

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN SUPPORT OF SLOVENIA

HON. DENNIS E. ECKART

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. ECKART. Mr. Speaker, the world is undergoing a major transformation as many countries, most notably the Soviet Union, abandon communism. Yugoslavia is currently struggling with its own breakup and reorganization into a new configuration.

Slovenia has successfully fought for its independence which its citizens voted for this past June.

Now the real struggle begins in Slovenia. This is a struggle which many countries in Eastern Europe, such as Poland and Hungary, are currently confronting.

I commend Slovenia on its rapid move to restore political and financial order after a long period of instability and financial disintegration verging on economic collapse.

I met recently with Slovenian Prime Minister Lojze Peterle. The Government of Slovenia has drafted a document entitled, "The Road to Political and Economic Independence: Government of Slovenia," outlining its plan for the creation of an open market economy for an independent Slovenia. I am submitting this document for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD so my colleagues can appreciate the extensive efforts being made by the people and Government of Slovenia.

Slovenia is launching an economic program aimed at providing economic sovereignty for the republic. Slovenia wishes to maintain open and harmonious economic relations with the rest of Yugoslavia, but at the same time will move to establish monetary independence in order to create its own stable, macroeconomic environment.

Some of the steps Slovenia has outlined include:

- Establishing a new currency;
- Establishing a stable exchange rate;
- Establishing a modern, central banking system—the Bank of Slovenia;
- Privatizing businesses in Slovenia;
- Creating an intricate web of fiscal relationships between the Central Government and municipalities, communities, etc.;
- Centralizing tax authority; and
- Creating a liberal trade environment by introducing a low, uniform, tariff system to encourage a rapid growth of trade links with Europe and the rest of the industrial world and bring competition to Slovenia.

In order to accomplish its goals and be successful, Slovenia will need cooperation with the West.

Over the coming months as an independent Slovenia emerges, it will seek diplomatic recognition as well as membership in international organizations, such as the United Nations, the IMF, the World Bank, and the Euro-

pean Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Slovenia will also need technical assistance and financial support to cope with the challenges that lie ahead.

I am hopeful that the United States and European nations will work together with the Government of Slovenia as it meets the challenges that lie ahead in the creation of a new, economic system and a new democratic society.

The material follows:

THE ROAD TO POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE—GOVERNMENT OF SLOVENIA

In the aftermath of the warfare in Slovenia, the Government of Slovenia is pressing ahead with its plans for political and economic independence. In a referendum held in December 1990, the Slovenian people declared that they desire full independence and now their Government is pledged to further their wishes. It is hoped that by the end of September 1991, when the moratorium on independence-related actions expires, Slovenia will have reached a peaceful agreement with the Federal Government of Yugoslavia that can form the basis for Slovenian independence. With this agreement, Slovenia will also have met the requirements set forth by the European Community and the United States of America regarding the efforts to attain independence. On this basis, the Government will seek diplomatic recognition, membership in international organizations, and normal economic relations throughout the world community.

The economy of Slovenia has been greatly debilitated by decades of socialism, years of financial instability, and, most recently, by warfare. The Government has been working for many months to design an economic program aimed at securing economic independence and creating a privately-owned market economy. This note explains the Government's economic program, and then describes the western assistance that would help Slovenia achieve its economic goals.

I. THE ECONOMIC PROGRAM

1. Background

The political environment in Yugoslavia, poisoned by ethnic and ideological disputes, has produced an unstable economic environment. Self-interested and irresponsible acts of economic hostility by some Yugoslavian republics led to the renewal of financial disintegration in Yugoslavia over the past year. As a result, all Federal authority in the economic sphere broke down, and with this breakdown, Slovenia was deprived of an opportunity to participate fairly in the conduct of economic policy. In 1991, financial chaos has returned to Yugoslavia, in the form of inflation and currency devaluation. For Slovenia, this has amounted to taxation without due representation. Now, trade between republics has been interrupted by the warfare in Slovenia and Croatia and the lawless seizure of Slovenian property in other republics has become rampant. Slovenia faces an economic collapse of major proportions.

It is in this economic environment that the Government is setting out to create an open, market economy. The highest priority

is to restore political and financial order. Without financial order, economic rights cannot be assured. Moreover, without order there can be no progress toward the transformation and modernization of the Slovenian economy. Over the past six months, the Slovenian leadership participated actively in a steady stream of high-level discussions aimed at finding a common ground for responsible economic behavior on the part of all republics. Unfortunately, adequate assurances from other republics have not been forthcoming. Accordingly, the Government of Slovenia has decided to launch an economic program, aimed at providing economic tyranny and chaos imposed by other republics.

2. Summary of the economic program

The state of the Slovenian economy today is the product of four decades of Yugoslavia's unique brand of socialism. While many development aims were achieved over the past decades, the economic system is riddled with distortions and inefficiencies and held back by the predominance of social ownership. All in all, the economy has not been able to match the gains in living standards being achieved elsewhere in Europe. To make matters worse, in the 1980s the long-suppressed differences and disputes among republics and nationalities burst out into the political arena. Increasingly, the battleground for these disputes turned out to be the economic policy of the Yugoslavian Federation. By 1989, financial mismanagement had led to a severe external debt problem and the chaos of hyperinflation. The 1990 stabilization program of Prime Minister Markovic was an ambitious effort to restore financial order and political forces undermined the program. Now, Slovenia must take the responsibility for the economic transformation of the Republic.

The Government wishes to maintain open and harmonious economic relations with the rest of Yugoslavia. However, the only reliable way to secure economic sovereignty is to establish monetary independence. Monetary independence is necessary to insulate the economy of Slovenia from the inflation and financial disorder that prevails in the rest of Yugoslavia. With the insulation that monetary independence provides, the Government will quickly move to create a stable, macroeconomic environment by adopting sound fiscal and monetary policies. With macroeconomic stability, Slovenia will also proceed with the a fundamental restructuring of the economy, so as to emerge a stronger economic partner both for the other Yugoslavian republics and for the countries of Western Europe.

The economic program of the Government contains the following main elements, aimed at the transformation to a liberal, privately-owned, market-oriented economy:

- (a) the creation of a new Slovenian currency and the replacement of the dinar with the new currency in all contracts and as legal tender;
- (b) the establishment of a stable exchange rate between the new currency and the DM at a level that will ensure an adequate degree of external competitiveness;
- (c) the adoption of restrictive monetary and fiscal policies aimed at stabilizing the

* 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.

present high inflation and maintaining a low rate of consumer price inflation in the new currency—the budget deficit for the remainder of 1991 and for 1992 will be limited to the availability of foreign finance and the extension of credit by the Bank of Slovenia will be limited appropriately;

(d) the adoption of a wage policy, aimed at anchoring costs and maintaining profitability and competitiveness of Slovenian enterprises;

(e) the creation of a liberal trade and exchange system, in which there are no restrictions on the purchase of foreign exchange and in which customs duties are set at low, uniform rates, aimed at fostering economic integration with Europe;

(f) the legal establishment of a modern banking system patterned in the continental European mold, consisting of an independent National Bank of Slovenia as the monetary authority and a network of commercial banks;

(g) the institution of a program for the rapid privatization of enterprises in Slovenia, aimed at quickly placing small, medium, and large enterprises in private hands;

(h) the legal establishment of an authority empowered to conduct a financial restructuring of loss-making enterprises, intended to permit the rehabilitation of potentially viable loss-making enterprises;

(i) the legal establishment of a trustee to oversee the financial restructuring, legal reorganization, and privatization of the Ljubljanska Banka and other commercial banks, aimed at restoring the banking system to financial health and creating competition.

3. Monetary independence

To create monetary independence, the Government will establish an independent central bank, introduce the new Slovenian currency, and institute a sound and defensible exchange rate system. Legislation has been approved creating a central bank (hereafter referred to as the Bank of Slovenia, or BOS) patterned after continued European central banks. This model will foster harmonious relations between the Slovenian and neighboring banking systems. To ensure that the BOS will be able to create a stable, as well as autonomous, monetary system, the new central bank will be granted full independence in the conduct of monetary policy and in exchange rate management. Independence will be crucial for the BOS, as it will be charged not only with the conversion to the new currency, but also will be required to adopt a tough macroeconomic stance likely to bring on tight financial conditions, and a credit squeeze likely to force the liquidation of some loss-making firms.

The creation of the new currency will be accompanied by economic policies aimed at producing a sound and defensible exchange rate system. The exchange rate between the new currency and the DM will be set to ensure a strong balance of payments position for Slovenia. The competitiveness of Slovenian exports will be a prime consideration in determining the appropriate parity. The value of the new currency against the DM will be chosen in order to provide a nominal anchor for the new monetary system, enhance price stability, and facilitate economic integration with western Europe.

The Government and the BOS will adopt a macroeconomic policy package consistent with exchange rate stability. The exchange rate will be defensible and the balance of payments strong only if the creation of new currency by the BOS is kept under strict control. In addition, the Government and the

BOS will seek loans, swaps, and standby credits from foreign sources to serve as a stabilization fund. The new currency will be allowed to float against the dinar, and, if high inflation rates continue to prevail in the rest of Yugoslavia, the new currency can be expected to appreciate against the dinar to offset this inflation. After the initial exchange of new currency for dinar, the BOS will not buy or sell dinar, but will allow exporters, importers, and investors to exchange new currency and dinar freely at the floating rate.

4. Macroeconomic policies

Fiscal policy is to play a crucial part in establishing a stable macroeconomic climate. The budget deficit of the republic will be limited to the availability of foreign financing, so that the stability of the new currency will not be endangered by money printed to cover budgetary expenditures. The Government has developed a budget adjustment plan aimed at achieving this aim in a way that is balanced, fair, and unlikely to impede real economic activity. This plan includes both cutbacks in domestic spending and new revenue initiatives. First, wages and salaries supported by the budget will be tightly constrained. Second, a package of discretionary spending cuts has been identified. Third, new revenue measures are being weighed for the last quarter of 1991. The Government shortly will introduce in Parliament an amended budget for the remainder of 1991.

Not only will the budget be brought nearly into balance, but the overall scope of government activity in the republic will be limited. A major rationalization of the budget will be undertaken, aimed at restricting the scope of government expenditures to the provision of public goods and services and improving the efficiency of the existing health and education systems. Moreover, the Government is committed to eliminating all ongoing budgetary subsidies to loss-making social enterprises.

A major effort will also be made to rationalize government activities within the republic. The intricate web of fiscal relationships between the Government and other levels of government within the republic (municipalities, communities, etc.) will be simplified. Tax authority will be centralized in the Government and a new set of transfers devised to consolidate fiscal flows to other levels of government. In addition, the Government is moving to implement a modern system of direct taxation patterned after those in western countries. Recent changes include the adoption of a progressive individual income tax and a simplification of the tax on enterprise profits.

Monetary policy will be aimed at defending the new, fixed exchange rate of the new currency and bringing inflation into line with what is commonly experienced in Western Europe. Some initial inflation is expected to be generated by the measures needed to end the present dinar inflation and convert the economy to new currency. This initial burst of inflation, however, should dissipate within months. To bring inflation down to low levels, the new Bank of Slovenia will have to limit the growth of aggregate domestic credit to an acceptable amount. As mentioned above, only seasonal credit will be granted to the government. Credit will be provided to the banking system in the form of discount lines. Both kinds of credits will be granted in the context of a monetary program aimed at ensuring price stability. The BOS will refrain from making direct credits to non-financial entities, and will offer no credits at preferential interest rates. The commercial

banks, in turn, will be required to limit the credits they extend to social enterprises, and to reserve a substantial and growing block of credit for new, private enterprises.

External sector policies will reinforce macroeconomic control and deepen the integration of the Slovenian economy with the economies of the West. The new currency will be made convertible for all transportation by all economic agents and will be pegged to the DM. No restrictions will be placed upon the purchase of foreign exchange by Slovenian residents. The creation of a stable and convertible currency is necessary to halt the ongoing inflation and subsequently to anchor the domestic price level. At the same time, free convertibility, along with the liberalization of trade and introduction of a low, uniform tariff system will encourage a rapid growth of trade links with Europe and the rest of the industrial world. A liberal trade environment will bring competition to Slovenia with salutary effects on the efficiency of productive activity and will lessen the undesirable impact of concentration in domestic industry. In time, convertibility will also facilitate needed flows of capital and technology into Slovenia. While it remains a long-term goal, a sustained period of convertibility and domestic price stability will also make possible the eventual integration of Slovenia into the community of European political and economic activities.

5. Ownership Transformation and Structural Adjustment

A new privatization program, now before the Parliament, is being built around the following principles: First, privatization will be rapid and comprehensive, with a specific, preannounced timetable for implementation. Second, it will aim to create a decentralized structure of corporate governance to avoid the politicization of enterprise governance. Third it will involve the free distribution of shares to all Slovenian adults so as to be fair. Fourth, it will be a heterogeneous process to accommodate the diversity of the enterprises involved. Fifth, privatization will precede other elements of enterprise restructuring or the raising of new capital for enterprise expansion.

One Key aim of privatization is to improve corporate governance by creating a structure in which workers are answerable to managers who are answerable to a board of directors. This will be achieved by universal commercialization. All socially-owned enterprises above a certain size will be required to convert themselves to joint-stock companies or limited liability companies.

For large enterprises, several groups of new owners will be quickly established, and then new boards of directors elected representing these different interests. This process will generate a decentralization of responsibility for looking after what is now social capital. New private sector mutual funds (or investment trusts) will be encouraged. Legislation governing the operation of mutual funds (and conforming to European standards) has been sent to the Parliament. These new institutions will be given shares of the newly commercialized companies. The Government will distribute the ownership claims on the mutual funds to the Slovenian population for free. This will be a fair solution, because the distribution will be broad, with everyone receiving something from what is now called social capital. Shares of large enterprises will also be given to fledgling commercial banks created by the process of banking restructuring and slated for privatization. Shares will also go to the pen-

sion fund, which will later be privatized. At the same time, workers and managers will also have shares. In this way, a diversity of interests will be represented on company boards.

The restructuring and reform of the Slovenian banking system will seek to develop a network of commercial banks capable of mobilizing an increased volume of financial savings in the most efficient way, thus helping to boost private investment and future growth. This restructuring will aim to overcome the three key problems that plague the system: (i.) the inadequate capital base of the commercial banks, particularly the Ljubljanska Banka, (ii.) the undesirable ownership structure, where nonfinancial enterprises hold substantial equity claims on the commercial banks and, in the case of the Ljubljanska Banka the Government holds a controlling 13 percent share, and (iv.) the extreme concentration of banking activity in the Ljubljanska Bank, which conducts about 90 percent of all banking services in the republic. The bank restructuring will be fully integrated with the privatization program and the financial restructuring program for loss-making enterprises.

II. THE NEED FOR COOPERATION WITH THE WEST

For Slovenia to transform its economy successfully will require cooperation with western nations in the economic and political sphere. The following are Slovenia's goals in the area of international cooperation.

1. Diplomatic recognition

The Government seeks diplomatic recognition from all members of the world community. Slovenia's two main aims are to deepen democratic institutions and to create a market economy. In the long run, Slovenia's promise lies in becoming an integral part of Europe, and participating openly as a responsible member of the world community of nations. For this to be possible will require diplomatic recognition as an independent state.

2. Membership in international organizations

The Government is prepared to shoulder all of the responsibilities incumbent upon members of the world community, and would like to move swiftly to join the ranks of the international organizations that govern this community. This includes the United Nations, and its sister organizations. Important in this regard is membership in the international financial institutions, the IMF, the World Bank, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Membership in these institutions would afford Slovenia the technical expertise and financial support necessary to cope with the economic challenges that lie ahead.

Over the longer term, Slovenia aspires first to associate membership and later full membership in the European Community. As a small nation with an open economy, integration with the rest of Europe would permit Slovenia to contribute to the European family and to gain from the cooperation inherent in the European Community. The Government of Slovenia is willing to enter into the political and economic commitments required for membership and work toward this goal.

3. Normal economic relations

As a small open economy, Slovenia needs to base its growth and development on international trade and finance. In the near term, this is all the more important, because the political strife in Yugoslavia is depriving Slovenia of traditional markets in other re-

publics. The Government will seek quickly to establish normal economic relations with members of the world community. It will aim at concluding trade and investment treaties with key trading partners, and at negotiating most favored nation trade status. At home, Slovenia will create an open trade and exchange system, and will encourage foreign direct investment by permitting unrestricted investment and profit repatriation.

4. Support for the new currency

Another aspect of economic cooperation relates to the introduction of Slovenia's new currency. The Government and the Bank of Slovenia will seek from its trading partners the establishment of normal banking relations and will seek from foreign central banks arrangements that will permit the clearance of Slovenian currency transactions.

On the matter of the Slovenian currency, the Government will propose the establishment of central bank to central bank currency swaps as a means of introducing the new currency into the international financial system. These swaps would be established with the central banks of European countries, the United States, and Japan. In this way, foreign central banks would acquire Slovenian currency for foreign exchange transactions, and the Bank of Slovenia would acquire foreign exchange needed to start up international trade and finance and to back the new currency.

Slovenia faces the introduction of the new currency without an adequate reserve of foreign currencies. This is because Yugoslavia's international reserves are held by the National Bank of Yugoslavia, and because the reserves of the Slovenian banking system have dwindled during the ongoing crisis. To establish the foreign exchange backing that is needed to introduce a new, stable currency, Slovenia will request both the currency swaps mentioned above, and some currency stabilization loans from foreign governments and financial institutions.

5. Access to export credit cover

Export credit cover from western export credit agencies could also play an important part in the development of an open trade system, and in reaching the level of trade that will be needed to support the growth and modernization of Slovenia. The Government will continue its ongoing effort to approach western export credit agencies regarding export credit cover.

6. Debt relief

The Government intends to assume and honor its fair portion of the external debt that has been incurred by the Yugoslav Federation and the National Bank of Yugoslavia. The terms of the assumption of debt will be negotiated with the Federal Government, under the auspices of an international organization. In light of Slovenia's existing foreign exchange situation and the present economic crisis, it will be necessary for Slovenia to seek a reasonable rescheduling of external payments obligations. This will be done in conjunction with the presentation of Slovenia's ambitious program or economic reform and transformation, so that creditors can be assured of an enhanced repayments capability.

7. Technical assistance and support for the private sector

Slovenia faces great challenges in the process of deepening democratic institutions and in the economic transformation. Accordingly, Slovenia would greatly appreciate

technical assistance in these efforts. In particular, assistance is needed in the following areas:

- Establishment of private mutual funds, pension funds, and investment funds;
- Creation of a functioning central bank, and the assumption of policy and supervisory responsibilities;
- Regulation and supervision of capital markets and the creation of an appropriate regulatory body;
- Tax reform and tax administration;
- Privatization and restructuring of enterprises;
- Supervision of competition and adoption of anti-trust legislation and regulation.

TONY GUEDES AND MAYI DE LA VEGA: AN IMMIGRANT'S SUCCESS STORY

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize today my constituents, Tony Guedes and his daughter, Mayi De La Vega, who were recently featured in the Miami Herald for starting Intercontinental Metals, a successful Miami metals firm for aircraft makers. The article, "Metals Dealer Rides Success of Aircraft Makers" by Derek Reveron tells their story:

By most standards, Tony Guedes was an immigrant success story.

After coming to the United States from Cuba, he worked his way up the corporate ladder to become vice president of a metals company. He had made it. He was content.

But his daughter wasn't. Mayi De La Vega was more ambitious for her father than he was for himself. She wanted him to start his own business, and she pushed him until he finally did it.

In 1978, Intercontinental Metals was founded. Now, Guedes says that listening to his daughter was one of the best moves he ever made.

Although Intercontinental recently cut costs to offset flat sales, overall it has grown steadily by carving out a metals-supply niche with aircraft makers.

Intercontinental buys aluminum, stainless steel and titanium in various forms from large companies such as Alcoa and Kaiser and resells the metals to aircraft makers such as McDonnell Douglas. Big metals companies supply aircraft makers with large orders of millions of pounds. But when aircraft makers need smaller orders of up to 100,000 pounds, it's cheaper to buy from Intercontinental because the big companies normally charge a premium for filling small orders. What's more, delivery is often quicker from Intercontinental.

Filling inventory cracks has proved profitable for Intercontinental. In 1990, the company reported sales of \$26.8 million, up from \$21 million in 1989. Profit for 1990 was up 30 percent over the previous year. Sales for 1991 are expected to be flat, but the company expects a healthy rise in profits because of expense cuts, Guedes says.

Within the last year, Intercontinental reduced the number of employees from 38 to 32. "Instead of doing intense marketing travel, we do intense marketing mail-outs," Guedes says.

Reasons for the cutbacks include the sour economy, airlines' decisions to delay pur-

chases of new planes because of sluggish business, and reductions in military spending. Guedes is confident that, as the economy picks up steam and airplane makers begin to fill orders, business will grow.

As sales taper off, Intercontinental has one steady factor in its favor: Federal guidelines call for defense contractors to set aside 10 percent of their work for minority businesses. Guedes admits that the regulation has helped business. However, he says, Intercontinental's success is based on performance. The company would have achieved its current level of success without set-asides, Guedes says.

Intercontinental has a good reputation with its corporate customers.

"Intercontinental has consistently supplied quality products at competitive prices and has a superior record of on-time deliveries," says Brian Head, deputy director of materiel for Lockheed's aeronautical systems division.

"The company has maintained high product quality and timely deliveries," says D.J. Perez, minority supplier coordinator for the Pratt & Whitney division of United Technologies.

A LONG ROAD TO SUCCESS

Guedes is proud of how far he has come since arriving in the United States from Cuba. He was 25 when Fidel Castro seized power. He left his promising job with the utility company and came to Miami in 1961. Guedes quickly moved from janitor at an aircraft factory to jobs as salesman for an office-supply company and then a string of metals companies. Finally, he was promoted to vice president at Allspec Metals, in Pompano Beach.

"That was quite an accomplishment for a poor immigrant who once had to ride the bus to shop at Winn-Dixie," he says. "I don't want to gamble everything on my own business."

De La Vega believed that her father should not settle for a cushy title and salary simply because they were far more than he had hoped to achieve.

"I didn't go through what my father went through, coming from Cuba to the United States and struggling," she says. "I was raised here, so my scope was wider."

She pushed him—hard. "I told him that he had the experience and knowledge to start his own business. I told him he had to decide whether he wanted to work for himself or for someone else the rest of his life."

Finally, Guedes gave in. In 1978, he borrowed \$40,000 from a friend, a businessman in Italy. He obtained a \$50,000 line of credit from Biscayne Bank, now Espirito Santo Bank of Florida. "Then I rolled up my sleeves and went to work," he says.

Guedes opened a 4,000-square-foot office and warehouse on Northwest 72nd Avenue. He put himself on a \$200 weekly salary. De La Vega pitched in part time. They went after the international market, and it paid off. The company managed a first-year profit of a few thousand dollars from nearly \$1 million in sales.

Then the recession of the early 1980s brought a cash crunch. The company was forced to ask its creditors for extensions. Most obliged, and the company pushed on. Little by little, the company went after the domestic aircraft market and business grew.

Now, sales are split 50-50 between the domestic and overseas markets. To accommodate its growth, in October the company moved into a 35,000-square-foot office and warehouse at 2400 NW 92nd Ave.

IN THE PROCESS OF CHANGE

At 56, Guedes doesn't have the drive to build a larger company. Soon, he will step back, enjoy life and let his daughter run the company. "She has earned that right," Guedes says.

He owns 80 percent of Intercontinental. De La Vega owns the remaining 20 percent. They are trying to work out a buy-out agreement that will give her a larger (but not majority) chunk in the company and allow Guedes to pass the reins within the next year. Guedes will remain as chairman.

De La Vega, 36, has worked for the company since it was founded, while earning a bachelor's degree in finance from Florida International University. She has run much of the day-to-day operations for about the last five years. Guedes has final approval on all major decisions such as purchasing metals. She talks of eventually buying smaller metals dealers and competitors.

De La Vega and her father agree that she manages with a softer touch. That difference prompted at least one disagreement. Recently, Guedes fired a clerical employee while De La Vega was out of town on a business trip. After returning to Miami, she disagreed with Guedes about the abrupt manner in which the person was dismissed.

"I should have been here to talk to her, to explain things to her," De La Vega says.

I am pleased to pay tribute to Mr. Guedes and Ms. De La Vega by reprinting this article from the Miami Herald. Their story is typical of the many successful immigrants who have helped make America what it is today.

TRIBUTE TO CARL A. NUNZIATO

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise on this occasion to mark the opening of a Veteran's Clinic in Youngstown. I would also like to add that this momentous occasion would not have been possible without the continued efforts of Carl A. Nunziato.

Throughout his life, Mr. Nunziato has served his country and his community with dauntless energy. For his country, Mr. Nunziato responded to his Nation's call in 1961 enlisting in the Army as a second lieutenant. In his 8 years in the armed services, this man saw action in Thailand during the Laotian crisis and in Vietnam during his two tours of duty as adviser, intelligence officer, helicopter door-gunner, and unit defense commander. Mr. Nunziato was honorably discharged in 1968 after being promoted to major, receiving the Purple Heart, the Bronze Star Medal, the Vietnam Service Medal, the Vietnam Campaign Medal with three Battle Stars, and other numerous medals of high honor.

As a civilian, Mr. Nunziato set out to serve his community to the best of his ability. He earned a law degree from Case Western University, and proceeded to the vice presidency and corporate secretary of Dollar Savings and Trust Co. in Youngstown. Currently, he is known for cofounding the Youngstown chapter of the Governor's subcommittee for barrier free architecture, and the subsequent establishment of the Youngstown Barrier Free Ordinance

requiring major public buildings in the city to be barrier free. His contributions do not, however, end there. In his further endeavors, Mr. Nunziato serves in numerous charitable organizations such as the Florence Crittenton Home as a trustee, the Easter Seal Society as a trustee, the Youngstown State University Alumni Association as past president, and the Youngstown Chamber of Commerce as chair of the military affairs. Mr. Nunziato has also served on over 15 other community organizations.

It is with great pleasure that I rise on this occasion to congratulate the Veterans Clinic in Youngstown on its opening and commend the never-ending efforts of Carl A. Nunziato. Mr. Nunziato is a model citizen who has served both his country and his community admirably.

TRIBUTE TO ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY

HON. RICHARD H. BAKER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate St. Joseph's Academy in Baton Rouge, LA, for being 1 of 222 schools nationwide to receive the Excellence in Education Award by the U.S. Department of Education's 1990-91 Blue Ribbon Schools Program.

St. Joseph's Academy is a Catholic, all girls, college preparatory school for grades 9-12. It was founded in 1868 by the Sisters of St. Joseph who continue to own and operate the school today. Since its founding, more than 4,700 young women have graduated from the academy. Throughout the years, the school has sought to educate young women as responsible and contributing members of society by providing them with opportunities for academic excellence, faith development, and personal growth.

This year, the class of 1991 was awarded over \$1 million in college scholarships. They have received acceptance to 65 colleges nationwide. Also this year, the 525 member student body has contributed over 7,600 hours of service to the Baton Rouge community as part of the school's commitment to serving others.

St. Joseph's Academy will be formally honored by President Bush at a White House ceremony later today, but I wanted the House of Representatives to join me in warmly congratulating St. Joseph's Academy from Baton Rouge.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, September 18, 1991 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

ECONOMIC GROWTH

Economists continue to debate whether the U.S. is coming out of the recession that

began last summer. Economic indicators over the past several months have revealed an economy that is drifting rather than poised for a strong recovery. Unfortunately, this drift is symptomatic of underlying problems with economic growth that were evident before the recession began and are likely to continue well after the recession ends. The long-term growth rate of the economy is central to the nation's future prosperity. As it slows, Americans will not see anywhere near the increases in wages and family income that they saw in past decades. More vigorous steps are needed to bolster prospects for long-term growth.

THE GROWTH RECORD

The economy has been underachieving for some time. It was growing sluggishly for more than a year before the recession began. During 1989 and the first half of 1990, growth in the nation's output of goods and services (real GNP) averaged only 1.2 percent per year, compared to 2.6 percent per year from 1979 to 1989. Moreover, average growth in the 1980s was slower than in any previous decade since the end of World War II; growth averaged 2.8 percent in the 1970s, 4.1 percent in the 1960s, and 3.9 percent in the 1950s. Most economists expect growth in the 1990s to be slower still.

Economic growth in the long run is determined by growth in the labor force and increases in the productivity of that labor force. The estimates of slower growth over the next several years are based upon the overall trend of a more slowly expanding working-age population, as well as projections of modest increases in labor force participation, hours worked, and labor productivity (output per hour worked). Little can be done about the basic trend of slower labor force growth. But poor productivity performance is another matter.

Productivity growth is the key to a rising standard of living. The productivity of the average American worker basically doubled between 1948 and 1973; as a result, real wages and family incomes were twice as high in 1973 as they were in 1948. Since 1973, productivity has grown at only a third of its earlier pace. Average family income today is not even 20 percent higher than it was in 1973, and most of that has been due to workers putting in longer hours and more women entering the workforce. Although the U.S. continues to be the largest, richest, and most productive economy in the world, Japan and many countries in Western Europe are rapidly closing the gap because they have achieved higher rates of productivity growth.

WHY GROWTH MATTERS:

Growth in the material standard of living is obviously not the sole measure of success as a society. But strong and balanced economic growth makes it easier for Americans to deal with many national problems.

The sheer size of the U.S. economy has always contributed greatly to its military and economic power in the world as well as to its political influence. In the 1950s and 1960s, for example, the U.S. was the engine of growth for the world economy and a force for promoting both democracy and more open international markets. With economic growth strong and incomes growing significantly, Americans made substantial programs in reducing poverty and addressing domestic problems. Today Americans find it harder to be generous to the less fortunate when they are concerned about their own economic security. The poverty rate is little changed from what it was in 1973, income gains for

hardworking families of modest means pale beside those of upper-income families, and the nation hesitates to take bold steps to address pressing problems because of the budget deficit. Strong economic growth alone cannot solve the nation's problems. But without it they are likely to become increasingly difficult.

THE GROWTH TARGET

What then is a reasonable target for economic growth? The trend of slower growth in the labor force may make the 4 percent growth rate of the 1950s and 1960s unrealistic. And productivity during that time grew at one of the highest rates of the past hundred years. But surely the U.S. can do better than it did in the 1970s and 1980s when productivity growth was only about a third of what it was in the earlier postwar period. A reasonable long-term economic growth target might be 3-3.5 percent per year.

POLICY STEPS

Economists do not have a single answer to the question of how to reinvigorate growth. Yet there is a general consensus that the basic role for the federal government is to create a favorable environment for private investment and to pursue adequate public investment.

That involves several components. First, Congress and the President should stick to the spirit of last year's deficit reduction agreement, because uncontrolled federal borrowing drains the pool of national savings available for productive private investment. Second, the Federal Reserve must cooperate and continue to bring down interest rates. That should help spur business investment. Third, Congress should consider tax incentives to boost growth. A lesson from the 1980s is that generous tax cuts and savings incentives do not boost economic growth when they result in massive budget deficits. Nevertheless, carefully targeted tax incentives that generate new savings or additional, productive, long-term investment may be useful components of the overall strategy to increase growth. Fourth, Congress should provide adequate funds for the infrastructure that the private sector needs but cannot be expected to provide for itself. This includes not only physical infrastructure like roads, bridges, and airports, but also investments in the production and dissemination of technological knowledge through research and development. Fifth, greater public investment should be provided for "human capital"—investing in people to make the future workforce healthier, better educated, and more productive. Policymakers need to reverse the trend of the last decade in which the share of total federal spending going to nondefense investment dropped from 16 percent in 1980 to 8 percent today. The test for federal spending is whether it contributes to economic growth or other important national goals. If it does, policymakers should find a way to pay for it. If it does not, it should be eliminated.

Government policies cannot make growth happen. But sensible government policies are needed to create a favorable environment for the private sector initiative that does produce economic growth.

EXTENDING THE AGRICULTURAL DISASTER REQUEST PERIOD—
H.R. 3408

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of my colleagues to legislation (H.R. 3408), I am introducing which would amend the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act to lengthen the period in which a Governor or Indian tribal council may request the Secretary of Agriculture to determine that a natural disaster has occurred.

During the summer of 1990, a natural disaster causing Orange County onion farmers to experience a 50-percent loss in income due to the unfavorable weather conditions occurred in the black dirt region of Orange County, NY, which I represent. This region produces in excess of 5,000 acres of onions as well as crops of celery, lettuce, carrots, and various other vegetables. Orange County represents a major vegetable producing region that helps to make agriculture the primary industry in New York. However, excessive rainfall and higher than average temperatures caused the black dirt onion crop to fall well below U.S. grade standards.

Under the Farmers Home Administration's regulations, disaster requests must be received within 90 days of the occurrence of the disaster. However, in the case of the black dirt farmers, a disaster was not evident until after the crop had been harvested and stored, all of which occurred after the 90-day request limit. Unfortunately, the Secretary of Agriculture took the position that departmental regulations precluded him from waiving the 90-day period in order to aid the black dirt farmers. My legislation would alter the regulation to extend the relief request filing limit to 180 days.

Furthermore, I believe that the 90-day limit for requesting a determination of a natural disaster is arbitrary. It is conceivable that the departmental regulations could have provided 120- or 180-day limitations. Changing the length of the request period will not significantly alter the legislation, it will simply afford more time for our farmers for responding to national disasters. In the case of the black dirt farmers, the 90-day limit represents a barrier to the effectiveness of natural disaster relief efforts.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation (H.R. 3408) and I request that the full text of the measure be inserted at this point in the RECORD:

H.R. 3408

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

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF PERIOD IN WHICH AUTHORITIES MAY REQUEST DECLARATION OF NATURAL DISASTER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 321(a) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1961(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following: "If, not later than 180 days after the last day in which events constituting a potential natural disaster have occurred, the Governor of a State or an Indian Tribal Council submits to the Secretary a re-

quest that the Secretary consider the events to constitute a natural disaster, the Secretary may determine that the events constitute a natural disaster."

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to events occurring on or after August 1, 1990.

CAMPAIGN FOR A COMMON LANGUAGE

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, on September 17, 1991, I spoke at the Campaign for a Common Language rally on the Capitol steps. This campaign is a significant move toward lasting unity within our diverse Nation. I enclose my remarks herewith.

I congratulate all of you here today on your commitment to our country through your support of English as our official language.

A common language is the single most important unifying element in this diverse Nation. If you doubt that, just take a look at the countries around the world that don't have one. Many of them are in turmoil.

In the Soviet Union we see a country desperately searching for common ground to avoid coming apart. Canada's bitter conflict over English and French has strained the Canadian union. In Yugoslavia, India, Belgium, and Cyprus, ethnic differences are aggravated because people cannot communicate with one another.

We in the United States celebrate our differences. We draw strength from our diversity. Our people live together and work together in peace and freedom. Our national motto says "Out of many, one." The English language is the glue that holds us all together.

In our country, English is the language of opportunity. By the turn of the century, three quarters of the jobs in America will require an education beyond the 12th grade. As we move into the 21st century, unskilled jobs are being replaced with jobs requiring more education. In order to compete with other nations and strengthen our own economy, we must make sure that people are qualified. Learning English gives everyone that chance.

Polls show the majority of Americans want English as our official language. In fact, many of them believe it already is. Now is the time to make it so.

Language has the power to divide us, or unite us. Let us choose its uniting power, and its ability to strengthen our Nation as we move toward the 21st century.

A TRIBUTE TO THE VOLUNTEERS OF THE MUSEUM OF SCIENCE SPACE TRANSIT PLANETARIUM

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, the outreach program of the Guild on the Museum of

Science Space Transit Planetarium has been visiting Dade County's public schools, private schools, and church-run elementary schools. For the past 10 years, these volunteers have been bringing part of the Museum of Science Space Transit Planetarium to the schools.

In an article entitled "Volunteers Bring Museum to Classroom," in the Miami Herald, Bea Moss reports that Lucille Bass of the science museum's guild discusses wildlife with some of the students of Everglades Elementary:

Youngsters giggled and strained to get a better look as Lucille Bass plopped a skittish iguana on top of her head.

"Iguanas get very nervous, but they live in trees and they like to be up high," said Bass as the jittery lizard grasped her hair.

The children squealed even more when Bass wrapped a slithering snake around her neck.

Bass, who lives in Kendall, is a volunteer with the outreach program of the Guild of the Museum of Science Space Transit Planetarium. Last week, the volunteers visited fourth- and fifth-graders at Everglades Elementary School, 8375 SW 16th St., to bring part of the museum's message to youngsters.

"Since the guild is the service organization of the museum, it seems appropriate to serve our community in this way," said Kendra Townsend, a guild volunteer.

Tuesday, the topic was Florida wildlife. The three yellow-jacketed guild volunteers brought stuffed animals—an ocelot, an opossum, a raccoon, foxes and assorted birds—and live ones—the snake, the iguana and a tiny, soft screech owl.

Townsend and Yvonne Arch, co-chairwomen of the museum's outreach program, and Bass took turns explaining to the children about the animals, punching up the program with hard facts and humor.

Arch, of South Miami, cautioned the children to stay away from raccoons because they bite and can carry rabies.

"A raccoon wouldn't know your finger from a hot dog," said Arch as 40 attentive children giggled.

She also explained how many animals are killed by cars and how taxidermists stuff them to make them look real.

Cristina Hevia, 10, said she was sad the stuffed animals on display had been killed, but she said she liked the program: "I learned a lot of new things today. Kids won't watch this on TV, but here they'll watch."

Omel Ramirez, 10, said his favorite part was getting a close-up view of the snake. Pamela Silva, 10, said she doesn't like snakes too much.

Alina Freire, assistant principal at Everglades, arranged for the volunteers' visit.

"We want the children to have more science awareness," she said. "They love to go on field trips to the museum, so we thought, why not bring the museum to them?"

Guild outreach volunteers try to contact all schools and sometimes do five to seven programs a day.

"Some kids never get to the museum," said Patty Hatchell, volunteer. "You always come away from these programs with a good feeling."

During the past 10 years, outreach program members have visited almost all of Dade County's 176 public elementary schools and more than 25 private and church-run elementary schools.

Last year alone, volunteers gave 524½ hours in making the free presentations at 32 schools and saw 6,886 children, said Townsend, who lives in South Dade.

The 90-member guild is a service organization that also runs and staffs the museum gift shop, buying goods and keeping inventory. About 10 members volunteer for the outreach program.

Last year, the guild raised \$75,000 from the shop and \$6,500 through other events including the Make It Miami Cookbook.

The guild contributes special exhibits to the museum, including such upcoming programs as Inside the Mummy's Tomb: Peru Before Columbus; Inventions from the Mind of Leonardo; Dinosaur Wars; and the Florida Marine Aquarium show.

Jean Simon, guild president, said volunteers take on other tasks, too.

They do a lot of the mailing for the museum and do shows for the younger children who visit the planetarium.

"It's a shorter version than the regular show in language they can understand," said Simon, who lives in Bay Heights. "We also act as guides for the children through the museum."

The guild volunteers, she said, do a lot of work for the museum.

"They're very dedicated women, willing workers," Simon said.

The program which the outreach program of the Guild of the Museum of Science Space Transit Planetarium presents is a creative and innovative way of allowing students to become more scientifically aware. These volunteers serve as great role models for excellence in education.

TAX EQUITY, NOT CLASS WARFARE

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, just as we now recognize the 1920's as a decade of profligate and irresponsible fiscal policy, so too are increasing numbers of Americans coming to realize the terrible mistakes made in the 1980's under the guise of Reaganomics.

As Robert McIntyre, the director of Citizens for Tax Justice, points out in the following article, the redistributionist tax policies of the Reagan-Bush administrations have not only failed to generate the anticipated levels of investment, savings, and growth; they are also primarily responsible for the skyrocketing of the national debt and the creation of the greatest inequity of wealth in recent American history.

The scope of the failure of the Reagan-Bush tax policies is truly astounding.

As Mr. McIntyre demonstrates, "The total 1992 cost of the supply-side tax reductions for the richest million families * * * comes to a staggering \$164 billion!" The richest 1 percent of the American population will earn as much as the bottom 40 percent. In the meantime, families in the middle didn't get a tax cut: They're paying for the rich peoples' tax breaks, to the tune of \$280 for every middle-income family.

When we raise these issues and demand that we restore equity to the tax system, some accuse us of raising the bloody flag of "class warfare." Well, I've got news for them: The war is over, and the rich have won. Appar-

ently, they believe that when the rich alter the Tax Codes to make themselves richer, that's sound investment strategy, even when it is an expensive failure. But when middle-income families want to alter the Tax Code to restore equity and fiscal soundness to our country, that's class warfare.

We in the Congress have an obligation to act without further delay to restore equity in our tax structure and in doing so, make the most dramatic reduction in the deficit that we have seen in decades. And it will not cost the average family a red cent in taxes or in vital services that have already been decimated.

I urge every Member to read the following article.

[From the New Republic, September 30, 1991]

BORROW 'N' SQUANDER

(By Robert S. McIntyre)

Have you ever felt you're paying too much for what you get from the government? One of the legacies of the Reagan-Bush era is that middle-income families are paying more of their income in federal taxes than they used to, while getting far less back in programs and services. So why is the government running such huge deficits? Lower spending and higher taxes are supposed to be the standard prescription for reducing the deficit, not enlarging it. The answer is quite simple. Tax cuts for the very richest people and interest on the debt that was built up to pay for those cuts can explain the entire increase in the federal deficit over the past fifteen years.

Based on data from the Congressional Budget Office, I calculate that the richest million Americans—the top 1 percent of all families—will pay 30 percent less in federal taxes in 1992 than they would owe had the tax code remained as progressive as it was in 1977. (I use 1977 as the base year because it is just before the two "supply-side" tax acts: the 1981 Reagan tax act and its precursor, the 1978 capital gains tax act.) That 30 percent tax cut amounts to an average tax reduction of \$83,460 per super-rich family. In total, it comes to almost \$84 billion in 1992.

But that's not all. The tax reduction for the very rich was not a one-shot, one-year event. It has been a growing cost to the Treasury over the past fifteen years, and it was paid for with borrowed money. The Federal Government did not have to increase its borrowing rate in the 1980s to pay for additional spending on programs and services. Social Security has amassed a large surplus, and the over-all cost of all non-Social Security programs except interest and deposit insurance actually declined as a share of the gross national product from 1980 to 1990.

But the government did have to borrow—heavily—to pay for corporate and upper-income tax cuts. In fact, if everything else had been the same except for those tax cuts, then government borrowing over the past fifteen years would have been more than a trillion dollars lower than it was. What does adding more than a trillion dollars to the national debt mean to the annual budget deficit? A huge increase in yearly interest payments. In fact, the interest due on the debt built up to pay for previous years' tax cuts for the very wealthy will be nearly \$81 billion in 1992.

Thus the total 1992 cost of the supply-side tax reductions for the richest million families—adding up the \$84 billion tax cut that they will enjoy in 1992 and the \$81 billion in interest the government must pay on the debt incurred due to tax cuts for the rich in

previous years—comes to a staggering \$164 billion! Now, from fiscal 1977-78 to fiscal 1992-93, the federal deficit will have almost doubled as a share of the GNP—from 2.8 percent to 5.1 percent. That's an increase of \$143 billion in fiscal 1992-93. So the deficit is up by \$143 billion, while tax cuts for the wealthy cost \$164 billion.

This is hardly a coincidence. The growing cost of tax cuts for the rich closely parallels the growth in the deficit over the past decade. From fiscal '82-'83 to fiscal '90-'91, the average budget deficit was 1.7 percent of the GNP larger than in fiscal '77-'78. In that same period, the cost of tax cuts for the richest 1 percent since 1977 (including interest) averaged 1.9 percent of the GNP. Of course, the correspondence is not perfect in every year. In the early '80s, with the defense build-up, deficit growth outpaced the rich's tax cuts. In the late '80s, after defense had passed its peak as a share of the GNP, the opposite took place. In the fiscal '91-'93 period, however, the relationship is almost exact: the deficit is up by 2.6 percent of the GNP and tax cuts for the wealthy cost 2.6 percent of the GNP.

How can tax cuts for such a small proportion of our population cause such a large drop in tax revenues, and loom so large in the deficit picture? It's simple arithmetic. The really rich get a huge share of our nation's total income. In 1992 the richest 1 percent of the population will make \$678 billion before taxes. That's more than the total income of the bottom 40 percent of all families. The \$2.4 trillion of income concentrated on the top fifth of the nation's population is greater than the total income of the remaining four-fifths of American families.

While the rich got tax cuts, what about the rest of us? The CBO data show that for three out of four families (all but those in the poorest fifth and best-off 5 percent) federal taxes are now higher than in 1977. (Taxes on the poor were up for most of the '80s but were cut back to pre-Reagan levels in last year's deficit reduction act.) For families in the middle fifth of the income spectrum (making about \$32,000 a year), the instance, the average tax hike is \$280.

The deal that the federal government offers average families looks even worse when you factor in spending changes. In fiscal 1990 interest on the national debt was up by 1.7 percent of the GNP compared with fiscal 1980—an increase of \$94 billion in fiscal 1990 dollars. The cost of deposit insurance—zero in fiscal 1980—was almost \$60 billion due to the savings and loan fiasco. And though down from its lofty mid-'80s apex, defense still cost \$28 billion more in fiscal 1990 than in fiscal 1980 (in GNP-adjusted dollars).

Over the same period, however, spending on the entire rest of the government excluding Social Security fell from 9.9 percent of the GNP to 7.4 percent—a drop in 1990 dollars of \$130 billion! Spending on the justice system and general government was 42 percent lower. Education and training outlays were down by 40 percent. Programs for the environment and natural resources were cut by 39 percent. Spending on roads and transportation dropped by 32 percent. Welfare and unemployment outlays went down by 21 percent. In total, the \$130 billion decline in those traditional federal programs and services means that the typical family now gets an average of \$1,260 less from the government each year in such benefits.

George Will has quipped that the public liked Reaganomics because it gave them \$1 worth of government for only 75 cents in taxes (the rest being borrowed). But for most

families, the truth is exactly the opposite. Compared with a decade ago, middle-income families are getting a fourth less in traditional federal government services for every dollar they pay in taxes.

The "supply-side" redistribution of taxes and spending occurred even as incomes were shifting as well. The CBO estimates that from 1977 to 1992, average constant-dollar pretax income will decline by 13 percent for the poorest fifth of all families; fall by 10 percent for the next fifth; and drop by 7 percent for the middle fifth. The average income of families in the next 20 percent will rise by only 1 percent. But the richest 1 percent of the population will see its average inflation-adjusted income rise from \$314,500 in 1977 to \$675,900 in 1992—an increase of 115 percent.

The combination of the tax and income shifts in favor of the wealthy caused the share of total after-tax income going to the richest 2 percent of Americans to jump from 7.3 percent to 13.4 percent of the total—an increase of 84 percent. Meanwhile, the share of after-tax income fell for every other group except the best-off 5 percent.

Had the tax code remained as progressive as in 1977, there still would have been a shift in after-tax income toward the wealthy. But it would have been considerably less than actually occurred. On its own, the 30 percent tax cut that the top 1 percent will enjoy in 1992 explains almost two-fifths of this group's increased share of after-tax income. Without that tax cut, the rich's share of total income would be 11.1 percent of the total, rather than 13.4 percent. In addition, the tax changes contributed substantially to the huge gains that rich people obtained in their pretax incomes, due to their increased investment earnings on the portion of their tax cuts that they didn't immediately spend.

The purported rationale for the redistributionist supply-side policy, of course, was the old "trickle-down" theory that lower taxes on wealthy people and corporations would produce a boom in savings and investment. To its credit, Congress eventually recognized that the trickle-down approach was an abject failure, and reversed course. The monumental 1986 Tax Reform Act took back a quarter of the tax cuts that the richest 5 percent had received in earlier tax-giveaway bills and rolled back some of the previous tax increases that had hit most non-wealthy families, particularly the poor. And it made critical structural changes in the tax code to curb tax shelter abuses.

Last year Congress resisted the effort of the Bush administration to raise taxes sharply on middle- and low-income families and to cut taxes even further on the rich. Instead, the deficit reduction act took back another small portion of the wealthy's tax cut and reduced taxes on the poorest families to their pre-Reaganomics level. But the sorry legacy of the Borrow 'n' Squander 1980s still looms over us. Only by restoring real tax fairness can we hope to solve our deficit problem—and start getting the government services and investments that our tax dollars are supposed to provide.

INDIANA AND THE OHIO RIVER

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday,

September 25, 1991 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

INDIANA AND THE OHIO RIVER

The Ohio River has been undergoing a revival in recent years. Throughout the Ohio River Valley, communities are showing renewed interest in the River as an important historical, cultural and economic resource. The "Always a River" barge, a floating exhibit on the history, folklore and condition of the Ohio River, is further evidence of this renaissance. I was fortunate to visit the exhibit during its recent stay in Vevay this summer, and was impressed by the range and the quality of its presentations. I suppose most of us take our surroundings very much for granted, but this exhibit helped me realize the great importance of the River to Indiana, its residents, and the nation.

Geography: The Ohio River has had an enormous impact on American culture and commerce. The River winds its way down a quintessential American landscape, from Pittsburgh at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers, to the Mississippi River near Cairo, Illinois. The Ohio is 981 miles long, of which 150 miles form the entire southern state border of Indiana. The River drains 130 million acres of land from 14 states.

The Ohio is constantly changing. The River varies in width from 700 feet in the upper stretches to nearly a mile at its mouth. The depth of the River has fluctuated over time. In the summer of 1887, the River fell to 32 inches near Cincinnati, allowing children to wade across from one state to another. In contrast, the Ohio crested at 80 feet above normal in 1937, flooding 75% of Louisville.

History: The Ohio River Valley was settled by prehistoric Indian tribes several thousand years ago. Their descendants, known to many Hoosiers as the Mound Builders, built a civilization in the region, leaving more than 6,000 burial mounds, forts and other earthworks in Indiana and throughout the Valley. Iroquois Indians, who occupied the upper Ohio about 1650, gave the river its name—Ohio, meaning "great" or "shining." The French explorer La Salle was probably the first white person to visit the region about 1670. The region was first claimed by the French, then conquered by the British in the French and Indian Wars, and finally won by the United States in the Revolutionary War.

The River, with its 18 tributaries, was the nation's first major interstate highway, carrying settlers to new opportunities and moving raw materials and products in the nation's agricultural and industrial heartland. It was a symbol of freedom for slaves escaping from the South, and a highway for troops and supplies during the Civil War. The River has been lined by farms and factories, small towns and skyscrapers, and, like America itself, is always changing.

Economic Vitality: The Ohio has been a powerful force in the region and the nation. It is a vital transportation link, moving more than 150 million tons of freight each year. The Ohio River, including the lower Mississippi River, carries more tonnage annually than the Panama Canal, and transports more commodities than any other river system in the United States. Over 1,000 cargo barges ply its waters 24 hours a day.

It is one of the most industrialized rivers in the world, serving some of the nation's principal coal fields in West Virginia, Kentucky, and Indiana and several major steel-producing districts. Some of the largest coal-fired generating plants in the world are lo-

cated along the Ohio. Plants in Rockport, Clifty Creek, and Lawrenceburg burn thousands of tons of coal an hour among them.

Recreation: Hoosiers use the Ohio River for recreational purposes. Many have enjoyed a quiet stroll along the waterfront, boating, fishing or a riverboat cruise exploring the scenery. The Madison Regatta draws thousands of spectators every year. The Ohio River is renowned for its rich diversity of animal and plant life. The Hoosier National Forest, which borders the River, offers forest trails for camping and hiking as well as scenic waterfalls and creeks. The recreation and tourism industry has been a boon to businesses and communities in Indiana.

Annual festivals in local towns and cities also celebrate the history and culture of the Ohio River. The Howard Museum in Jeffersonville, for example, is a monument to the famous boat builder James Howard. The Falls of the Ohio National Conservation Area encompasses a 400 million-year-old fossilized coral reef, and a proposed interpretive center will permanently house the "Always a River" exhibit and other presentations on the geology and natural history of the area.

Challenges: A number of natural and man-made challenges face the Ohio River. Erosion and flooding once plagued the region and heavy rainfalls and shifting river flows can still cause problems along the River and its tributaries. But, the building of canals and other erosion and flood prevention devices on the River has greatly diminished the threat of disasters. The Ohio River, with its 20 locks and dams, is one of the most comprehensively managed rivers in the world.

Pollution poses a significant danger to the River, its wildlife and local communities. Several oil and fuel spills have clogged the banks of the River, hindering its use and killing wildlife. Toxic chemical pollution also has been a serious problem, and roughly 1,800 factories discharge industrial waste and sewage into the River.

Progress has been made in recent years in reducing the levels of pollution. Federal and state clean water programs have forced industry and local communities to treat and limit waste flowing into the River. Several fish species have returned and water quality is improving. These cleanup efforts are crucial to the health and well-being of the 2.7 million people who receive their water supply from the Ohio, as well as to the natural resources in the region.

Conclusion: The "Always a River" exhibit reminds us of the importance of the Ohio River in shaping the culture and history of Indiana. It is critical to the viability of the towns lining it, and exerts a strong influence on the people of Indiana. The River is a spur to employment and economic growth throughout the Valley, and a wonderful resource for scientific study, creative inspiration, and personal enjoyment.

THE 243D FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION CELEBRATES 46TH ANNUAL REUNION

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the members of the 243d Field Artillery Battalion upon their 46th annual reunion to be held in Aberdeen, MD.

The 243d Field Artillery Battalion was a World War II unit which served with the 3d

Army in Europe. Every year, for the past 45 years, the men of the 243d have met to "honor the country for which they fought, to honor the comrades no longer with us and to show a profound respect to each other."

For nearly 4 years, this unit served together on the battlefield of World War II. The 243d was activated in August 1942 at Camp Shelby, MI, and received its complement of personnel direct from civilian life. As a result of extensive training, the unit obtained a high level of proficiency as an artillery unit and was honored by being selected to place in service (at that time) the Army's newest heavy artillery weapon, the 8-inch rifle.

On August 6, 1944, the unit landed on Utah Beach, and as a separate battalion attached to the 20th Corps of General Patton's 3rd Army, the 243d used the 8-inch gun at Saint Malo, Brest, Metz, and Thionville in France. In Germany, the unit contributed to the battles of Saarlautern, Dillengen, Ens Dorf, Sarbrücken, the Moselle-Saar Triangle, the Ardennes, Saar River, and the Rhine River.

The events of World War II had perhaps the most significant and profound effects upon the world and mankind than any other single event in this century. The developments of World War II changed the world forever. We should forever be thankful to those brave and valiant individuals who fought hard and sacrificed so much to ensure the reign of freedom and democracy.

The very freedom we enjoy today is a result of the determination and commitment of our veterans, and without a doubt, they have my utmost respect and admiration. We never can forget the lessons history has taught us, nor shall we forget those who have shaped history.

This reunion holds particular importance as a monument of bronze and granite will be dedicated to "perpetuate the memories of the men and their service." The memorial will be placed near one of the few 8-inch gun tubes in existence today, located at the Ordnance Museum outdoor exhibit of Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues, it is my pleasure to congratulate the 243d Field Artillery Battalion on their 46th annual reunion. May God bless the 243d and all of our veterans who have kept this Nation free.

TRIBUTE TO THE MINORITY ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Cleveland's Mayor Michael White as his office and the city of Cleveland celebrate Minority Enterprise Development [MED] Week, September 23 through the 27. The theme of this year's celebration is "Building a Stronger America Through Minority Business Development".

Created 9 years ago by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Minority Business Development Agency and the U.S. Small Business Administration, this year's celebration hosts a

myriad of activities, beginning with an orientation with the participants given by Mayor White. A major highlight of the week will be a food drive in cooperation with WMJO-1490. The proceeds will be contributed to Catholic Charities and the Interfaith Church Council. Also, the participants will attend workshops at the Unified Technologies Center where topics such as international trade, contracting, office technology, and more will be explored. On the agenda for the conclusion of the celebration is an awards ceremony to commend the achievements of minority businesses and businessmen.

Again, I would like to commend the efforts of the City of Cleveland and Mayor Michael White, and wish them the best in their celebration of the Ninth Annual Minority Enterprise Development Week.

A TRIBUTE BUDOKAN JUDO CLUB

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize a nonprofit organization dedicated to the development of youth in the south Florida community, the Budokan Judo Club. Located in Hialeah Gardens, the Budokan Judo Club states that its goal is not only to train these athletes in becoming U.S. Olympic hopefuls, but also to develop good character in these kids so they can become worthy individuals who will be the future leaders of our community.

Budokan Judo Club states that it has more national champions than any other club in the Nation. They have put Miami on the judo map and Budokan Judo Club is known for its excellence in judo. The kids and instructors have worked hard and have made sacrifices to obtain this recognition.

Under the instruction of Evelio Garcia, Gil Viera, and Eddie Arrazcaeta, classes are held 3 nights a week. Presently they teach about 80 students who are truly dedicated to reaching their goal. In a time when much of the south Florida community is experiencing the effects of crime, drugs, and youth gangs, it is commendable that Budokan Judo Club is playing a part in guiding the kids in the south Florida community to a prosperous and rewarding life.

TRIBUTE TO EPISCOPAL HIGH SCHOOL

HON. RICHARD H. BAKER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Episcopal High School in Baton Rouge, LA for being one of 222 schools nationwide to receive the Excellence in Education Award by the U.S. Department of Education's 1990-91 Blue Ribbon Schools Program.

Episcopal was founded in Baton Rouge in 1965 as an independent, coeducational, col-

lege-preparatory school for grades 3 to 12. The school is nondenominational and admits students of any faith, race or nationality. Typically, all of Episcopal's graduates go on to colleges and universities throughout the country.

Episcopal's reputation for excellence is largely the result of student success on standardized tests and in college admissions. Equally important to Episcopal's success is a dedicated faculty that encourages students to develop their potential to the fullest.

Episcopal will be formally honored by President Bush at a White House ceremony later today, but I wanted the House of Representatives to join me in warmly congratulating Episcopal High School from Baton Rouge.

DEAF AWARENESS WEEK

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today in support of Deaf Awareness Week which is being celebrated during the week of September 22, 1991, in Orange and Westchester Counties of the 22d District of New York.

I want to take this opportunity to commend Westchester County executive, Andrew O'Rourke and Orange County executive, Mary McPhillips for designating this week as Deaf Awareness Week. Additionally, I want to commend the students of the New York School of the Deaf in Greenburg, NY, for initiating this important declaration.

Deaf Awareness Week provides a special opportunity to recognize the accomplishments of deaf people and to draw our attention to the needs of the differentially abled. Last year's passage of the Americans With Disabilities Act marks an important first step toward equal rights and opportunities for our Nation's 43 million disabled citizens. Despite the recent progress, events such as Deaf Awareness Week also serve as a reminder of the ground we have yet to cover.

In the hopes of continued progress in this area, Congressman RAMSTAD of Minnesota and I have formed the Republican Research Committee Task Force on Disabilities, the goal of which is to improve the quality of life for individuals with disabilities.

Again, I wish to commend the students of the New York School for the Deaf for bringing the importance of this issue and this week to the attention of both local and Federal elected officials. I urge my colleagues to join in support of Deaf Awareness Week and the recognition of the accomplishments of our deaf citizens.

A BILL TO EXEMPT THE SBA DISASTER LOAN PROGRAM FROM THE FEDERAL CREDIT REFORM ACT

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill that I believe will correct a fundamental flaw created by the budget compromise bill. Tucked away in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 passed by Congress last October was a little noticed section called the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990—known as credit reform for short. That bill applied modern accounting principles to the management of Federal funds making it possible for policy makers to know the true cost of any program.

There are, however, some instances, where these changes, which were supposed to be purely technical will end up substantively changing the basic character of necessary programs. The disaster loan fund run by the SBA is a good example. Currently, we draw on a pool of funds that have been already appropriated and, for the most part, loaned out. The funds accumulate as the loans are paid back and they are ready for each new disaster. Cash on hand is currently \$600 million and the existing portfolio is approximately \$6 billion. The Credit Reform Act calls for an amount to be appropriated annually—scored for budget purposes—which represents an historical average of annual disbursements for the program. The rest would be paid back into the general fund. Congress would have to vote for a supplemental appropriation to get more money.

One need not speculate about whether we will ever exceed the amount appropriated; clearly we will do so on a regular basis. The appropriation is based on an historic average. It is safe to say that we will need a supplemental 50 percent of the time. Remember that in 1990, the fund was called upon to spend over \$1 billion—4 times the average—to provide for numerous emergencies including Hurricane Hugo and the San Francisco earthquake. I can foresee a situation when, towards the end of the fiscal year, it will be impossible to get disaster funds for anything short of a "Network News" level catastrophe. Rural tornadoes, local floods, small earthquakes may do considerable damage but they just won't garner the support necessary for a supplemental appropriation.

The whole character of the fund is changed in those instances. No longer is disaster loan program an insurance fund to help communities and their small businesses rebuild after a disaster, rather it becomes a popularity contest to see who can round up the support necessary to pass what is essentially a private bill. Do we really want a system where Congress sifts through the wreckage of each disaster and reviews each loan application on the floor of the House? If we must debate each disaster as the basis for each new supplemental request, that is exactly what will happen.

Mr. Speaker, this is not what Congress intended. It is prudent to leave a revolving fund

in place so we have an immediate pool for disasters big and small to draw upon. My bill exempts the Disaster Loan Program from the Credit Reform requirements and restores common sense to this emergency relief program.

ARCHIMANDRITE DOSITEL
OBRADOVICH CELEBRATES HIS
75TH BIRTHDAY AND 50TH ANNI-
VERSARY IN THE PRIESTHOOD

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues, it is my pleasure to congratulate Archimandrite Dositel Obradovich upon his 75th birthday and his 50th anniversary in the Priesthood.

On Sunday, September 8, 1991, the St. Steven Serbian Orthodox Cathedral in Alhambra, CA, honored Father Dositel with a testimonial banquet. For 5 decades, Father Dositel Obradovich has given of himself in service to the Lord and the Serbian Orthodox people. Widely respected by the Serbian Orthodox people, he has supervised the building of two Serbian churches, the Butte, MT, parish and the San Francisco parish, and has served the faithful in several parishes throughout the United States.

The accomplishments of Father Dositel Obradovich truly are commendable. Upon completion of study at St. Sava Monastery in Libertyville, IL, he was tonsured monk with the name Dositel. In 1941, Father Dositel was ordained deacon at Holy Resurrection Church in Lebanon, PA, and priest at St. Nicholas Church in Steelton. In addition, he served as Prefect of Christ The Saviour Carpatho-Russian Orthodox Seminary, Johnstown, PA, and studied at Nashotah House Episcopal Seminary, Nashotah, WI.

It is far too easy to judge individuals by their monetary or material wealth. However, individuals such as Father Dositel possess much more desirable traits than mere monetary or material wealth, for they are truly blessed with a wealth of character and spirit.

Although I am Serbian, I believe that you do not have to be Serbian to appreciate the hard work and dedication Father Dositel has given in faithful service to God, country, and his fellow man. To invest one's time and energy in such a worthwhile endeavor reflects the integrity Father Dositel possesses and is deserving of the utmost recognition.

Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues, it is with great respect and admiration that I thank Father Dositel for his work and congratulate him upon his 75th birthday and 50th anniversary in the priesthood. May God bless Archimandrite Dositel Obradovich with continued health and happiness in the years ahead.

COUGHLIN CONSTITUENTS REJECT NEW SPENDING TO STIMULATE THE ECONOMY

HON. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to report to the House of Representatives the results of my annual constituent questionnaire.

In responding to my annual questionnaire, almost 75 percent of the residents in Pennsylvania's 13th Congressional District rejected new Federal spending programs to stimulate the economy and create new jobs.

To stimulate the economy, a bare majority did support a reduction in the capital gains tax to create more investment and increasing taxes on the so-called rich to help reduce the Federal deficit.

A majority of respondents also failed to support increased Federal spending on a number of popular programs. When asked for which programs they would be willing to pay more, either through increased taxes or higher prices on goods and services, my constituents most often chose environmental protection, 45.5 percent; education, 42.3 percent; fighting crime and drugs, 40.7 percent; and health care, 40.6 percent.

An overwhelming majority, 89.4 percent, felt that more money from the Federal gasoline tax should be used for mass transit as well as for highways.

However, significant numbers of respondents, 70.5 percent, rejected manned exploration of Mars and 62.4 percent rejected the production of the B-2 Stealth bomber.

Results were evenly divided on the question of a national health care system. When faced with the possibility of increased taxes, reduced access to specialized treatment, less individual choice of doctors and a two-tier system where those willing to pay more would get better service, 49.8 percent of my constituents favored a national health care system and 50.2 percent rejected it.

Questionnaires were mailed in July to every home and postal box in Pennsylvania's 13th Congressional District, which includes 28 municipalities in Montgomery County and parts of 3 wards in the city of Philadelphia. More than 8,500 people responded to this summer's poll.

As in years past, I have provided the White House with the results of this year's annual questionnaire.

The following are the complete results from my 1991 constituent questionnaire:

CONGRESSMAN LARRY COUGHLIN 13TH DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA 1991 QUESTIONNAIRE RE- SULTS

1. Keeping the Federal budget deficit in mind, should the Federal Government stimulate the economy by: (Choose one or more; or d. only.)

	Percent
a. Enacting spending programs to create more jobs?	25.6
b. Reducing the capital gains tax to create more investment?	50.1
c. Increasing taxes on the so-called rich to reduce the deficit?	50.6
d. Generally leaving things as they are?	11.1

	Percent
2. Expansion of Federal programs usually has a cost reflected in increased taxes or higher prices for goods and services. For which of the following would you be willing to pay more: (Choose one or more.)	
a. Education	42.3
b. Civil Rights	8.9
c. Health Care	40.6
d. Fighting crime and drugs	40.7
e. Environmental protection	45.5
f. Transportation	31.2
3. Should the United States assist the Soviet Union in moving from a government controlled economy to a market economy similar to our own?	
Yes	64.4
No	35.6
4. During the Persian Gulf War, U.S. military technology proved highly successful and undoubtedly can be credited with saving lives of U.S. and Allied troops. Despite its expense (about \$400 million per plane), should the United States produce the revolutionary B-2 bomber, which appears virtually invisible to early warning radar?	
Yes	37.6
No	62.4
5. Should the United States adopt a national health care system even if it may involve some combination of the following: increased taxes, reduced access to specialized treatment, longer waits for treatment, less individual choice of doctors, and better service for those willing to pay additional fees?	
Yes	49.8
No	50.2
6. Currently, the majority of the Federal gasoline tax is allocated to a trust fund to pay for the construction and maintenance of Federal highways. Should more money from the Federal gasoline tax also be used for: (Choose one or more; or d. only.)	
a. Mass transit as well as highways?	89.4
b. General treasury programs other than transportation?	4.1
c. Reducing the Federal debt?	26.6
d. Only Federal highways?	22.3
7. In the interest of science, should the U.S. embark on a multi-year, roughly \$400 billion program designed to send astronauts to the planet Mars and perform other experiments in space?	
Yes	29.5
No	70.5
8. In an effort to stop the flow of drugs into the United States, should the Coast Guard be allowed to shoot down a civilian airplane whose pilot refuses commands to turn and land after being observed dropping a package which tests positive for drugs?	
Yes	78.5
No	21.5
9. In counseling women on unintended pregnancies, should family planning clinics: (Choose one.)	
a. Be required to mention that abortion is an option?	40.6
b. Be prohibited from mentioning abortion as an option?	13.5

	Percent
c. Not be mandated to advise either way?	45.9
10. Even assuming that the chance of spreading infection is remote, should physicians, dentists and other health care practitioners be tested for AIDS and be required to disclose if they test positive?	
Yes	86.1
No	13.9

TRIBUTE TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF YOUNGSTOWN SOLO AND SINGLES

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Youngstown Solo Parents and Singles. On September 20 to 22, this group celebrated 23d Annual National Convention at the Avalon Inn in Warren, OH.

This organization began its activities in 1969 as an affiliate to the National Solo Parents and Singles, Inc. This group holds conventions throughout the country to provide a means by which singles and solo parents can meet, socialize, and discuss common problems.

This year's convention featured various activities throughout the weekend. On the convention's first day, a ballroom dance was held in the elaborate Warren Room of the Avalon Inn. A multitude of seminars were on the second day's agenda where topics such as chemical dependency and recovery from divorce or death of a spouse were explored. The event proved to be an exciting weekend for the participants, and I was privileged to address the group.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the efforts of the Youngstown Solo Parents and Singles, and thank them for inviting me to speak.

DEBORAH REYES, FIRST MORTGAGE BROKER APPOINTED FANNIE MAE BOARD

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize today one of my constituents, Deborah Reyes, who recently was featured in the Miami Herald as the founder of Capital American Mortgage Co. and the first mortgage broker appointed to the Board of the Federal National Mortgage Association, or Fannie Mae. The article written by Charles B. Rabin tells how Ms. Reyes worked her way up to become a prominent mortgage broker and community leader.

After 11 years with Miami Lakes' Helpco Financial Services, Deborah A. Reyes changed shops without even moving and started Capital American Mortgage Co.

Reyes left the company but kept the same office space and staff.

"The principal for Helpco didn't need this large of a staff," Reyes said. "It [the separation] was very amicable."

Capital American is a mortgage and brokerage company that focuses on residential and commercial real estate. According to Reyes, the company, which officially opened shop June 1, solicits and organizes loans.

"We do lots of business with builders and developers," she said. "Our job is to fully process the whole file. When we finish verifying the information, we match the client with lenders. We work with 15 to 20 lenders throughout the United States."

Born and raised in the Bronx, N.Y., Reyes, 39, moved to Miami in 1957. After graduating from Hialeah High School in 1969, she attended Florida International University, a school she would graduate from 13 years later.

Along the way she married Arthur Reyes, an account executive with BellSouth Advertising, and raised their two children, a son and a daughter.

After graduating from FIU with a degree in international relations and marketing, Reyes and her husband bought a home with the assistance of Helpco employee Edward Cohen. It was an important development in Deborah Reyes' career.

"When I graduated and bought the home, he [Cohen] said let's do this together," Reyes said. "The rest is history."

In the next nine years, she worked her way up from loan processor to executive vice president. Today, she oversees a staff of three.

"I have such a long standing in the business—11 years. It's unique to stay that long," Reyes said. "I've developed a client base. I don't really feel I started a new company because I have the same client base."

The company specializes in handling hard-to-place loans, such as loans to self-employed or nonresident aliens. Reyes is able to do this because she offers more programs than banks, she said, and therefore can be more flexible.

She considers her two-year appointment to the board of the Federal National Mortgage Association, or Fannie Mae, a quasi-public organization that buys mortgages and resells them to investors, an important achievement for the lending industry. "I was the first mortgage broker ever appointed to the board," she said.

"I felt that not only did I learn, but I was able to give them input from a mortgage broker's aspect in the South Florida area. One of the other aspects I brought to the board was input from the views of builders and developers." Reyes is a board member of the Builders Association of South Florida.

"We typically have 13 members and like to get a good cross section," said Jimmy Whitehead, vice president of marketing for Fannie Mae's Southeast region. "In this case, we got a smaller lender to represent almost a broker's view. It was a very interesting and unique point of view. Deborah was knowledgeable about the mortgage market and refreshing."

I am happy to pay tribute to Ms. Reyes by reprinting this article from the Miami Herald. Ms. Reyes' story is typical of the many successful women who have worked their way up to the top through hard work and determination.

A 100TH BIRTHDAY TRIBUTE TO JOHN MAXIE

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to invite my colleagues to join me in recognizing, John Maxie of Richmond, CA, on the occasion of his 100th birthday.

Mr. Maxie, a veteran of World War I, experienced the hospitality of several of our Nation's States—Louisiana, Texas, and Arizona—before traveling to California. Prior to taking a position with Standard Oil of Richmond, now Chevron USA, he had a range of careers including railway worker, farmer, carpenter, plumber, and muleskinner.

His first 100 years has also been filled by the love of family. Joining him in celebrating his centennial are 9 grandchildren, 24 great-grandchildren and 6 great-great-grandchildren.

Mr. John Maxie has truly lived a full and happy life, and on behalf of the Congress of the United States I wish him a very happy birthday.

DR. DANIEL F. O'KEEFFE OF GLENS FALLS, NEW YORK RECOGNIZED FOR PROFESSIONAL, CIVIC CONTRIBUTIONS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Daniel F. O'Keefe has long been highly respected in Glens Falls, NY, his hometown and mine. He is now being recognized by the State of New York, and I believe it appropriate that he also should be commended by the Congress of the United States.

That is because for 45 years Dr. O'Keefe has served his country and his community, as well as the medical profession. That, Mr. Speaker, is my measure of a great American, an individual who excels in his profession but still finds time to help his neighbors.

Dr. O'Keefe graduated from North Creek High School, in the northern part of our district, and went on to graduate from Holy Cross College. Three years later he graduated from Albany Medical College. He has since undergone postgraduate training at St. Peter's Hospital and Brady Maternity Hospital, both in Albany, and at the Albany Medical Center.

Dr. O'Keefe also was a U.S. Air Force surgeon from 1946–1948.

The Medical Society of New York has recently designated Dr. O'Keefe for special honors in recognition of his contributions to the community and to the practice of medicine.

Those medical contributions include being past president of the Glens Falls Hospital medical staff, chairman of the Pesquera Fund for medical students in the Warren-Washington-Saratoga Counties area, chairman of the Medical Advisory Board and member of the development and funding committee of the Adirondack Tri-County Nursing Home in North

Creek, and member of the Medical Advisory Board of the New York Council on Health Care Financing.

His civic contributions are equally impressive. Dr. O'Keefe is a member of the Glens Falls Foundation, which is dedicated to improving living conditions in the tri-county area.

He is the 1991 president of the Tri-County United Way, and was campaign drive chairman in 1989 and a board member of that organization for 4 years. He is a member of the Lake George/Lake Champlain Area-wide Comprehensive Health Planning Board. He is president of the Warren County Cancer Society, and a 5-year member of the Warren County Board of Directors of the American Cancer Society.

Mr. Speaker, you can see that Dr. O'Keefe is truly deserving of recognition. Let us therefore rise as a body and pay our own tribute to Dr. Daniel F. O'Keefe, who, in addition to being a respected doctor and civic leader, is a great American and a man I'm proud to call my friend.

DR. SEUSS, ON BEYOND

HON. BILL LOWERY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. LOWERY of California. Mr. Speaker, a cadence of joy has been silenced today with the death of our beloved Dr. Seuss. Theodore Geisel, 87, died today in La Jolla after a long illness. From his first effort, "And to Think That I Saw It on Mulberry Street," to the strident tones of "Marvin K. Mooney Will You Please Go Now!," Dr. Seuss taught us and our children about life and living, but he did it without moralizing or preaching; he served it up with "Green Eggs and Ham" sprinkled with rhyme.

Like a comforting lullaby, children sought out his stories as a bedtime reassurance. Parents who could tear out their hair after the fourth rendition of "The Cat in the Hat" still understood the need for repetitiveness and the pleasure in the sounds of his words to a small child.

When a child began to read, Dr. Seuss was there with simple words and phrases that kept the child turning the page, proud of his or her accomplishment sounding out, "One Fish, Two Fish, Red Fish, Blue Fish." And when that child understood the basics of books he took them "On Beyond Zebra" to discover that there is nothing either in the alphabet or in life that can limit one's imagination.

Dr. Seuss touched on prejudice and discussed the environment and the need for responsibility, but he did it with phantasmagoric characters and fantasy inventions and adventures that appealed to the young.

His legacy to children will live on for future generations, and for that we are very grateful. But today, it is with great sadness that we say goodbye to Dr. Seuss and wonder who will be able to produce another Grinch or a Horton or teach us a Thing One or Thing Two?

BLUE RIBBON SCHOOL AWARD FOR HOLY NAMES HIGH SCHOOL IN OAKLAND

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate Holy Names High School in Oakland, CA, for receiving the Blue Ribbon School Award. This award is given out annually by the Department of Education to elementary and secondary schools across the country which have achieved a level of excellence in education.

These exemplary schools are judged by a panel of experts on a number of criteria, including strong leadership, shared purpose, a climate conducive to effective teaching and teacher growth and recognition, a shared conviction that all students can learn, evidence of impressive academic performance and responsible behavior on the part of students, a high degree of involvement by parents and the broader community in school affairs, and a can-do approach to problem solving.

Given these criteria, it is no surprise that Holy Names was accorded the honor. Since its founding, more than a century ago by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, the school has carried out its mission to provide quality education in a supportive Christian environment. A particular commitment has been made to the promotion of and education for justice, and to special concern for the poor and disadvantaged.

Holy Names offers young women from diverse ethnic and economic backgrounds a college-preparatory program with high academic standards. With an all female student body, young women have many opportunities to take on leadership roles as scholars, athletes, student government officers, and artists. In addition, students are encouraged to participate in projects which serve the community, helping Holy Names fulfill its mission for social justice.

By achieving impressive academic standards and upholding the cause of social justice, Holy Names truly deserves the honor of a Blue Ribbon School Award.

IN HONOR OF JANE ELIZABETH MORRIS REIFF

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a very special constituent in my district, Jane Elizabeth Morris Reiff. Mrs. Reiff is being honored by many in her home county of Yolo, CA, today on her 80th birthday. And on this important occasion it is only appropriate that we recognize Mrs. Reiff for her many years of dedicated service to enrich the lives of those in her community.

Mrs. Reiff is probably best known for her dedicated efforts to preserve the treasures of Yolo County and teach its citizens, young and old, about the rich history of the area in which

they live. Without her hundreds of hours of volunteer work, none of us would be able to enjoy the beautifully restored Woodland Opera House and the captivating Yolo County Historical Museum. Mrs. Reiff's positive foresight inspired many to assist with these two endeavors, and, she gave much of herself to see that both became reality.

Our honoree is also fondly known for preserving a bit of history on her own ranch, near the town of Yolo. Her property, the former William Gaston Hunt Ranch, was once the site of an Indian reservation, and then a Wells Fargo stagecoach stop and hotel. Mrs. Reiff restored the Wells Fargo building and filled it with the treasures of this historic site. Thousands of schoolchildren and members of community organizations over the years have come to her ranch to visit the small museum, walk around the Indian mound and hear Mrs. Reiff talk about the exciting history of the area.

Mrs. Reiff's willingness to share her treasures and knowledge is also evident at the Yolo County Museum in Woodland. She has donated many valuable possessions, including the historic wrought iron fence from the John Richie home in Woodland. The fence, which borders the museum ground's front, was dedicated in her honor in 1980.

She has been active in countless committees and organizations, often serving as historian, and always helping to raise much-needed money for special projects. One could always find her working hard at the numerous fundraisers for the museum. Over the years, Yoloans could also spot her pulling weeds at the then-abandoned opera house, sweeping the front porch of the Gibson House—now the Yolo County Museum—or setting up a special history exhibit in the school house at the Yolo County Fair. She has also been an excellent volunteer recruiter for all of these endeavors, often encouraging her family and friends to join the efforts. Mrs. Reiff has also been very active in her church and works in the Christian Science Reading Room every week.

In addition to all of her work for our community, Mrs. Reiff finds time to spend with her large family. She was born on September 25, 1911, to William and Laura Morris. Her grandparents were Asa and Mary Alice Morris and her great-grandparents, William and Elizabeth Campbell and Zachariah and Victoria Kincheloe, were pioneer settlers in the Woodland and Cacheville areas in the 1850's. Mrs. Reiff married Paul Wesley Reiff on December 29, 1932, and raised five children: Wes, Randy, Dutch, Elizabeth, and Paula. She has 13 grandchildren and 7 great-grandchildren with another soon on the way.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to recognize Jane Elizabeth Morris Reiff, a dedicated community volunteer and inspirational leader for preserving and sharing history. I join the many Yoloans who today wish her a very happy birthday.

TRIBUTE TO RAYEN SCHOOL

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the Rayen High School of my 17th Congressional District of Ohio. The Rayen School has been a tremendous educational influence in the Youngstown area for over 120 years.

This school originated in 1866 "as a monument to the visions and the philanthropy of the Honorable (Judge) William Rayen." With 40 students, Rayen's doors opened to explore the school's visions, "[i]ndustry, morality, and integrity." Over 120 years have passed, and Rayen has witnessed its expansion with dignity. A stadium, an athletic field, music rooms, and an auditorium have added to its grandeur.

Mr. Speaker, I rise on this occasion to commend the good work and continued improvements of the Rayen School.

AMERICAN BUSINESS WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION LAUNCHES NEW MIAMI CHAPTER

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the American Business Women's Association [ABWA] which is establishing its first Miami area chapter in the last 6 years, the Adventura Charter Chapter, with an installation dinner on October 1.

The purpose of the ABWA is to bring together business women of diverse backgrounds as well as to provide opportunities for them to help themselves and others grow personally and professionally through leadership, education, networking support, and national recognition. Chapters usually hold a monthly dinner meeting and invite a speaker each month to keep their members aware of the various issues facing their community and themselves.

ABWA chapters and members are united in their commitment to help other women through education. Since 1949, the Stephen Bufton Memorial Education Fund, ABWA's national scholarship fund, has provided more than \$21 million in financial aid to women for higher education. Their new chapter plans to contribute generously to the education fund and to offer additional financial aid to local women for a college education.

This organization awards scholarships to women not only entering college, university, or vocational training programs, but also to women who need to refresh job skills before reentering the work force and to women who need certain courses in order to qualify for promotion and career advancement.

The ABWA celebrated its 42d anniversary recently on September 22. In 1983 and 1986, congressional joint resolutions were passed designating a national observance of September 22, the anniversary of ABWA's founding,

as "American Business Women's Day." Following each resolution, President Ronald Reagan issued a Presidential proclamation.

The Adventura Charter Chapter will join over 2,100 ABWA chapters with over 110,000 members throughout the United States. I would like to take this opportunity to thank president, Peggy A. Thayer, and the other new charter officers of the Adventura Charter Chapter who will be installed next month: vice president, Teresa Kurack; secretary, Cynthia Millikin; and treasurer, John Kurack. I would also like to recognize those who served on the formation committee for this new chapter: Tere Branch, Mary Buchanan Grosso, Judie Phillips-Greene, and Joan B. Tracz; and the other charter members: Paula Adamson, Susie Skelly Collins, Paulette Herbert Cooper, Otilia Fritz, Nancy W. Garcia, Barbara Hebert, Melissa Heible, Lisa Hernandez, Joan Millang, Dorothy Miller, Joan Nehis, Penny Perry, Sunny Silver, Cinfy Snyder, Robin Wilkes, and Ann Marie Wright.

A TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM F. WATKINS, JR., OF PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VA

HON. LF. PAYNE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. PAYNE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, William F. Watkins, Jr., the commonwealth attorney for Prince Edward County, VA, will be retiring at the end of this month, completing a distinguished 28-year career as that county's prosecuting attorney.

When Billy retires, it will be the first time in more than 100 years that a member of the Watkins family has not held the position of commonwealth attorney in Prince Edward County. The family tradition began on July 1, 1891, and included service by Asa Dickinson Watkins, a distinguished jurist and commonwealth attorney for 49 years and Francis Nathaniel Watkins whose term Billy filled out before being elected himself in January 1964.

Before his election as commonwealth attorney, Billy served two terms as mayor of farmville and he has taken a special interest in the health care of people in his area, serving for many years on the boards of the Southside Community Hospital and the Holly Manor Nursing Home. His many other civic activities, which are too numerous to mention here, make him a pillar of his community.

In addition to his service to Farmville, he served in the Navy during World War II, and he was very active at the State level of the Virginia Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Billy is an elder at the Presbyterian Church in Farmville where he preaches on occasion and teaches the men's Bible school class every Sunday.

He has been married to his wife, Norma, for 42 years and is the proud father of three children and two grandchildren.

In Southside Virginia, we pride ourselves on service to our community, our church and our family. Billy is a man who many Virginians have looked to for civic leadership, for religious inspiration, and as an example of the

kind of father and husband any family would be proud of.

I want to join Billy's many friends, and the family he is so devoted to, in paying tribute to his many years of dedicated service to the people of Virginia and Prince Edward County on the occasion of his retirement.

TRIBUTE TO BILL WEIGARD

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, this Saturday, September 28, 1991, a friend of labor will retire. Bill Weigard joined Local Lodge 821, District Lodge 120, International Association of Machinists and Aerospace in 1953 while employed at the Lockheed Aircraft Service Co., Ontario, CA, in my congressional district. He served the members in the Lockheed plant as group chairman and senior chairman.

In 1957, Bill was elected president of his local lodge. He was elected District Lodge 120 President in 1960 and, later that year, he was elected the district lodge organizer. Bill was elected business representative for District Lodge 120 in 1962, and remained in that position until elected directing business representative for District Lodge 120 in 1968.

As the directing business representative of District Lodge 120 covering Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange and San Diego Counties, He negotiated labor contracts and improved the standard of living for workers at General Dynamics, Freightliner, Lockheed, Aerojet, Rohr, and FMC.

Bill was appointed grand lodge representative for the southwest territory in 1979, and almost immediately was appointed territorial organizing leader. He was appointed administrative assistant to the general vice president in 1981, serving in that capacity until his retirement.

Bill's career has been distinguished by his concern for the welfare of the working men and women of IAM. He has worked with numerous government and charitable agencies and currently serves on the board of directors for the International Guiding Eyes.

Bill was born on September 6, 1931 in Caterin, TX. He is married and is the father of five children and seven grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Bill Weigard on the occasion of his retirement. His career has been distinguished, his community service exemplary, and he deserves a rich and rewarding respite.

M. SGT. KELLY PAYNE RECEIVES AIR FORCE ACCOLADES

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to take this opportunity to salute the truly remarkable efforts of M. Sgt. Kelly E. Payne, whose simple management philosophy

and dedication to duty recently resulted in her selection as one of the Air Force's 12 outstanding airmen of the year for 1991. Her motto, "Take care of the mission, take care of the people," has guided her through a distinguished 11 year career with the Air Force and the Air Force Reserve [AFRES], which most recently involved her able participation in Operation Desert Shield.

A personnel systems manager technician in the 439th Combat Support Group at Westover Air Force Base, Sergeant Payne was one of more than 500,000 members of all branches of the Air Force, including the Air Force Reserve and the Air National Guard, who were eligible for this award. Sergeant Payne is especially deserving of our admiration in light of the fact that only four other Reservists have been awarded this prestigious honor since its inception in 1973.

Sergeant Payne's abilities are not limited to her duties in the office, however. She demonstrates the true meaning of a Renaissance woman, as she utilizes her formidable computer skills to organize and administer a large consolidated base personnel office [CBPO] while maintaining an easy rapport with everyone with whom she serves. Sergeant Payne also serves as a facilitator with the NCO leadership development program and volunteers with the Combined Federal Campaign, as well as playing a major role on Westover's 50th anniversary ball committee. In addition, she manages to combine her personal interests with the best interests of the base, improving community relations as a member and treasurer of the Chicopee Women's Softball League Executive Board.

Sergeant Payne was called to active duty during Operation Desert Shield, in which she played a major role during the processing of 1,550 Westover Reservists who were mobilized during the Persian Gulf crisis. During the call-up, she helped accomplish the recall of troops, processed troops for mobility and automated the unit's travel orders. Sergeant Payne even finds time to maintain a 4.0 grade point average at Westfield State College, where she is pursuing her CCAF and bachelor's degree. In short, she is an extraordinary soldier, student and neighbor.

I recently had the pleasure of meeting this accomplished young woman. She is an accomplished military professional who has served her country honorably and with distinction. I congratulate her on being named Airman of the Year, and I am proud to represent her in the U.S. Congress.

SALUTE TO RICHARD AND GERI SAMUEL

HON. DICK ZIMMER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. ZIMMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Richard and Geri Samuel, distinguished residents from my home State of New Jersey. Richard and Geri are currently cochairmen of Operation Exodus of the Jewish Federation of Central Jersey.

Operation Exodus is a program that is helping Soviet Jews to relocate and begin a pro-

ductive life. Richard and Geri Samuel have dedicated themselves to ensuring that Soviet Jews who have come to this country can share fully in all the blessings of the United States. Their tremendous spirit of community service represents America at its best.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel are being recognized for their contribution on October 13, at the annual Bris Avrohom dinner, where they will be the guests of honor. Bris Avrohom is a nonprofit organization that has been serving the Russian Jewish community for the past 12 years. I would like to extend my congratulations to the Samuels and encourage others to follow their fine example.

OCTOBER IS ESCROW MONTH

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the escrow professionals who help millions of Americans achieve homeownership every year.

In particular, I would like to salute the members of the Ventura County Escrow Association, a regional association of the California Escrow Association. The county association has been dedicated to the continuing education and elevation of the escrow profession since 1958.

During that time, it has continually worked to provide the best possible service to the homebuying community and to maintain the highest standards. Escrow officers also play a vital role in business sales, stock transfers, and many other specialty-type transactions.

Mr. Speaker, as October has been designated Escrow Month 1991, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the members of the Ventura County Escrow Association and the California Escrow Association for their outstanding contributions and service to the public.

PROTECTION OF TRADITIONAL ACTIVITIES IN GLACIER BAY

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, when the Congress passed the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act in 1980, we expanded the existing Glacier Bay National Monument and renamed it the Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve. At the same time, we tried to accommodate the variety of uses that were taking place in the monument, including commercial fishing, subsistence harvest, recreational activity, and the opportunity to tour the bay on cruise vessels.

Unfortunately, over time a combination of Federal policies, legal decisions, and regulatory interpretations have led to commercial fishermen being potentially excluded from Glacier Bay National Park; to subsistence harvest being banned; and to limits on visits by

cruise vessels. Thus, the efforts that we in the Congress made to ensure a variety of continued activities in Glacier Bay have been thwarted.

Earlier this year, I introduced two bills to solve the problems dealing with subsistence harvest and cruise vessel visitation in Glacier Bay. I have received a number of comments on those bills. In addition, during the August district work period, I consulted with a number of concerned individuals and groups on how best to address the issues facing us. As a result, I am today introducing a third bill which combines the elements of the original two bills and reflects the comments I have received. I hope that the chairmen of the respective committees to which this bill will be referred will agree to expedite activity on this legislation so that the original intent of Congress can be met.

WE MUST SUPPORT THE PRESIDENT'S DELAY OF THE \$10 BILLION LOAN GUARANTEES FOR ISRAEL IN THE NAME OF PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, on September 19, 1991 the Washington Post ran my letter to the editor in which I strongly support the President's announced policy to delay for 120 days any congressional action to approve \$10 billion in housing loan guarantees for Israel. As my letter states, I am somewhat appalled that Israel and her supporters in Congress and out would jeopardize everything the President has done to bring about a window of opportunity, for the first time in our history, to convene a peace conference among the nations in the Middle East region where, for centuries, strife has been the order of the day.

Having just concluded 2 days of meetings with President Elias Hrawi, of Lebanon, let me assure you that the feeling is very high among Lebanese officials that Lebanon also has a stake in President Bush's desire—indeed the President's awesome resolve—to bring Arabs and Israelis, Palestinians and Syrians—to the conference table on middle east peace talks.

Lebanon, Mr. Speaker, would most assuredly benefit from the successful negotiation of a comprehensive, lasting peace in that region—a peace that recognizes and makes secure the sovereignty of each and every country located there.

Lebanon would like to chance to be Lebanon—in charge and responsible for its own destiny, ultimately free of those other agents who occupy her at various locations—all occupiers there are supposedly concerned for their "national security," but never Lebanon's national security.

Israel premisses its demand for the \$10 billion on two levels: One on the basis that it represents our proper response to her humanitarian needs, and two on the basis of Israel's national security which they say is what drives them in their incessant, accelerated building of permanent settlements in the occupied terri-

ories. In some circles, that is called "having one's cake and eating it too."

On the one hand, Israel continues to resist and all linkage between a very real possibility of a Middle East peace conference, and their illegal construction of permanent—not temporary—housing settlements for Soviet and Ethiopian Jews in the occupied territories—territories that in international language and understanding do not belong to Israel. On the other hand, Israel has practically stated that they are willing to abort a Middle East peace conference entirely rather than freeze the building that goes on even as we speak, and for which they are seeking the \$10 billion in housing loan guarantees now, not 120 days from now. And Israel seeks those loan guarantees without any conditions, such as freezing settlement activity, being attached. Yet it is obvious that if we agree to the loans now, and without conditions, President Bush and Secretary of State Baker may as well shelve forever any hope for bringing off the peace conference, where for the first time in our history Israelis and Arabs would set down together to discuss terms for peace in the region, a long held desire of the Israelis.

Even acknowledging America's long-standing policy of encouraging—indeed demanding—that the Soviet Union grant its Jewish population's request to emigrate to Israel, where on earth is it written that the United States also agreed to underwrite the financing of it?

It is, despite all other arguments, the question of linkage that is at stake when we discourse on the \$10 billion in housing loan guarantees. Not solely the question of linkage between the peace conference and the absorption of Jewish immigrants—but the manner of their absorption through illegal resettlement in the occupied territories. The \$10 billion if given now will simply give silent approval to complete the process of colonization that has already begun to take root. Let the record show, Mr. Speaker, that Israel has already confiscated nearly 60 percent of the land in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. On a news documentary this past week, an Israeli housing official was quoted as saying that they intend to keep pushing ahead with the settlement activities so that, if the United States and the rest of the world should eventually demand a pull-out of the settlements and an end to the occupation, it will by then be so entrenched, so complete, it would cost billions more to dismantle and pull them out and it would cost more than the \$10 billion in question today.

But for the sake of argument, let us discuss the very fact that even if the settlements were legal, and not a threat to the peace conference, Israel is not all that good a credit risk. I know that it is widely touted that Israel has never defaulted on a loan from the United States. That is true, but only because when they can't pay, the 1984 Cranston Amendment simply makes sure they receive additional funds from American taxpayers sufficient to make the payments due, or such loans are simply forgiven. Israel is already dependent upon the United States for a minimum of \$3 billion a year in economic and military aid. That is almost a given. Israel's annual aid seldom varies from 1 year's foreign aid request to another—it's an entitlement program for Is-

rael. At least \$3 billion a year. But that doesn't count all the other incremental funding it receives for various purposes. For example, this year in addition to the \$3 billion, Israel has received \$400 million in previously released housing loan guarantees, plus the \$615 million released right after the war to clean up after the Scud missile attacks, the latter which I supported. Another billion dollars here and there, and the first thing you know you're talking about real money, to paraphrase Everett Dirksen.

For obvious fiscal reasons, the United States has in effect a policy that limits to \$25 million any foreign country's request for loan guarantees, because a higher level of debt would not be in the best interests of either the requesting country or the United States. Israel wants \$10 billion—400 times the legal limit for the rest of the world. If we send the \$10 billion—either now or in the future—the price tag for America, just to administer the loan guarantees, according to anticipated "budget scoring" to be done by the Office of Management and Budget, will cost between \$800 million and \$2.8 billion. This \$800 million to \$2.8 billion will be placed on budget—in other words, under the pay-as-you-go spending caps in last year's budget agreement, requiring these funds must be offset by reduced spending elsewhere in the budget. Who wants to decide which domestic program gets cut by up to \$2.8 billion in order to just administer the paperwork associated with the \$10 billion in loan guarantees? Who indeed wants to discuss a major bailout of \$10 billion plus if Israel's weak economy worsens and they default on the loan?

I think in the future the United States will have to remain silent on the human rights of people everywhere if speaking out on their behalf translates into the automatic assumption of U.S. financial responsibility for all their individual and collective future needs—homes, food, clothing, jobs, education. We don't do it for our own homeless, jobless, or otherwise disenfranchised citizenry. Why do it for Israel?

If you want to know how hometown America feels, just read your local home-State newspaper editorials. I commend for your reading the following editorial which appeared in the Charleston Gazette from my State of West Virginia. It too supports the President's proposal to delay the loans, and further it recognizes that there is linkage between the successful bringing about of a Middle East peace conference, and the continued illegal building of settlements—permanent ones—in occupied territories. But the editorial also speaks of the fact that while the U.S. Government struggles with massive Federal deficits—deficits which have kept domestic spending way down on the very kinds of things Israel wants \$10 billion for—housing for the homeless and low-income, job training and job creation, and business entrepreneurs for newly settled, highly educated and talented people. Yet Congress has always balked at giving the same full faith and credit of the U.S. Government to our financially strapped cities and States for humanitarian or economic development purposes.

I spoke earlier of the rather cavalier assumption by the Israeli Government that we "owe" them the \$10 billion. Is this because

they agreed not to retaliate during the Persian Gulf war with air strikes of their own in the face of Scud missile attacks from Iraq? Have they forgotten that as President Bush valiantly kept the Arab coalition together, along with other allied help we were also taking on one of Israel's most dangerous enemies, while protecting her at the same time with Patriot missiles and the soldiers to operate them against further Scud missile attacks. And by the way, the Patriot missiles are still in Israel—the United States did not take them back—and they are there at no charge for Israel's future use for their protection.

The Charleston Gazette editorial asks the same kind of questions others in Congress and across the country are asking. It not only raises questions about our blind and unquestioning past support for Israel and her causes, but also questions whether in fact that has been good for either the United States or Israel over time. And the editorial speaks out on the fact that the United States in its historic kinship with Israel—a fact that is not in dispute here—has made a grave error in endlessly endorsing Israel no matter what, including its commission of acts of oppression against the 1.7 million Palestinians living under harsh military occupation and curfews in lands seized by Israel, but which do not belong to Israel. The editorial sees the link between the Middle East peace conference, and the obvious expectation that "land for peace" will become a relevant negotiating tool on behalf of the Palestinian people. Ten billion dollars in new housing guarantees, if approved now, would amount to tacit approval of Israel's continued illegal confiscation of the occupied lands and would buy them whatever they need to complete resettlement of the Soviet and Ethiopian Jews in those territories.

As a result of the Persian Gulf war, the United States is in a unique position—after centuries of unrest in that region—to try at least to bring about a stable, secure Middle East—for Israelis and the Arabs—through a historic, first-ever Middle East peace conference. That is what President Bush and Secretary Baker have been building toward since the day the Persian Gulf war ended.

Not only must we delay the \$10 billion in housing loan guarantees, we must not agree to them even 120 days from now unless conditions are placed on their receipt—namely that a freeze be placed on all new or additional settlement activities in the occupied territories. Only then will peace be given the one chance it has to go forward at the conference table.

President Bush and Secretary of State Baker have valiantly stood their ground and insisted upon giving a peace conference every chance to succeed. We must help them, for the sake of every sovereign state in the region, including Israel, to establish accords that will result in a comprehensive, lasting peace that recognizes human rights of people everywhere without exception.

ISRAEL'S DEMANDS

President Bush is correct in wanting to delay \$10 billion in U.S. loan guarantees that would help Israel receive 1 million Soviet Jewish immigrants, many of whom undoubtedly would settle in occupied Arab lands. U.S. funding for this flood of Jews into the

volatile Mideast might wreck the peace conference that Secretary of State James Baker has labored mightily to arrange.

Israel's arrogance in this affair is appalling. When the Bush administration declined to grant the loan guarantees, Israeli lobbyists and American Jewish groups asked their backers in Congress to pass the guarantees by law. After Bush threatened to veto such a law, 1,200 officials of U.S. Jewish organizations rushed to Congress to lobby for Israel.

In Israel, right-wing parties urged Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir to halt discussion of the peace conference until America coughs up the \$10 billion. A Cabinet minister accused Bush of being "very close . . . to being an anti-Semite." Nonsense. It isn't begotry to resist being exploited by an ally.

America gives Israel about \$5.6 billion a year—nearly \$1,300 for every man, woman and child in that nation. American citizens don't get such generous help. The U.S. government is insolvent, expected to run \$350 billion in the red next year, which will push the crushing national debt toward \$4 trillion. Under such conditions, allies shouldn't be so strident in seeking cash.

We agree with Rep. David Obey, D-Wis., who said Americans are growing resentful of "countries that think they have an automatic entitlement built into the U.S. budget."

America has a historic kinship with Israel that undoubtedly will continue—and this has hurt America. The United States endlessly endorses and supports Israel, even when Israelis commit oppression against the 1.7 million Palestinians living under military occupation in lands seized by Israel in 1967. In the past, this made America a "Great Satan" to much of the Arab world.

It's true that Jews historically have been the most persecuted people on Earth. It's true that, when they first attained a homeland in Israel, hostile Arab neighbors did their utmost to exterminate them. But times have changed. Now Israel is the "heavy" as it holds 1.7 million people in military subjugation and builds more Jewish settlements in their occupied lands.

America should end its one-sided posture in the Mideast as Israel's sponsor. U.S. foreign policy should be equally cordial to all sides in that tormented region. A way to start would be to shelve talk of \$10 billion loan guarantees until Israel willingly attends the peace conference and willingly makes concessions to break the cycle of hatred.

TRIBUTE TO ST. JOE'S CHURCH ON ITS 25TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to St. Joe's Church as it celebrates its 25th anniversary. This momentous occasion takes place October 6 at St. Joe's where festive ceremonies fill the day's agenda.

When Bishop James Malone decreed St. Joe's creation in June 1966, the Reverend John F. Lyons began a mission guiding 750 families in religious and spiritual issues. Since then, St. Joe's has flourished into a parish of over 1,700 families. St. Joe's has stood nobly as a religious and communal monument.

Recently, the Reverend Frederick F. Lukehart succeeded Reverend Lyons as pastor. The parish has been fortunate to be under the guidance of these two worthy leaders, particularly as it enters its 26th year.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise on this occasion to congratulate St. Joe's Parish and School on its 25th anniversary.

DON'T NEGLECT INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL AID

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, the long-term success of a United States-Mexico free-trade agreement depends on the prosperity of both nations. To promote that prosperity we must turn to new models for investment.

In an article printed in the Los Angeles Times, our colleague GEORGE BROWN suggests how we have yet to generate and follow innovative development strategies. Our policy has relied on old security assumptions and neglected aid for innovative scientific and technological research programs. Funding of this nature would improve education, advance economic capabilities, and facilitate cooperation.

I commend to you this work by the distinguished chairman of the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Sept. 11, 1991]

NEW WORLD ORDER, OLD WORLDVIEW

(By George E. Brown, Jr.)

Uncontrolled migration, severe transborder air and water pollution, trade barriers, foreign-policy disputes, the Alamo: The relationship between the United States and Mexico is complex and marked by controversy and misunderstanding. Like Siamese twins constantly trying to move in different directions, the United States and Mexico have never been able to reconcile their ambitions with the fact that they are physically inseparable.

The U.S.-Mexico free-trade negotiations may help to define a range of common goals and thus help create a new, shared vision. But this means that benefits to the United States from free trade cannot come at the expense of Mexico; on the contrary, the ultimate success of the agreement will be tied as closely to Mexico's prosperity as to our own. With the average Mexican worker earning 10% of what a U.S. worker earns, significantly increased trade with the United States hinges on rapid, sustainable growth of Mexico's economy.

In this context, it is impossible to understand the Bush Administration's refusal to provide funds for an innovative program that would establish an endowment for cooperative scientific research with Mexico. The 1991 foreign operations bill included an appropriation of up to \$20 million for this program. So far, the State Department has refused to allocate a single dollar.

The Administration has gone out of its way to promote scientific research as the key to solving a wide range of technological, health, energy and environmental problems and at the same time fuel an expanding U.S. economy. The Administration's 1991 budget

proposal to Congress justified our \$70-billion federal investment in research and development in precisely these terms: "Research and development yields new knowledge, products and processes that, over the long term, result in economic growth and improved quality of life for all Americans."

I couldn't agree more. But if this is true for the United States, isn't it also true for Mexico? Of course it is. After a fact-finding visit to Mexico in 1988, members of the National Academy of Sciences concluded that, unless the steady deterioration of Mexico's research and education system soon was reversed, "the potential contribution of science and technology to Mexico's economic and social development will certainly not be realized."

The U.S.-Mexico research program embodies many of the partnership principles that the President claims to support. A federal investment of \$20 million could leverage more than \$50 million in program support through matching funds and a "debt-for-science" swap with Mexico.

These funds would be used to create an endowment for the support of joint U.S.-Mexico research on problems of urgent and mutual interest, such as arid-land agriculture, urban mass transit, biotechnology and science education. Furthermore, research could focus on a range of serious environmental problems that we share, such as the severe water and air pollution along much of our 2,000-mile border.

In the longer term, economic growth built on research and development is the key to solving problems of underemployment, immigration and "brain drain" that hinder Mexico's development prospects and generate stress and antagonism between Mexico and the United States.

This program makes so much sense that our ambassador to Mexico, the President's science adviser and the administrator for science at the U.S. Agency for International Development all advised the State Department to support it. It makes so much sense that the Mexican government wants to match—or exceed—any U.S. government contribution to the program.

Why, then, does the administration refuse to fund it? The State Department claims that "pressures on the international affairs budget make it very difficult to provide support." False. This week the department is expected to decide how to reallocate more than \$200 million in foreign-aid funds that had been earmarked for Pakistan but must be spent elsewhere because Pakistan refuses to curtail its nuclear-weapons-development program. A small percentage of these funds could easily be devoted to U.S.-Mexico research.

The real explanation lies in the State Department's old world philosophy of foreign assistance, which still views national security in the context of military struggle and a steady supply of imported oil. Department policy refuses to acknowledge that long-term, sustainable economic development cannot exist in nations that lack a vigorous system of scientific and technological research.

The "new world order" envisioned by President Bush requires new world thinking at the Department of State. The benefits of a free-trade agreement will never be fully realized without substantially increased levels of scientific and technological cooperation between Mexico and the United States.

UNFUNDED MANDATES—A BAD
WAY TO BALANCE THE BUDGET

HON. DOUG BARNARD, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. BARNARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to my colleagues' attention two bills I have introduced aimed at halting a continuing strategy of the Federal Government to circumvent budgetary controls on new spending by enacting national policy mandates and then requiring State and local governments to pick up the tab. These bills are H.R. 1546, known informally as the point of order bill, and H.R. 1547, the reimbursement bill.

The tendency is not associated with any one political party or ideological persuasion. Conservatives sometimes support imposing mandates back home as a roundabout way to return domestic responsibilities from Washington. Liberals on occasion see unfunded mandates as the only available avenue for pursuing desirable social objectives. Both in Congress and within the administration, such efforts are often rationalized by comparison of the Federal budget deficit with the more sound fiscal condition of the State and local governments, many of whom are required by their constitution to maintain balanced budgets. With the rash of cities in near-bankruptcy, we clearly must rethink imposing additional burdens on them which will further impair their solvency. Each chain is only as strong as its weakest link and damaging the local treasuries threatens to tear the fabric of the national economy.

Neither bill would flatly prohibit the imposition of new costs—nor is either retroactive—but they would ensure that such actions are not taken without due analysis and debate of the consequences. For example, the budget reconciliation bills of the last several years have imposed massive new costs on our constituents through mandatory expansion of Medicare and Medicaid. These initiatives and many others of the same nature may well be sound Federal policy. My point is that we must face the costs of such policies honestly, and we must not take credit for the good we are doing, while handing someone else the check. By way of explanation, H.R. 1546, known as the point of order bill, puts in procedural roadblocks to highlight sometimes hidden costs in bills. H.R. 1546 amends the rules of the House to allow a Member to raise a point of order against any measure, except automatic sequestrations, which in the estimation of CBO would cost State or local governments more than \$50 million collectively. Legislation which provides at least a 50-percent Federal match is also exempted. Finally, H.R. 1546 beefs up Budget Committee reports on the impact of the Federal budget resolution on States and localities. Second, H.R. 1547, the Intergovernmental Mandate Relief Act of 1991, requires Federal reimbursement for any costs incurred by the State and local governments which exceeds the threshold amount of \$25 million nationally as determined by CBO. H.R. 1547 also lowers the amount—from \$200 million to \$100 million—that triggers a fiscal

note report. Both measures may be waived by a two-thirds vote.

Enactment of either of these two provisions would help guarantee that massive new costs to our constituents would no longer be adopted unintentionally or negligently, buried in the fine print of some fast-moving bill.

Some Members may object that this adds yet another procedural requirement to an already overburdened congressional budget process. I would respond that the fundamental purpose of the budget process is endangered if we fail to recognize efforts to shift costs back to our constituents in the guise of reducing or containing Federal spending. As a former Governor of Georgia, George Busbee, used to say, "You can't save a buck by passing the buck."

H.R. 1546 and H.R. 1547 are strongly supported by the bipartisan National Governors' Association, the National Conference of State Legislatures, and the National Association of Counties. I urge Members from both parties to offer immediate support for these measures, symbolizing a bipartisan commitment to adopt a fresh and honest approach with State and local officials without whom all our efforts toward fiscal responsibilities would come to naught.

MARKING THE ANNIVERSARY OF
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DEMOCRACY
IN THE CITY OF ATHENS

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced a House concurrent resolution congratulating the Government and people of Greece and the municipal government and people of Athens, on the occasion of the 2500th anniversary of the establishment of democracy in that city.

This week, Greek citizens, government officials and international dignitaries will gather in the Greek capital to mark the historic beginning of democracy in that notable city.

From those humble beginnings, democracy spread around the world and firmly rooted itself in America, a country that would become the bastion of democracy and a strong advocate of the principles of democracy around the globe.

Recent events in the Soviet Union and former Eastern Europe clearly reveal the triumph of democracy over communism, a system that crushed the human spirit and enslaved innocent human beings. I am proud to say that the new world order will be built on a democratic foundation with justice and respect for human rights as its guiding principles.

These democratic ideals that were born many years ago in that distant land have forged a close bond between the Greek and American people and I congratulate our Greek friends on this truly historic occasion.

I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating the people of Greece by cosponsoring this resolution.

SUPPORT FOR PEACEFUL SOLUTION
TO RENEWED CONFLICT IN
IRAQ

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to voice my strong support of President Bush's continued diligence in bringing about a peaceful solution to the renewed conflict in Iraq. U.S. troops are again mobilized and on alert, yet we wait for a rational signal from Saddam Hussein: That he will release the United Nations inspectors and allow them to do what he agreed to let them do at the close of the Persian Gulf war.

Once again, Saddam Hussein has proven to be a treacherous mercenary against the goal of global peace. In a time of unprecedented upheaval in the world we have also witnessed the resolution of long festering conflicts which were thought by some to be unresolvable. As President Bush noted in his address to the U.N. General Assembly on Monday, in the last 36 months the United Nations has mounted more peacekeeping missions than during its first 43 years. This is astounding.

In the past few years we have seen the Berlin Wall crumble, destroyed not by tanks, but by a divided people's will to be free and united. The failed coup in the Soviet Union was bloodless, except for the lives of three young men who will forever be remembered for their courage. Communism has been dismantled in its cradle and a new era of existence without the threat of nuclear annihilation has arrived.

Despite these two startling events in the progression toward global peace, the world remains threatened by oppressive and authoritarian governments and leaders. Saddam Hussein is perhaps the worst of these. His unprovoked aggression against Kuwait sparked a war; one which by the historical standards of conflicts was mercifully short; one which nevertheless took the lives of our young women and men in defense of the goal of freedom for all people.

Today, by the order of Saddam Hussein, Iraqi troops detain members of a United Nations team sent to inspect Iraq's nuclear weapons facilities, and more importantly, to fully ascertain the scope of those capabilities. If stability is to ever come to this region, these weapons and Iraq's capability to produce them, must be destroyed. Repeatedly, Saddam Hussein has interfered with inspections he agreed to allow under the terms of the cease-fire last spring. Once again, his belligerent actions threaten to spark a military response from nations who wish to secure peace.

We will all watch, with trepidation and fear, while one man's deranged campaign against his own people, against the world, against peace, forces the international community to again consider a military response. We can only hope that we can facilitate a peaceful resolution; if not, we can only pray that if military action is needed, the tyranny of Saddam Hussein will be ended once and for all.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF
SANTA ANA PUBLIC LIBRARY

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to call attention to the Centennial Anniversary of the Santa Ana Public Library, located in my district of Orange County, CA.

During the past century, the Santa Ana Public Library, standing on land which was once part of the great Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana, has played a significant role in the community. It has served as a meeting place, a place of learning and growth, and place that has adapted well to change.

During its early years, the library provided local farmers and merchants with a simple source of entertainment and education as well as news of the day. As the years passed and Orange County grew to become a vibrant, ethnically diverse, and culturally enlightened community, the library grew to meet the expectations and needs of its patrons.

Today, the Santa Ana Public Library has three branches and is home to more than 400,000 books, periodicals, and reference materials. A recent remodeling program has added a new children's wing and a Santa Ana history room detailing life on the quiet farms and orange groves that were once a part of Los Angeles County. The library contains a prized California reference center and also boasts a literacy program geared especially for our Vietnamese community. Furthermore, bookmobile programs have been established in English, Spanish, and Vietnamese to increase access to literature and literacy.

The staff and volunteers of the Santa Ana Public Library should be very proud of their accomplishments. Their ability to meet the needs of individuals and adapt to an ever changing community are proof that the library will endure, foster, and grow throughout the next 100 years. Once again, I congratulate this fine institution and wish it a bright and expansive future.

TRIBUTE TO MIKE BARRINGER

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mike Barringer, from my hometown of Rockwall, TX.

In 1989, Mike Barringer developed a program named "First Serve." This program was created to provide shoes to the needy and underprivileged people in Dallas, TX, but since that time, First Serve has expanded tremendously and touched the lives of many deserving people throughout the world.

He started the program by placing some 50 shoe banks around area athletic clubs to which members could deposit used athletic shoes. Volunteers would then be able to easily pickup and distribute the shoes throughout the

city of Dallas. Since the start of the program, over 13,000 people in the Dallas area have received shoes.

Keith Harlin, the executive director of the Day Resource Center for the Homeless in Dallas, told Barringer in a letter, "If you could have seen the expressions of our clients when they received their shoes, it would have amazed you. People whose shoes were on their last legs were truly grateful for their new shoes. We believe that the services that you are providing to the homeless and indigent population of Dallas is invaluable."

In a different letter to First Serve, Rev. Jerry Hill of the Austin Street Shelter in Dallas, said, "Gifts such as yours make possible for us to serve the residents of the Austin Street Shelter. Without the prayers and gifts from you and others, our ministry to the homeless could not continue."

Now the program is moving to national and international levels. First Serve has recently obtained endorsement from a network of more than 2,000 athletic clubs located throughout the country and thus a framework within which to expand is already established.

Judge Cameron Gray, founder and president of Orphans of the World, has just returned from El Salvador where he delivered 635 pairs of shoes to orphans there on behalf of First Serve. Gray says of the program, "Your kindness will help to relieve the suffering of the many innocent children who are victims of the war. Thank you for helping me to make the world a better place in which to live."

Mr. Speaker, I commend Mike Barringer and the First Serve organization for their efforts, and I wish to extend a sincere thank you to him on behalf of all Americans for his outstanding contributions and work.

THE UNREPRESENTED NATIONS
AND PEOPLES ORGANIZATION

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues a newly formed organization dedicated to advocating the cause of peace and stability between peoples and nations.

The Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization [UNPO], founded at the Hague in February 1991, is working to provide a forum in which nations and peoples who lack representation in existing international bodies can address vital issues facing them.

Mr. Speaker, the philosophy and goals of the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization are most praiseworthy. These peoples have the right to participate democratically in determining their fate and to pursue their economic, social, and cultural development. Unfortunately, many of the peoples whose representatives participate in this new organization are denied their fundamental human and civil rights and are prevented from exercising their national and cultural rights.

As cochairman of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus, I have constantly emphasized

the vital necessity of respect for human rights everywhere around the globe. I welcome the statement in the charter of the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization, which appropriately notes that "the rights of individuals and the collective rights of peoples are inextricably linked," but it also rightfully notes that "many Nations and Peoples are victims of human rights abuses, discrimination, persecution, population transfers, forced assimilation, deprivation of land or other natural forms of violence by States against Nations and Peoples."

Mr. Speaker, it is important that we recognize and respect the human, cultural, religious, civic, and other rights of peoples wherever they live around the world. Only through the recognition of the human rights of all women and men can we hope to achieve stability and peace. In the words of the charter, "an effort is needed to address effectively the legitimate issues raised by unrepresented Nations and Peoples in order to increase stability, and to promote peace based on genuine respect and understanding for one another and for each other's diversity."

Mr. Speaker, I welcome the formation of the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization and wish its leaders success as they embark on their mission of establishing a forum to encourage international respect for human rights and contribute to peace and stability among all nations and peoples.

RECOGNITION FOR THE BALTICS,
WHY NOT CROATIA?

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, 3 weeks ago, President Bush joined most of his European counterparts by officially recognizing the independence of Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania. With the demise of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union, there remains a single European nation still desperately clinging to the Communist manifesto. That country is Yugoslavia.

The Bush administration has not yet recognized the democratically elected government of Croatia as it strives to achieve independence. By failing to support the seceding republic, President Bush has given a tacit endorsement to the staunchly Communist Central Yugoslavian Government. We have witnessed the aggressive intervention of the Yugoslavian Federal Army and its repeated attacks against the lightly armed Croatian militia. Claiming to be a "buffer" between the warring ethnic groups, the Yugoslav military has bombed and strafed Croatian cities, killed or wounded hundreds of Croatian civilians and militiamen, and assisted in the seizure of nearly one-third of Croatia's territory. These actions, combined with the Central Government's continued refusal to take part in serious peace negotiations, illustrate a desperate attempt by Yugoslavian Communists to cling to their long-held monopoly on political and military power.

Now, as in the past, the relationship between Croatians and Serbians is at once inter-

twined and adversarial. Geographic lines do not, and cannot, separate peoples who, despite their different ethnic backgrounds, have lived as neighbors for many generations. But this conflict is not so much about ethnic differences as it is political and economic realities. Belgrade's outdated and inefficient Communist government has long relied on the wealth of Yugoslavia's more progressive and prosperous republics, like Croatia. Should the secessionist republics achieve their independence, Serbia would have to confront its own domestic woes, rather than distracting itself with visions of a "Greater Serbia." We should respect Serbia's decision to remain Communist, but we cannot accept its disregard for established borders and aggressive landgrab tactics.

In expectation of the day when this conflict ends, fears of discrimination and retaliation are currently running rampant among both Croatian and Serbian groups. The United States must be sensitive to these concerns, but we cannot allow excuses to sway us from our longstanding and firm commitment to the right of self-determination. At this point, I would not support intervention of any foreign "peace-keeping" forces. However, should the scope and intensity of the fighting continue to increase, I realize that such an unsavory option may become necessary.

The failure of the recent Soviet coup attempt, and the subsequent ouster of Communist hardliners, has left the central Yugoslavian Government without its former ideological supporters. These developments give the United States an opportunity to clearly voice our disapproval of the human rights abuses and denial of basic political freedoms in Croatia. The Croatian people have overwhelmingly demonstrated the ability and will to rule themselves. They have repeatedly expressed their desire to throw off the yoke of Communist Serbia and become contributing members to the European Community. So why has the United States remained silent in the face of such blatant expansion and aggression? Aren't these circumstances similar to those that led us to recognize the Baltic States, and compelled us to go to war against Iraq? America should not be selective with her support for burgeoning democracy. Let's tell George Bush we want to be part of the solution in Yugoslavia. Support United States recognition of the independent republic of Croatia.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. ANGEL
ALBERTO LAGO

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to relate the inspiring story of one of my constituents, Dr. Angel Alberto Lago, who arrived in America over 30 years ago from Cuba with his wife, his three sons, and \$20 in his possession.

His experience in the United States is similar to those of thousands of Cuban exiles who fled the tyranny of Fidel Castro's Cuba.

Through the years, Dr. Lago lived a humble life, working long hours and adapting himself to a new country. He invested his energy and economic resources into a new future for his family, always stressing the importance of a good education. He worked hard, not for personal wealth or fame, but for the well being of his family. His good character and belief in faith, family and a strong education were values which he passed on to his sons.

At 65 years old, Dr. Lago has neither riches nor power. He has had serious health problems which include severe pulmonary and coronary conditions for which he has undergone surgery. Through a pure desire to survive, Dr. Lago has managed to prevail over these hardships. As always, his family by his side, insisting that he not surrender to his chronic health problems.

His recovery will be slow and difficult and despite it all, he knows that he will not be the same person he once was. Nevertheless, Dr. Lago's message of the importance of family, faith, and education will persevere without change.

To honor the man and his message, Dr. Lago's family has formed a scholarship fund in his name at St. Thomas University in Miami. The fund will be known as the "Dr. Angel Alberto Lago Scholarship for International Students" and is designed to help qualified international students continue their studies at St. Thomas University.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and privilege to recognize Dr. Angel Alberto Lago and his message of family, faith, and education. His life has shown that a good education is the best legacy we can leave to our children. I would also like to recognize Dr. Lago's family: Elle & Joe (Lago) Delello; Alberto & Sharon (Coburn) Lago; Jesus & Odette (Llorens) Lago; Charles, Sue & Angel (Karrat) Lago.

A TRIBUTE TO MINNESOTA'S
PHYSICIANS

HON. VIN WEBER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. WEBER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend Minnesota's physicians for their commitment to ensuring access to community-based care in rural Minnesota. Dr. Gail Wilensky, head of the Health Care Financing Administration, has announced that Minnesota has met all the criteria necessary for our State to become a "single payment area" for Medicare physician reimbursement. This designation will make it easier for rural Minnesota communities to attract and retain the physicians they need.

Under our current system, Minnesota is divided into three payment areas, two rural and one urban. Urban physicians receive more than their rural colleagues for the same services. Since the elderly are concentrated in rural areas and comprise a larger share of rural physicians' practices, gaps in Medicare payments between urban and rural physicians make it very difficult for rural communities to attract and retain the physicians they need and undermine access to care for all rural Minnesotans.

Achieving designation as a single payment area took a lot of hard work on the part of rural physicians and the Minnesota Medical Association and a lot of unselfishness on the part of urban physicians, whose fees will be somewhat lower than they would have been had we maintained the rural/urban differential.

The Health Care Financing Administration required letters of support from all Minnesota physician groups and organizations, urban and rural, and the support of the congressional delegation.

Of the 33 States which have applied to become single payment areas, Minnesota is the first to be notified that all of the criteria have been met.

I am proud of Minnesota's rural and urban physicians. They have demonstrated their commitment to fairness and to access to care for all Minnesotans. They put the patient first.

TRIBUTE TO BRONX BAPTIST
CHURCH

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to your attention the many accomplishments of the Bronx Baptist Church during the past 25 years of its service to the community.

Since its dedication as a chapel on November 6, 1964, the Bronx Baptist Church has sought to assist the Bronx community, by bringing people together under the same house of worship to strive for a better way of life.

When Rev. D.A. Morgan, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Brooklyn envisioned a ministry in the Bronx, he initiated a series of events that would unite supportive and dedicated members of the church in the community. The chapel's home, a small two-family house at 2024 Honeywell Avenue, served both as the chapel's initial gathering place, and as the base for the chapel's expansion into the community.

Having the interest of the community at heart, the Bronx Baptist Church embarked on a zealous campaign to attend to the educational, spiritual and social needs of the community. In less than a year the church established three auxiliaries—The Women's Missionary Union, The Brotherhood, and the Training Union, to carry out their mission.

On November 6, 1966, the Bronx Baptist Church chapel, with an enrollment of 64 members, was constituted as a church. Under the leadership of Rev. Samuel Simpson, who has guided the Bronx Baptist Church since its creation, and currently resides as its pastor, the church relocated to its present address at 331 East 187th Street.

Since its inception, the Bronx Baptist Church has continued on its vigorous mission to assist the Bronx community. The 450 current members of the church exemplify the successes it has achieved in speaking to the needs and aspirations of our community.

On behalf of the Bronx community, I would like to congratulate the Bronx Baptist Church on this, their 25th anniversary, and thank the

church for its commitment to improve the status of our community. I look forward to having their continuing presence in the Bronx for many years to come.

RAYMOND V. HAYSBERT, SR.: NATIONAL MINORITY ENTREPRENEUR OF THE YEAR

HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a distinguished citizen of the Seventh Congressional District of Maryland. Today, Mr. Raymond V. Haysbert, Sr., the president and chief executive officer of Parks Sausage Co., will receive the National Minority Entrepreneur of the Year Award, from the Minority Business Development Agency.

The National Minority Entrepreneur of the Year Award is presented to the outstanding minority businessperson who has demonstrated a special leadership style and overcome the traditional obstacles that prevent many minority enterprises from fully reaching their developmental potential.

I am proud to say that Ray Haysbert has been my friend and an ardent supporter for many years. Millions of Americans know of Ray's company. Anyone during the last 25 years who has heard the slogan, "More Park's Sausages Mom, Please!" knows the work and commitment of Ray Haysbert.

Mr. Speaker, Ray Haysbert is a multi-talented man dedicated to his community and the city of Baltimore. In 1990, Parks Sausage Co. moved into a new \$10 million state-of-the-art headquarters in the Park Circle Industrial Park complex in Baltimore. This complex serves as the hub of commercial expansion in this part of Baltimore.

Consistently, Ray Haysbert has kept Parks Sausage among Black Enterprise magazine's listing of top 100 black-owned businesses. Additionally, he is a life member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, serves on the board of Bell Atlantic Corp., and has been instrumental in the fine work of the President's roundtable.

Ray Haysbert has lectured on business at Morgan State University and the University of Maryland for more than 17 years. Hundreds of business students throughout my district can attest that Mr. Haysbert definitely contributes to the community from which he came.

In closing, Ray Haysbert, I thank you for being my friend, my supporter, and my constituent. May God continue to guide you as you continue to set the standard for businesspeople nationwide.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A TRIBUTE TO DANTE AND
JEANNE-MARIE FASCELL

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, we deem it a high honor and a great pleasure to pay tribute today to one of the most distinguished Members in the history of the House of Representatives, the Honorable DANTE B. FASCELL from the great State of Florida. DANTE FASCELL is a man whose entire life has been dedicated to the virtue of public service to his community and his country.

It is especially fitting that we pay tribute to him this week, the 50th anniversary of his marriage to Jeanne-Marie Pelot. As you can read in the Miami Herald article that follows this extension, their union is truly something special.

DANTE and Jeanne-Marie met when he was a University of Miami student. DANTE, on a music scholarship, a clarinet player, met Jeanne-Marie while they were trying to arrange a dance between his fraternity and her girls club. They continued to date once he graduated and as DANTE began a law practice until 1941, when it was apparent that DANTE's Florida National Guard unit was going to be called to active duty. They were married shortly before DANTE went to war.

DANTE spent 5 years in the U.S. Army where he fought in the African, Sicilian, and Italian campaigns. He was discharged as a captain and came back to the United States in 1946, and DANTE and Jeanne-Marie have not been apart since.

Furthermore, this week also marks another milestone for DANTE FASCELL. Tonight DANTE's alma mater, the University of Miami Law School, pays tribute to DANTE for his career in public service and his contributions to the community. It has been, and continues to be, a career of singular distinction.

After working first as an aide DANTE became an elected member of the Florida House of Representatives in 1950. In 1954 DANTE ran for Congress at the age of 37. Urging the south Florida voters to "Ring the bell for Dante Fascell," DANTE was elected to the first of his 19 terms.

In Congress, DANTE has always been a tough fighter for his constituents and those in need throughout the country. From his early days as one of the visionary supporters of school integration to his recent triumphs over those who want to drill for oil in the environmentally sensitive Florida Keys, FASCELL has been a standard bearer of the highest order in the Democratic Party.

But our colleague has also always been a true democrat with a small "d." He fought to move congressional committees and executive agencies meetings from smoke-filled closed rooms to public forums. He fought to ensure that the President adhere to congressional spending decisions. And he coauthored one of the great democratic pieces of legislation of the 20th century; the War Powers Act of 1973.

But it has been in the arena of foreign policy where DANTE has truly made a legendary contribution. As chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee DANTE has fierce belief that the Congress has an integral role to play in this Nation's foreign policy decisions. This determination to solidify Congress' foreign policy role has been demonstrably clear in this era of international change. From his desire to aid the emerging democracies of Eastern Europe to his duty of producing authorizing language to the United States foreign aid programs, to his vow that the House debate, vote, and share responsibility for the decision to go to war against Iraq, DANTE has extended and defined Congress' foreign policy role.

Thus, it is fitting that we recognize the contribution Congressman DANTE FASCELL has made. The Nation is richer for his work, and we hope that DANTE continues to grace us with his service for many years to come. His fellow Members salute this humanitarian, the consummate public servant and statesman, during this time of celebration and tribute.

[From the Miami Herald, Sept. 9, 1991]

ON THEIR 50TH, FASCELLS PROVE MARRIAGE
HAS STAYING POWER

(By Paul Anderson)

WASHINGTON.—Around the Capitol, he's called "Mr. Chairman," and he's regarded as the top expert on foreign policy in the House of Representatives.

At home, he's "Grandpop Dante," and he frequently hears political dissent from members of his family.

Dante Fascell, the 74-year-old Democratic congressman from South Dade, delights in both roles. And he says with certainty that he couldn't survive either one without the support of Jeanne-Marie, the woman he married 50 years ago today.

Interviewed in advance of a party their daughters have planned for Saturday night at Signature Gardens in West Dade, the Fascells said there is no secret that has made their marriage work.

To manage a political career, he said, "You have to have a very loving and tolerant wife and family. I've been very fortunate."

With a deadpan look, she said, "I don't see where it's any different than staying married to somebody who runs a grocery store or any other family business. The hours are about as erratic."

Then, with a smile: "It's just easier to stay married than go through the mess of splitting up. That's too expensive."

Daughter Sandra Diamond, a lawyer in Clearwater, said her parents "are really committed to each other and have a great deal of respect for each other. And they both have tremendous senses of humor that have carried them through a lot of situations."

She's amazed that their lives are busier than those of people 10 or 20 years younger.

"My parents have more energy than I can believe," Diamond said. Her law practice involves estate planning for West Coast retirees, she said, "and I have an incredible deal of difficulty realizing that my parents are in the same age category as most of my clients."

Dante B. Fascell and Jeanne-Marie Pelot met as students. His University of Miami fraternity was trying to arrange dates for a social, and the guys sought out the girls' club of which she was president. Their friendship grew at weekly dances. A music major before he entered law school, he played clarinet in a band.

They continued to date while he started a law practice; then, in January 1941, his Florida National Guard unit was called to active duty—supposedly for a year. In September, when it became clear the unit was to be shipped into action from its training base in Galveston, Texas, he called home.

"If we're going to get married, you better get out here," he announced in his typically blunt style.

The hectic lifestyle they've maintained for 50 years was established at the outset: Their weekend honeymoon in Houston was cut short by a hurricane.

He launched his political career by getting elected to the state Legislature in 1950. She reared their three children, son Dante Jon and daughters Sandra and Toni. (Today the Fascells have three grandchildren, 13-year-old Brian Diamond, 10-year-old Sarah Diamond and 6-year-old Stacy Strother.)

The family "only did a small amount" of campaigning, Diamond said, although she remembers standing outside the Orange Bowl on Friday evenings before University of Miami football games, "shaking a lot of hands."

After he won election to Congress in 1954, the family fell into a pattern of moving twice a year: north from Miami to Washington in January when Congress went into session, south in the summer when Congress adjourned. As the children got older and Congress expanded to year-round sessions, the Fascells decided to let the children spend their entire school year in Miami.

That meant the congressman commuted on weekends, although the Fascells took their children to the White House and other locales for congressional family receptions. But, Diamond said, "I'm not sure it was really glamorous."

"Oh, I don't think you ever get over the excitement of going to a party at the White House," Jeanne-Marie said, noting that George and Barbara Bush have been far nicer to the Fascells than were Ronald and Nancy Reagan.

With the power and popularity, there has been pain.

Fascell was chairing a committee hearing on Feb. 9, 1984, when aides broke the news that his son had been killed in a head-on crash on the Seven Mile Bridge in the Keys.

PARTY'S NO SURPRISE

To accommodate her parents' busy schedules, Diamond said she and her sister have been planning Saturday's anniversary party for nearly three years. It's not a surprise, because they needed to get their parents to commit to a date.

"You usually can't get my parents to commit to next weekend," she said. Friends and family from across the country are coming for the party.

Other than the party, they have no plans for a private celebration. "Hell, we don't have time," Fascell said.

THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF PENN TOWNSHIP, BERKS COUNTY

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 150th anniversary celebration of Penn Township, which is located in the Sixth District of Pennsylvania.

In 1838, a group of Berks County citizens petitioned the local court to allow them to form their own township in order to improve local government. Despite the disapproval of their original request, the petitioners did not give up. Two years later, they proposed a new plan, which gained the court's approval in 1841, making Penn the 31st township formed in Berks County. The citizens decided to name their new township Penn, in honor of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania.

Today, Penn Township is a fast-growing area which retains its original beauty and rural charm. It is known for its warm-hearted friendly citizens. It is the home of the boat launch for the incomparably gorgeous Blue Marsh Lake. It is a paradise for hunters, fishermen, and boaters.

On September 29, 1991, Penn Township will commemorate the 150th anniversary of its founding with a special celebration and community day. The occasion will feature the township's two local fire companies, and open house of the municipal facilities, food, games, and entertainment.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I salute Penn Township for its fine contributions to Berks County over the last 150 years. I congratulate the residents, officials, and friends of the Penn Township for their rich historical tradition and wish them continued success and good fortune in the future.

A TRIBUTE TO THE "SUNSHINE LADY"

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I recognize south Florida's only publication written exclusively by and for women, the Sunshine Lady, the Journal of Florida's Modern Woman. The tabloid sized journal is dedicated to providing news and information to decisionmaking women throughout the south Florida area.

In its second year of publication, the Sunshine Lady has expanded its editorial staff and elevated the quality of its contents to a point where it has been described as a cross between Working Woman, Lear's, and Vogue magazines. The journal has a fine tradition of cultivating prestigious, professional guest writers to submit feature articles along with information on topics of local, regional, and national interest.

Funded by the advertising dollars of numerous corporate sponsors on the local, regional, and national level, Sunshine Lady will continue its monthly distribution on to upscale office buildings, retail stores, and high-traffic public locations.

I am honored to congratulate Ms. Bonnie Walder editor/publisher of the Sunshine Lady for her success in providing a forum for south Florida's professional women to express their views and gain valuable information. With its loyal readership, the Sunshine Lady will continue to shine in south Florida.

A FLOOD OF PRAISE FOR PARK SERVICE EMPLOYEES

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of six employees of the National Park Service at the Lowell National Historical Park in Lowell, MA. Park Rangers William Burke, Walt Gibson, Kathy Hanley, Greg Jones and maintenance workers Arthur White and Juan Rivera rose above and beyond the call of duty in rescuing historic quilts from a flood in the neighboring New England Quilt Museum.

On Sunday, August 11, the New England Quilt Museum, founded 4 years ago by the New England Quilters Guild, suffered a flood of major proportion. A torrent of waste-water streamed relentlessly into the basement of the restored mill building, which the Quilt Museum occupies.

Responding to a call for help, these six National Park employees rushed to the scene from the Park Visitor Center and, without hesitation, plucked the 22 treasured quilts from the gallery walls, collected them in plastic bags, and passed them in bucket-brigade fashion to a safe station in their Park Service conference room. Some of the quilts were over 150 years old and very fragile.

Had it not been for the quick action and sensitivity to historic and cultural preservation which these individuals displayed that Sunday in Lowell, this distinguished collection could have been a total loss. Instead, these beautiful quilts, given to the museum by families from the six New England States, have survived as part of every American's heritage.

So, Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me today in recognizing William, Walt, Kathy, Greg, Arthur, and Juan for a job superbly done.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. AND MRS. CARDONE

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Michael Cardone, Sr., and his wife, Frances, will be celebrating their 50th wedding anniversary on September 28, 1991. It is with great pleasure and admiration that I rise today to congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Cardone on the occasion of their golden anniversary.

The Cardone's are a living testimony to the promise of the American dream. As a husband and wife team, they worked together in a small basement shop, remanufacturing auto parts. Today, M. Cardone Industries, A-1 Remanufacturing Co., has spread throughout the city, and is one of the largest individually owned automotive remanufacturing companies in the United States, employing over 1,000 people in the Delaware Valley area.

The Cardone's take great pride in their faith as well, and have dedicated their lives to making their city and country a better place to live.

Over the years, the Cardone's have developed many long-lasting friendships, and have achieved the greatest respect and admiration in their neighborhood and community. Those that know the Cardone's well will always attest to their compassion for others, and their love for each other. I am extremely honored to join the Cardone's son, Michael, their six grandchildren, their family, and their friends in celebrating the 50th anniversary of Michael and Frances Cardone.

BEST WISHES TO LT. GEN. HARRY SOYSTER, DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, this week, Lt. Gen. Harry Soyster is departing from the Defense Intelligence Agency and retiring from the Army. I do not want the occasion to pass unnoticed. For not only have I enjoyed very cordial relations with him as ranking Republican on the House Intelligence Committee, but also I am proud to count him as one of my constituents from Pennsylvania.

General Soyster epitomizes what a general should be, one who truly attends to the needs of all his men and women—regardless of their rank. His stature and bearing befit a general, and he made his mark in the field as an inspirational leader.

Originally an artillery officer, the general demonstrated his versatility and savvy when he undertook his intelligence responsibilities. His last several years heading DIA spanned tumultuous events. Economic difficulties at home and changes in both Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R. prompted new questions about intelligence missions and budgets.

At the same time, however, military action in Panama and the Persian Gulf tested our existing capabilities and, in the latter case, strained them. Gen. Norman Schwarzkopf has praised DIA's performance during the gulf war, and I am sure this is one of the more satisfying accolades that General Soyster will take with him.

His decision to begin reorganizing DIA was prescient. But Pentagon officials and Congress thought this was such a good idea that they, too, got into the act. What we have at the moment, therefore, is competing theories and mass confusion. This doubtless will be sorted out over the coming months and during the next authorization cycle. But it would be understandable if General Soyster feels some fortuitous relief in bowing out now.

General Soyster held the agency together during this transition period, executed crisis and war functions well, and maintained good relations with the legislators who control DIA's budget. He effectively promoted the enactment of needed nonofficial cover authorities for Defense Department human intelligence collection activities.

For all of these things and for his personal qualities he will be remembered. We sincerely wish him health, happiness, and fulfillment in his retirement.

COMMEMORATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WARRINGTON TOWNSHIP LIONS CLUB

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, in October 1941, a group of men from the Warrington Township set out to establish a Warrington unit of Lion's International. Primarily interested in the welfare of their community and its inhabitants, the men received their charter on December 7, 1941, the same day as the now historic Pearl Harbor Day. Since that date, the Warrington Lions Club has been a leader in service to their community by providing outstanding service to those less fortunate than ourselves and to the blind and sight handicapped. Now, on its 50th anniversary, I would like to pay tribute to this organization's outstanding service to its community.

Many charities have benefited from the Warrington Lion's fundraising efforts. Worthy organizations such as the Delaware Valley Eye Bank, the Philadelphia Hearing Society, and the Leader Dog Program are recipients of the club's generosity. Their donation of \$500 to Norm Leventhal, a 30-year member of the Warrington Lions Club and founder of the Israel Guide Dog, is a recent example of the club's continuing effort to reach out to the Warrington community. Thanks to this donation Mr. Leventhal will be able to train Israelis in the use of guide dogs.

Mr. Speaker, I would like my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating the Warrington Lions for their 50 years of service and extend a sincere thank you for the tremendous work they have done for the Warrington community. Their work and dedication is greatly appreciated.

RECOGNIZE UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE NOW

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues a statement I sent to a rally held in Lafayette Park last weekend:

August 24, 1991, will forever remain in the hearts and souls of Ukrainians around the world as the glorious realization of a long and difficult struggle for freedom.

Over the years, the Ukrainian people remained undaunted in the quest to assume their rightful place among the free nations of the world. Ukraine exemplifies the triumph of the human spirit over tyranny.

Now is the time to recognize Ukraine as an independent nation.

Let your voices ring out, let your flags wave, let the people across the street, in the White House know that we demand recognition of Ukrainian independence, and that we demand it now.

We must not hesitate. The world is rapidly changing and we must make every effort to help establish democracy and freedom.

For many years, I pushed the State Department to establish a consulate in Kiev. It's time to turn the consulate into an embassy.

I am pleased that the Ukrainian community stands united on this issue. Our voices must and will be heard in Washington, Chicago, Los Angeles, and around the world.

IN HONOR OF COL. MARTY T. RUNKLE ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE U.S. AIR FORCE

HON. WILLIAM L. DICKINSON

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to pay tribute to Col. Marty Runkle, who is retiring from the U.S. Air Force after more than 24 years of dedicated service.

Colonel Runkle was educated at the University of Virginia where he received his B.S. in aerospace engineering. He has also received an M.B.A. from the University of Dayton and has completed study at the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Air Command and Staff College, and the Defense Systems Management College.

His military record portrays a career filled with accomplishments in a variety of major Department of Defense programs. Among them, Colonel Runkle served as the Joint Chiefs of Staff program manager for the space-based Missile Warning and Surveillance Program and other classified space systems and as the Air Force program element monitor for the Defense Meteorological Satellite Program. Also, as program director of the NAVSTAR Global Positioning System Joint Program Office, the Department's largest satellite and avionics acquisition program with an annual budget of \$600 million, he oversaw the transition from the developmental stage to an operational system that contributed significantly to our success in Operation Desert Storm. In 1990, he was honored as Program Director of the Year by the Air Force Association and the Air Force Systems Command.

It is a pleasure to congratulate Col. Marty Runkle on his exceptional service to our country and to extend heartfelt good wishes to him and his lovely wife, Corinne, for much success in the years ahead.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY, EDNA DUMAS

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Edna Dumas who will be celebrating her 90th birthday on September 29, 1991.

Edna Dumas was born in 1901 to Arthimise and Joseph Gavin. Edna attended St. Ann's School and the Social St. School. At the age of 14 she went to work at the Social Mill.

At the age of 21 Edna Dumas married William H. Dumas. She gave birth to the first of

her 13 children at the age of 22. Edna and Bill had seven girls and six boys. In 1941 Edna and Bill Dumas realized their dream of owning a house. In 1948 they purchased the Quality Lunch, at which all the children were employed in various capacities.

In 1955 Bill Dumas became ill and Edna cared for him until his death in 1971. She has also outlived three of her sons, Ralph, Frank, and William.

At age 90 Edna Dumas continues to remain active. She cooks for her son, who is now the owner of the Quality Lunch, and she babysits for her great-grandchild. Please join me in wishing Edna Dumas health and happiness on her 90th birthday celebration.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

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

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, September 26, 1991, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

SEPTEMBER 27

- 9:30 a.m.
Armed Services
 To hold hearings on the nomination of Colin L. Powell, USA, for reappointment as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and reappointment to the grade of general. SR-222
- Governmental Affairs**
 To hold hearings on consumer protection issues at the Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services. SD-342
- 10:00 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
 To hold hearings on the nominations of David J. Ryder, of Virginia, to be Director of the Mint, Department of the Treasury, Russell K. Paul, of Georgia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, and Shirlee Bowne, of Florida, to be a Member of the National Credit Union Administration Board. SD-538

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

SEPTEMBER 30

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

OCTOBER 1

- 10:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SR-253
- Judiciary**
 To hold hearings on pending nominations. SD-226
- 2:30 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on S. 452, to authorize a transfer of administrative jurisdiction over certain land to the Secretary of the Interior, S. 807, to permit Mount Olivet Cemetery Association of Salt Lake City, Utah, to lease a certain tract of land for a period of not more than 70 years, S. 1182, to transfer jurisdiction of certain public lands in the State of Utah to the Forest Service, S. 1183, to reduce the restrictions on the lands conveyed by deed to the city of Kaysville, Utah, S. 1184, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study to determine the nature and extent of the salt loss occurring at Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah, and how best to preserve the resources threatened by such salt loss, and S. 1185, to disclaim or relinquish all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to certain lands conditionally relinquished to the United States under the Act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 11, 36). SD-366

OCTOBER 2

- 9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
 To hold hearings to examine government regulation of reproductive hazards. SD-342
- Special on Aging**
 To hold hearings to examine Medicare's responsiveness to older Americans concerns relating to provider fraud and abuse and the manner in which carriers assign and maintain Medicare provider numbers for persons and entities who wish to participate in the program. SD-628
- Joint Economic**
Education and Health Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine ways to reform the American health care system. Room to be announced

- 10:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 To hold hearings on the nomination of Ming Hsu, of Arizona, to be a Federal Maritime Commissioner; to be following by a hearing on the nomination of Arthur J. Rothkopf, of the District of Columbia, to be General Counsel of the Department of Transportation. SR-253

- 2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
 To hold hearings on the nominations of Elizabeth Anne Moler, of Virginia, and Branko Terzic, of Wisconsin, each to be a Member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Department of Energy. SD-366

OCTOBER 3

- 9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
 To hold hearings to examine organized crime activities in Asian communities. SD-342
- Rules and Administration**
 Business meeting, to mark up S. 289, to authorize an extension of the National Air and Space Museum at Washington Dulles International Airport, S. 1345, National Film Preservation Act, S. 239, to authorize the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity to establish a memorial to Martin Luther King, Jr., in Washington, D.C., and H. Con. Res. 172, providing for the printing of a revised edition of the booklet entitled "Our American Government. SR-301
- 2:00 p.m.
Foreign Relations
 To hold hearings on the nominations of Richard Clark Barkley, of Michigan, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Turkey, James F. Dobbins, of New York, to be U.S. Representative to the European Communities, with the rank of Ambassador, and John Christian Kornblum, of Michigan, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as Head of Delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). SD-419

- Judiciary**
Courts and Administrative Practice Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on S. 1569, to implement the recommendations of the Federal Courts Study Committee, and to establish an intercourt conflict resolution demonstration program and the National Commission on Federal Criminal Law. SD-226

OCTOBER 4

- 9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine the status of Great Lakes Federal programs. SD-342

OCTOBER 8

- 9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine whether the Federal government is making envi-

ronmentally conscious decisions in its purchasing practices.

SD-342

11:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

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

Response and Cooperation (Treaty Doc. 102-11).

SD-419

9:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the Report of the Commission on the Future Structure of Veterans Health Care.

334 Cannon Building

OCTOBER 17

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy Regulation and Conservation Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on implementation of the Department of Energy's joint venture program for renewable energy.

SD-366

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

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

SD-342