statement net investment income. Congress recognized this point in section 56(f)(1) which provides that, for taxable years 1987, 1988, and 1989, a corporation must increase its alternative minimum taxable income by 50 percent of the difference between financial statement income, as adjusted, and alternative minimum taxable income computed without regard to section 56(f)(1). Using NAIC annual statement data for section 842(b) purposes has the effect of taxing foreign life insurance companies based upon the financial statement net investment income of domestic life insurance companies even though there is no assurance that the domestic life insurance companies have been or will be actually subject to tax on that amount of net investment income.

Perhaps the most significant difference between NAIC annual statement data and tax return data is in the calculation of net capital gains and losses. For NAIC annual statement purposes, gains and losses are calculated using NAIC asset values, not actual tax costs. NAIC asset values are subject to write-downs and write-ups, with conservative guidelines mandated for use in the preparation of the NAIC annual statement dictating more write-

downs than write-ups. This results in a book value which is generally less than tax cost and therefore NAIC annual statement capital gains greater than capital gains on a tax basis. Such overstatements inflate the domestic investment yield. This inflation of domestic investment yield is inappropriate since the U.S. insurance companies are not being taxed on the gains calculated in this manner.

A third problem with section 842(b) which is addressed by this legislation involves the whipsaw effect of section 842(b)'s year-by-year comparison of the required minimum amount of effectively connected investment income and the company's actual net investment income.

Under current law section 842(b), in any taxable year, a foreign insurance company is subject to tax on the greater of first, its actual effectively connected net investment income and second, its minimum being calculated using domestic company financial statement data from 2 years previous to the current year. This greater-of approach will result in the foreign insurance company being subject to tax on net investment income greater than either it or a representative domestic insurance company earns over any measured period of time.

For example, if foreign company investment yields over time are identical to domestic company investment yields during the same period but differ on a year-by-year basis, under current section 842(b), because of the greater-of approach of section 842(b), exacerbated by the 2-year lag and data collection problems, the foreign company will be subject to tax on a greater cumulative yield over the period than either it or the representative domestic companies earned during that period. A small difference in investment yield can create large distortions in the calculated minimum under section 842(b). This distortive impact can create a U.S. tax liability for a foreign insurance company that exceeds its U.S. net income.

A carryover account is needed even though the amending legislation eliminates the use of 2-year-old data. The carryover account is needed to account for year-for-year differences in trading practices, year-to-year investment performance portfolio mix, and the timing of realization of capital gains and losses between a foreign insurance company and the representative domestic insurance company which can result in significant year-by-year differences between the domestic and foreign yields, even where the yields are identical on a cumulative basis over time.

The use of a carryover account is necessary to ensure that trading differences and timing issues do not result in a foreign insurance company being subject to income tax on a cumulative amount of net investment income that exceeds both what the foreign insurance company and the representative domestic insurance company actually earned over that period of time. The carryover account would keep track, on a yearly basis, of the cumulative difference between actual effectively connected net investment income and minimum effectively connected net investment income. The intent of the carryover account is to ensure that a foreign insurance company will be subject to tax on the greater of its cumulative actual effectively connected net investment income and the cumulative minimum ef-

fectively connected net investment income. The greater-of concept is measured on a cumulative basis, not an annual basis.

While current section 842(d)(2) provides that Treasury shall issue regulations that provide for adjustments in future years where actual effectively connected net investment income in a year exceeds minimum effectively connected net investment income for that year, no regulations have been issued on this point. The amending legislation clarifies that adjustments would be made so that the foreign company will be subject to tax over the cumulative period on the greater of what it actually earns over that period and what the average domestic company earns over that same period. If, due to poor investment performance, the foreign company earns less than the cumulative required minimum over the period, the foreign company would be subject to tax on the cumulative minimum. If the foreign company earns more than the cumulative required minimum over the period, the foreign company would be subject to tax on its cumulative actual.

Finally, in addition to the problems laid out above, current section 842(b) may violate the nondiscrimination articles found in many of our income tax treaties in that section 842(b) taxes a foreign insurance company less favorably than domestic insurance companies are taxed because, under current section 842(b), foreign insurance companies are not taxed based upon their own investment results but instead are taxed based upon the investment results of their competitors. The individualized company yield election, along with the modifications described above, are intended to make section 842(b) work in a manner that is both fair and consistent with our international obligations.

I have requested a revenue estimate from the Joint Committee on Taxation for this legislation and am awaiting a response. There is an argument that, since the current section 842(b) is inconsistent with most of our existing income tax treaty obligations, amending section 842(b) to make it consistent with those obligations will actually raise tax revenue. However, whenever Members of Congress propose a change to the Internal Revenue Code, those changes are often viewed as bearing some cost. Of course, in these times of fiscal austerity, the revenue consequences of any proposal, even one firmly grounded in good tax policy as I believe this one is, may constrain the Congress in addressing a problem in the Tax Code. However, I strongly feel that revenue costs alone should not prevent us from seeking to implement our Tax Code fairly. Finally, it should be noted that during markup of last year's reconciliation bill, a proposal similar to this one, was included in a list of 28 tax proposals the Joint Committee on Taxation determined were good tax policy and were relatively noncontroversial. For all these reasons, I urge the House to give serious consideration to these important reforms.

NCOA SALUTES JIM SLATTERY

HON. W.G. (BILL) HEFNER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. HEFNER. Mr. Speaker, for nearly two decades the 160,000-member Non Commissioned Officers Association of the USA [NCOA] has honored one of our colleagues with its prestigious L. Mendel Rivers Award for Legislative Action. This year's recipient will be JIM SLATTERY from the Second District, Kansas.

As a past recipient of the award, I'm privileged to announce JIM's selection as the 1991 honoree and ask that the following article from the NCOA Journal be printed in the RECORD for all to share:

REPUBLICAN JIM SLATTERY TO RECEIVE NCOA'S HIGHEST CONGRESSIONAL HONOR

"I am always willing to do anything I can for enlisted personnel in the U.S. armed forces," says Representative Jim Slattery, Member of Congress from Kansas' Second District.

It was this attitude and his active follow-up that gave the fifth-term congressman a home-run in the game of selecting an honoree to receive the Association's most prestigious award. According to NCOA Executive Vice President, C.R. (Chuck) Jackson, there wasn't another candidate even close in the selection process. So, this month, the former National Guard Lieutenant will receive the Association's Annual "L. Mendel Rivers Award" for 1991. The award will be presented by NCOA President Walter W. Krueger at the Association's gala annual congressional reception held on Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C.

The award was named appropriately in honor of the late L. Mendel Rivers of South Carolina. Mr. Rivers was a Chairman of the U.S. House of Representatives' powerful Committee on Armed Services. He was widely revered for his interest and concern for the military constituency, particularly the enlisted troops. Much of the improvements in military benefits prior to the All Volunteer Force era can be attributed to "Chairman" Rivers.

Although not in a similar position to influence military issues, Slattery has done well in emulating the late Mr. Rivers. Slattery has worked inside and outside his committee responsibilities to insure that enlisted personnel have a strong voice in the House of Representatives.

Prior and subsequent to an appointment to the House Budget Committee, he served as a member of the House Veterans Affairs Committee. It was here that he gathered greater insights into the plight of veterans and their military service as enlisted members. As a former enlisted National Guardsman himself, he would be shocked to learn from a military constituent that junior enlisted personnel serving overseas were being unfairly treated by the Social Security Administration. As a result Slattery introduced legislation in the 101st Congress (1989-90) to amend the social security law establishing eligibility for the receipt of supplemental security income (SSI) payments. SSI is provided to eligible citizens for the care of "exceptional children." Although a servicemember could qualify for SSI while serving stateside, the eligibility terminated when assigned overseas and accompanied by his or her family.

NCOA learned of the Slattery proposal and immediately offered its support. The bill was adopted later that year and signed into law. Meanwhile, NCOA brought the congressman's attention to other inequities; denial of receipt of Earned Income Tax Credits (EITC) to junior enlisted personnel serving overseas, restrictions on the receipt of unemployment compensation to separating servicemembers (UCX), and the denial of separation pay to involuntarily-separated career enlisted personnel.

Slattery tackled each of these concerns with a fervor, particularly the separation pay issue. Although not a member of the Committee on Armed Services, the Kansan stalked its membership for action. Today, because of his initial struggle to insure equality for enlisted personnel, separation payments are now authorized for eligible men and women in the enlisted grades and in all components; active, reserve, and national guard.

The congressman is still fighting to make right the EITC and UCX issues. He appears to be making headway with the latter as the chairmen of the tax oversight committees in both Houses of Congress now are working on expanding unemployment compensation benefits for ex-servicemembers. Perhaps, by the time Slattery receives his award from NCOA President Walter W. Krueger, the UCX issue will be behind him. Then he can claim another success in his relentless march for equity on behalf of his enlisted troops.

Cohosting the Association's tribute to Slattery will be a previous recipient of the award, Rep. William "Bill" Hefner of North Carolina. Hefner is chairman of the Appropriation's Subcommittee on Military Construction and a member of that committee's Defense Subcommittee.

Mr. Speaker, as a footnote, JIM will receive his award this evening in the Cannon Caucus Room, about 6:45 p.m. All Members are in receipt of an invitation to join NCOA and its guests, 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. for the presentation. I hope to see most of you there.

DEDICATION OF THE ADDITION AND RENOVATION OF THE DR. SAMUEL L. BOSSARD MEMORIAL LIBRARY, GALLIPOLIS, OH

HON. CLARENCE E. MILLER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. speaker, I rise today to give recognition to the Dr. Samuel L. Bossard Memorial Library of Gallipolis, OH. I had the distinct privilege and pleasure to join more than 300 Gallia countians and other local and State officials to dedicate the expansion and renovation of the Bossard Memorial Library on Sunday, September 8.

The board of trustees of the Gallia County District Library began the establishment of the first phase of the Bossard Library in 1976, with the proceeds of a trust fund left to the trustees by the late Mrs. Bossard for the purpose of building and equipping a new library to be named the Dr. Samuel L. Bossard Memorial Library.

This last year, the Federal Library Services and Construction Act made possible the second phase of the expansion and renovation through a grant in the amount of \$295,745.

The library director, Jonathan E. Loudon, has been instrumental in the development of the Bossard Library. The significant progress made under his leadership has greatly enhanced the work of this notable library. Director Loudon made a statement which made an impression on me, and I quote, "Three things make up every library—materials, people and a building. Each library has a choice of how to distribute its funds among the three categories. Bossard Library stands out from the crowd because it has always put people first."

Today the challenges that face the Nation and our library and information resources are many. Information is becoming our country's most important national resource as the technology revolution takes hold. During the 21st century our ability to access, understand, and use information will be critical to government, industry, educators, consumers, voters, parents—all Americans. Policymakers at all levels of government must deal with this explosion in information services.

The importance of library and information services has long been recognized by leaders in the field. As public officials, we need to focus our attention on issues critical to our Nation; such as, a literate populace, a work force with the productivity skills necessary to compete in the global marketplace of the 21st century, and a citizenship fully equipped to participate in the democratic system.

The problem of illiteracy, the absence of the ability to read and write, is one of the most vexing in the United States today. Our Nation possesses one of the highest standards of living in the world; yet of the 159 countries belonging to the United Nations, the United States ranks 48th in literacy. As many as 26 million adult Americans are functionally illiterate, lacking basic skills beyond a fourth-grade level. Another 35 million are semiliterate, lacking skills beyond an eighth-grade level.

Productivity is defined as the output of an average worker over a specific period of time in relation to the use of a given resource or input, such as raw materials. Today, that definition must expand to include information as a resource or raw material.

Since the end of World War II, the growth of productivity in the United States has slowed. During the 1980's, some in both the public and private sector considered this declining productivity a serious challenge to America's status in global economy. The information era has created a new type of worker—the knowledge worker—whose tools are information and the ability to access and apply it. The approaching 21st century brings with it a multitude of new technologies and new demands on the work force. Today's knowledge worker has to possess lifelong learning habits, for it is estimated that he or she will have to learn new skills every 3 years. As the providers of information, libraries and information services are critical participants in a community's economic development.

In his day, Thomas Jefferson warned that the success of a democratic society depended upon an "informed and educated" populace. Today, information is power. Access to information and the skills to apply it is how power is exercised. Accurate information is the foundation upon which society can make informed

judgments and good laws. Information has become so important to America that a large and growing part of the U.S. Government and private sector work force is engaged in information-related services. This national information delivery system includes more than 115,000 public, academic, special, and school libraries.

Historian Henry Steele Commager wrote that "ignorance is slavery and that free States are those which provide their people the right of inquiry and the means to make that inquiry meaningful. Literacy and information access are a strong foundation for a democratic society. They allow people to be independent seekers of truth, to build their own arguments and opinions and to verify or refute expert opinion."

Society's ability to foster lifelong learning and deliver information to people when they need it depends on our library and information services.

I joined a number of public officials who hailed the board of trustees, director Jonathan Loudon, his staff and library supporters for their work and dedicated services to the Dr. Samuel L. Bossard Library.

In closing, I quote Alan Hall, president-elect of the Ohio Library Association, who said "Each time a library is dedicated, the people are the winners."

TRIBUTE TO LAUREL FIRE COMPANY NO. 1 ON ITS 90TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the volunteers and supporters of the Laurel Fire Company No. 1 of Cementon, Whitehall Township, PA, on the occasion of its 90th anniversary.

The tradition of volunteer fire companies in our great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania began in the time of the American Revolution, through a suggestion by Benjamin Franklin. Like so many of the ideas formed by that great statesman, scientist, and community leader, the concept of the volunteer fire company has grown into a vital part of our way of life. On November 13, 1901, 16 men met at the Laurel Hotel in Cementon to address the question of protecting the town's citizens and property from fire. They chose three of their number—James Rumsey, James Everett, and Harvey Bartholomew—to be trustees of the new Laurel Fire Company No. 1.

From that start at the Laurel Hotel, the Laurel Fire Company No. 1 has grown to a current membership of more than 600 citizens, under the leadership of President Jeffrey Erie. The members support a corps of 20 volunteer firemen, currently commanded by Fire Chief Robert Benner and Assistant Fire Chief Russell Peters. At various times in its history, the company has provided fire protection for the towns of Fullerton, West Catasauqua, Hokendauqua, and Egypt as well as its current territory of Cementon.

In 1913, the company moved into the former Lodge Hall and O.E. Gruvers Department

Store on Third Street in Cementon. This building has served as the company's home ever since, and extensive remodeling has helped to make it not only a comfortable set of quarters for the fire company, but also a central meeting point for the community as a whole.

The company's operating costs are met through donations, and by proceeds from the Cementon Belt Fair. This annual event has been a Lehigh Valley tradition since 1949, helping to support both the Laurel Fire Company and the Cementon Athletic Association. It is staged each June through the efforts of dedicated volunteers such as Edward Galgon, one of the founders of the fair who has been a part of the Laurel Fire Company No. 1 for more than 40 years.

One of the company's first acts back in 1901 was to buy its very own hand-drawn fire-fighting apparatus called a gig—which is still in the company's possession as a reminder of how far both it and firefighting has come. Through its arrangement with Whitehall Township, the company has added to its collection of equipment by obtaining a pumper, a reconditioned engine with a 1,000-gallon-a-minute capacity, and a four-wheel-drive rescue truck.

Mr. Speaker, through its efforts over the past nine decades, the Laurel Fire Company No. 1 has earned the respect and admiration of citizens of Whitehall Township and across the Lehigh Valley. Please join me in congratulating its members, friends, and supporters as they celebrate its 90th anniversary, and in thanking these volunteers for their spirit and dedication to the people of the Lehigh Valley.

TRIBUTE TO NAVAJO GENERATING STATION

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, among the spectacular portions of Arizona's Third Congressional District, and certainly the best known, is the Grand Canyon, and it has been my privilege to represent the area during my tenure in Congress. I rise today to recognize the Navajo generating station participants for their outstanding leadership in reaching a resolution on the issue of Grand Canyon visibility impairment.

For the past 2 years, a great deal of public and media attention has focused on the issue of haze at the Grand Canyon. While most of the attention has centered on emissions from the clean, coal-fired powerplant, the Navajo generating station, scientific research suggests that natural and industrial sources in the region also contribute to the visibility impairment. Included are natural sources such as dust, pollen, and forest fires and some industrial sources including copper smelters and auto emissions sources from the Los Angeles area.

In an effort to improve what can be seen at the canyon, the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] issued a proposed rule earlier this year to require a 70-percent sulfur emission reduction over a 30-day average at the Navajo generating station.

The EPA proposal was met with a great deal of criticism within the utility industry and

the scientific community. In addition to the fact that EPA's proposal offered considerably higher utility rates for the citizens of Arizona, many argued that the Agency's policy could lead to little or no improvement to visibility at the canyon.

Recognizing the criticism and uncertainty, I joined three of my colleagues from Arizona, Representatives KOLBE, KYL, and RHODES in writing to the President questioning the EPA's proposed policy.

We stated:

While we believe some action is imperative to protect visibility at the Grand Canyon, we also believe the evidence is inconclusive as to what action should be taken to address visibility impairment.

We are not at all sure that the EPA proposal is the prudent or appropriate course of action. This proposed rule would not only have an additional detrimental impact on our already depressed State economy, but according to the studies, may do virtually nothing to improve what can be seen at the Grand Canyon.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to report that, under the leadership of the Salt River Project, the participants of the Navajo generating station and interested environmental organizations crafted a more prudent alternative policy.

With support from the White House, the EPA, and the State of Arizona, an agreement was reached to reduce Navajo generating station sulfur dioxide emissions by 90 percent over a more flexible annual averaging system. It offers considerable emission reduction at the Navajo plant at a more reasonable price for the ratepayers of the Southwest. On Wednesday, September 18, 1991, I was honored to be among the 200 or so who were with the President at the south rim of the Grand Canyon to witness the signing of the agreement.

I commend the Navajo generating station participants and the Salt River project for their strong leadership in resolving this issue which protects both the ratepayers and Arizona's most celebrated wonder.

FEDERAL FACILITY ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1991

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the Federal Facility Energy Efficiency and Environmental Improvement Act of 1991, a bill to reduce energy consumption in Federal buildings and facilities.

The need for this bill is clear. The Federal Government is the Nation's single largest energy consumer and provides a significant opportunity to establish leadership in energy efficiency and adoption of advanced technologies. The Office of Technology Assessment has recently reported that commercially available cost effective measures can cut energy use by 25 percent in Federal buildings. This level of savings translates to nearly \$1 billion a year once the measures are installed. These opportunities are simply too large to be ignored.

The legislation I am introducing today offers strong and positive leadership in making the Federal Government a model for demonstrating emerging and advanced commercially available technologies in its facilities. The bill recognizes the importance of innovative ideas and technologies that the private sector can provide to the Federal Government. In providing funding for demonstration programs at Federal facilities, the bill requires that Federal agencies that participate in demonstration programs of advanced commercially available energy efficiency and renewable technologies also make a commitment to adopt the technology to meet at least 10 percent of its needs.

The bill also establishes other longer term research and development efforts that will promote innovative construction technologies and practices that will result in advanced Federal buildings that minimize energy consumption and environmental degradation during the next 10 to 15 years. Working with industry in the development of these advanced buildings provides the opportunity for increased technology transfer and adoption of new products by the private sector.

The bill promotes procurement of products using recycled materials by establishing new procurement procedures.

The bill encourages Federal shared energy savings contracting by establishing simplified procedures to reduce the administrative effort. The bill also requires that each major energy using Federal agency conduct at least one demonstration of a shared energy savings contract using the simplified procedures, and requires DOE to provide technical assistance to each major energy using agency to expedite the adoption of these contracts.

Recognizing the opportunity that the numerous utility rebate programs offer Federal agencies to reduce energy consumption, the bill explicitly allows Federal agencies to participate in such utility rebate programs.

Congress can also set an example by adopting cost effective technologies and practices. The bill establishes a demonstration program that will expedite consideration of advanced technologies in the Capitol buildings.

A summary of the bill follows. I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

SUMMARY OF THE FEDERAL FACILITY ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1991

Sec 1. Short Title. The Act is cited as the Federal Facility Energy Efficiency and Environmental Improvement Act of 1991.

Sec 2. Presents findings that support legislative action to improve Federal efficiency.

Sec 3. Definitions.

Sec 4. Establishes a near term technology demonstration program at Federally owned buildings and facilities for advanced commercially available energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies.

Sec 5. Establishes a mid term technology demonstration program at Federally owned buildings and facilities for emerging, but not yet commercially available, technologies that have been developed by DOE.

Sec 6. Establishes a long term research and development program for Federal buildings that have minimal energy consumption ("low emission, low energy buildings") by 2005.

Sec 7. Establishes requirements for procurement of energy efficient products that

are life cycle cost effective by Federal agencies and provides that each agency contracting officer shall certify that procurements of energy using equipment is the best available alternative in terms of life cycle cost effectiveness.

Sec 8. Establishes a requirement for Federal agencies to review and revise procedures to expedite acquisition of goods which use recycled materials.

Sec 9. Directs the Inspector General in each agency to report annually to the head of each agency and the Congress on agency progress in meeting energy goals established by Section 543(a) of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act and agency procurement of life cycle effective energy using equipment.

Sec 10. Establishes a demonstration program for shared energy savings at Federal facilities to demonstrate advanced analytical methods and simplified methods of contracting for shared energy savings contracts. This section also establishes a demonstration of advanced methods for assessing and implementing shared energy savings contracting and participation in utility rebate programs at the U.S. Capitol. This section also provides incentives for agencies to undertake shared energy savings contracts and encourages federal participation in utility rebate programs.

Sec 11. Requires that Federally leased buildings meet energy performance standards established under the Energy Conservation Standards for New Buildings Act of 1976 or the Energy Conservation in Existing Buildings Act of 1976.

FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION AMENDMENTS

HON. TIMOTHY J. ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation to reauthorize and expand the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education also known as FIPSE which is authorized under title X of the Higher Education Act.

FIPSE provides grants to colleges, universities, and other public and private nonprofit educational institutions and agencies for the purpose of supporting innovative projects that will encourage the reform and improvement of postsecondary education and equal educational opportunity for all. Projects may be directed at a broad range of innovative reform activities related to postsecondary education opportunities.

The Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education makes awards under four distinct programs. The principal program is known as the Comprehensive Program with the other three being the Lectures Program, innovative projects for student community service, and final year dissemination grants. The Comprehensive Program supports a variety of improvement projects including the expansion of educational access, successful integration of education and work, the initiation of partnerships between schools and businesses, and education for a changing economy and educational technology.

The Lectures Program promotes discussion of significant issues affecting higher education among experts in the field, policymakers, faculty, and students. Under the Innovative Projects for Student Community Service Program, grants are awarded to encourage student participation in community service activities. In exchange for this service, they receive financial assistance in reducing educational debt. The Final Year Dissemination Grants Program promotes the findings and dissemination of information about projects that are judged to be of particular value, thus increasing the effectiveness of grants in encouraging education reforms. In addition, the 1991 appropriations bill earmarks funds for a Minority Teacher Training Pilot Program to increase the number of Hispanics, blacks, and minorities in the teaching profession.

The FIPSE Program was first established in 1972 and funded at a level of \$10 million. Throughout the years, FIPSE's funding has remained relatively modest with the fiscal year 1991 appropriation reaching \$14.6 million. My bill would increase the appropriation to \$25 million for fiscal year 1993 and establish a new National Needs Program with a separate authorization of \$5 million.

The National Needs Program will provide for grants that will help resolve issues of national and international concern without disrupting the other programs funded by FIPSE. This new program will include international exchanges, campus climate and culture, and evaluation and dissemination. In the area of international exchanges, FIPSE will fund demonstration projects supporting student and faculty exchanges across all academic disciplines. The objective of grants under the campus climate and culture program will be targeted at reducing dropout rates that are caused by inhospitable campus attitudes and actions. As FIPSE approaches its 20th anniversary, success stories in each of its areas of concentration need to be replicated on campuses throughout the Nation. Grants under the evaluation and dissemination program will enhance dissemination practices of FIPSE.

Since its inception in 1972, FIPSE has supported the following important national goals: improving students' educational opportunities and achievements; improving the quality of programs offered to students; ensuring high quality instruction, and supporting math and science education. Throughout the years, evaluation reports indicate that the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education has consistently and effectively met its legislative objective and appears to have had a significant and far reaching impact within the postsecondary education community. FIPSE funds peer-group and tutoring projects at more than 30 institutions. It continues to be an important source of funding for assessment projects run by State agencies, associations, colleges, and universities and its grants have been instrumental in moving our society toward computer literacy.

The Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education has had a remarkable record of success. The program promotes innovative reform, encourages wider dissemination of educational improvement, and responds rapidly to the needs of American postsecondary education. Thus, the program has

demonstrated its effectiveness and should be reauthorized and expanded. I urge my colleagues to support this unique opportunity to encourage the reform and improvement of postsecondary education across America.

H.R.—

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

SECTION 1. PLANNING GRANTS.

Section 1001 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 is amended—

- (1) by inserting "(a)" before "Subject";
- (2) by striking "postsecondary" and inserting "higher";
- (3) by adding at the end of the section the following:

"(b)(1) The Secretary is authorized to make planning grants to institutions of higher education for the development and testing of innovative techniques in postsecondary education.

"(2) Grants under this subsection shall not exceed \$20,000."

SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 1005 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 1005. (a) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this part (except for section 1001(b)), \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 1993 and such sums as may be necessary for the four succeeding fiscal years.

"(b) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 1001(b), \$1,000,000 for fiscal year 1993 and such sums as may be necessary for the four succeeding fiscal years."

SEC. 3. REVISION OF PART C.

(a) RELOCATION OF PROGRAM.—Part C of title X of the Act is amended—

- (1) by redesignating such part as part E of title XI;
- (2) by redesignating sections 1061, 1062, and 1063 as sections 1141, 1142, and 1143 of such title XI.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW PART C.—Title X of the Act is further amended by adding at the end the following new part:

"PART C—SPECIAL PROJECTS IN AREAS OF NATIONAL NEED

"SEC. 1061. (a) The Secretary is authorized to make grants to institutions of higher education, or consortia thereof, and such other public agencies and nonprofit organizations as the Secretary deems necessary for innovative projects concerning one or more areas of particular national need identified by the Secretary and the Director of the Fund.

"(b) No grant shall be made under this part unless an application is made at such time, in such manner, and contains or is accompanied by such information as the Director may require.

"(c) Areas of national need shall initially include, but shall not be limited to the following:

- "(1) International exchanges.
- "(2) Campus climate and culture.
- "(3) Evaluation and dissemination.

"(d) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this part \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 1993 and such sums as may be necessary for the four succeeding fiscal years."

RULE ON S. 1722, THE EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ACT OF 1991

HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the rules of the Democratic Caucus, I wish to serve notice to my colleagues that I have been instructed by the Committee on Ways and Means to seek less than an open rule for the consideration by the House of Representatives of S. 1722, the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 1991.

CELEBRATION OF THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE VOTERS LEAGUE OF GREENWOOD, MS

HON. MIKE ESPY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. ESPY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an organization which epitomizes the grassroots struggle for change that has transformed Mississippi and the South in the last 25 years. The Voters League of Greenwood, MS, recently celebrated its 25th anniversary. For a quarter of a century, the organization, and its president, David Jordan, have been a powerful and progressive voice for freedom, justice, and equality in the heart of the Mississippi Delta.

In 1955, David Jordan was a 20-year-old student, the same year that Emmett Till, a 14-year-old black youth visiting from Chicago, was dragged from his relative's home by a mob near Greenwood, killed, and tossed into the Tallahatchie River allegedly for whistling at a white woman.

In 1962, students from the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee [SNCC] who came to Greenwood to set up a voter registration project were forced to flee armed mobs in fear for their lives. Twenty-five years ago, few blacks were registered to vote in Leflore County, even though blacks were the overwhelming majority of the population. In the segregated South, a black registering to vote was an act of defiance, and economic and physical reprisals were swift.

But despite the risks, David Jordan and the Greenwood Voters League have made the sacrifices. In the courts, and in the streets, the Voters League has worked tirelessly to break down the walls of segregation and disenfranchisement in Leflore County.

In 1977, the lawsuit, Jordan versus Greenwood, challenged the at-large election of city commissioners which kept blacks from serving in city government, even though Greenwood was 52-percent black. Seven years later, the Federal courts ruled that the election scheme violated the 1965 Voting Rights Act. In 1985, David Jordan was one of the first blacks elected to Greenwood's board of aldermen since Reconstruction.

Over the years, several other pathbreaking lawsuits have been won by David Jordan and

the Voters League—each challenging the racist practices of Mississippi's past, each opening the door to a more just future. The lawsuit which forced Mississippi to redraw congressional lines so that a black could have a chance to be elected in the Second Congressional District bears his name.

Over the years, the Voters League has been the giant shoulders on which many of today's younger generation of black elected officials stand. Mississippi today has more black elected officials than any other State except Alabama. Where racial exclusion and segregation were once the norm, blacks in Mississippi today are moving ever closer towards becoming equal players in the political process. They have access to jobs and positions which only a few years ago would have been impossible.

Over the years, many organizations devoted to the struggle for equality and justice have come, made important contributions, and gone. Many former activists are no longer active. But the Greenwood Voters League continues. Twenty-five years later, David and the league are still registering voters, still electing candidates, still addressing issues, still working to ensure that the promise of democracy is real for everyone in Mississippi.

**SUPPORT LOWER PRICES FOR
CONSUMERS AND GREATER U.S.
COMPETITIVENESS**

HON. RICHARD K. ARMEY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, today I'm introducing the Consumer Price Reduction Act of 1991 which will provide for a remedy to one of the most vexing problems facing our country: Runaway tort liability costs.

In addition to the sizable consequences of overtaxing our justice system with all manner of suits, irrational liability laws also pose a substantial cost on consumer goods. In fact, if liability costs were a tax, it would be one of the most ubiquitous taxes that Americans face. It is now levied on virtually everything we buy or sell. It accounts for more than 95 percent of the cost for childhood vaccines and more than 30 percent of the cost of the common stepladder. Some analysts estimate that upward of one-third of the price of small airplanes can be attributed to irresponsible tort liability laws across the Nation. If America is serious about regaining our competitive edge, then we must see a change in our Nation's tort laws.

The standard response to this problem has been legislation which overruled the patchwork of statutes from State to State and instead imposed one uniform standard. Such an approach has been opposed because although well-intentioned it fundamentally thwarts the principle of federalism and States rights.

For this reason, my bill recognizes the right and freedom of States to craft tort laws as they see fit, but at the same time provides incentives for States to voluntarily reform their laws. Such an approach does not threaten constitutional federalism and also it will result in experimentation among the States to develop more reasonably tailored liability laws.

The Consumer Price Reduction Act only covers cases in which the jurisdiction of the plaintiff differs from that of the defendant, whether a suit is brought at the Federal or State level. For instance, the Consumer Price Reduction Act would apply to a case in which a resident of New Hampshire sued a manufacturer in Louisiana.

The bill has three basic provisions. The first provides that in suits covered by this legislation, the victor—plaintiff or defendant—is eligible to recover attorney's fees. A second provision would require that in these same cases the jurisdiction for a civil suit is to be determined by the original place of purchase. The final provision requires that punitive damage awards in covered cases are to be deposited in the Federal Crime Victims Fund.

VICTOR RECOVERS ATTORNEYS' FEES IN CIVIL SUITS

The first provision would allow courts to award costs and reasonable attorneys' fees to the prevailing party. In many jurisdictions, only the plaintiff can receive attorney's fees. In those States there is a great incentive to bring cases to court, even frivolous ones, without any regard to the costs involved because plaintiffs bear little of the immediate costs of a lawsuit. As provided for by the Consumer Price Reduction Act, in diversity jurisdiction cases, whoever wins the suit can receive attorneys' fees from the loser. This will ensure that the plaintiff bringing the case will be scrupulous in bringing the truly meritorious cases to court rather than playing the lottery by bringing a case just to see what might happen.

APPLICABLE TORT RULE ESTABLISHED AT TIME OF PURCHASE

Another provision would establish the applicable tort rule when the consumer purchase occurs. As I see it, one of the basic problems with product liability laws is that too many lawsuits occur in cases where the purchaser brings suit in a jurisdiction other than the original place of purchase or manufacture. An example of this would be a New Mexico resident buying an iron in New Jersey and filing suit while visiting in California. Today, once the California court has ruled, the judge has effectively imposed California's liability level on residents from another jurisdiction, persons who are not represented in the legislature or otherwise unable to influence public policy in the State.

The Consumer Price Reduction Act would enact new rules in diversity jurisdiction cases authorizing courts at the Federal and State level to enforce the law applicable to a product at the time in which it was first sold. The benefits of such an approach are clear.

First, ambiguity is eliminated by having the applicable liability law established immediately when the purchase occurs. When a consumer makes a purchase of a lawn mower in Dallas, TX the applicable product liability law—Texas—is immediately established for the duration of the life of the product, and no matter how many subsequent owners acquire the lawn mower, or where they move Texas will retain jurisdiction.

Second, consumers will receive lower prices. Presently, since manufacturers don't know which jurisdiction's law ultimately will be applicable in their case, they have every incentive to adjust their costs as high as pos-

sible in order to guard against a major judgment. This significant increase in costs provides very little benefit to the consumer, and threatens our ability to compete internationally. Under my proposal manufacturers can know in advance which jurisdictions will have the authority to determine their liability level and thus they can discount goods in those jurisdictions with sensible liability laws. On the other hand, the price of goods sold in jurisdictions with irresponsible liability laws will reflect the associated risk. The effect of such pricing disparities is that the States themselves will get a clearer view of the costs of their product liability laws. Citizens will insist that State legislatures promulgate more reasonable statutes so that they can benefit from price reductions that their neighbors do. As the prices go down on goods and services, our industries can regain a competitive edge over international competitors.

Third, citizens of one jurisdiction won't be penalized when they go to court in another jurisdiction. Today, since nonresidents have very little influence on the political process of a given State, there is no incentive to insure that the liability costs imposed upon them is no excessive. It is true that most States do provide manufacturers and other members of the business community who reside within their jurisdiction an opportunity to be heard from when drafting liability legislation. This is because they understand the impact that this legislation has on tax revenue and employment within the confines of the State. Unfortunately, very little attention is given to the interest and well-being of businesses and manufacturers outside the State jurisdiction. In fact, there is every incentive to penalize those businesses and manufacturers which reside outside of a given jurisdiction, since it is thought that the costs will thus not have to be borne by those inside a given jurisdiction. For example, if as a result of a large settlement, a non-resident manufacturer has to lay off employees, shut down plants or raise prices, the residents who live in the manufacturers' jurisdiction may suffer through lower local tax revenues and/or higher unemployment. What isn't understood is that these costs are not solely borne locally. When a manufacturer pays an unnecessarily large award, spill-over effects occur creating greater unemployment and higher prices across the country, including the jurisdiction in which the suit was filed.

The laws of most States do not reflect this simple truth, and their policies of trying to stick it to the nonresident inevitably result in their own citizens getting stuck as well.

Once States realize there are no benefits to trying to structure their laws in such a way as to extract the maximum from nonresidents, they will recognize the need to reformulate their laws so as to attract nonresidents. Determining product liability at the point of purchase would inevitably lead to this reform.

PUNITIVE DAMAGE AWARDS ARE DEPOSITED IN CRIME VICTIMS FUND

The final provision would require that any punitive damages awarded in these cases be deposited in the Federal crime victims fund. Since punitive damages exist to punish the defendant and not to enrich the plaintiff, sending punitive damage awards to the crime victims fund would be an inexpensive way to help assist crime victims without creating an

undue burden on the American taxpayer while at the same time insuring that guilty defendants continue to receive the punishment they deserve.

Together these three provisions help to create a neutral ground which favors neither the plaintiff nor the defendant, help lower costs on manufactured goods, protects States' rights, discourages frivolous suits, and gives States an incentive to structure their product liability laws competitively.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the Consumer Price Reduction Act of 1991. This legislation will help eliminate the spiraling costs associated with irrational liability laws, end the injustice of one-way attorneys' fee awards and provide increased funding for the Federal crime victim's fund without jeopardizing the commitment to States' rights and constitutional federalism. This bill includes vital reforms that are instrumental to aggressively tackling the problem of tort legislation gone awry and I hope my colleagues will join me in moving this legislation forward.

TRIBUTE TO SISTER CITY

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to welcome to the United States a delegation from Zigong, China. Zigong is the sister city to my hometown, Midland, MI. This is their first trip to our country as an official sister city delegation.

In September of 1987, representatives from Zigong came to Midland, MI, to request that the two cities join together in a sister city relationship. Later, in October of 1990, seven representatives from Midland visited Zigong. An alliance was formed and now both cities benefit by promoting trade, culture, and friendship.

We can learn a lot from this relationship with Zigong. Because the population of the city reaches 2.8 million people, Zigong has developed an effective and efficient recycling program. Paper, metal, and tires have been recycled since the 1950's.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in welcoming this delegation from Zigong. Because of this sister city relationship, both of our cities will benefit and prosper economically, educationally, and culturally for many years to come.

SALUTE TO REAR ADM. JAMES E. ECKELBERGER

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, Rear Adm. James E. Eckelberger, Supply Corps, U.S. Navy will be retiring on October 1, 1991. He does so after completing 31 years of faithful naval service for his country. I want to take this opportunity to recognize him and his accomplishments. Culminating a distinguished naval career, Jim is currently serving as the commanding officer of the Navy Aviation Supply Office.

Mr. Speaker, before I make these remarks, I have a confession to make. I'm biased about Jim Eckelberger. We both went to the same school, Northwestern University; we both received our commission from the NROTC unit there; we shared a common source of encouragement and intellectual stimulation from our mutual professor Dick Leopold; we both love the U.S. Navy. I consider Jim Eckelberger a very close friend.

Hailing from New Castle, PA, he was a member of the NROTC program at Northwestern and was commissioned an ensign in the supply corps in 1960. After completing training at the Navy Supply Corps School in Athens, GA, Jim served as supply officer aboard the destroyer, U.S.S. *Rooks* (DD-804). He later served on the Secretary of the Navy's staff.

In 1965, Jim returned to school for post graduate work, graduating in 1967 with an M.B.A. degree from the Harvard Business School. As an alumnus of Stanford University Graduate School of Business, I forgive Jim this one transgression in an otherwise distinguished career. After graduate school, he reported to the Naval Supply Depot, Guam, where he gained experience as the quality assurance officer and the inventory control officer. Upon completion of this tour, Jim was assigned as financial director at the Fleet Material Support Office. In 1972, Jim volunteered and served as the senior adviser to the commanding officer, Vietnamese Naval Supply Center, Saigon.

From 1973 to 1976 Jim served as comptroller, then assistant supply officer of the Naval Air Station, Alameda, CA. He returned to duty afloat as supply officer aboard the aircraft carrier, U.S.S. *Constellation* (CV-64). Jim later served as comptroller and operations officer at the Navy Aviation Supply Office.

From 1982 to 1984, Jim was the commander of the Naval Supply Center, San Diego, CA and later served as the deputy commander for inventory and information systems development at the Naval Supply Systems Command. Following a demanding 3-year tour as executive director for supply operations at the Defense Logistic Agency, he assumed his present duties as commanding officer of the Navy Aviation Supply Office.

While serving in his present assignment, Jim's hard work and skilled management resulted in the highest possible aviation readiness even through 5 years of declining budgets. More importantly, during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, 9 out of every 10 Navy and Marine Corps aircraft were fully mission capable. Additionally, over the past 5 years, the prices for aviation spares decreased by 20 percent.

Those accomplishments are ones that Jim Eckelberger can be justifiably proud of. They are accomplishments all of us—the Navy community, the Congress, and taxpayers—can be grateful for.

In the last several years, Jim has shared his unique, unmatched knowledge of defense acquisition by personally participating in numerous congressionally sponsored procurement seminars.

His career decorations include the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, the Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit with Gold Star, the Meritorious Service Medal

with Gold Star, the Navy Commendation Medal, and the Vietnamese Armed Forces Honor Medal, First Class.

No naval officer could ever achieve so much without the support of his family. Jim Eckelberger has been fortunate to have at his side for 26 years Kathleen Eckelberger, and three wonderful children, Todd, Chad, and Leah.

A man of Rear Adm. Jim Eckelberger's talent and integrity is a rare find, indeed. Although his service to the U.S. Navy will be genuinely missed, it gives me great pleasure today to recognize his accomplishments for my colleagues. I know they, as well as I, wish him "fair winds and following seas" as he brings to close a long and distinguished career in the U.S. naval service.

NRIIA PRACTICAL CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from California, Mr. LAGOMARSINO has just returned from a very important mission in the Soviet Union. In his key position as chairman of the National Republican Institute for International Affairs he delivered a powerful message.

Following is an outline of the NRIIA's Conference program and Chairman LAGOMARSINO's speech. I commend it to my colleagues as it is a superb blueprint for the future.

PROMOTING POLITICAL PLURALISM IN THE SOVIET UNION: NRIIA PRACTICAL CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW, SEPTEMBER 20-22, 1991

The National Republican Institute for International Affairs [NRIIA], a Washington based, international political development firm will be sponsoring a practical conference, "Building Foundations of Political Pluralism," in Moscow, September 20-22, 1991. The conference will bring political leaders and grass-roots activists from across the Soviet Union together with political consultants and elected officials from the United States to discuss the practical means of securing and safeguarding political pluralism.

With the advent of glasnost, political pluralism emerged not only in terms of an individual's freedom of conscience and expression, but also at an institutional level, in the form of alternative organizations: political parties, civic organizations, public policy institutes, and an independent press. Democratic institutions are not limited to organizations, however, but also include traditions. The events of the week of August 19, 1991 demonstrated the importance of consolidating democratic institutions to ensure their existence over time.

The aim of the NRIIA conference is to enhance the organization, management, mobilization, and communication capacity of political organizations, as well as to promote a greater understanding of democratic institutions. Such a forum will also provide an excellent opportunity to foster communication and mutual understanding between the American, Baltic, and Soviet people.

Issues which are to be addressed at the conference are: political party education,

comparative electoral law, public speaking, mass communication, public opinion polling, volunteers and get out the vote, party financing, economics, organization and management, party development at the local level, campaign preparedness, party platform and rules, issues of elected officials, principles of governance, East European political campaigns, and coalition building in parliament. This will be a practical rather than an academic, conference, featuring a "hands-on," interactive approach designed to draw participants into actual processes, such as conducting a public opinion poll, holding a press conference, and making a televised statement or participating in televised interviews.

The NRIIA first became involved in the Soviet Union in 1990, when it conducted in-country analyses of the rapidly changing political environment and assessed the prospects for implementing political development programs. Many of the ideas for this conference surfaced during an NRIIA mission, led by Congressman Lagomarsino (R-Ca), to Moscow last December. Congressman Lagomarsino will be presenting opening remarks at the conference.

Since December, the NRIIA has conducted political assessments in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Ukraine. For the past several months, the NRIIA, in conjunction with the Democratic Russia Fund, has been organizing this event, which will bring together political activists from Russia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine, Georgia and Mongolia. In the future, the NRIIA plans to undertake a series of political education and training seminars in several republics and the Baltic States. In addition to its activities in the Soviet Union and the Baltics, the NRIIA has provided assistance in the forms of parliamentary training, party building, political education, and election observation, to political groups in Central and Eastern Europe, Central and South America, Africa, Asia, and the Middle East.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, DC, September 8, 1991.

Hon. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR BOB: On behalf of the President and the American people, I would like to extend our best wishes and hopes for success to the participants in your conference on political party building.

Now is truly democracy's season. The winds of freedom have swept across Central and Eastern Europe, the Baltic States, and Mongolia. Now they have reached the Soviet Union, and the opportunities have never been greater to consolidate democracy and free markets.

The work of freedom is not easy, but do not be diverted from your task. As you work together to build a multi-party democracy, take democratic values as your guide and you will be rewarded in the wonderful realities of political and economic freedom.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. BAKER III.

OPENING REMARKS BY CONGRESSMAN ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO AT THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE

As chairman of the board of the National Republican Institute for International Affairs, I would like to formally welcome all of the participants in this "first-of-a-kind" ever conference promoting political pluralism in the Soviet Union, Baltic States, various republics, and Mongolia. From the outset, I'd like to say a special thank you to our sponsor who helped make this conference a

reality, the Honorable Sergei Stankevich, the vice-mayor of Moscow. His assistance has been extremely valuable and we very much appreciate it.

There's an ancient Chinese saying, actually it is a curse, "may you live in interesting times". The incredible events here in the Soviet Union over the past month have been very interesting to say the least. If, a year or 2 ago, you had told me that I would be here in Moscow opening a conference sponsored by the American Republican Institute to assist political party representatives and grass-roots activists enhance the democratic reform process, I would not have believed you, but maybe former President Ronald Reagan would have.

The recent changes through Eastern and Central Europe, now including the Soviet Union and Baltic States have indeed been incredible. I believe they are a testament to the power of freedom, liberty, and democracy. It is natural for man (and by man I mean, of course, mankind, obviously including women) to want to help guide his future and shape his destiny * * * to have a say in how the society in which he lives is governed. Democracy, based on real freedom—like the freedoms of assembly, speech, press, worship, labor, and so on—is the means for such participation. As one of America's greatest presidents, Abraham Lincoln said in summarizing what democracy is all about, it is "government of the people, by the people, for the people."

Democracy is not the simplest or easiest form of government. It is very complicated often requiring participants to make hard decisions that could adversely affect themselves, their families, and their friends. Democracy and political pluralism are not only realized in terms of an individual's freedom of conscience and freedom, but also at an institutional level, in the form of alternative organizations: political parties, civic organizations, public policy institutes, and of course an independent and free press.

Getting started and taking advantage of new opportunities—like those presenting themselves today throughout the Soviet Union, Baltics, and the various republics—can be a real challenge, especially after 74 years of Communist domination. Concepts taken for granted in Washington, London, and Bonn, like private property and the economic principle of competitive advantage, may seem alien to some in Moscow, Petersburg, and Kiev. This is particularly true in the field of politics where the Communist Party has enjoyed a formerly legal monopoly.

Helping you successfully meet these numerous challenges is the goal of this conference and future NRIIA programs. We aim to help you enhance the management, mobilization, and communication capacity of Soviet and Republic Democratic groups, as well as promote a greater understanding of democratic institutions. I also believe in this new era of Soviet-American relations, this forum will also provide an excellent opportunity to foster communication and mutual understanding between the American, Baltic, Mongolian, and Soviet people.

I also think it is very befitting that the Republican Institute has taken the lead in organizing this historic conference. While the credit for democratic change in the Soviet Union, the Republics, the Baltics and Mongolia goes to you and your colleagues, the brave men and women who actually made them happen, these efforts have been successful, I believe, because of the policies and international leadership of Presidents

Reagan and Bush. They created the positive environment in which the seed of democracy could grow. They not only fought totalitarianism but on the positive side created the economic, political, and moral challenges against which Communists and others could not compete. For example, I believe that Soviet President Gorbachev's glasnost and perestroika initiatives—which greatly benefitted the emerging democratic movement—were a reaction to the Reagan-Bush challenge. And, like a ball that picks up speed as it rolls down hill, President Gorbachev's liberalizing actions helped others around the globe.

The results have been almost unbelievable. Eastern European countries have transformed from one-party police states into democracies making the formerly tense, armed camp of Europe into a more peaceful, free, and cooperative continent. Settlements in Angola, Namibia, and Nicaragua are bringing peace, freedom, and democracy to these troubled lands. I'm optimistic that similar success will occur in El Salvador, Afghanistan, and Cambodia, and ultimately in Cuba, North Korea, and even China.

I recently led an NRIIA assessment mission along with NRIIA president Jack Buechner to Mongolia, the first central Asian country to move from Communism to democracy. I welcome the Mongolian delegates, some of whom I met in Ulan Baator, here to this conference. They face many of the same challenges as the others participating. Due to Mongolia's proximity to China, successful democratic transition in Mongolia is paramount to providing an example for China.

The unprecedented international reaction to Saddam Hussein's illegal and brutal invasion and occupation of Kuwait signalled that the world is no longer tolerating new terror and oppression. Might does not make right. Just as it was proven by the failed coup attempt here in the Soviet Union, freedom is a very powerful force. Our success in the gulf would not have been as quick and thorough as it was without the support the United States and the United Nations received from the Soviet Union. This event clearly underscores just how far reaching changes have gone. Again, I believe we can trace the origins back to the Republican Reagan and Bush policies.

Because of these limited, but positive changes in the Soviet Union and the Baltics, the NRIIA was able to first become involved in the political reform process in 1990 when it conducted in-country analyses of the rapidly changing political environment and assessed the prospects for implementing political development programs. Many of the ideas for this conference surfaced during the NRIIA mission I led along with the institute's general counsel David Norcross who is here with us again today to Moscow last December. Again, I want to thank Vice-Mayor Stankevich for officially sponsoring that mission. He truly has made this whole program a reality.

The aftermath of the failed coup has definitely accelerated the reform process to a speed none of us outside the Soviet Union ever envisioned. While this conference was planned before the recent events, it is extremely timely today. There is very little time to learn about political institutions—you're literally getting on the job training.

I've said that there are many challenges ahead and that the process of building a new democracy—whether in an individual republic or as part of a larger union—has its triumphs and its failures. Always remember to

learn from your experiences—build upon ideas that worked and avoid repeating those that did not. Over 200 years ago, the United States declared its independence from the British Empire. Like you, we faced many struggles. Our first union from 1781-1789, created under the Articles of Confederation, was a failure. But, by carefully analyzing why we failed and separating the good from the bad, we were able to craft a new, superior Constitution. The history books say it wasn't easy, and based on today's experiences in other parts of the world, I can believe that it wasn't.

That Constitution is still in effect today. The heart of the Constitution and American democracy is the Bill of Rights which protect the individual freedom of each and every American * * * for in a democracy, a primary business of Government is to protect freedom and liberty.

Always keep this in mind. It is not in the interests of the people to replace a Communist dictatorship with some other kind of totalitarian government—regardless of the ideology or nationalistic makeup. With the tough economic and social challenges ahead, some may find this path tempting.

From looking around at all of you attending this conference, I am optimistic that the Soviet Union, independent republics, and free neighbors, like Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, and Mongolia, have a brighter future ahead. Our goal over the next 3 days is to provide you, the new democratic leaders, with some of the skills to help you take advantage of today's new political opportunities in order to lay the foundation for a better, more prosperous future. Good luck.

1991 VERDANT AWARD PRESENTED TO JAMES TRUNCER

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, September 28, the Monmouth Conservation Foundation will present its 1991 Verdant Award to Mr. James Truncer, secretary-director of the Monmouth County, NJ Parks System.

The Verdant Award is presented annually to an individual, public, or private organization, companies or corporations or municipalities in Monmouth County for open space conservation. Clearly, Jim Truncer is a most deserving recipient of this award.

Mr. Speaker, sadly, many of my colleagues in this House may have a rather unfavorable—and I might add inaccurate—image of New Jersey as a crowded State with little breathing room. While we are the most densely populated State in the Union, residents and visitors to New Jersey know why it's called the Garden State. One of the greenest areas in our State is Monmouth County, thanks to the thousands of acres of protected county parks all over the county. A large measure of the credit for that unique quality of life belongs to Mr. Truncer.

In his 25 years of running Monmouth County's Parks System, under the direction of a seven-member commission, Mr. Truncer has demonstrated expertise and vision in the areas of planning, land acquisition, develop-

ing, organizing, staffing, financing and administering a comprehensive county park and recreation system in the rapidly developing central Jersey region. He has received numerous citations and awards from parks and recreation organizations across the Nation.

Jim Truncer's national prestige has been enhanced not only by his excellent performance on the job, but also through numerous papers that he has published and presented to government and academic forums. He has also held several academic posts and served on numerous advisory boards and legislative and administrative committees. His current affiliations include the chairmanship of the New Jersey Natural Lands Trust, and the green acres committee of the New Jersey Recreation & Park Association; treasurer of the American Academy of Park & Recreation Administration, and membership on the land use committee of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, board of directors of the National Association of County Park & Recreation Officials, the Governor's Council on New Jersey Outdoor, the National Recreation & Park Association, and the New Jersey Recreation & Park Association.

A TRIBUTE TO JOHN KREHBIEL, SR.

HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor a friend and one of the most accomplished businessmen in my congressional district, John Hammond Krehbiel, Sr. John is chairman of the board of Molex, the world's second largest maker of interconnecting products. He joined Molex in the early 1940's and moved the company from making plastic toys and clocks into the electrical/electronic field. He designed and then sold the company's first interconnecting products to manufacturers of home appliances, automobiles, and later televisions. He saw the possibility for Molex connectors to help manufacturers lower their assembly and service costs and to help them improve the quality of their end products. His work helped to create what is today a \$12 billion industry.

John has long been recognized for his dedication and service to his community. John's sense of responsibility does not stop at community lines. I had an opportunity to work with John on an international project and can speak personally to the fact that he responds to a need wherever it may be.

In June 1988, Walter Palucho, a young boy from the war-torn country of El Salvador, was playing with five friends in a schoolyard when a land mine exploded. All of Walter's friends died in the explosion. Emergency medical treatment resulted in amputations of both Walter's legs and his right arm. Local doctors contacted Project HOPE when it became apparent that U.S. assistance would be necessary in this case. John was the backbone of a group from the 13th Congressional District that responded to Walter's needs.

As a result of John's involvement in establishing a trust fund entitled "Ninosa Con-

Esperanzo (Children With Hope)," Walter has been fitted with prosthetics, received physical therapy, and is today able to walk, attend school and hopes to one day return to the United States for a college education.

John Hammond Krehbiel, Sr., was born in Chicago, IL, on August 14, 1906, the son of Frederick August Krehbiel and Lucille Pemberty Krehbiel. He graduated from Hinsdale High School, Hinsdale, IL, in 1924. His father gave him the funds for his 4 years of college, telling him that managing this money over the 4 years was part of the growing up and maturing process. John took the money and within 6 weeks lost it in commodities speculation. This resulted in "about 17 years of night school" while he worked days at a wide variety of jobs. John admits that he was not interested in a degree, but instead pursued specific subjects which enabled him to learn more about fields relevant to his business interests. He studied mechanics, electrical science, chemistry, materials, and even industrial psychology. In the late 1930's John started a chemical company producing nitroglycerin. However, production had to be discontinued after two major plant fires and the reluctance of an insurance company to accept future responsibility. Next came a ready-mix concrete and tile business and several other ventures before he joined Molex. During John's 50-year career at Molex, he has been granted 14 patents.

John's philosophy is explained as follows:

I believe in some very old and basic ideas such as working hard and finding people who also have a strong work ethic. Surround yourself with people who are better than you. Give them the opportunity to "run with the ball" and don't second guess what they do. I believe in a sound financial foundation, in making a good profit, and I am against highly leveraging the company and always have been. I believe it's necessary to spend heavily on research and development and to keep your technology up to date. * * * The company's management should come from people who have been with the company and who worked their way into positions of responsibility.

At age 85, John still puts in a full day at Molex. With Molex operating 50 manufacturing facilities in 20 countries, he is also a frequent business traveler. John plays a strong game of golf and spends a lot of time working in the woods and grounds around his house.

In 1989, John Krehbiel was honored by the International Institute of Connectors and Interconnection Technology as a pioneer in the electronics industry. He also received the first Midcon Midwest Electronics Pioneer Award in 1989. He was recognized as an Illinois High Tech Entrepreneur by Peat Marwick & Associates in 1990 and was named Electronic Component Executive of the Year in 1988 and 1989 by Electronic Buyers News.

TRIBUTE TO ST. MICHAEL'S
PARISH

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to St. Michael the Archangel Slovak Catholic Parish of Lansford, PA. This year, the congregation celebrates the parish's 100th anniversary and I would just like to take a moment to point out St. Michael's as a symbol of dedication to worship.

The early beginnings of St. Michael's goes back to 1891 when its founders built a place of worship where they could practice their faith and foster their Slovakian heritage. As one of the twelve oldest Slovak Catholic parishes in the United States, St. Michael's has helped to build a sense of community among its worshippers, bringing families, friends, and neighbors together for the common good. As the church moves into the next century, St. Michael's will continue to offer guidance and inspiration to those of Lansford and fulfill its anniversary motto of "Faith and Heritage."

I believe my colleagues will agree that St. Michael's deserves our commendation on the floor of the House as it celebrates 100 years of worship. I would also like to extend my warmest wishes to each and every congregation member on the occasion of St. Michael's 100th anniversary.

RECOGNIZING JOSEPH R. HEMS,
NATIONAL COMMANDER, MILITARY ORDER OF THE PURPLE HEART

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of my colleagues to a most distinguished resident of my home State of New Jersey, Joseph R. Hems, who was recently elected national commander of the Military Order of the Purple Heart. Dedication, diligence, and selflessness have characterized every facet of Mr. Hems' life, first in the wartime service he gave our Nation, and beyond, as an active and effective leader in bringing the concerns of all veterans—but especially those honored with the Order of the Purple Heart—to national attention. The honor and responsibility of national commander could not go to a more deserving candidate, and every resident of New Jersey is proud of our native son.

Born in Bayonne, NJ, in 1932, Joseph R. Hems joined the U.S. Army in 1949, and received his basic training at Fort Dix. After further training at leadership school, he served at Forth Eustis, VA, assigned to a post engineering company.

At the outbreak of the Korean war, Corporal Hems was airlifted to Japan, and then on to Korea, where he served as a member of E Company 8th Cavalry Regiment at the Walled City engagement. On Hill 570, September 14,

1950, advancing on the enemy, Corporal Hems was firing at a machinegun emplacement when a mortar exploded, causing a severe head wound. He was air-evacuated to Chelsea Naval Hospital in Boston, where he would begin 18 months of grueling recovery.

The personal sacrifices Joseph Hems made for his country and his fellow servicemen did not stop with his retirement from active service, however. Indeed, Joseph Hems' activities on behalf of veterans could employ an entire regiment. Among his affiliations, Mr. Hems is a life member of the Military Order of the Purple Heart, Disabled American Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Korean War Veterans Association, American Legion, and Catholic War Veterans. In past years, Mr. Hems has served as National Senior Vice Commander for the MOPH, as well as the Korean War Memorial Fund Chairman of the New Jersey VFW. Hems was instrumental in the creation of the NJ Purple Heart license plate for combat wounded veterans through the New Jersey Division of Motor Vehicles.

Joseph Hems' election to national commander of the Military Order of the Purple Heart is yet another chapter in a long and full book of service. Yet in looking back on his past accomplishments, I have every confidence that this record of good works will only continue to grow.

I urge every one of my colleagues to join me in saluting National Commander Joseph R. Hems, who shares this pride and honor with his lovely wife Harriet, and their children Bernice, Harriet, Christine, and Peter. Through his strength and hard work, Mr. Hems has made his life into an example for all Americans of true patriotism and service to his country.

UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE

HON. BERNARD J. DWYER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. DWYER of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, we have all witnessed the unexpected dissolution of the Soviet Union resulting from the failed coup attempt last month.

The Balkan nations, who have fought so long for their lost independence, have been recognized by the Soviet Union as independent nation-states. Other Republics within the Soviet Union quickly followed suit and issued declarations of independence.

Our attention must remain focused on those Republics as they continue their struggle for true independence. Perhaps none more so than Ukraine. We marked the 73d anniversary of the Declaration of Ukrainian Independence earlier this year. Some of us spoke in support of the efforts of the Ukrainian people at that time.

The events of late summer in the Soviet Union have given new hope for the Ukrainian people and, now that their goal seems reachable, it is important for us in the United States to stand with them during these exciting days in the hope that Soviet officials will recognize their independence—as we have maintained to have been doing for years.

Last Sunday, demonstrations were held in major cities across the Nation urging the Unit-

ed States to officially recognize Ukraine. The Ukrainian Government is seeking diplomatic relations with 23 states and has stated its intention of opening an embassy in Washington. Until full independence is recognized, I'm afraid that the struggle will go on.

CALIFORNIA DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ISSUE UNANIMOUS CALL FOR HABEAS CORPUS REFORM

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to once again call for action on H.R. 1400, the omnibus anticrime bill, and, in particular, habeas corpus reform. There is a crying need for tough, anticrime legislation and I am distressed that months have passed since the introduction of this bill and the President's call for action.

The courts in California are being literally overwhelmed with crime. Throughout the State, in urban, suburban, and rural counties alike, there has been a dramatic increase in the burdens placed upon the judicial system.

Now, as my colleagues are aware, California is a diverse State politically. I think it is remarkable, then, that the attorney general of California, Dan Lungren, a Republican, has been joined by all 58 of California's district attorneys, Republican and Democrat alike, in calling for the habeas corpus provisions of H.R. 1400.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to review the letter I am inserting in the RECORD. There is a clear, unequivocal, and unanimous demand for action. Congress should pay heed to the men and women who are in the trenches in the battle against crime. I urge prompt consideration of H.R. 1400 and adoption of the habeas corpus reform language it contains.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,

September 20, 1991.

Congressman RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM,
1017 Longworth House Office Building, Independence & New Jersey Aves., SE, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN CUNNINGHAM: Collectively, as the Attorney General and as District Attorneys from each of the 58 counties in California, we handle every aspect of a criminal case, including the trial, appeal and habeas corpus proceedings in state and federal court. Because of the effect federal habeas corpus reform has on our operations and the State of California, we are sending you this joint letter to stress the urgency of congressional action and to request your support for meaningful federal habeas corpus reform.

It is now beyond any doubt that the habeas corpus process is in dire need of reform. Unnecessary delay and repetitious litigation permitted under our habeas corpus process has resulted in a lack of finality in our criminal justice system. In turn, this has caused a loss of public confidence in the ability of our criminal process to impart fair and certain justice. Further, under the current process, reasonable state court determinations are not accorded due deference in federal court and the deterrent effect of the death penalty and other criminal punishment has been blunted.

It is no wonder that the calls for federal habeas corpus reform have been heard from all levels of state and federal government. On March 13, 1991, President George Bush asked that within 100 days, Congress pass his omnibus crime bill, which contains habeas corpus reforms. Former U.S. Supreme Court Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr., has chaired a committee, consisting of other federal judges, which proposed specific reform recommendations which now provide the primary framework for congressional legislation. In his last Year-End Report of the Federal Judiciary, Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist asked Congress to "give serious attention to badly needed reforms in this area, with a view to assuring counsel to capital defendants and assuring to the states the necessary degree of finality, in federal habeas proceedings." California Supreme Court Chief Justice Malcolm M. Lucas has stressed the need for reform as co-chairman of the American Bar Association Task Force on Death Penalty Habeas Corpus and in other statements. In March of this year, former state legislator and judge and now U.S. Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor noted the need for reform in a speech at the Crime Summit in Washington, DC. California Governor Pete Wilson emphasized reform in his State of the State Address and, more recently, made it the subject of his weekly radio address. On May 23, 1991, and July 29, 1991, the California District Attorneys Association Board of Directors unanimously adopted three resolutions urging the California congressional delegation to adopt habeas corpus reforms similar to those included in H.R. 1400, Titles II & X, and S. 1241, Title XI & §4923. On June 17, 1991, more than half the state Attorneys General sent a joint letter to members of the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee supporting the reform provisions contained in these measures. Also on June 17, 1991, the Ninth Circuit State Attorneys General Association, consisting of state Attorneys General from the nine western states, also adopted a unanimous resolution urging Congress to adopt habeas corpus reforms and supporting these bills. On July 11, 1991, the Senate adopted meaningful habeas corpus reforms by a substantial, bipartisan vote in S. 1241 Title XI & §4923.

With so much agreement on the need for reform, the key public policy question before the House of Representatives is what specific reform provisions should be adopted. At a minimum, we believe meaningful habeas corpus reform should include:

- (1) An appointment of counsel mechanism which preserves the California unitary review process and permits states to determine competent counsel standards for post-conviction review;
- (2) Provisions which retain and build upon the rational limits of successive petitions recently recognized by the U.S. Supreme Court;
- (3) A standard of federal court review which respects "full and fair adjudications" in state courts;
- (4) Reasonable time limits for the filing of a habeas petition and for the determination of a petition in federal court; and
- (5) General habeas corpus reforms (similar to H.R. 1400, Title II(A), and S. 1241, Title XI(A)).

These reforms are required because they restore reasonableness to our criminal justice process. Further, the deterrent effects of criminal punishment can be reinstated by these reforms which ensure finality to state court judgments.

Significantly, relief under the statutory writ of habeas corpus is not eliminated by the adoption of these reforms. Instead, a state prisoner is guaranteed one full, fair and adequate round of post-conviction review. Any subsequent review will be permitted whenever a showing of factual innocence is made. Appropriate time limits also ensure that federal review will not be unduly postponed by the filing or judicial consideration of the petition.

We oppose legislation which would add or promote unnecessary delay and repetitious litigation to the criminal justice system. We are also against any measure which would effectively abolish the death penalty, such as H.R. 2851, The Fairness in Death Sentencing Act (formerly entitled the "Racial Justice Act"). This legislation would permit a claim of discrimination based upon a statistical showing on the prosecutor. We believe this statistical approach is unsound and detracts from the traditional criminal justice focus on the particular circumstances of whether the individual committed the charged crime. Finally, we oppose any effort to undermine the non-retroactivity of *Teague v. Lane*, 489 U.S. 288 (1989). Newly established judicial rules are and should be applied during direct review; they should not be applied for the first time on collateral review, as the U.S. Supreme Court has repeatedly recognized.

We also wish to stress that the current habeas corpus reform proposals do not affect the Great Writ in the Constitution. To the contrary, as Justice Powell and others have noted, the reforms involve the non-constitutional post-conviction remedy first adopted by the Congress in 1867. Since habeas corpus reform is a statutory matter, we look to Congress to adopt these reasonable and long overdue reforms. Concomitantly, only Congress has the power to restore reasonableness to and public confidence in our criminal justice system. We urge your action and support for meaningful habeas corpus reform along the lines of the reform provisions contained in H.R. 1400 during this session of Congress.

Sincerely,

Daniel E. Lungren, Attorney General of California; Mike Nail, President, Calif. District Attorneys Assn and District Attorney, Solano County; John J. Meehan, Alameda County; Henry G. Murdock, Alpine County; Larry Dixon, Amador County; Michael L. Ramsey, Butte County; John E. Martin, Calaveras County; John R. Poyner, Colusa County; Gary T. Yancey, Contra Costa County; William A. Cornell II, Del Norte County; Walter J. Miller, El Dorado County; Edward Hunt, Fresno County; Robert Holzapfel, Glenn County; Terry R. Farmer, Humboldt County; William E. Jaynes, Imperial County; L.H. Gibbons, Inyo County; Edward R. Jagels, Kern County; Garry R. Gonsalves, Kings County; Steve Hedstrom, Lake County; Mark Nareau, Lassen County; Ira Reiner, Los Angeles County; David Minier, Madera County; Jerry Herman, Marin County; George Griffith, Mariposa County; Susan Massini, Mendocino County; Gordon Spencer, Merced County; Ruth Sorensen, Modoc County; Stan Eller, Mono County; Dean Flippo, Monterey County; Anthony Perez, Napa County; Mike Ferguson, Nevada County; Michael Capizzi, Orange County; Paul Richardson, Placer County; Mike Crane, Plumas County; Grover C.

Trask II, Riverside County; Steve White, Sacramento County; Harry J. Damkar, San Benito County; Dennis Kottmeier, San Bernardino County; Edwin L. Miller, San Diego County; Arlo Smith, San Francisco County; John Phillips, San Joaquin County; Barry LaBarbera, San Luis Obispo County; James P. Fox, San Mateo County; Thomas W. Sneddon, Jr., Santa Barbara County; George Kennedy, Santa Clara County; Arthur Danner, Santa Cruz County; Dennis Sheehy, Shasta County; Wesley Travis, Sierra County; Pete Knoll, Siskiyou County; Gene L. Tunney, Sonoma County; Donald N. Stahl, Stanislaus County; Carl V. Adams, Sutter County; Thomas Hilligan, Tehama County; David L. Cross, Trinity County; Gerald F. Sevier, Tulare County; Eric Du Temple, Tuolumne County; Michael Bradbury, Ventura County; David C. Henderson, Yolo County; Charles O'Rourke, Yuba County.

BASF COMMUNITY ADVISORY
PANEL (CAP) PROGRAM IN WEST
VIRGINIA

HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, one of the major challenges currently confronting the chemical industry in the United States is the need to increase communication with the public. More than ever before, the public expects to know and be involved in the decisions and actions that have impact on the environmental and the general quality of life.

In recognition of these circumstances, the chemical industry has increased efforts to communicate about issues of public interest through an initiative known as responsible care. Members of the Chemical Manufacturers Association are required to become more accountable for their actions by subscribing to the tenets of responsible care. It is particularly important that companies work with and respond to citizens in communities where their actual manufacturing takes place.

BASF Corp. is one company doing just that. As a member of the Chemical Manufacturers Association, BASF's Huntington, WV facility in my congressional district has responded with great sensitivity to public concerns. Shortly after becoming site manager in 1983, Mr. Thomas M. Boggs began seeking opportunities to involve the public by seeking input and advice from interested members.

As a result, the Huntington site of BASF Corp. became the home of the company's very first community advisory panel. Established in 1989, the CAP has 13 very active members. Meetings of the CAP are held approximately every other month. Members receive detailed safety and environmental information, go on plant tours and participate in discussions about emergency response and preparedness. All members are not only free to communicate thoughts or concerns about chemical manufacturing going on in their own backyards, but are encouraged to do so.

Membership in BASF Corp.'s first CAP represents a diverse public. Marshall University is

heavily represented on the CAP, and other members represent the city council, the business community, the League of Women Voters, the medical profession, and the local transit authority.

BASF in Huntington has broadened its communication with the public in other ways. For example, late last year, the Huntington plant initiated the corporations first site newsletter, sent to local residents, plant neighbors, and chamber of commerce members, the newsletter communicated current and future plans and activities anticipated at the manufacturing site. The newsletter also introduced the plant's management and invited response. The newsletter was well received in the community and has since been pointed to as another way in which chemical manufacturers can become more open and more responsive to the interests of the general public.

I commend BASF for its efforts to enhance public awareness through its community advisory panels, newsletters and community participation. These are outstanding opportunities for reaching out to interested citizens and for demonstrating an adherence to the highest ethical standards. Getting to know each other on a personal, firsthand basis is the best way to operate within any community.

I believe, and I know that BASF joins me, that our future success depends on sound, ethical practices and that working as closely as possible with people in their communities is the utmost importance. BASF in Huntington is well on its way, and I am proud to have a corporate citizen like BASF in my congressional district.

TRIBUTE TO MS. KATHERINE
PLUNGE

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, it gives me tremendous pleasure to share with you the story of one of my constituents who is this year's recipient of the Peter J. Salmon Award for National Blind Worker of the Year presented by National Industries for the Blind. An outstanding employee of the Board of Education and Services for the Blind [BESB], Ms. Katherine Plunge is the well-deserved winner of this national award which selects one American who is blind who exemplifies independence, determination, and a commitment to improve the quality of life for other blind people.

Ms. Plunge became blind 30 years ago as a result of permanent damage to her optic nerve during surgery. After contacting the Board of Education and Services for the Blind, a full service State rehabilitation agency in my district, she received training in various mobility and job skills. After several years of working from her home in conjunction with BESB, Ms. Plunge started working at BESB Industries in 1981. Although totally blind, she mastered skills in sewing and packaging. With her own sense of self-esteem and motivation, Ms. Plunge sought to improve the ability of her blind coworkers to succeed more fully in their employment and in their everyday lives. She

arranged for central pickup locations for employees needing transportation, scheduled a coffee truck to make daily stops at the agency and encouraged coworkers to become involved in outside activities.

Ms. Plunge lives by the philosophy that she instills in others. She serves as president of the Independent Blind Workshop Alliance of Connecticut, a group established to enhance communications between employees and staff at BESB Industries. She was instrumental in forming Visually Impaired Exchange of Wethersfield, a support group for people who are blind. In addition, Mrs. Plunge is active in fundraising through the Franco-American War Veterans and is frequently a guest speaker at Lions Club meetings.

Since 1987, Ms. Plunge has worked as a receptionist at BESB Industries. It is a job which Ms. Plunge taught herself and which involves the use of an IBM-compatible computer to record telephone messages and type letters.

Katherine Plunge exemplifies a commitment to meet challenges and to help others live independently. Please join me in applauding her and her wonderful work resulting in the receiving of the 1991 Peter J. Salmon National Blind Worker of the Year Award.

STAYING ON IN GOULD

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I commend to my colleagues the following article that appeared in the Catholic Health World. This article chronicles the inspiring success of a clinic outreach center operated by the Daughters of Charity National Health System in rural Arkansas. In addition to providing low cost, quality medical care to the residents of Gould, AR, the St. Elizabeth Health Center has offered this town hope.

As this Congress considers reforms to our Nation's health-care delivery system, we should look to build upon successful models that expand access to vital primary health care in areas that have traditionally been difficult to serve. The following article describes one such success story.

STAYING ON IN GOULD

GOULD, AR.—The railroad tracks neatly divide this Mississippi Delta town. The blacks live on one side, the whites on the other.

The sign on U.S. 65 puts the population of Gould at 1671, but the townfolk say it's dropped below 1500. The Mississippi River lies 11 miles to the east, Little Rock, 75 miles to the north. Cotton, rice, and soybeans are the staples of the economy here, but flooding has postponed the March planting. So in mid-May the people who make their living planting sit at home and wait while the land lies fallow.

The Greyhound bus used to stop in Gould. But the route wasn't profitable this far south of Little Rock, so the bus no longer runs through here. There's not much to do in Gould. The town has four groceries, two bank branches, and 15 churches, give or take a few. Many of the well-to-do families moved out when the school was forced to integrate

in 1967. Those that remain send their children elsewhere to school. Gould is 80% black. And poor, very poor. Nearly half of its residents are 65 or older. Chronic unemployment, drugs, and teen pregnancy plague the town.

In the sweltering Delta summer, the only pool in town, which is owned by a private club, does not allow blacks. Or rather, it is open only to members, and there are no black members. J.P. Failla proposed some blacks for membership a few years ago. He resigned when their applications were rejected.

The people in town remember a time when things were better. There used to be two pharmacies, and for a time there was even a doctor.

But one pharmacy closed and the other burned down and the doctors have come and gone—mostly gone.

Ernest Bradshaw, senior vice president, Bank of Star City and a leader in the community, tells how a few years back a group of concerned citizens fixed up a home for a doctor who was interested in coming to a rural community with his wife, also a doctor. But at the last minute another town made the couple a better offer.

Jearlene Williams is a cook in nearby Grady, a town that boasts a grocery store and a post office. At 57, she takes home \$132 a week for 37 hours of work. She earns too much money at her minimum wage job to qualify for Medicaid.

When Jearlene Williams gets sick, she can't afford to pay the \$70 or \$80 for a visit to the doctor in Dumas, about 15 miles from Grady. A visit to the clinic in Star City would cost less, but she can't afford to lose a day's wages waiting at the clinic.

So, until recently, she did what many Americans in her situation do: she went without healthcare.

But today Jearlene Williams blesses her good fortune. She has come to Gould for an appointment at a new facility that has made healthcare accessible to the people of this rural Arkansas area. A complete physical and a Pap smear cost her \$41; a routine office visit, \$5. And she is finished by 9:30, in time for work.

St. Elizabeth Health Center—named by the people of Gould and run by the Daughters of Charity—is an attempt not only to provide healthcare to the folks of this underserved community, but to breathe new life into the town of Gould.

It is healthcare in the broadest sense of the word.

Located on the "black" side of the tracks next to a bank branch, the center is in a building that has served many purposes through the years: barbecue shack, dry cleaner, even a doctor's office. The Daughters took it over from a man who sold junk. The renovation was extensive.

To some, Gould might seem a strange place for a clinic sponsored by a Catholic organization. Arkansas is four percent Catholic, and rural Arkansas is less than one percent Catholic. In Gould there are only two Catholic families.

Yet the community has opened its arms to the new healthcare center, and perhaps that is in large part because of Mrs. Mary Walz and Joan Pytlík.

For the last three years, the two sisters have assessed the healthcare needs in various communities in the United States. When the Daughters' regional office expressed a desire to look at a rural area, some Vincentian priest friends invited Sr. Mary and Sr. Joan to come to the Arkansas Delta.

They quickly ascertained that certain criteria had to exist for a health center for an underserved population to work. The area had to have a significant percentage of its population below 150 percent of the federal poverty level. The site should not duplicate services of another health center. There had to be a shortage of primary care providers who served the poor, yet there had to be the capability for physician support. Last and perhaps most important, the community had to be supportive.

As Mrs. Mary and Joan studied rural Arkansas, Gould, it seemed, met their criteria. And after three years of doing assessments for the Daughters, it was time, once again, they realized, to touch the flesh.

In establishing St. Elizabeth Health Center, they realized that attracting a physician to Gould was impossible. So the center is run on a nurse practitioner model.

Last summer, while Sr. Joan brushed up on her nurse practitioner skills at the University of Arkansas, Sr. Mary arrived in Gould, where she set about visiting the folks.

In her blue car, we cross the tracks to the black part of town. The brick houses and manicured lawns of the white homeowners give way to tangled shrubbery and potholed roads. The houses are close together, small, and run down, their paint chipped away by the Delta rains and the scorching Arkansas sun. The rambling roses are in bloom, a striking red against the gray houses.

At every house we visit, Sr. Mary is greeted enthusiastically. "Sister, come in. Sit awhile and visit." On the porch of Miles Harper and his sister-in-law Merless Harper, a lifelong friend and next-door neighbor tells of his visit to 22 of the 50 states. Both men are now in their 80s and both walk shakily even with canes.

They know Sr. Mary because last summer out of the blue she knocked on their door to tell them about the health center and to learn about their troubles and their needs. She sought their help and the help of many others to put together a focus group of members of the community so the center could be responsive to the needs of the people. And when the day approached for the center to be dedicated, she asked the community to prepare food for the celebration. On the big day, she was overwhelmed by the abundance of homemade food in this town of scarcity.

It was during the focus group meetings that Sr. Mary, who is the social services coordinator, learned that many people in town cannot read. They are also, she realized, good at hiding that fact.

The focus group was attempting to name the new center and had come up with about 10 suggestions. She handed around the list and asked members of the group to vote for the one they liked best. "I forgot my glasses," one woman told her. "Could you read it for me?" Sr. Mary quickly caught on.

She realized that people are embarrassed to admit they can't read. But her energy is amazing to behold. She quickly signed up for a course that teaches reading to adults and before long had encouraged other members of the community to sign up to teach. Regularly in the evenings, little groups of tutors and their students gather at the center, often under the guise of "improving spelling."

Estella Jackson works in maintenance at the high school during the day. A few years ago she earned her GED, and when Sr. Mary was looking for volunteer tutors, she volunteered. Tutoring, she feels, helps her give back "a little something to help somebody else."

"At the end of the day, this body be tired," says Estella Jackson. "It took me all my life to get in a position to help somebody. I enjoy helping them. But it's more than that. When I watch my four students read a book, I'm inspired by them."

"I just love Sr. Mary," says Lee Doris Smith, a student at the center. "She's helping me with my reading. I always wanted to improve it, but I never did. Now if I get a letter, no one else has to read it to me; I can read it myself. My letters are nobody else's business."

"Excuse me," she says. "I chew tobacco." She spits. "The best thing is I can read a book to my little niece here. She can write and she's only four years old. Go on, girl, show the lady how you can write."

One of the greatest needs in the area is transportation. Many people don't have cars, so when they need to go somewhere, they pay a neighbor to take them. A visit to the doctor can cost not only the doctor's fee, but a hefty fee for transportation.

"When you're 15 miles away from what you need and you have no transportation, you might as well be 150 miles away," says Marva Bradshaw, administrator for the Lincoln County Department of Human Services.

"There's a mindset of hopelessness here," she says. "People just accept the hardships because this is the way life is."

"If I want to go to Little Rock tonight, I get in my car and go. But if you don't have a car there's no way to get away."

The St. Elizabeth Health Center van has been made available to people in the area. There is a minimal charge, depending on where the person wants to go. Visits to Little Rock or Pine Bluff for specialty care are free.

Teen pregnancy is another problem. "It's accepted here that if you haven't had a child by the time you're 17, something's wrong with you," says Marva Bradshaw. "It's babies having babies."

"It's not that the kids in Gould don't have dreams," says Sr. Mary. "It's that their dreams are so easily traded for a short-term fix. A baby means food stamps, which represents freedom to them. But over time, their self-esteem decreases."

Lisa Bass, who administers health education for a several-county region for the Department of Health, wants to join with St. Elizabeth Health Center to seek a grant to prevent sexually transmitted diseases that are widespread among youth. "Just last night a friend of mine was at my house," she says, "and we were trying on clothes. My friend saw some petroleum jelly on my bureau and asked me what it was for. I told her for chapped lips. 'Oh, no,' my friend said. 'It's to keep from getting pregnant.' Can you imagine? That was a girl I've known all my life!"

The need for education is obvious. Sr. Mary suggests that in applying for the grant they propose a collaborative effort among St. Elizabeth Health Center, the local high school, and the Department of Health. It is critical, she emphasizes, to involve the students.

They agree to ask the principal to appoint five to seven high school students to a committee to plan programming for the rest of the student body. Sr. Mary agrees to contact the principal.

"We've got to start believing again," she declares. "We've got to change the mindset of hopelessness."

In another attempt to change the mindset, St. Elizabeth Health Center has leased a building on main street for \$1 a year for 8

years. It is falling apart, but Sr. Mary has already worked with four youths to clean out the years of "stuff" that had accumulated in it. She has been promised \$2500 if she can get matching funds, which she is attempting to get through bake sales and other community endeavors.

With the money and with the community's help, the building will be renovated as the site of Lend-A-Hand, a store for donated clothing and goods. Sr. Mary wants the building to make Gould proud. She hopes it will look like a boutique and be the first of many buildings on main street to be revitalized.

"In a place like this where there are no professionals, there's not much you can do about the economic conditions," says Ernest Bradshaw. "You can't put a price on what Sr. Mary and Sr. Joan give this town."

"Our people are as good here as they are anywhere," he says. "But pride comes when people feel good about themselves. A lot of the folks here can't afford healthcare. And since they can't afford it, they don't get it. And if they feel bad, they don't want to do things for the community."

Through the years Ernest Bradshaw has made a lot of bank loans to people who could not afford healthcare. "A person comes in here and says, 'I got to have money or the doctor won't see me.' Seems like it kinda defeats the purpose of the Hippocratic oath," he muses.

"Rural America is in a bad state; you read about it all the time. But Sr. Mary and Joan, they're slipping up on this town. They just may be demonstrating something here that will catch on in this country."

"They invigorate this community. God didn't just put us here to satisfy our wants. He put us here for service. I'll be 65 in August and I think I'm more excited about this town than I ever was."

Sr. Joan feels the nurse practitioner model is particularly effective in places such as Gould that cannot attract physicians. Nurse practitioners can handle between 75 and 80 percent of the cases in a family practice setting. A physician comes to St. Elizabeth Health Center from nearby Dumas for three hours on Tuesday afternoons.

In addition to just being there, nurse practitioners spend time with patients and give personal hands-on care. "For folks who always feel like nobody has time for them or who aren't skilled at describing symptoms, this type of care is a godsend," according to Sr. Mary. "A lot of healing happens just in the process of being heard," she smiles.

The Daughters of Charity Fund for the Poor has provided a sizable amount of funding, and the state indigent healthcare fund came up with \$60,000. The hope is that the center will become self-sufficient, supported by patients and by outside grants.

St. Vincent Infirmary in Little Rock has been wonderful in its support of the center, according to the sisters. A phone call from Sr. Joan or Sr. Mary to the mission coordinator has resulted in free care and free stays for patients who otherwise would not have gotten the specialty care they needed.

Providing healthcare in Gould is not without its legislative challenges. Arkansas law prohibits nurse practitioners from prescribing drugs. All prescriptions Sr. Joan writes are faxed to the pharmacy nine miles away in Dumas. The pharmacist calls the medical director of St. Elizabeth Health Center for permission to fill the prescriptions. Each day, in the late afternoon, someone from the pharmacy travels to Gould, where he must wait until the patients pick up their prescriptions.

An attempt to change the law failed in the legislature earlier this year, but St. Elizabeth Health Center executive director George Muse is optimistic that the legislature will eventually expand the role of the nurse practitioner to include basic prescriptive authority. "It's a turf battle," he asserts. "The Arkansas Medical Association doesn't want to surrender any of its turf." Thirty-five other states have granted such authority to nurse practitioners.

Martha Jennings worked as a nurse's assistant for many of her 56 years. Now she is in constant pain and incapacitated by health problems. She has had no income since she left her job in December. In March, she underwent surgery at St. Vincent Infirmary. Everything at the hospital was free, including her month-long stay.

She has been denied Social Security Disability because on paper it would seem that she can work. Yet she has no transportation and Gould does not offer any opportunities for employment. "I get by on the grace of God and people's hearts," she says. Sr. Mary is helping her make an appeal to the Social Security office.

"It's easy to want to make big changes," say Sr. Mary. "But here the smallest effort has an impact. If you can just help some of the people cope, you feel like it's been worthwhile."

"We hopin' and prayin' that the sisters will stay," says Lee Doris Smith. "A few years ago some folks started a daycare center, but it didn't stay. Nothin' stays here."

Martha Jennings calls Sr. Mary when she gets depressed. "I don't know what I'd do without her," says the longtime Gould resident. "The sisters are a blessing," she sighs wiping away tears of pain and frustration. "I hope they can stay here forever."

A GET WELL GREETING FOR GEORGE RUSSELL

HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to send my best wishes to the family and friends of Mr. George Russell. For the last 17 years George has been with the Office of the Official Reporters of Debate. George has worked every day that the House is in session to produce the voluminous CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS for this great body and the Nation.

On Wednesday, September 18, 1991, George Russell suffered a heart attack while driving from the Capitol to his home in Baltimore, MD. George has been in a coma in Baltimore's Bon Secours Hospital ever since.

George Russell first came to the Hill from the Government Printing Office in 1974 upon the recommendation of my predecessor Parren J. Mitchell. Congressman Mitchell recommended George for a position in the Official Reporters Office to then Speaker of the House Carl Albert. Speaker Albert accepted the recommendation and George has been a welcomed addition ever since.

I am sure that all Members will agree that George is one of the best loved and well respected persons in the well of the house. George has observed and recorded many historic debates of this august body. His knowledge of the floor and the invaluable assistance

that he has provided my office makes me especially proud to be his Member of Congress.

In closing, I extend my prayers and best wishes to George, his daughter Diane Tolbert—a staffer with Representative TIM VALENTINE—and his entire family during their time of concern and need.

George, please hurry up and get well because there is a strong bipartisan coalition that already misses you.

THE CHILDREN AND PREGNANT WOMEN'S HEALTH INSURANCE ACT OF 1991

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Children and Pregnant Women's Health Insurance Act of 1991 to provide universal access to health care for all pregnant women and children up through age 21.

One out of every eight dollars that Americans spend now goes to health care. Despite this expense, one-seventh of the population goes uninsured. We all are familiar with the often repeated statistic of 37 million Americans with no health insurance.

What is most tragic about the numbers is the fact that one-quarter of the uninsured population is children under the age of 18; that is 8.3 million children under 18 years old who have no health insurance coverage. Add to this figure another 6.4 million youths between 18 and 24 years old who lack health insurance. Thirteen percent of the Nation's children go without adequate health care.

Today I am introducing legislation that would dramatically change these facts. The Children and Pregnant Women Health's Insurance Act of 1991, which is modeled after a proposal by the American Academy of Pediatrics, would provide comprehensive health care services to all pregnant women and children up through age 21, regardless of their employment or economic status.

I adopted this approach because it is realistic. Let's face it, no one piece of legislation will solve the health care crisis. The problem is too big, and the Bush administration refuses to enter into the debate with its own solution. But every journey begins with a single step and today I am taking that step. My bill is but a part of the solution to an enormous problem, but it is at least a start.

It is our responsibility as leaders to give all children the very basic gift of being born healthy by making sure their mothers receive adequate prenatal care. It is also our responsibility to ensure that all children stay healthy throughout their youth by providing them with basic health care services, such as immunization against childhood disease.

The United States is among the wealthiest of nations, yet when it comes to providing basic health care to pregnant women and children, our Nation fails miserably. The United States ranks 21st in the world in preventing infant deaths. Each year, 40,000 babies born in America die before their first birthday. These deaths can be prevented through making

available basic prenatal care to pregnant women.

Unfortunately, things do not get much better for American children once they are born. Nearly 20 percent of all children have not been to the doctor in the past year. This means these children are not receiving immunizations to prevent diseases like mumps or measles. It also means that minor conditions may go undetected and untreated. While this may seem unimportant, it is not. An ear infection, left untreated, can result in a significant loss of hearing.

In 1990, 30 percent of children were not immunized against childhood diseases such as measles, mumps, or rubella. As a result we have seen the incidence of these preventable diseases jump dramatically in recent years to epidemic proportions in some areas.

This crisis in the delivery of health care services is not experienced only by low-income children. Almost two-thirds of uninsured children have at least one parent who works full-time, while another 13 percent have a parent who works part-time. Only 20 percent of uninsured children live in families in which neither of their parents works. Today you will be hearing from two families who live every day with the consequences of the health care crisis.

This is why this legislation is so critical. Any reforms in the provision of health insurance coverage must build upon the current system and must occur through a partnership between the public and private sectors. Federal and State governments must join together with business to ensure that health of the Nation's children.

For this reason, I have based the Children and Pregnant Women's Health Insurance Act of 1991 on the "pay or play" model. It builds upon the current employer-based health insurance model by requiring employers to extend health insurance coverage to pregnant women and children. Employers can accomplish this by either purchasing a qualified insurance plan or by paying into public fund that would purchase health insurance for pregnant women and children.

The public plan would be administered through the States. Each State would be required to establish a state children and pregnant women health plan to contract with private insurers to provide health care services to pregnant women and children not covered under an employer-sponsored plan. By providing insurance-based coverage for both the public plan and the employer-sponsored plans this legislation provides a measure of equality, and eliminates much of the stigma attached to receiving health care coverage through a public plan.

All insurance plans, under both employer-sponsored health plans and State plans, would be required to provide a standard package of benefits, consisting of preventive, major medical, and extended medical care. Preventive care applies to routine preventive care for infants and children, such as immunizations and dental care, as well as prenatal care for pregnant women. Major medical care services include physician and hospital care, as well as the services of other health care professionals. Extended medical services include such services as mental illness and substance abuse

treatment, speech, occupational, or physical therapy, and hospice or respite care.

One of the major problems facing smaller employers is their inability to afford health insurance coverage for their workers. The Children and Pregnant Women's Health Insurance Act of 1991 would correct this problem by instituting insurance reforms for small employers. Federal standards would be put into place to prohibit insurers from denying or limiting coverage based on health status, claims experience, medical history, or lack of evidence of insurability of an individual. Insurers also would be prohibited from applying a pre-existing condition exclusion. The bill also would provide small employers with guaranteed renewability of health insurance plans.

Cost is also a major issue in the current health care reform debate. While this legislation does not seek to answer the larger cost containment questions, I have tried to apply the lessons learned throughout the 1980's as we worked to contain costs under Medicare. This legislation takes the methodology for reimbursing providers under Medicare and adjusts those payment rates to take into account differences in the services provided to the Medicare population and the services to be provided to pregnant women and children.

We must seize the opportunity to invest in the future of our Nation's children. For the dollars spent on prenatal services and preventive health care for children, many more are saved in long-term health care and societal costs. The future competitiveness of the United States depends on the investment that is made now in the health and well-being of the Nation's children. The steps taken today can make the America of the 21st century even stronger and healthier than the America of today. The Children and Pregnant Women's Health Insurance Act of 1991 takes a significant step toward ensuring this future.

A SALUTE TO DR. PAUL V. CAVALLI OF THE MEADOWLANDS HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to salute Dr. Paul V. Cavalli of the Meadowlands Hospital Medical Center, who has dedicated his life to improving medical services in Hudson County and northern New Jersey.

The Meadowlands Hospital Medical Center and the medical community of New Jersey this Sunday will celebrate Dr. Cavalli's achievements and his 15 years of service as president and chief executive officer of the hospital. This acknowledgement of his work will coincide with his move from president of the medical center to chairman of its board of trustees.

Dr. Cavalli was the force behind the creation of the hospital in the early 1970's. Opened in 1976 and originally named Riverside General Hospital, the medical center helped spur growth and development in its home of Secaucus, NJ.

The impetus for this medical center was Dr. Cavalli's belief that northern New Jersey and

especially Secaucus needed more medical services to keep pace with the growth of the region. Dr. Cavalli's foresight was proven as Secaucus grew during the 1980's into a major corporate and retail center.

Since opening Riverside General, Dr. Cavalli has been its guiding force through many changes and expansions. In 1986, a prominent California health care system, Unihealth America, acquired the hospital and the name was changed to Meadowlands Hospital Medical Center to reflect the growing importance of the Meadowlands in the region.

While Dr. Cavalli was able to transform his vision into a hospital through his personal will and determination, he also created a lasting facility by banding together numerous health care professionals. Dr. Cavalli founded Riverside General along with 130 partners. Three of his closest friends and partners—the late Dr. Joseph Colonna, Dr. Henry Molinari, and Dr. Anthony Lopresti—deserve special recognition for the role they played in this effort. Also deserving of recognition in the creation of the hospital is Helen Kennedy, executive vice president, who has worked with Dr. Cavalli for 27 years.

Dr. Cavalli's desire to create and run a first-rate medical facility in Hudson County came as no surprise to those who have known and worked with him through the years. He has looked to improve medical services in his home county, which is my congressional district, ever since he performed his internship during the 1950's at the Jersey City Medical Center.

A native of Union City, NJ, Dr. Cavalli returned to Hudson County and the Jersey City Medical Center after receiving his doctor of medicine degree in 1956 from the University of Turin. After finishing his internship, Dr. Cavalli served his residency in obstetrics and gynecology at the Margaret Hague Maternity Hospital in Jersey City.

In 1957, Dr. Cavalli entered private practice. In the middle and late 1960's, he formed partnerships with other doctors and founded the first medical professional association in the State of New Jersey. Such partnerships led to the eventual creation of Riverside General.

While working in private practice and throughout his time at Riverside, Dr. Cavalli continually displayed his dedication to the residents of New Jersey and the medical profession.

Dr. Cavalli served as the police and fire surgeon for Union City. Through this position he became a member of the Criminal Justice Planning Committee in Union City. He was also a member of the International Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association, a sheriff of Hudson County, and was an elected member of the Union City Board of Education.

Dr. Cavalli has also served on the board of directors of the New Jersey Hospital Association, the Hudson County United Way, and the Harmony Early Learning Center. He is an active member on the American Hospital Association and the Working With Hospitals to Influence Policy Committee.

In other charitable endeavors, Dr. Cavalli is involved with the American Cancer Society, the Girl Scouts of Bergen County, and the Columbians. He has also remained active in the Boy Scouts, after being active as a youth and

achieving the rank of Eagle Scout, the highest honor a scout can earn. Dr. Cavalli has also served as president of the Hudson Hamilton Council Boy Scouts of America. In 1990, he was awarded the highest award a volunteer can receive from the council—the coveted Silver Beaver Award.

Clearly, Dr. Cavalli's contributions to Hudson County, the State of New Jersey and America are numerous. It is only fitting that the medical community of Meadowlands Hospital Medical Center and New Jersey praise this great man.

And it is with great pride that I ask you Mr. Speaker and my distinguished colleagues to join me in honoring Dr. Paul V. Cavalli.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO GORDON JONES BOUTILLIER

HON. JOHN W. OLVER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Gordon J. Boutilier, a man who served as Scoutmaster of the South Hadley Falls Boy Scout Troop 302 for two decades. A picnic will be held on September 28, 1991 honoring the many contributions and years of service that Mr. Boutilier has made to scouting in the town of South Hadley.

The number of young men that benefited from Mr. Boutilier's dedication to scouting is great. Mr. Boutilier has given his time unselfishly to young scouts and the town of South Hadley.

"Gordy", as he is known to his friends and loved ones, is a model of selfless dedication, who captures the very spirit of volunteerism in this Nation. His family and friends should be very proud of his contribution to his community.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that you and the members of the U.S. House of Representatives will join me in saluting Mr. Gordon Jones Boutilier for his many years of dedicated service to his community and to Scout Troop 302.

1991 WORLD REFUGEE SURVEY

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Committee for Refugees [USCR] has recently published its authoritative "World Refugee Survey," a moving and carefully documented report on the plight of the world's refugees and internally displaced people. USCR is one of this country's most respected humanitarian agencies, and this publication is an example of the high quality of its reporting on the need to protect and assist the world's uprooted people.

My own experience with the USCR has been on behalf of Sudanese civilians trapped in that country's vicious civil war. As USCR director Roger Winter says in his "Year in Review," the opening chapter of the Survey, this

was a year of substantial deterioration in that country's traded, with the potential for "hundreds of thousands to starve to death."

In his article, which I recommend to my colleagues as an excellent summary of the conditions facing uprooted people worldwide, Mr. Winter lists the elements of a common agenda the United States and other nations should pursue to strengthen the world's response. He calls upon us to: "First, strengthen the multilateral humanitarian institutions; second, advance and institutionalize international protection and assistance for internally displaced people; third, promote successful repatriation and reintegration of refugees and internally displaced people, and fourth, ensure that victims of human conflict in the poorest, least strategically important countries of the world don't continue to be ignored."

I commend USCR for its vigilance and compassion, and urge my colleagues to read carefully the Survey's "Year in Review," an excerpt from which I ask to be reprinted below:

There is increasing evidence that the apparent demise of the Cold War and the fear of collapse in the Soviet Union have combined to cost most refugees and displaced people whatever strategic value they may once have had. Several observers have suggested with respect to refugees and displaced people that, because the conceptual structure that defined "our interests" has changed, so too has our will to respond. It is increasingly clear that for many in the best-off nations of the world, the humanitarian needs of the poorest of the poor, those of least strategic importance, are fading from the even minuscule view they were formerly afforded.

For most of us, the plight of Africa's victims, for example, is just not an issue, just as the gassing of the Kurds was not when it first came to world attention in 1988.

Refugees worldwide—but especially in the less visible spots—have seen their actual level of care degraded, education of their children eliminated, their dependency deepened.

It is critically important for those interested in humanitarian concerns generally, and humanitarian concerns in the third and fourth worlds specifically, to fight back, to organize to ensure that whatever "new world order" emerges from today's confusion and change adequately responds to the vulnerable uprooted victims of human conflict.

**INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
TO ESTABLISH A SEPARATE
PAYMENT FOR THE INTERPRETATION
OF ELECTROCARDIOGRAMS
UNDER MEDICARE**

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation for myself, and 10 other Members of Congress, to establish a separate payment for the interpretation of electrocardiograms [ekg's] under the Medicare Program.

Last year, as part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 [OBRA], the Congress enacted a provision which prohibited a separate Medicare reimbursement payment for

the interpretation of routine ekgs that are ordered or performed during an office visit or consultation. Through the rulemaking process the Health Care Financing Administration added a relative value unit to each office or hospital visit to compensate for the elimination of the separate payment. I am concerned that these new payment regulations will adversely affect patient care. Clearly, the individuals who worked on OBRA 1990 had good reason to address the ekg situation. Ekg interpretation services have been significantly over-valued by the Medicare Program and there is little doubt that these high reimbursements set-up an incentive for over utilization. However, the provisions in OBRA 1990, I fear, have swung too far in the other direction. As the law currently stands, I believe there is an incentive not to perform an ekg.

The American Heart Association has stated that " * * * prohibiting reimbursement for ekg interpretations will reduce the appropriate utilization of this important diagnostic tool, particularly on behalf of the elderly. There are circumstances where skilled ekg interpretation is vital to the interests of these patients." Medicare beneficiaries should not be placed in this position. This is particularly troubling when you consider that heart diseases and strokes are the leading cause of death of older Americans—the very people the Medicare Program serves. Nor should physicians be placed in the position of having to perform a skill intensive procedure without being fairly compensated, or risk a malpractice suit because they have decided not to perform the service.

The other problem with the existing payment method is that it creates an inequity among specialties. There are certain types of physicians, such as cardiologists, who by the nature of their specialty perform more ekg interpretations than other physicians. They are more severely impacted by the new law because the small component which was added to office visits cannot possibly compensate them adequately for the number of ekgs they perform. In contrast, other physicians will be receiving compensation for a procedure they didn't even perform. Fair and rational payment for physician services is what the new Medicare fee schedule is designed to accomplish. It is wrong to pick out certain procedures and exclude them from the fair and rational standard which Congress has set. Such action undermines the entire process.

My proposal for correcting this situation is relatively simple. This legislation would re-establish a separate payment for ekg interpretations under the Medicare Program. This would be accomplished by splitting-off the relative value units that have been assigned by HCFA to office and hospital visits and consultations. In this way, separate payments can be made while maintaining budget neutrality. In addition, this prevents inequity among specialties, because the physician who performs the procedure is reimbursed for it, rather than all physicians receiving compensation regardless of whether they provide the service or not.

This legislation has several other provisions as well. First, it would require the creation of usage guidelines for ekgs, in order that physicians will know when it is appropriate to perform the procedure and have a means for gauging their actions. In addition, this legisla-

tion directs HCFA to evaluate the new value of ekg interpretations—as created by this legislation—to assure that it is a resource-based relative value—the standard that all procedures under the fee schedule are required to meet. Finally, this legislation would mandate that a study be completed 2 years after this bill is put into practice to determine the trend in ekg use, as well as the cost of ekgs to the Medicare Program. This will yield concrete data for re-examining this payment system to judge if it is accomplishing the intended goal; to create an incentive neutral, fair reimbursement payment for ekg interpretation services.

I believe that this is a reasonable solution to a problem which a large portion of the medical community, your constituents, and other Members of Congress have recognized. I encourage my colleagues to join me in this effort by supporting this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO MR. ERNEST L.
ALBANESE

HON. DOUGLAS APPLIGATE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. APPLIGATE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a distinguished resident of Belmont County, OH, Mr. Ernest L. Albanese, who has been selected by the Flushing Masonic Lodge No. 298 to receive their "service to the community" award.

Ernie has been a dynamic leader in Belmont County educational circles for the past 60 years. He began his career in 1931 as a teacher and coach of athletics in Lafferty, OH. He went on to serve as superintendent of schools for the Lafferty School District from 1932-52. In 1943 he left this post to serve with the U.S. Navy. He returned to the position in 1946. He spent 8 years as an administrative coordinator in which he earned the title of "Mr. Consolidation" due to his district reorganization efforts. In 1958 he returned to the post of superintendent of schools for the Union local school district. In his next role as president of the Belmont County Board of Education, Ernie, played a key role in obtaining the funds necessary to employ school psychologists, speech and hearing therapists, secondary and elementary supervisors and explored new territory in education for the handicapped.

Over the years, Ernie's contributions to the life of the community have been extensive. He served on the board of directors of the American Red Cross, was chairman of the Belmont County Children's Board, as well as the campaign director for the Belmont County March of Dimes. These are just a few of the many leadership positions that he has held throughout his lifetime.

Ernie's many years of service have not gone unnoticed. His extensive list of awards and citations include: the Good Conduct Service Award for his service in the Navy, the honor citation award for 25 years active service as an Ohio school administrator, and was dubbed "the man responsible for the Union local school district" in their yearbook supplement.

Ernie is a man who gives his all to everything that he attempts. He has been a commu-

nity leader, strong family man, and a recognized authority in areas of public administration, school law, and finance.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct privilege and honor to ask my colleagues to join with me in acclamation of Ernest L. Albanese, a leader in the community and a role model for us all.

COMMON LANGUAGE IS COMMON SENSE

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, the Language in Government Act now has 100 cosponsors in the House. We are well on our way to knocking down language barriers and establishing the language of opportunity as the official language of the Federal Government.

The success of the American Dream of a good life for all our people depends on the unity and stability we enjoy under our unique system of Government. Common language plays a powerful role in this system. Why? Because our democratic Government depends on communication. It's our common language that keeps folks in touch with the representatives they elect. It's our common language that keeps the discussion lively in our marketplace of ideas.

The hopes and aspirations for a better life—better known as the American Dream—have motivated millions of people to immigrate to the United States. They come from every corner of the globe. They maintain their language, culture, and heritage; they meet new neighbors from many foreign lands, and they adjust to their new country. In a word, they become Americans.

Some folks are bent on redefining us not as a united nation of individuals, but as members of separate ethnic or cultural groups. They are right to point out that we are Mexican-American, German-American, African-American, and Chinese-American, but they seem to forget that we are all Americans. The majority of Americans reject this fragmented vision of our country. The majority of Americans look at America as a whole, a rich and colorful fabric bound by the thread of a common language.

It is time for Americans to speak to the Congress about this issue, and for the Congress to respond. It is time to tell our Congressmen and Senators that we support a united America bound by the secure tie of a common language. It is time to let the Congress know that our vision of America is one Nation, indivisible, not splintered by language or race or ethnic fragmentation.

As Americans, we cannot allow our Nation to be segregated along language lines. We must include every race, every ethnic group, and every culture in our democratic Government. We must respect the rights of each individual to maintain his or her cultural heritage. But our Nation's unity must also be respected.

The English language has served as a bond for a people who have little else in common, who share neither a common religion, nor ethnic heritage, nor race. We live together in peace because our unity provides a frame-

work for diversity. We must not sacrifice the common strengths of our Nation on the altar of linguistic diversity. We must not let our language differences tear us apart.

Common language is common sense. Ninety-nine of my colleagues and I are taking that message to Congress as we work to pass common language legislation. I urge each of my colleagues to join us in this effort by cosponsoring H.R. 123.

By advocating a common language, we are not advocating uniformity. We are a united nation of individuals exercising individual rights and freedoms passed down to us by our forefathers. Our country is a glorious mosaic held together by common values, common goals, and common language. We inherited this precious Nation from our forefathers, and we will leave it, united and strong, for generations to come.

SUPPORT FOR H.R. 1300

HON. SIDNEY R. YATES

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, the health of our people is basic to the Nation's strength and security and today I am pleased to join in the effort to build support for H.R. 1300 and a national health program.

All of us are familiar with the awful fact that more than 30 million Americans have no health insurance, but it is equally important to know that the number continues to grow and for millions of our people the health insurance coverage that they have is now much less comprehensive and is much more costly. It is time for action and that is what H.R. 1300 is designed to accomplish and that is why I am a sponsor. This is a critical issue and I can tell you that the public wants us to proceed with a Universal Health Care Act.

I wish the Bush administration, with its persistent talk about national security, could recognize that the continuing decline in health care is weakening the United States. The humane, practical and necessary course of action is to support national health insurance and I urge our President and his administration to join us.

HONORING CENTER POINT ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE SERVICES OF MARIN COUNTY, CA

HON. BARBARA BOXER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize a very special organization, Center Point Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services, of Marin County, CA. Center Point is celebrating its 20th year anniversary of providing alcohol and drug abuse services to Marin County and the surrounding San Francisco Bay Area.

Center Point was founded in 1969 by two recovering addicts who rented a house and opened their doors to others in need. Working

on an extended family model, the few people with jobs supported those without.

In 1971 the organization was incorporated, a board of directors was selected, and a tax-exempt status was established.

In the 20 years since incorporation Center Point has provided critical drug and alcohol abuse services to the community. In the 1989-90 fiscal year alone Center Point served nearly 6,300 clients in its residential, detoxification, drop-in counseling, sober hotel, day treatment, assessments and outreach programs. In the same year Center Point responded to over 10,000 telephone requests for information and referral. Much of this was made possible by the maintenance of an active volunteer pool which provided over 13,000 hours of volunteer services in 1989-90.

Milestones include the purchase of a 40-bed residential facility in 1989 with a conventional bank loan and no Government or foundation support, and the attainment of five Federal grants in 1989 and 1991, with an aggregate value of over \$3.8 million.

Finally, Center Point has successfully implemented the first comprehensive perinatal outreach/treatment drug and alcohol program for women and their children in the county, a program funded by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, October 5, 1991, Center Point Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services will celebrate its 20th anniversary of service to Marin County and the surrounding bay area community. I ask my colleagues to join with me in saluting this outstanding organization and in wishing Center Point continued success in years to come.

HONORING BRONX PSYCHIATRIC CENTER PATIENT RECOGNITION DAY

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, for the third year in a row, the board of visitors of the Bronx Psychiatric Center is holding a "Patient Recognition Day" to honor those who have significant progress on their path toward eventual discharge back to the community.

Patient Recognition Day actually honors the efforts of many people whose dedication have contributed to the recovery process. There are the staff and professionals at BPC, who put great care into and take great pride in their work. There are the board of visitors, led by president Sylvia Lask, who oversee the center on behalf of the Governor of New York State. There are, of course, the family and friends of the patients, who lend so much support and understanding.

The greatest honor, however, is reserved for the patients who have trusted and worked with all the people I mentioned above. As its name suggests, Patient Recognition Day is the time we set aside to applaud them for the great strides they have made and encourage them to continue on their path to recovery.

It is my honor to pay tribute to all the people who make this day something special in my district.

UPPER SALFORD TOWNSHIP
MARKS 250TH ANNIVERSARY**HON. RICHARD T. SCHULZE**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. SCHULZE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend my hearty congratulations to the Upper Salford Township in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. 1991 marks the 250th anniversary of Upper Salford Township.

Upper Salford Township was originally established in 1741 upon the partitioning of the provincial colonial township of Salford, PA. While it has undergone many changes, it has remained essentially an area of open spaces with several village centers comprising the bulk of the population. The township has retained much of its village spirit and warmth since its inception. Upper Salford, primarily residential, endeavors to retain its rural atmosphere and is today known for its stability as a close-knit community.

It is with great pride that I congratulate the residents of the Upper Salford Township upon their 250th anniversary. It is my wish that their October celebration will be a great success and they will continue to enjoy peace and prosperity in the next 250 years.

INTRODUCTION OF TRIBAL SELF-
GOVERNANCE LEGISLATION**HON. GEORGE MILLER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing with my colleague from Arizona [Mr. RHODES] the "Tribal Self-Governance Demonstration Project Act."

This bill amends the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act to extend the period of time and the number of tribes for the self-governance demonstration projects authorized under title III of that act. These demonstration projects allow tribes to establish spending priorities and enter into compacts directly with the Secretary of the Interior.

These projects hold great promise for improving the future of Indian affairs. The demonstration projects reflect a true exercise of tribal self-determination and serves as an example of how a government-to-government relationship can, and should, work. It allows the United States and the tribes to negotiate and enter into agreements as governments.

Although these demonstration projects were authorized in 1988, the first compacts were not negotiated until 1990 when seven tribes entered into these historic agreements.

Initially, this authority was to only last 5 years. However, given the delays in implementation, the projects only became a viable last year. In order to have a true demonstration project these tribes must be given additional time so that we can fairly evaluate this approach.

It is similarly important that we examine a larger number of projects with a variety of Indian tribes to determine the project's effective-

ness across the country. There is a growing interest among Indian tribes in pursuing self-governance agreements. This interest is based on the strong conviction among Indian leaders that tribes must take control of programs administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

This bill is a companion to S. 1287 introduced by Senator MCCAIN. It extends the demonstration project authority 3 additional years and opens up the program to 10 additional tribes.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

TSIMOURIS WINS NATIONAL
HERITAGE FELLOWSHIP AWARD**HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to announce that one of my constituents will receive the National Heritage Fellowship Award from the National Endowment for the Arts. Nikitas Tsimouris is one of 16 people to receive the award this year and the first Floridian to ever win this prestigious award. Other recipients this year include blues guitarist B.B. King and Mexican-American singer, guitarist and composer Eduardo Guerrero. I applaud Mr. Tsimouris' skill and artistry.

The awards ceremony will be held on Thursday, September 26, 1991. This special day will be capped off by honorees performing in a NEA concert at the Lisner Auditorium. The concert will be hosted by CBS newsman Charles Kuralt.

Nikitas Tsimouris was born on the Greek island of Kalymnos—the island where my parents were born—and emigrated to the United States in 1968. He settled in Tarpon Springs, FL, where he owned and operated a contracting business. However, Nikitas' special gift is his mastery of the tsabouna or Greek bagpipe.

The tsabouna is a traditional Greek instrument made of a goatskin. The bag is filled with air blown in through the mouthpiece and the player hugs the bag in his arms squeezing the sound out through the chanter. The music was traditionally played by goat and sheep herders on Kalymnos.

Mr. Tsimouris is considered the only expert tsahouna player in the United States. In 1989, Mr. Tsimouris received the Florida Folk Heritage Award and he recently participated as a teaching folk artist in the Florida Folklife Master-Apprentice Program.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have the opportunity to honor this outstanding citizen. Nikitas Tsimouris is a talented artist who has breathed life into a little known aspect of Greek culture which many had considered extinct.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH CLINIC PRU-
DENT PHARMACEUTICAL PUR-
CHASING ACT**HON. RON WYDEN**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month, the Bureau of Labor Statistics released the Consumer Price Index data for the month of August. For the most part, the report holds generally good news regarding inflationary trends in our economy. But health care inflation was running at four times the general inflation rate. For all Americans are being pounded by exploding health care costs, this is especially distressing news. Once again leading the pack were pharmaceutical manufacturers. Prescription drug prices jumped up 1.3 percent in August alone, an annual rate of almost 16 percent, over 50 percent faster than health care price increases.

Last year, Congress took action to secure the lower pharmaceutical prices for the \$5 billion Medicaid prescription drug insurance program. Under that provision of last year's budget reconciliation bill, drug manufacturers must give Medicaid programs the "best price" they offer anyone in the U.S. marketplace. That legislation, initiated by Senator PRYOR, Representative COOPER, and myself, will save Medicaid over \$3 billion in the next 5 years.

The new program is working well for financially strapped States. My home State of Oregon, for example, has submitted invoices to manufacturers for drug price rebates totaling over \$1 million for the first quarter of this year. Because of the new law, they are looking forward, for the first time, to receiving big checks from manufacturers instead of always writing them.

But, Mr. Speaker, others are not so happy. The Veterans Administration, hospitals, and health maintenance organizations all report that drug manufacturers have been rapidly raising their prices to limit the amount of rebate payments they owe to State Medicaid programs. It is no coincidence that those hardest hit by price increases are those who formerly enjoyed the "best prices" in the U.S. marketplace.

I think it is clear what is going on here, Mr. Speaker: Some very large drug companies are "gaming" the new system. The stakes are high and the losers are the U.S. Government, veterans, and community clinics serving the homeless, the chronically ill, and those with low incomes. According to a report released September 19 by the General Accounting Office, the VA has been hit especially hard by drug price hikes. GAO found that on average, manufacturers raised prices to the VA at a rate double the already very high rate of drug price inflation in 1990. For 12 of the top 50 drug products that the Veterans Administration uses most often, GAO found that manufacturer prices' leap up exceeded 300 percent.

I agree that we need to help the Veterans Administration regain lower drug prices, and I am working with Chairman MONTGOMERY to find a way to do this without undoing the very successful program that is saving Medicaid billions of dollars.

But there is one group of health care providers who we can help right now: the community clinics. These clinics include black lung clinics, alcohol and drug treatment clinics, clinics that treat sexually transmitted diseases, and other community health centers funded through the Public Health Service. Prices for critically important drugs like methadone have doubled this year, on top of a 40-percent price hike last year, according to the National Association for State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors. Family planning clinics have been hit hard by oral contraceptive prices, which one manufacturer

raised from \$3.50 per month to over \$22 per month—a 530-percent increase. This kind of price inflation is going to directly affect the number of people which can be served by these clinics and reduce the effectiveness of Federal public health spending.

I am pleased to be able to introduce a bill today which will help save these clinics some \$30 million a year simply by giving them access to the same drug prices earned by Medicaid in last year's budget bill. This bill is companion legislation to a bill introduced on September 19 by Senator KENNEDY, who has

worked long and hard with the community clinics to find a solution to this problem.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join Representative COOPER and me in providing some relief to these clinics, who have been burdened by unanticipated cost increases as a result of drug companies playing games with the Federal Government. I hope you will agree that these important community clinics deserve to be included in the prudent purchasing program enacted by Congress last year, and that you will support this legislation.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR JAMES H. HAYNES

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