

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, September 30, 1991

The House met at 12 noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LEWIS of Georgia).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
September 30, 1991.

I hereby designate the Honorable JOHN LEWIS to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Hear these words from Psalm 19:
The law of the Lord is perfect, reviving the soul; the testimony of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple. The precepts of the Lord are right, rejoicing the heart; the commandment of the Lord is pure, enlightening the eyes. The fear of the Lord is clean, enduring for ever; the ordinances of the Lord are true, and righteous altogether. More to be desired are they than gold, even much fine gold; sweeter also than honey and drippings of the honeycomb.

Gracious God, of faith, hope, and love, be present in our lives and may the words of the psalmist touch our hearts and be with us this day and every day. Amen.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Hallen, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 1988. An act to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, space flight, control, and data communications, construction of facilities, research and program management, and Inspector General, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills and a joint resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1035. An act to amend section 107 of title 17, United States Code, relating to fair use with regard to unpublished copyright works;

S. 1742. An act to authorize grants to be made to State programs designed to provide

resources to persons who are nutritionally at risk in the form of fresh nutritious unprepared foods, from farmers' markets, to expand the awareness and use of farmers' markets, and to increase sales at the markets, and for other purposes;

S. 1766. An act relating to the jurisdiction of the U.S. Capitol Police; and

S.J. Res. 172. Joint resolution to authorize and request the President to proclaim each of the months of November 1991 and 1992 as "National American Indian Heritage Month."

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BARRETT] to lead us in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. BARRETT led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

NEVER TOO OLD TO LEARN NOR TO BE SURPRISED

(Mr. MAZZOLI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I never thought I would live so long. First, to see the Berlin Wall shattered and reduced to dust, and then to see the U.S.S.R., the former Evil Empire, spinning apart and disintegrating before our very eyes. Then, last week, to see a U.S. President urging unilateral disarmament and being cheered, not impeached.

Mr. Speaker, that is exactly the outcome of the President's very appropriate and very much welcomed speech of last week, in which he suggested that there is room to reduce short-range nuclear missiles and other kinds of nuclear armament in the new world in which we are entering. It was received very well at home, abroad, and throughout the world's communities.

Mr. Speaker, I think this bids well for a much more pacific and much more peaceful world. It also offers us the opportunity of finally securing that illusive peace dividend that we have heard about for so long.

Not least, Mr. Speaker, it suggests that we are never too old to learn, and we are never too old to be surprised.

TIME TO RESOLVE CONGRESSIONAL ABUSES

(Mr. COBLE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, several days ago two constituents in my district, at different occasions, directed my attention to September's Reader's Digest story entitled "Pigtails for Taxpayers."

This article depicts the indifferent abuse that surrounds the appropriations process here, in other words, the reckless manner by which the Congress spends taxpayers' money.

Mr. Speaker, in the wake of this story came the report that many Members of Congress are either incapable of or unwilling to balance their personal checkbooks. The suggestion that these violators be publicly identified and that the congressional bank be permanently closed deserves serious consideration.

As we say in the rural South, it is high time these abuses are resolved. The people we represent deserve at least this much of a response from the Congress.

AIDS COMMISSION IS RIGHT

(Mr. McDERMOTT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, last week the National Commission on AIDS called for a national plan to fight AIDS, which has already taken twice as many American lives as the Vietnam war. This distinguished Commission includes Secretary Sullivan and two other members of the President's Cabinet, as well as our colleague, Dr. ROY ROWLAND.

One of its recommendations is to give greater priority and funding to behavioral research. The Commission said.

Government restrictions on certain HIV programs and on behavior-oriented research studies impede the fight against HIV disease. HIV prevention programs and research into sexual and drug using behaviors must be conducted and evaluated.

Yet, as the Commission report appears, the National Institutes of Health has backed away from funding an important, well-designed research project

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

on adult sexual behavior—because it was afraid to ask permission from the Department of Health and Human Services.

We need survey research to understand what leads to the high-risk sexual behavior that spreads the AIDS virus, and what we can do to change that behavior. Only 2 months ago, this House rejected an attempt to cut off funding for this kind of research.

The Commission has made some excellent recommendations, and has put responsibility for addressing this epidemic squarely where it belongs—at the doors of this Congress and the White House. I urge my colleagues, the President, and Secretary Sullivan to heed the Commission's urgent advice.

BANKING REFORM MUST PROTECT SMALL BUSINESS JOB CREATION

(Mr. IRELAND asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, very shortly we will commence debate of H.R. 6, the most comprehensive and, some would say, controversial piece of banking legislation since the Glass-Steagall Act.

In rushing to reform the banking industry, we must be aware of the impact that sweeping reform will have on the small business community.

Small businesses generate some 40 percent of the gross national product. In order to continue to fuel our economy, small businesses need access to loans, loans which are typically supplied by local community banks.

It is small business that will provide the permanent solution to our unemployment problem, full-time jobs for the unemployed.

Any comprehensive reform package enacted must protect the traditional sources of funds for small business. That is our local community bank. But as we debate this banking legislation, big banks, big business, and big government, will get all the headlines. But the most essential part of our economy that will be at stake during that debate is small business.

Mr. Speaker, I would urge Members to remember when the time comes that it is easy to say you are all for small business, but it is how you vote that counts.

□ 1210

THE POOR WERE BETTER OFF UNDER THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION

(Mr. ROHRBACHER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, time and time again we have heard

from this floor attacks on former President Ronald Reagan and attacks on his administration as if that was a time period when the poor lived in a very wretched condition and their conditions got worse and worse and worse. I would like to share with the American people some clippings from the papers late last week. It says, "A rise in poverty for the first time since 1983." What does that mean?

Apparently it means that during the 1980's once Ronald Reagan's policies had a chance to work, actually there was no increase in the rise in poverty and actually the poor were better off.

It also indicates, Mr. Speaker, that we are now having a rise in poverty for the first time since the 1980's. That could be because President Bush was forced to cave in to the Democratic policies of high taxes and high spending last year and their policies are now having an impact.

Who cares about the poor? Let us see what the results are. Liberal spending, liberal big spending Democrats gave us a rise in poverty and hurt the middle class. During Ronald Reagan's administration there was no increase in poverty. In fact, the poor got better and everyone was better off.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McDERMOTT). Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5 of rule I, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 4 of rule XV.

Such rollcall votes, if postponed, will be taken on Tuesday, October 1, 1991.

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1991

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3350) to extend the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3350

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Civil Rights Commission Reauthorization Act of 1991".

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION.

The United States Commission on Civil Rights Act of 1983 (42 U.S.C. 1975 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 7, by adding at the end the following: "There are authorized to be appropriated \$6,000,000 for each fiscal year thereafter through fiscal year 1993."; and

(2) in section 8, by striking "1991" and inserting "1993".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from

Texas [Mr. BROOKS] will be recognized for 20 minutes and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HYDE] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BROOKS].

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3350, the Civil Rights Commission Reauthorization Act of 1991, reauthorizes the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights for 2 years, through 1993, at an annual authorization level of \$6 million. During the past reauthorizations, including the last one—which was for 22 months—in 1989, concerns were expressed about the Commission's commitment to its fact-finding mission. The Commission seemed to be expending its energies more on divisive rhetoric than on fulfilling its mandate to investigate and report on the complex issues surrounding the protection of civil rights.

This mandate has guided the Commission since its creation under the Civil Rights Act of 1957 as a fact-finding agency. Despite changes in the Commission's structure—from a Presidentially appointed body to a joint Presidential-Executive Commission—the Commission's goals of studying discrimination and the denial of equal protection under the law have remained constant for over 30 years. This mission is important to ensuring that all of our citizens are treated fairly.

With the appointment of a new Chairman and the creation of a Staff Director position since the last reauthorization, the Commission has shown some signs of moving in a productive direction. The 2-year reauthorization allows that progress to continue and will encourage the agency to focus its resources on fulfilling its important statutory responsibilities.

Mr. Speaker, the chairman of our Civil and Constitutional Rights Subcommittee, the gentleman from California [Mr. EDWARDS] has done an excellent job on this important piece of legislation. I also commend the ranking minority member of the subcommittee Mr. HYDE, for his leadership and support of this legislation.

Since the authorization of the Civil Rights Commission expires today, it is important that we adopt this legislation and send it to the Senate. I urge the Members' support.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3350, to reauthorize the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights for a period of 2 years at a funding level of \$6 million per year.

The subcommittee has carefully reviewed the activities and programs of the Commission during its most recent 22-month authorization. Unfortunately, the record of the Commission

in that time period is less than stellar. The Commission has had no hearings, no consultations, and has issued only one statutory report. In addition, the testimony from our oversight hearing with regard to future activities of the Commission was not comforting. While we are reassured by the sincerity of the Commissioners and its fine staff, it appears that, as a whole, the Commission is unable to focus its energy and resources on the completion of specific projects within its congressional mandate.

While the reauthorization may seem harsh, it is meant to send a clear message to the Civil Rights Commission: Your work is needed more than ever, but Congress and the American people must have the confidence that it is being performed in a focused and thoughtful manner.

The administration supports reauthorization of the Civil Rights Commission and has no objection to the passage of H.R. 3350. I offer a copy of the statement of administration policy for the RECORD.

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY

The Administration supports reauthorization of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights and has no objection to House passage of H.R. 3350. The Administration, however, is concerned that the appropriation authorizations in the bill are insufficient and the two-year extension of the Commission's termination date is too brief.

H.R. 3350 would authorize appropriations of \$6 million for each of FYs 1992 and 1993 for the Commission. These levels are significantly below the \$10.8 million requested for the Commission in the President's FY 1992 Budget and less than the amounts in the FY 1992 House and Senate appropriations bills. The two-year extension of the Commission's termination date is well below the 10-year extension previously endorsed by the Administration.

The Administration will work to address its concerns during the House/Senate conference.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California [Mr. EDWARDS], the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee that brought this bill out and channeled so much civil rights legislation to us over the years.

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank my chairman, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BROOKS] and subscribe to his remarks, and those of the ranking member of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HYDE].

We did examine the work of the Civil Rights Commission with great care and were disappointed with the record of the past few years.

The Congress, in establishing the Civil Rights Commission in 1957, established a fact-finding agency. The Commission strayed from that mission, and we expect them to get back on track.

After the controversy of the 1980's, there is a new spirit in the Civil Rights

Commission, thanks to the distinguished new chairman, Mr. Arthur Fletcher, new Commissioners, and the new staff director. We expect good things. We expect that they are going to get back to their fact-finding mandate.

That is the message that we are sending to the Civil Rights Commission, that we want them back on track. It has been and again can be a very valuable institution.

We believe the \$6 million authorized in H.R. 3350 will provide sufficient resources for the Commission's fact-finding work. However, it will not allow them to open additional regional offices in different parts of the country. That should be down the road, after the Civil Rights Commission comes back to us in a year or two and says, "This is what we have been doing. You see we have made these improvements. We're back to our statutory mandate, and we are asking Congress to authorize and appropriate a little more money so that these necessary offices can be put in place."

At every stage of the subcommittee's reauthorization review, we have had the cooperation and have been working together in a most agreeable fashion with the minority members of the subcommittee. The minority members being led by the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HYDE].

Mr. Speaker, we had no disagreement about the 2-year reauthorization and the \$6 million appropriation. I must admit that there was some discussion among some of the members who, after listening to the testimony and reading the record, recommended less money and a 1-year authorization, but the administration wants more.

We think that with the admonitions that we have raised during this reauthorization, that we are doing the right thing.

□ 1220

So Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman of the committee, I thank the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HYDE] and the Members on the other side of the aisle. Both the minority and majority staff have done good work.

We wish the Commission well. We are going to be their partners in the next 2 years of the authorization, and we hope that next year and the year after that we can return to this body, Mr. Speaker, with a more favorable report.

I ask that the bill be enacted as reported by the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 8 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SENSENBRENNER], who is the former ranking member on this subcommittee.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this legislation. This legislation proposes to authorize \$6 million per year for each of

the next 2 years for a Federal agency that has been mismanaged, has not done anything, and is roundly criticized even by its supporters, as we have just heard from the last three speakers. It is time to put this Commission out of its misery. It is time for the Congress to abolish the Civil Rights Commission and to start up a new agency, in my opinion, which can act in a far more constructive and productive manner on the many issues relating to civil rights that face our society.

Even the supporters of the Commission within this Congress are less than enthusiastic about their endorsement. We have heard from the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BROOKS], the gentleman from California [Mr. EDWARDS], and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HYDE]. None of these three gentlemen who have spoken prior to my speech today have given the Commission an enthusiastic endorsement. As a matter of fact, if I heard them correctly, it was not an endorsement at all.

I think in these times of fiscal constraint, when we are looking for ways to save money, to reduce the deficit, and to reset priorities, keeping the Commission members and the Commission staff on the Federal payroll are something that we can do without.

According to the gentleman from California [Mr. EDWARDS] at the Judiciary Committee markup on September 24, 1991:

During the last 2 years the Commission has only issued one report, and it has had no hearings or consultations.

Yet the appropriation has been a little bit less than \$7 million per year for each of the last 2 years. Providing \$14 million for one report and no hearings or consultations, in my opinion, is mismanagement of the highest order. To continue this Commission without any guarantees that there will be increased productivity I believe simply takes money out of the taxpayers' pocket and does not use it for good use.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I say to my distinguished friend, I would like to observe, and I know we Democrats are not perfect, we have many flaws, but we are not the ones who recommended the 10-year extension of this Commission at \$10 million a year. That was this administration.

We thought that was a little much, and so we cut it back to \$6 million, \$1 million less than last year, and \$4 million less than the administration requested. We did not make it for 10 years, we made it for 2 years.

I thought we used some judgment but also some compassion. We always are trying to help any administration when they are making an effort to do the Lord's work, and so we tried to help, but not too much.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Reclaiming my time, even my administration can be wrong, and I am awful afraid that it is on this one.

I think the administration's recommendation was 10 years too long and \$10 million a year too high, given the track record of this Commission.

Twenty-two months ago when I was the ranking minority member of the subcommittee that my friend from California, Mr. EDWARDS, chairs, we took the floor and got an extension of this Civil Rights Commission and put them on notice that they were on strict probation during this 22-month period when their work would be carefully reviewed before the authorization was up, and before the Congress had to make a decision on what to do next.

I have carefully reviewed that record, as has my friend from Texas, and I think that one report, and no hearings, and no consultations for \$7 million a year is missing the target. There is nothing in the record that indicates to me that this Commission is going to clean up its act. We do not have any kind of promises that there is going to be any more activity during the next 2 years than there was for the last 22 months.

Another member of the subcommittee, a member of my party, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MCCOLLUM] last Tuesday at the markup said:

The Commission seems unable, in my judgment, to focus its energy and resources on the completion of specific projects within its congressional mandate.

The Commission members will be the same Commission members that we have had for the last 22 months and the same staff. Here the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MCCOLLUM] says that it has been unable to focus on what its job is. Should we continue it? Should we reward it with another \$12 million of the taxpayers' hard-earned dollars? I think the answer to that question is no.

During the last 22 months, the Commission has produced practically nothing. Many civil rights groups around the Nation have asked the Congress to close down the Commission, and in the words of my friend from California, the chairman of the subcommittee [Mr. EDWARDS] to get rid of it altogether. And I think the time has come for the Congress to accept that challenge and to get rid of it altogether, given its track record.

We have given this Commission chance after chance. We have funded them to keep most of their staff on the payroll, and there has been no results whatsoever.

At least they have gotten themselves out of the controversy that plagued the Commission during the decade of the 1980's, but apparently their way to avoid controversy is not to do anything except cash their paychecks. I think that given our deficit and given the

fact that we cannot find money for unemployment compensation, we cannot find money for victims of crime, we cannot find money to help the police do their job, that a reallocation of resources away from a do-nothing Commission and into some programs that will help improve the quality of life for all Americans is very much in order.

I would hope that this Congress would defeat this bill today so that we can have a better focus on the issues of civil rights and save the taxpayers some money to boot.

I thank the gentleman from Illinois for yielding time, and yield back to him the balance of my time.]

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCDERMOTT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BROOKS] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3350.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 3 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 3350, the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

DRUG ABUSE EDUCATION AND PREVENTION PROGRAMS FOR YOUTH

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3259) to authorize appropriations for drug abuse education and prevention programs relating to youth gangs and to runaway and homeless youths, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3259

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

SECTION 1. DRUG EDUCATION AND PREVENTION RELATING TO YOUTH GANGS.

(a) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—Section 3501 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 11801) is amended by inserting "(including agencies described in paragraph (7)(A) acting jointly)" after "agencies" the first place it appears.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 3505 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 11805) is amended by striking "\$15,000,000" and all that follows through "1991", and inserting "\$16,000,000 for fiscal

year 1992 and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 1993 and 1994".

(c) ANNUAL REPORT.—Chapter 1 of subtitle B of title III of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 11801-11805) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 3506. ANNUAL REPORT.

"Not later than 180 days after the end of each fiscal year, the Secretary shall submit, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate, a report describing—

"(1) the types of projects and activities for which grants and contracts were made under this chapter for such fiscal year,

"(2) the number and characteristics of the youth and families served by such projects and activities, and

"(3) each of such projects and activities the Secretary considers to be exemplary."

(d) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in title II of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 3505 the following:

"Sec. 3506. Annual report."

SEC. 2. PROGRAM FOR RUNAWAY AND HOMELESS YOUTH.

Section 3513 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 11823) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3513. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

"To carry out this chapter, there are authorized to be appropriated \$16,000,000 for fiscal year 1992 and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 1993 and 1994."

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on October 1, 1991.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California [Mr. MARTINEZ] will be recognized for 20 minutes and the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BARRETT] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. MARTINEZ].

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3259 reauthorizes title III of the Antidrug Abuse Act of 1988 which created two antidrug programs for youth.

These two programs were developed by the House Education and Labor Committee as part of the Antidrug Abuse Act of 1988.

□ 1230

The first is drug education and prevention relating to juvenile gangs. Funded at a level of \$14.8 million in fiscal year 1991, this program requires the involvement of families and communities in a range of projects designed to prevent or reduce illegal gang activities and drug abuse among youth.

The second program is drug education and prevention for runaway youth and homeless youth. Also funded at \$14.8 million in fiscal year 1991, this program provides funding for service projects, research, and training designed to prevent or reduce the illicit use of drugs by this at-risk population of youth.

H.R. 3259 amends the act by including language to encourage the continu-

ation of grants to multiagency consortiums, fostering cooperation between public and private agencies, and adding a requirement that the Secretary of HHS submit an annual report on the youth gang program to Congress, conforming it to the runaway and homeless youth program, which already requires an annual report.

Mr. Speaker, this bill represents a bipartisan effort to address the ravages of drugs on our youth in our communities. This effort is reflected by Chairman FORD's cosponsorship of H.R. 3259, along with that of ranking minority members of the House Committee on Education and Labor, and the Human Resources Subcommittee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GOODLING], and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FAWELL].

Most of us have heard talk about the vulnerability of the people served by the programs under the jurisdiction of the Human Resources Subcommittee, but none are more vulnerable than our youth. These teenagers are impressionable and are struggling with a world of constantly changing values and are in the process of making the transition from childhood to being an adult, an extremely difficult task for even a young person fortunate enough to grow up in a good house with a caring family.

But for those who have no support at home and few places to turn other than the street, they are the disenfranchised who feel the real crunch. These who feel disenfranchised reach out for peer approval and find it where it is available, whether it is belonging to a gang or doing drugs. Some of these young people are just trying to hide their pain through the abusing of drugs, and others have just come through peer pressure wanting to be accepted.

Regardless of the reason, drugs have become a blight on our society. Every day you can pick up the paper and read about violence related to drugs or about some famous person who has or had a drug-abuse problem, and it is getting harder and harder to say that, "This is not my problem." These young people out there are all of our children.

Drug abuse is a classless phenomenon, and it no longer is just an inner-city problem. It is a rural problem as well.

America has declared war on drugs. We have not been fighting it adequately. We must now join our youth at the front line to fight that war.

Education and prevention are the most vital tools with which to arm them. I urge you all to support this effort. H.R. 3259 is the keystone in the foundation of the future of our children. Let us continue to build upon it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today we are considering H.R. 3259 which reauthorizes two

very worthwhile drug abuse education and prevention programs that are administered by the Department of Health and Human Services. Before I speak further about the programs, I would like to thank my colleagues on the Committee on Education and Labor for acting so expeditiously on this bill, as today is the final day for the current authorizations of these two programs. Although we once again are leading the way, I hope our colleagues in the other body, will also act with the recognition that time is of the essence.

The drug abuse education and prevention programs for youth gangs and for runaway and homeless youth, target drug education services toward groups of youth who often fall through the cracks of traditional school-based programs. These youth are those at the highest risk of falling prey to drug use, as positive adult role models are often lacking in their lives and they often see little opportunity for positive alternatives to drug use. In the context of youth gangs particularly, the economic incentives of involvement in the drug trade have been a powerful lure.

The Subcommittee on Human Resources, on which I sit, held several oversight hearings on the youth gang and the runaway and homeless youth programs, in preparation for the reauthorization. We heard compelling testimony from youth involved in several of the projects funded by the two programs, and they spoke volumes about how these projects not only directed them to just say no to drug use, but gave them reasons why to say no. Practitioners that work with youth involved in drug gangs or with runaway and homeless youth, highlight the fact that providing these youth with alternatives to drug use and showing them that there is a better way, that there can be more to their lives, is often half the battle in terms of drug abuse prevention.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3259, reauthorizing the drug abuse prevention and education programs for youth gangs and for runaway and homeless youth. I might add that the administration also supports reauthorization. For a relatively small sum of money, these programs provided needed drug education services to youth who are not otherwise served by traditional programs. I urge support for this measure.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN].

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in support of H.R. 3259, the drug abuse education and prevention programs relating to youth gangs and runaway youth and I would like to commend the gentleman from California [Mr. MARTINEZ] for introducing this measure, and I would also like to recommend the extensive efforts of the distinguished chairman and ranking

minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor respectively, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD] and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COLEMAN].

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3259 would authorize approximately \$32 million for fiscal year 1992 and additional sums for fiscal year 1993 and fiscal year 1994 for very worthy and much needed programs: Drug-abuse education and prevention activities for youth gangs, and prevention programs for runaway and homeless youths.

The drug scourge in our Nation has claimed too many victims. Our citizens are being caught in the drug dealers' crossfire, substance abuse addicts are dying of an overdose, and innocent babies born addicted to crack cocaine are dying only after a few short days of life. The most pitiable and preventable victims of our drug war are our children.

Mr. Speaker, there are children growing up today who are more familiar with a nine-millimeter weapon than a schoolbook. They are more familiar with the inside of the neighborhood crack house than their elementary school.

We talk about ending the drug war and triumphing over the drug kingpins in foreign countries, but we will not win this war unless we can stop our citizens from using drugs. Our young people are our future, and if their children become addicted, then our Nation will remain addicted.

Mr. Speaker, this bill seeks to fund programs which aim at prevention—preventing the most peripheral youth from becoming substance abusers. At-risk youth whom we fail to help today will be the criminals and the drug abusers of tomorrow. These programs can give our youth hope and alternatives, two very rudimentary things that these young people lack.

Accordingly, I wholeheartedly support this measure and urge my colleagues to vote in favor.

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] for his support of the bill.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3259.

While the cold war thaws, there is another war—the one being waged against illegal drugs—which must be prosecuted to the fullest extent possible.

Because this problem has the potential to destroy us from within, I believe it is past time that we declared a national emergency to deal with this scourge on our society.

Mr. Speaker, it was about 20 years ago that I conducted the first seminar on illegal drugs in my district. At that time concerned speakers forecasted a grim outlook as drug pushers began to prey upon an unaware public.

Since that time, countless lives have been lost to or ruined by illegal drugs, and countless innocent people have been made the victims

of crime as drug addicts prowl our streets in search of money to pay for their next fix.

The problem grows.

Therefore, it's vital that the Federal Government provide more assistance to help combat this plague.

A cloud will forever hang over our future until we adequately address the flood of illegal drugs flowing across our borders and into the veins of our people.

How can we compete if illegal drugs infect our workplace?

How can we educate when these drugs are sold on schoolyards?

How can we feel safe in our homes when drug addicts victimize us to support their habit?

How can we look to the future with confidence when so many babies are being born already addicted because of their mothers' drug usage?

Obviously, we can do none of those things until our country is free of drugs * * * and those who sell them.

The bill we debate today will help, but it will not win the war.

This is not to say that we are not making some progress.

For example, Congress has increased funding identified for the Federal antidrug abuse program. In fact, it increased by nearly 300 percent during the decade of the 1980's.

And, programs aimed at the war on drugs extend to almost every department in the Federal Government, including the Pentagon.

Many of these programs, however, are aimed at interdiction of the drug supply.

While this is an essential part of the overall effort, most experts agree that drug lords will find a way to move their product as long as there is demand, and that more should be done to try and reduce the demand level.

If there are no buyers, there will be no profit in pedaling this poison.

Yes, we have made progress.

But, there is much more the Federal Government can do.

For example, many officials in my district have told me that providing afterschool activities for young people would cut back on idle time and the temptations that hanging out presents.

The school facilities are there, staff is available, but the money isn't available. School district budgets are already strained to the breaking point in providing normal school day activities.

I believe that programs of this sort will help us win the war.

There is nothing less than the future of the Nation at stake.

We can have a future bright with promise or one clouded in the haze of mind altering drugs.

The choice is ours, the challenge is ours, the fight is ours.

Yes, we face a formidable enemy—an enemy wallowing in cash and armed to the teeth, but we can defeat that enemy if only we have the will.

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3259, a bill to authorize appropriations, for three additional years, for drug abuse education and prevention programs relating to youth gangs and to runaway and homeless youth.

I commend the chairman of the Subcommittee on Human Resources, Mr. MARTINEZ, for his leadership and continuing support of these important programs, which were first authorized in 1988 when I held that chairmanship.

These drug education and prevention programs address pressing family and community problems in very effective yet economical ways. With regard to the program related to juvenile gangs, grants are made by the Secretary of Health and Human Services to community-based organizations in a manner designed to bring together and empower individuals, families, institutions, and organizations in our communities to begin minimizing the influence of gangs on impressionable, at-risk youth. This preventive approach complements the efforts of law enforcement by reducing the numbers of youth who become involved in gangs.

The drug education and prevention program related to runaway and homeless youth enables the Secretary of Health and Human Services to make grants to community-based organizations which, in most cases, already provide other types of services to runaway and/or homeless youth. This program ensures that local agencies which regularly deal with these youngsters will have the resources and expertise to provide critically needed education, prevention, and intervention services.

Mr. Speaker, the programs authorized by H.R. 3259 provide excellent examples of cost-effective ways that the Federal Government can assist our Nation's families and local communities. I urge my colleagues to support its passage.

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, drug abuse and gang violence continue to plague our schools and communities. Here in Washington, violent gangs are reported to be all over the city and are credited with being the main source of drugs and death.

Drug-related crimes and violence are not limited to the inner cities or large metropolitan areas in this Nation, however. Recently, a constituent of mine in Green Bay, WI, contacted me to express his frustration with drug abuse in his own community. " * * * the drug war must go beyond law enforcement. The next big step has to be education * * *," he states, and I agree. We must keep up the fight through improved education and prevention programs.

The Drug Abuse Education and Prevention Programs Relating to Youth and Gangs and Runaway Youth provides real solutions to problems caused by the effects of drug abuse and gang activities in our communities. Our communities cannot win the fight alone—let us in Congress today send a message of support home to the people by passing H.R. 3259.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation because it provides renewed and increased funding for critical programs targeting those most at-risk of drug and alcohol abuse—runaway, homeless, and gang involved youth. During a hearing held earlier this summer on H.R. 3259, witnesses representing two programs located within the District of Columbia testified about the benefits which have been realized here—about the many young lives that have been helped as the result of their ability to provide direct service programs in this community. But the "Why

Say No" Sports Camp and Youth Leadership Program, founded by Washington Redskins wide receiver Gary Clark, and the Early Intervention Program initiated by the Metropolitan Police Boys and Girls Clubs, are just two examples of many other creative initiatives which have been undertaken around the Nation since 1988 when the Congress created the Drug Education and Prevention Programs for Runaway and Homeless Youth and Juvenile Gangs.

The Metropolitan Police Boys and Girls Club received its first 1-year grant under the youth Gang Program for 1990 [\$140,000]. It used the funds to open up satellite clubhouses in the Finsbury Square and Washington Highlands neighborhoods of Wards 7 & 8. These locations were targeted because of their high homicide rates and high levels of drug-related activity.

There are housing projects and 12 schools in the areas served by these facilities. As the result, the club's staff works closely with both the D.C. Public Schools and the Department of Public and Assisted Housing to coordinate the many educational, counseling, and recreational activities which are offered. A key element of the overall program is the involvement of parents. They are helped to improve communication with their children through various interactive activities including family retreats. During the past 21 months, considerable progress has been made with the boys and girls involved with the clubs. In particular, the Early Intervention Program, which involves 137 youth, has been successful in reducing juvenile crime related activity.

Based on merit, the Metropolitan Police Boys and Girls Club's grant was extended through 1991 [\$112,000]. If this legislation before us today is enacted, an application will be filed to continue its activities through 1992. The club will seek additional funds in order to open a third satellite facility in the Valley Green Housing Complex, and, in addition, initiate a youth hotline, and longer family retreats. The club, today, is the only agency in the District of Columbia currently receiving funding. By continuing and increasing the Drug Education and Prevention Program's funding, more agencies can participate and much more intervention can be done.

Gary Clark's "Why Say No" Sports Camp, has not yet applied for funds under this program. However it is just the kind of community-based effort which could get that support in the future. Earlier this summer, Mr. Clark completed his first camp in the District of Columbia. The camp's purpose is "to provide youth with the developmental skills to enhance their chosen athletic specialty, as well as to instill positive feelings toward 'self' and [prevent] negative responses to drugs and alcohol." Guest speakers were brought in to talk with participants, drug education activities were held on a daily basis, and professional athletes interacted with the participants as counselors and role models.

Early prevention activities such as these have made a difference in my community. The enactment of H.R. 3259 will enable the District and the Nation, to offer young people a wider range of alternatives to gang and drug involvement. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3259, which will reauthorize the Drug Abuse Education and Prevention Program Relating to Youth Gangs and the program for Runaway and Homeless Youth. Originally established as a part of the 1988 Anti-Drug Abuse Act, these crucial programs are the MASH units in the war against drugs.

Drug abuse and gang warfare are no longer just big city problems, they are calamities for small towns and even tiny villages. No one is immune from the threat of illegal drugs or the murder and mugging that inevitably go along with it.

The youth drug problem in America is an international embarrassment. We have the highest rate of teenage drug use of any country in the industrialized world. Thirty-five percent of high school seniors reported heavy drinking within the last 2 weeks of being asked. One-third of all 12th graders had smoked marijuana. Cocaine was used by 8 percent of the students polled, and 1 out of 20 had used crack cocaine.

The youth gang program deals with the rapidly spreading danger of organized criminal behavior by teenagers. These bands of youths, emboldened by drugs and drug money, consume runaways and delinquents, and then breed violence in the streets of America. It is time to break this cycle by giving more help to these children and prying away their drugs. This program goes directly into communities and counsels families—how to get their kids out of gangs and how to keep them out. H.R. 3259 would increase authorized funding for this section from \$14.8 million to \$16 million.

The second phase of our antidrug battle provides for service projects, research, and training designed to prevent young people from using drugs. Convincing children who have never used drugs to never start and getting kids who are on drugs to give them up are its twin goals. The authorized funding for this section would also increase from \$14.8 million to \$16 million.

Winning the drug war is going to mean winning the drug battles each step of the way. Congress' unflinching and determined efforts are necessary to carry the day for the physical, mental, and social health of our young people.

Mr. Speaker, we must reauthorize appropriations for drug abuse education and prevention programs relating to runaway and homeless youth. This is a struggle we cannot afford to lose and I urge all of my colleagues to vote for H.R. 3259.

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. MARTINEZ] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3259, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 3259, the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCDERMOTT). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

DECENNIAL CENSUS IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1991

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3280) to provide for a study, to be conducted by the National Academy of Sciences, on how the Government can improve the decennial census of population, and on related matters, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3280

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Decennial Census Improvement Act of 1991".

SEC. 2. STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Commerce shall, within 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, contract with the National Academy of Sciences (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Academy") to study—

(1) means by which the Government could achieve the most accurate population count possible; and

(2) consistent with the goal under paragraph (1), ways for the Government to collect other demographic and housing data.

(b) SPECIFIC CONSIDERATIONS.—In conducting its study, the Academy shall consider such matters as—

(1) with respect to subsection (a)(1)—

(A) ways to improve the Government's enumeration methods, especially with regard to those involving the direct collection of data from respondents;

(B) alternative methods for collecting the data needed for a basic population count, such as any involving administrative records, information from subnational or other surveys, and cumulative or rolling data-collection techniques; and

(C) the appropriateness of using sampling methods, in combination with basic data-collection techniques or otherwise, in the acquisition or refinement of population data; and

(2) with respect to subsection (a)(2)—

(A) the degree to which a continuing need is anticipated with respect to the types of data (besides data relating to the basic population count) which were collected through the last decennial census; and

(B) with respect to data for which such a need is anticipated, whether there are more effective ways to collect information using traditional methods and whether alternative sources or methodologies exist or could be implemented for obtaining reliable information in a timely manner.

(c) REPORTS.—(1) The Academy shall submit to the Secretary and to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Governmental Affairs of the Senate—

(A) within 18 months after the date on which a contract is entered into under subsection (a), an interim report on its activities under this Act; and

(B) within 36 months after the date on which a contract is entered into under subsection (a), a final report which shall include a detailed statement of the Academy's findings and conclusions, as well as recommendations for any legislation or administrative action which the Academy considers appropriate.

(2) With respect to each alternative proposed or discussed in its final report, the Academy shall include—

(A) an evaluation of such alternative's relative advantages and disadvantages, as well as an analysis of its cost effectiveness; and

(B) for any alternative that does not involve the direct collection of data from individuals (about themselves or members of their household), an analysis of such alternative's potential effects on—

(i) privacy;

(ii) public confidence in the census; and

(iii) the integrity of the census.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SAWYER] will be recognized for 20 minutes and the gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. MORELLA] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SAWYER].

□ 1240

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Today we are considering legislation that will provide for a comprehensive, objective, and authoritative study of census methods.

This may be the most important single effort of the Congress to launch a successful planning effort for the 2000 census.

There are many people who are not satisfied with the outcome of the 1990 census. The 1990 census was the first in modern history that was less accurate than the one before it.

The disproportionate undercount of minorities was the highest ever recorded.

But the 1990 census was not a failure of effort or execution. It was a failure of design. It is a design that clearly is no longer adequate to measure the large, diverse, and mobile Nation we have become.

We have all come to the conclusion that the census process is badly in need of reform. Not just bells and whistles on an outdated method. We need to rethink the purpose of the census and our objectives. We need to explore a wide range of methods that might improve the quality and accuracy of the data we collect.

We learned a lot from the planning that took place during the 1980's in preparation for the 1990 census.

The Census Bureau started out at the beginning of the decade—1980—trying

to invent a light bulb. They wound up merely making improvements to the lantern instead, and as a result we lost our way in 1990.

I'm afraid that if we don't invent the light bulb this time around, we will all wind up in the dark. That old lantern is obsolete. And the quality of data we collect by it may be dimmed to the point where we can no longer be guided by the result.

H.R. 3280 provides for a broad-based 3-year study by the National Academy of Sciences. The Academy is well positioned to address the policy and technical issues surrounding the census as well as the broader statistical system. The legislation requires the Department of Commerce to enter into a contract with the Academy within 30 days of enactment.

The Academy will issue an interim report within 18 months, and a final report within 3 years to the Congress and the Commerce Department.

The study will include a review of 1990 census methods and of alternative ways to count the population. The Academy will recommend ways to make the population count more accurate. In addition, the Academy will address the Nation's other data needs. The Academy may recommend reducing the number of questions on the census questionnaire. If it does, it will recommend alternative ways to collect population characteristics and housing data.

I want to clarify that the funds for this study will come from discretionary accounts available to the Secretary of Commerce, subject to the availability of a fiscal year 1992 appropriation. The Academy estimates that the study will cost \$1.4 million. That amount of money was carefully set aside for this study in the House-passed version of the fiscal year 1992 Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary appropriations bill.

H.R. 3280 enjoys the unanimous, bipartisan support of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

I particularly want to acknowledge the constant support and assistance of Congressman TOM RIDGE, the Census Subcommittee's ranking minority member. I also want to recognize the efforts of Chairman BILL CLAY, who provided invaluable assistance in drafting the legislation and moving the bill through committee expeditiously.

Finally, I want to thank my colleague from Kentucky, HAL ROGERS, for his foresight on the critical need for census reform, and Chairman NEAL SMITH for his attentiveness to the need to find that needed reform.

I urge my colleagues to support this important piece of legislation.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, permit me this opportunity to commend the chairman of the Subcommittee on Census and Popu-

lation, Mr. SAWYER, and the ranking minority member, Mr. RIDGE, for their outstanding leadership and commitment to their oversight responsibilities through their oversight committee. I would also like to commend the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, Mr. CLAY and Mr. GILMAN, respectively, for effective and efficient leadership in expediting this legislation through the committee.

The timing is now critical for addressing the year 2000 planning for the census. H.R. 3280 would authorize a 3-year study by the National Academy of Sciences on improving the accuracy of the decennial census in the year 2000. I previously supported similar language that was included in the committee report to the Commerce-Justice-State appropriations bill for fiscal year 1992.

It is imperative that we recognize the mistakes of the 1990 decennial process and take the necessary steps not to repeat what happened. We must explore new methodologies and new approaches in taking the decennial census for the year 2000.

The information gathered by the decennial census is the basis upon which so many critical decisions are made. The techniques of enumeration must produce the most reliable data possible while protecting the integrity of the census.

I urge my colleagues to join with me in supporting this important legislation.

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the Delegate from the District of Columbia [Ms. NORTON] an outspoken member of the full Committee on Post Office and Civil Service on matters of census population.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the leadership of the gentleman from Ohio and the leadership of the ranking minority member and of the chair and ranking minority member of the full committee on moving this important piece of legislation.

The census was greeted with some consternation by many of us in the committee and I very much appreciate the gentleman's expeditious handling of this matter that improves our hope that the next census will indeed be an improvement.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3280, the Decennial Census Improvement Act of 1991, designed to make the next census more accurate than the last one. The District of Columbia is but one of many jurisdictions in the United States victimized by an inaccurately low census count. Of the 50 States and the District of Columbia, the District was one of the most inaccurately counted, with between 5 and 6.2 percent undercount, depending on what figures are used.

This will mean \$120 million in Federal funds we are due that we will not get.

The census has a constitutional status for a reason. The framers realized that government cannot work when it lacks the most basic information of all. Our Government has more experience counting people than doing any other mandated function.

The controversy surrounding this census might be more acceptable if the first census had been 1990, instead of 1790.

We have the methodology and the technology to improve the count. We have not adequately addressed the conditions in the big cities that make it more difficult to do the count.

The 1990 census was the first since we have had the capacity to measure an undercount that was less accurate than the one before it. The 1990 undercount is a tragic anticlimax to the 1980's. This was the decade that literally robbed the cities to pay the military.

In 1981, urban areas got \$47.9 billion from the Federal Government for priority municipal programs. By 1990, that figure had fallen to \$19.1 billion, less than half. During the same period, housing assistance to urban areas fell from \$27 billion to \$8 billion, and the revenue-sharing program and the Urban Development Action Grants were eliminated altogether.

An undercount is a cruel final blow for cities wracked with cumulative issues of neglect and bewildering new problems, such as AIDS and escalating gun violence.

□ 1250

The Census Bureau has not yet figured it out. Surely the National Academy of Sciences can help.

Mr. Speaker, we owe the estimated 5.3 million Americans who were not counted the effort to see that they do count.

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her thoughtful comments and for her support for this measure.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], the ranking member of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, who has been very interested in this subject and has been a real leader on this issue.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend the distinguished committee chairman, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SAWYER] and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RIDGE], the ranking member of the Census and Population Subcommittee for moving this important census improvement legislation. I supported similar language that was included in the report to accompany the Commerce-Justice-State appropriations bill for fiscal year 1992.

Mr. Speaker, despite some objections, I believe upon the whole that the

Census Bureau did a good job in conducting the 1990 census. However, it is obvious that major improvements can and should be made in the census-taking process. The 1990 census was taken in essentially the same manner as the prior censuses of 1970 and 1980. It is time that the basic design of the census should be reviewed and that viable alternatives should be considered.

I do not believe that any group or organization can objectively judge themselves from within and that is why the contract with the National Academy of Sciences to review our census process is so necessary. The National Academy of Sciences will be looking at alternatives to the census without any prior bias to light the way for more effective future censuses.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this very important proposal to improve our Nation's census.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I urge our colleagues to very swiftly pass this important legislation. We have done all right, but we owe it to the American people to do better with the next census.

Mr. Speaker, again I thank the chairman, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SAWYER] for his leadership in this important work.

Mr. Speaker, this bill was unanimously passed by the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and the administration has no objection.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCDERMOTT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SAWYER] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3280, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended, and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GWEN B. GILES POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3322) to designate the Wellston Station facility of the U.S. Postal Service in St. Louis, MO, as the Gwen B. Giles Post Office Building, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3322

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The building located at 1409 Hamilton Avenue, St. Louis, MO, known as the Wellston Station, is designated as the "Gwen B. Giles Post Office Building".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in any law, map, regulation, document, record, or other paper of the United States to the building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the Gwen B. Giles Post Office Building.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SAWYER] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. MORELLA] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SAWYER].

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3322, a bill to designate the post office located at 1409 Hamilton Avenue in St. Louis, MO, as the Gwen B. Giles Post Office Building.

Gwen Giles, who passed away in 1986, was well known and well respected in the city of St. Louis. She was the first American woman of African descent elected to the Missouri State Senate. She was also the first female assessor for the city of St. Louis.

Ms. Giles was known for her work on civil rights issues, and for her efforts to help those in need. In this regard she served as the executive secretary of the St. Louis Council of Human Rights, was a founder of the West End Community Association, and director of the Civil Rights Enforcement Agency.

Ms. Giles lived in St. Louis virtually her entire life. The author of H.R. 3322, the honorable BILL CLAY, who represents St. Louis, has described her as "a community bridgebuilder, bringing together black and white, and Catholic, Protestant, and Jew."

It is altogether fitting for this post office building in St. Louis to bear her name.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportune time to advise my colleagues in the House of my support and the support of my colleagues on the committee, for H.R. 3322, to designate the postal facility at 1409 Hamilton Avenue in St. Louis as the Gwen B. Giles Post Office Building.

Gwen Giles was the first African-American woman to be elected to the Missouri State Senate, the first female assessor for the city of St. Louis and founder of the West End Community Association. The area of St. Louis in which I understand this postal facility is located.

In our full committee chairman's [Mr. CLAY] remarks, when he introduced H.R. 3322, he expertly laid before the House the justification for us adopting the measure this morning. On behalf of the minority, I concur in his comments and urge the adoption of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from

New York [Mr. GILMAN], the ranking member of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to join with my colleagues from the committee and to add my voice in support of H.R. 3322, to designate the postal facility at 1409 Hamilton Avenue in St. Louis as the Gwen B. Giles Post Office Building.

Gwen Giles accomplished many significant "firsts" in her short life as described by our distinguished subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SAWYER] and the gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. MORELLA] and I urge my colleagues in the House to join us in taking note of those accomplishments and honoring her life in this fashion.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, September 12, 1991, I introduced legislation to designate the Wellston Station facility of the U.S. Postal Service in St. Louis, MO, as the Gwen B. Giles Post Office Building. On Tuesday, September 24, 1991, I received correspondence which is representative of the sentiment of St. Louisians who were privileged to know Gwen B. Giles. I would like to insert for the RECORD that correspondence.

COUNTY OF ESSEX, DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT,

Cedar Grove, NJ, September 20, 1991.

HON. WILLIAM CLAY,
Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC,

DEAR BILL: I read your remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of September 12, 1991, proposing to designate the Wellston Post Office as the Gwen B. Giles Post Office Building.

I take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation for this recognition of our beloved friend and supporter.

Gwen was one of the first persons I met while in St. Louis, and that was on an occasion when she came to the Housing Authority to petition for consideration in behalf of some perceived community need. Gwen is remembered for her tireless efforts on behalf of her city. Her special interest in nurturing our minds and character through empowerment is reflected in the fond affection that I and thousands of others have for her.

I know your colleagues will join with you in support of this fine gesture. The memory of Gwen Giles will always be with me, we are better because of her being here.

Sincerely,

PHILLIP THIGPEN.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SAWYER] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3322, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof)

the rules were suspended, and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to designate the building in St. Louis, MO, which is currently known as the Wellston Station, as the 'Gwen B. Giles Post Office Building'".

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PATRICK J. PATTON U.S. POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2935) to designate the building located at 6600 Lorain Avenue in Cleveland, OH, as the "Patrick J. Patton U.S. Post Office Building."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2935

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The building located at 6600 Lorain Avenue in Cleveland, Ohio, is designated as the "Patrick J. Patton United States Post Office Building".

SEC. 2. LEGAL REFERENCES.

Any reference in any law, regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the building referred to in section 1 is deemed to be a reference to the "Patrick J. Patton United States Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SAWYER] will be recognized for 20 minutes and the gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. MORELLA] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SAWYER].

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2935, a bill to designate a post office in Cleveland, OH, as the Patrick J. Patton Post Office Building.

Patrick J. Patton was a prominent citizen of Cleveland, OH. As a first-generation American, he was known for his patriotism and his love of this country. He and his wife had four children, each of whom, by the way, worked in this post office building while on their way to successful careers in business and public service.

Mr. Patton spent his life in the construction industry, and was involved in the construction of many well-known buildings in the Cleveland area, including the Aluminum Co. of America, the Cleveland Terminal Tower, and the Fairview General Hospital.

Although Mr. Patton passed away in 1983, his family maintains ties with the community, and it is entirely appropriate that the post office located at 6600 Lorain Avenue be known as the Patrick J. Patton Post Office Building.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1300

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support the measure before us. This bill designates the postal building located at 6600 Lorain Avenue in Cleveland as the Patrick J. Patton Post Office Building.

Introduced by our good friend and colleague, Congresswoman MARY ROSE OAKAR, it seeks to recognize with great pride the many efforts of this first generation American, who lived near the post office in question for 63 years and whose four children all worked at that particular facility at various times in their lives. He is, I believe, deserving of this tribute and letting us have the opportunity to honor his memory in this fashion.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], the ranking member of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to join with my good friends from the committee in urging my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to give their support to the measure before us. This bill designates the postal building located at 6600 Lorain Avenue in Cleveland as the Patrick J. Patton Post Office Building.

Introduced by our colleague, the gentlewoman from Ohio [Ms. OAKAR], this legislation seeks to recognize with great pride the many efforts of this "son of Ireland" who became so important to the city of Cleveland.

I commend our distinguished committee chairman, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLAY] and our subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MCCLOSKEY] as well as "our strong right arm" on the minority side of the committee, the gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. MORELLA] for bringing this issue before us and providing us with this opportunity to honor Patrick J. Patton in this fashion.

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to close by offering my very special thanks to both the gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. MORELLA] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] for their thoughtful comments, not only on the two previous bills, but on the measure to enact the special study by the National Academy of Sciences. The gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. MORELLA] is a former member of the Subcommittee on Census and Population, and fully knowledgeable about the issues at hand and spoke with clarity on the issues of that, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], as the ranking member on the full committee, has been an active participant on census issues throughout the past year, and I would like to thank them both for their contributions on all three of these bills.

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, I recently introduced H.R. 2935 to designate the building located at 6600 Lorain Avenue in Cleveland, OH, as the Patrick J. Patton Post Office Building. I would like to express my deep appreciation to Post Office and Civil Service Committee Chairman CLAY, Postal Operations Subcommittee Chairman MCCLOSKEY, and ranking full committee member, Congressman GILMAN, and ranking subcommittee member, Mr. HORTON for agreeing to expedite this legislation.

Patrick J. Patton was a first generation American who lived in the post office station A neighborhood for 63 years. Patrick Patton emigrated to the United States in 1922 from County Mayo, Ireland, and lived in the post office A neighborhood all of his married life with his wife, Mary Corrigan Patton. Mr. Patton rose to a position of prominence in the Cleveland construction industry as a construction supervisor. He took great pride in the fact that he built some of Cleveland's most famous landmarks, including, to name a few, the Aluminum Co. of America, the Fairview General Hospital, and the Cleveland Terminal Tower.

He also took great pride in being an American and would frequently say "Of all my travels, this country offers the greatest opportunities for those who are prepared to work for them." He was a very proud man who deeply loved America, for it gave him every thing he hoped for. He once received a commendation from the Governor of Ohio for voting in every election for 50 consecutive years.

Mr. Patton and his wife raised four children, all of whom went on to pursue successful careers in business and public service. The Patton family maintains its ties with this community and it is all the more fitting that this facility bear his name. All four of these children worked at this postal facility at different points in their lives. He was a devoted family man and would often say that his greatest achievement would be the success of his children.

Patrick Patton's concern for his fellow man is best reflected in a story told to me many years ago by a friend and fellow worker of his. At one point during the construction of Cleveland's Terminal Tower, two men were buried alive when they fell down a deep hole below the foundation. Patrick J. Patton was one of two men who volunteered to go down into that hole to rescue these men while the earth was slowly caving in around them. Mr. Patton passed away in August 1983 at the age of 87.

Mr. Speaker, this designation is a fitting tribute to an outstanding member of this community who exemplifies the work ethic and family values of the first generation Americans who built our Nation. It is important that, from time to time, the Congress recognize and honor average working Americans for their extraordinary contributions to their communities. I appreciate my Senator's support—Senator Government Affairs Chairman JOHN GLENN of Ohio. I urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McDERMOTT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SAWYER] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2935.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended, and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter on H.R. 3280, H.R. 3322, and H.R. 2935, the bills just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

CONGRATULATING GREECE ON THE 2,500TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DEMOCRACY IN ATHENS

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 209) congratulating the Government and people of Greece, and the municipal government and the people of Athens, on the occasion of the 2,500th anniversary of the establishment of democracy in the city of Athens.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 209

Whereas, 2500 years ago, the ideals and institutions of democracy originated in the city of Athens;

Whereas Greece is recognized as the cradle of democracy;

Whereas Athenian democratic ideals inspired the founders of the United States to wisely establish democratic institutions for the perpetual benefit of the people of the United States;

Whereas the democratic ideals and institutions that originated in Athens now flourish not only in the United States and Greece but throughout the world;

Whereas the collapse of global communist totalitarianism represents the greatest victory for democratic ideals since the end of World War II, guaranteeing liberty and happiness to hundreds of millions of people and enhancing the prospects for world peace; and

Whereas, during September 26 through 28, 1991, the occasion of the 2500th anniversary of democracy will be celebrated in Athens: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress congratulates 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 the city of Athens.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. (Mr. STALLINGS). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON] will be recognized for 20 minutes and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BROOMFIELD] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON].

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 209, a resolution congratulating the Government and people of Greece and the municipal government and people of the city of Athens on the occasion of the 2,500th anniversary of the establishment of democracy in the ancient city-state of Athens.

I want to commend my colleague, Mr. BROOMFIELD, the ranking member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for his leadership in bringing this resolution before us.

We celebrate this historic anniversary at a time when the principles of democratic government are flourishing as never before in our modern history. The ideas first developed in ancient Athens are today taking hold in the countries of the former Warsaw Pact and the Soviet Union. This is truly grounds for celebration.

Greece is an important friend of the United States, and many Americans take pride in our strong bilateral ties and our deep respect and admiration, for Greece's heritage, and its unique position as the source of democracy and of many of our modern political traditions.

I hope my colleagues will join me in saluting Greece, and the city of Athens, on this important milestone. The entire Western World owes a great debt to ancient Athens for its contributions to our democratic traditions.

I urge adoption of House Concurrent Resolution 209.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL] for his assistance in bringing this resolution to the floor so quickly. The chairman, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. YATRON], and the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] are original cosponsors of this legislative initiative, and I appreciate their support.

This resolution is an expression of the appreciation felt by the American people for the longstanding democratic tradition of Greece.

The tradition of representative democracy, established in Athens 2,500 years ago, has provided the world's most enduring political system.

The system which guides this great nation had humble origins. In about 508 B.C., Cleisthenes, a statesman in Athens, proposed a new constitution that made the state a democracy. Although unwritten, that democratic constitution stayed in effect for hundreds of years.

It is clear that now—in the last part of the 20th century—the ideal of democracy retains its appeal. Indeed, we have just seen the blossoming of new democracies in Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, Africa, and in Latin America. Most of the nations on this planet

are setting sail on the rising tide of democracy.

Only the governments of a few countries such as China, Cuba, Vietnam, and a handful of others continue to hold out against the force of democratic ideals. What greater proof could there be of the virtues of democratic government?

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to propose this resolution today in a spirit both of congratulation and gratitude. It is dedicated to the people and the Government of Greece for establishing the democratic ideal so long ago.

I am sure all my colleagues will give their warm support to this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN].

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my strong support for House Concurrent Resolution 209, a resolution congratulating the government and people of Athens on the 2,500th anniversary of the establishment of democracy in Athens. I would like to commend the distinguished ranking Republican member of our Foreign Affairs Committee the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BROOMFIELD], and the distinguished chairman of our Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON], for their timely work on this measure.

For 2,500 years, the city of Athens has stood as a testimonial to the ideals and principles of democracy. It is the Athenian ideal that inspired the Founders of the United States to establish democratic Government in the United States.

The political sea-change in Eastern Europe and the concurrent demise of communism represents the single greatest victory for the concept of democracy since the end of the Second World War. We must take this opportunity to help those emerging democracies of Eastern Europe, in their attempt to emulate the type of government the people of Athens have experienced for thousands of years.

Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of the 2,500th anniversary of the establishment of democracy, let us join together and express our heartiest congratulations to the municipal government and people of Athens, as well as the Government and people of Greece.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, 2,500 years ago, a man named Cleisthenes led a political movement in the city-state of Athens that has since changed the world and effected the lives of billions of people from Washington, DC to West Africa, from Moscow to Tiananmen Square.

The concepts that Cleisthenes promoted were rule by the people, free speech, and equality before the law—in a word, democracy. To Americans, these concepts are so commonplace that we forget that they have not always been the pinnacle of political sys-

terms to which peoples and societies have striven. These concepts had to be developed and refined, and Athens was the crucible where this important formative thinking took place.

I congratulate the Government and the people of Greece and the municipal government and the people of Athens on the 2,500th anniversary of the creation of democracy in Athens. This anniversary highlights the strong commitment to democracy shared by the United States and Greece and the importance of the bilateral relationship between the two nations.

It is especially fitting that we call attention to this anniversary in light of the dramatic shift toward democracy, and away from totalitarianism, we have seen in the world in the last year. Not only has all of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union adopted the concept of democracy, but Africa is seeing a strong shift toward pluralism and even Mongolia has adopted rule by the people which was developed by Cleisthenes twenty-five centuries ago in Athens.

I thank Mr. FASCELL and Mr. BROOMFIELD for bringing this important resolution to the floor, and I join them in congratulating the people of Athens and the people of Greece.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my appreciation to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Michigan, for offering this resolution. This anniversary is certainly an event which deserves recognition by the Congress.

This afternoon this House pauses for a moment to honor events in a small city on the other side of the world, twenty-five centuries ago. The city of Athens and the people of Greece are celebrating the momentous accomplishments of their ancient ancestors whose lover of truth, whose quest for understanding, and whose respect for one another produced the most powerful political idea in all history: democracy.

Today, all over the world, men and women will gather in assemblies like this to freely debate the issues of the moment and to decide by majority vote the policies of our villages, towns, cities, regions, and nations. Each such meeting is a tribute to the wisdom and foresight of those ancient Greeks. The clarity of their vision was remarkable. Their achievement has inspired countless generations and especially the forefathers of our own republic.

Mr. Speaker, it is especially fitting that as we celebrate the 2,500 anniversary of Athenian democracy that we have entered a new age when democracy is triumphant in so many places across the globe. But as we here share in the joy of modern Greeks we must also ponder the dark side of history, those events which have so often seen the principles of majority rule and minority rights perish beneath the boot of tyranny.

Democracy, for all its power, as an idea is a fragile and tender system which needs the constant tending of those entrusted with the reins of power. Since World War II, when we served as the arsenal of democracy, the United States has stood fast with fellow democracies in combatting first fascism and then communism. It was our own tenacity which made possible this new era. Some would now heed the siren call that suggests all is well

and that we can focus on our own priorities, that putting America first can be done in isolation. But the lessons of history cry out for continued involvement. Our well being is inextricably tied to the rest of the world. Yes, our priorities can change from military to economic, but this change in policy priorities must be joined to constancy in our political policy. Active involvement by the United States, in support of democratic values, is essential to assuring a peaceful and stable world. The strength of the alliance which brought down communism lies not in our military might but in the ideal of liberty in the hearts and minds of men and women everywhere, who are the heirs to those whose achievements long ago we honor here today.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the extraordinary democratic achievements that the Government and people of Greece have made on this, the occasion of their 2,500 year anniversary.

The ideals and institutions of democracy that originated in the city of Athens have sustained themselves and flourished across the globe. From the cultural and intellectual achievements of the Golden Age of Pericles, which had profound influences on Western civilization, to the spread of Greek culture by Alexander the Great as he marched east to conquer the world, the Greeks have cultivated a legacy of enlightenment and democratic ideals.

The founders of our Nation followed the path that originated in Athens nearly 2,500 years ago. They created a framework through the Constitution, which relies on the power of the individual to protect and preserve basic rights. The branches of our Government, and the legislative body which I speak before today, Mr. Speaker, are the culmination of Greek ideals allied with the aspirations of the American people to govern themselves.

It is my hope, and one that I am sure is shared by many Members of this House, that the endeavors we have undertaken in perfecting our democracy during the last 200 years will be successfully followed by those countries currently emerging from communism. The countries of Eastern Europe have demonstrated an intense interest in following the democratic model set forth by the Greeks centuries ago, and they have made astonishing progress in the last 2 years toward realizing those goals. And, as was illustrated by the events the Soviet Union just a few short weeks ago, every nation which discovers democracy is willing to pay the price to sow its seeds.

Mr. Speaker, these seeds of democracy may be almost as old as history itself, but as we have seen time and time again, the basic desire of all peoples to govern themselves remains forever young. I share the joy and pride of the Greek people as they celebrate their own democracy, which is a living monument to freedom for nations across the globe.

Mr. MAVROULES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to add my voice to the chorus of congressional congratulations for Greek democracy. Throughout the world, from the Soviet Union to Angola, democracy has risen from the ruins of dictatorship and apathy. Thus, during these days of democratic triumph, it is especially appropriate to congratulate the democratic herit-

age of Greece. It was in sixth century B.C. Greece that the reforms of Cleisthenes gave rise to the first true democratic government of the western world. Today, I am pleased to stand here before you as a living representation of these ideals.

However, within the cradle of free political expression there exists one nation, divided, and denied its democratic heritage. If we truly support democracy, we must continue to encourage the Cyprus peace process currently underway. The democratic heritage of both Greek and Turkish Cypriots represents a peaceful solution to the longstanding crisis. I am confident that the people of Cyprus are eager to take advantage of this opportunity to once again integrate their nation in a democratic union.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, on Monday the House passed House Concurrent Resolution 209, a concurrent resolution congratulating the Government and people of Greece, and the municipal government and the people of Athens, on the occasion of the 2,500th anniversary of the establishment of democracy in the city of Athens.

I would like to commend my colleague from Florida [Mr. FASCELL] chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and my friend from Michigan [Mr. BROOMFIELD] the ranking minority member of that committee, as well as the sponsors of the legislation, Mr. GILMAN and my good friend Mr. YATRON for their support.

This legislation is an expression of appreciation—a thank you from the American people to the people of Greece. Greece has provided us, as Americans, with the framework for our democratic system of government, the marvel of the world and the model for young democracies and democratic movements around the world.

Last year, I sponsored a resolution marking Greek Independence Day. Similar to House Concurrent Resolution 209, my legislation also recognized the 2,500th anniversary of the inception of democracy in Athens. It seems, Mr. Speaker, that we have a dispute here as to the exact year of this important anniversary—last year or this.

In my RECORD statement last year, I quoted Dr. Bernard M.W. Knox, Director Emeritus of the Center for Hellenic Studies here in Washington, DC, noting that " * * * In 510 B.C. Hippas, the last tyrant of Athens, was driven out of the city. Athens had been under his dictatorship and that of his father, Pisistratus before him, for 30 years. Out of the political chaos and factional infighting that followed his exclusion, there emerged a new political system." That system became, in fact, the world's first democracy.

Mr. Speaker, I understand that scholars may differ on the exact date of the implementation of the reforms. I am also well aware of the enormous challenge it is to determine the precise date when we are referring to a time well over 2,000 years ago. Indeed, I do not rise today to quibble. What is most important here is the use of which the world has put this important concept since it was born those many years ago.

The point is that ancient Greek democracy has served generations as a model for democratic forms of government around the world, is so serving today and will continue to do

so—if the sparks of freedom growing today in the once dark corners of our globe in fact are shedding any light on the future.

That ancient Greek democracy was established under the stewardship of Cleisthenes, an aristocrat and one of the organizers—from exile—of Hippias' downfall. A democratic constitution was established toward the end of the sixth century. It has been said that this constitutional form of Government has provided the foundation for the Athenian democracy that we are celebrating.

The Athenians forged a notion of democracy that we would call direct democracy today. All citizens were members of the assembly and when the assembly met, it resembled a modern-day town meeting. Executive power was held, not by the assembly, nor by the council of 500, but by the 10 leaders called the Strategoi who were elected by the assembly and possessed both political and military experience.

During the early years of our republic, Greek—and Roman—sources were repeatedly cited by the Framers of our Constitution. Each time that we perform our constitutional duties in Washington, we do so in the legacy of the ancient Greeks. As Thomas Jefferson once said, "To the ancient Greeks * * * we are all indebted for the light which led ourselves * * * American colonists, out of gothic darkness."

Although the Founding Fathers used Greece as a model, the situation was reversed in the 1820s. At that time the Greek revolutionaries held up the example of the American colonists as a model for their own struggle.

In fact, the American Declaration of Independence was translated into Greek, and Greek intellectuals used it as their own declaration. Under the oppressive rule of the Ottoman Empire, a Greek commander in chief stated, "We shall imitate our ancestors and be thought worthy of them if we succeed in resembling you citizens of America."

Mr. Speaker, America truly has a special relationship with Greece and I would like to again congratulate the Greek people on the 2,500th anniversary of the inception of democracy in Athens.

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to express my strong support for House Concurrent Resolution 209, which congratulates the government and people of Greece and those of the city of Athens, on the occasion of the 2,500th anniversary of the establishment of democracy.

Two and one-half millennia ago, the people of Athens proposed a constitution that transformed their city-state into a democracy. Previously, they had endured the rule of tyrant kings, and had grown tired of the tendency for absolute power to corrupt.

So they decided that all citizens should play a role in the governance of their society, and ensured that each could participate in making the policies of the state—or, as they called it, the "polis."

Their example of "demos-crazy" has lived on, despite temporary setbacks, until the present day. It is an idea that is inextinguishable, irrepressible, and ultimately triumphant.

Recently, we have seen this essential truth proven again and again, as the peoples of Eastern Europe, the Baltics, and the Soviet Union shake off their totalitarian rulers who

would have had them forget their democratic ideals. The reestablishment of democracy throughout the world today is fitting on this 2,500th anniversary.

We owe the people of Greece a deep debt of gratitude for sharing with us their tradition of democracy, and their rich cultural heritage, from which many of our modern political institutions arise.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON] that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 209).

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on House Concurrent Resolution 209, the concurrent resolution just agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF HOUSE RESOLUTION 194

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed from cosponsorship of House Resolution 194.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

□ 1310

NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING WEEK

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 191) designating January 5, 1992, through January 11, 1992, as "National Law Enforcement Training Week," and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STALLINGS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do so to yield

to the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], the ranking member on the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of House Joint Resolution 191 designating January 5 through January 11, 1992, as "National Law Enforcement Training Week." I wish to commend the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ASPIN] for introducing this legislation.

Our Nation is fortunate to have 500,000 law enforcement officers who work to protect our safety each and every day. These brave men and women fight drug pushers, violent criminals, and others who seek to disturb the lives of law-abiding citizens. Law enforcement is a dangerous job. In the past 10 years, more than 1,500 law enforcement officers have been killed in the line of duty. Every 57 hours, an officer loses his or her life while protecting the American public from crime; 200,000 officers have been injured on the job in the last 10 years, and 600,000 have been assaulted.

Law enforcement training is crucial for the safety of our officers and the citizens of our towns and cities. It is our duty to honor those selfless individuals who risk their lives daily for our protection. Further, it is in the best interests of our Nation to encourage our young people to recognize the importance of law enforcement in America.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this important legislation.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York for his laudatory comments, which are so important.

Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SAWYER].

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in support of House Joint Resolution 191 and to thank the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ASPIN] for introducing it and the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] for his thoughtful comments.

Mr. Speaker, I am a former mayor. As a mayor, I have some appreciation for the critical investment that cities all over the United States make in the training of their law enforcement officers. I do not think there has been a time in our history when that training has been more critical, as we deal not only with the skills, but with the science of law enforcement, and the willingness to both sacrifice the kind of family life that all of us sometimes take for granted and the need for a constant willingness to place personal risk and personal safety on the line on behalf of the communities that police officers serve.

Training is a critical component of that effort to protect this Nation from violent crime, to combat drug traffic,

and to apprehend criminals. This particular resolution brings more attention to that undertaking.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to stand in support of this resolution.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I also rise in strong support of this commemoration of National Law Enforcement Training Week. It is true we have a tremendous reliance on our law enforcement officials to carry out their responsibilities and to protect our citizenry. We expect they are going to be psychiatrists, they are going to be criminologists, they are going to be compassionate and caring, as well as understanding all of the mechanisms they have about them. We expect they are going to take care of domestic violence problems, crime on the street, and drugs.

Mr. Speaker, this commemoration is intended to draw awareness to our whole society of the importance of law enforcement training. I hope it will become a tool to help to recruit and retain our very best law enforcement people.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

H.J. RES. 191

Whereas law enforcement training and sciences related to law enforcement are critical to the immediate and long-term safety and well-being of this Nation because law enforcement professionals provide service and protection to citizens in all sectors of society;

Whereas law enforcement training is a critical component of national efforts to protect the citizens of this Nation from violent crime, to combat the malignancy of illicit drugs, and to apprehend criminals who commit personal, property and business crimes;

Whereas law enforcement training serves the hard working and law abiding citizens of this Nation;

Whereas it is essential that the citizens of this Nation be able to enjoy an inherent right of freedom from fear and learn of the significant contributions that law enforcement trainers have made to assure such right;

Whereas it is vital to build and maintain a highly trained and motivated law enforcement work force that is educated and trained in the skills of law enforcement and sciences related to law enforcement in order to take advantage of the opportunities that law enforcement provides;

Whereas it is in the national interest to stimulate and encourage the youth of this Nation to understand the significance of law enforcement training to the law enforcement profession and to the safety and security of all citizens;

Whereas it is in the national interest to encourage the youth of this Nation to appreciate the intellectual fascination of law enforcement training; and

Whereas it is in the national interest to make the youth of this Nation aware of ca-

reer options available in law enforcement and disciplines related to law enforcement; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That January 5, 1992 through January 11, 1992, is designated as "National Law Enforcement Training Week", and the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate exhibits, ceremonies, and activities, including programs designed to heighten the awareness of all citizens, particularly the youth of this Nation, of the importance of law enforcement training and related disciplines.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NATIONAL HOSPICE MONTH

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service be discharged from further consideration of the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 78) to designate the month of November 1991 and 1992 as "National Hospice Month," and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to commend the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GRADISON], the prime sponsor of this resolution designating the months of November 1991 and November 1992 as National Hospice Month.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], the ranking member of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of Senate Joint Resolution 78, a measure designating the month of November in 1991 and 1992 as "National Hospice Month," and I commend the prime sponsor.

I want to take this opportunity to pay special tribute to the hospice organizations currently working within our 22d Congressional District in New York. I congratulate the board of directors and the many volunteers who have worked so hard to ease the burden of terminal illness on the patients and their families. Their love, kindness, compassion, and selflessness have made a tremendous difference and have contributed immeasurably to the quality of life for those individuals dealing with such an unfortunate situation.

The month of November was chosen as National Hospice Month because November 1, 1991, marks the eighth anniversary that hospice has been a Medicare option. This option provides many elderly people, previously financially incapable of obtaining hospice care,

with the ability to do so. At a time when medical technology and therapeutic methodology have experienced unparalleled progression, the role of hospice care tempers traditional notions of patient care for those acutely and terminally ill. The medical profession is to be highly commended for its efforts to preserve and prolong human life.

Hospice was created to address the concerns of easing individuals into a relatively painless death in a familial and supportive environment. I have and will continue my support for this sensitive, interdisciplinary health care system which not only attends to the psychological needs of the patient, but of family members and friends as well.

The increase of hospices in our Nation reflects a mounting interest in addressing the medical needs of our elderly and terminally ill within an interdisciplinary framework which provides for personally tailored care, and death with dignity and self respect. Perhaps, most importantly, hospice care is compassionate in a world of increasing alienation between patient and health care providers, where specialization has become a double-edged sword of protracted longevity, yet unfamiliarity with one's providers.

Designation of November 1991 and 1992 as National Hospice Month deserves our support, and elicits deep gratitude for all those responsible for bringing understandings to the terminally ill and their families and friends. Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to participate in the events commemorating November as National Hospice Month.

□ 1320

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I think it is important that we do call attention to what is being done with the hospice movement and to congratulate and show our gratitude to all of the team of health care providers that have been involved. Indeed, the hospice care is a health care partner and, as was mentioned, it has brought compassion, understanding, and dignity to people who are terminally ill and to their families.

I think all of us have seen in some way or other, through families or friends, the work of the whole hospice movement. Indeed, I can, as an example in my own community of Montgomery County, MD, indicate the wonderful work that has been done by the hospice movement.

I strongly support this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, continuing my reservation of objection, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SAWYER] the chairman of the subcommittee who has helped bring this resolution to us.

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. MORELLA] and take this opportunity only to associate myself with her re-

marks and those of the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] in expressing the gratitude of all of us to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GRADISON] for the extraordinary effort in bringing this matter to national attention in this appropriate way.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STALLINGS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate joint resolution, as follows:

S. J. RES. 78

Whereas hospice care has been demonstrated to be a humanitarian way for terminally ill patients to approach the end of their lives in comfort with appropriate, competent, and compassionate care in an environment of personal individuality and dignity;

Whereas hospice advocates care for the patient and family by attending to their physical, emotional, and spiritual needs and specifically, the pain and grief they experience;

Whereas hospice care is provided by an interdisciplinary team of physicians, nurses, social workers, pharmacists, psychological and spiritual counselors, and community volunteers trained in the hospice concept of care;

Whereas hospice is becoming a full partner in the Nation's health care system;

Whereas the enactment of a permanent medicare hospice benefit and an optional medicaid hospice benefit makes it possible for many more United States citizens to have the opportunity to elect to receive hospice care;

Whereas private insurance carriers and employers have recognized the value of hospice care by the inclusion of hospice benefits in health care coverage packages; and

Whereas there remains a great need to increase public awareness of the benefits of hospice care: Now, therefore, be it.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the month of November in 1991 and 1992 is designated as "National Hospice Month". The President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon all government agencies, the health care community, appropriate private organizations, and people of the United States to observe such months with appropriate forums, programs and activities designed to encourage national recognition of and support of the terminally ill and as a viable component of the health care system in the Nation.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MENTAL ILLNESS AWARENESS WEEK

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service be discharged from further consideration of the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 156) to designate the week of October 6, 1991, through October 12, 1991, as "Mental Illness Awareness Week," and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I am pleased to be a cosponsor of this resolution. I think it is important that we become aware of mental illnesses, with the various new cures and research being done, and to be able to contribute ourselves to this awareness and understanding.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] who has been a greater supporter of this resolution and others that are compassionate resolutions.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of Senate Joint Resolution 156, a measure to designate October 6, 1991, through October 12, 1991, as "Mental Illness Awareness Week."

As we know, since 1973, Federal law has prohibited discrimination on the basis of mental illness in federally funded programs. Those provisions, however, have not removed all the barriers that have kept our Nation's mentally disabled people from participating fully on the job and in the activities of daily life.

Unfortunately, many of these remaining barriers result from ignorance and misunderstanding. Mental Illness Awareness Week is intended to help to dispel the basis for much of the discrimination against the mentally disabled by education and by recognition.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join in support of this measure and to provide the mentally disabled with the greater help and the recognition that they so richly deserve.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, continuing my reservation of objection, I thank the gentleman for his very moving words of support.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SAWYER].

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I think the gentlewoman for yielding. I seek to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from New York, particularly with regard to the importance of this recognition of the increasing treatability of mental illness.

It is a disability that has suffered from an unfair stigma over the ages but, through the increased investment in research and the provision of an adequate continuum of care that this measure seeks to call attention to, that stigma can be overcome and help to countless millions can be restored in the future.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of 232 of my colleagues and myself, I come before you in support of House Joint Resolution 156 and its companion Senate Joint Resolution 156, to authorize the week of October 6

through 12, 1991, as "Mental Illness Awareness Week." Mental illness is a major national public health problem, affecting, at any time, 27 million adults and an estimated 7.5 to 14 million children.

A "Mental Illness Awareness Week" has been proclaimed since 1983. The American Psychiatric Association and numerous organizations throughout the country sponsor activities directed to their members, volunteers, the media, legislators, and the public.

But barriers to the recognition and treatment of mental illnesses continue, and we continue to pay the price. Inadequate treatment shows up in performance and absentee statistics in school and industry, in homelessness, in chronic physical problems, and in suicide, crime, and accident data. Mental illnesses take tens of thousands of lives and cost the Nation over \$270 billion annually. The agony of the mentally ill and the impact on their families cannot be measured.

Children, our most vulnerable citizens, are burdened with their parents' untreated substance abuse and alcohol use and abuse from conception. They suffer from the disadvantages of impaired parenting and often act as parents for younger siblings. Attention deficit, obsessive-compulsive and conduct disorders, and childhood depression interfere with learning, peer and family relationships, and enjoyment of life. Resources are being stretched by the increased incidence of child abuse, particularly child sexual abuse. The demand for services must be met to prevent lifelong consequences and disabilities in the pediatric and adolescent population.

There is much to be done. Improvements in therapy and medications give encouraging response rates in the prompt treatment of depressive, bipolar, schizophrenic, and panic disorders. Yet only one-third of people currently having a mental disorder are receiving treatment. The National Institutes of Health consensus statement, released September 27, indicates only one in four individuals receives appropriate treatment for panic attacks, and the disorder is often misdiagnosed, further decreasing the use of appropriate therapies.

Some of the barriers to treatment are inherent in the disorders themselves, but others, such as public misperceptions, over-stretched resources, and the limited benefits for mental illness, we can correct. We need to increase public education about the role of biochemical, inherited, and environmental factors in the development of mental illness. With one in four families having a member with a mental illness, we must eliminate these attitudinal and access obstacles. Together, our efforts will contribute to early diagnosis and comprehensive treatment.

We must provide adequate funding for research and act as advocates for mental health, recognizing the diverse settings where mental illnesses are treated. We need to champion preventive and early diagnostic services and recognize the benefits of early treatment, a prerequisite of which is the goal of this annual proclamation: the formation of a national partnership to dispel the silence surrounding mental illness.

I would like to thank my colleagues for their support of this important resolution, and join with the Senate in presenting to the President

a proclamation for his signature dedicating the first full week in October as "Mental Illness Awareness Week."

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate joint resolution, as follows:

S.J. RES. 156

Whereas mental illness is a problem of grave concern and consequence in the United States, widely but unnecessarily feared and misunderstood;

Whereas 31,000,000 to 41,000,000 United States citizens annually suffer from clearly diagnosable mental disorders involving significant disability with respect to employment, school attendance, and independent living;

Whereas more than 10,000,000 United States citizens are disabled for long periods of time by schizophrenia, manic depressive disorder, and major depression;

Whereas 33 percent of the homeless suffer serious, chronic forms of mental illness;

Whereas alcohol, drug, and mental disorders affect almost 19 percent of adults in this country in any 6-month period;

Whereas mental illness in at least 12,000,000 of our children interferes with vital developmental and maturational processes;

Whereas mental disorder related deaths are estimated to be, at the very least 33,000 annually, with suicide accounting for at least 29,000 of such deaths;

Whereas our growing population of the elderly is particularly vulnerable to mental illness;

Whereas estimates indicate that 10 percent of AIDS patients will develop dementia or other psychiatric problems as the first sign of such disease, and that as many as two-thirds of AIDS patients will show neuropsychiatric symptoms before they die;

Whereas mental disorders result in staggering costs to society, estimated to be in excess of 249,000,000,000 dollars in direct treatment and support and indirect costs to society, including lost productivity;

Whereas the Federal research budget committed to the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration represents only about 1 percent of the direct clinical costs of caring for persons with alcohol, drug, and mental disorders;

Whereas mental illness is increasingly a treatable disability with excellent prospects for amelioration and recovery when properly recognized;

Whereas families of mentally ill persons and those persons themselves have begun to join self help groups seeking to combat the unfair stigma of the diseases, to support greater national investment in research, and to advocate an adequate continuum of care from hospital community;

Whereas in recent years there have been unprecedented major research developments bringing new methods and technology to the sophisticated and objective study of the functioning of the brain and its linkages to both normal and abnormal behavior;

Whereas research in recent decades has led to a wide array of new and more effective modalities of treatment (both somatic and psychosocial) for some of the most incapacitating forms of mental illness, including schizophrenia, major affective disorders, phobias, and phobic disorders;

Whereas appropriate treatment of mental illness has been demonstrated to be cost ef-

fective in terms of restored productivity, reduced use of other health services, and lessened social dependence; and

Whereas recent and unparalleled growth in scientific knowledge about mental illness has generated the current emergence of a new threshold of opportunity for future research advances and fruitful application to specific clinical problems: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the period of October 6, 1991, through October 12, 1991, is designated as "Mental Illness Awareness Week" and the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

AMERICAN INDIAN HERITAGE MONTH

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 172) to authorize and request the President to proclaim the month of November 1991, and each month of November thereafter, as "American Indian Heritage Month," and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do support this resolution. We just had one earlier commemorating 2,500 years of the origin of democracy in Greece, and this one would recognize "American Indian Heritage Month," those people who were here first, our original inhabitants of the lands that now constitute the United States of America.

May I just indicate that it has been a great pleasure to be here representing the minority with the chairman of the Subcommittee on Census and Population. I used to serve on that, and it is just a pleasure.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate joint resolution, as follows:

S.J. RES. 172

To authorize and request the President to proclaim each of the months of November 1991 and 1992 as "National American Indian Heritage Month".

Whereas American Indians are the original inhabitants of the lands that now constitute the United States of America;

Whereas American Indian governments developed fundamental principles of freedom of speech and the separation of powers in government, and these principles form the foundation of our own government today;

Whereas American Indian societies exhibited a respect for the finiteness of natural re-

sources through deep respect for the earth, and such values continue to be widely held today;

Whereas American Indian people have served with valor in all wars since the Revolutionary War to the War in the Persian Gulf, often in a percentage well above their percentage in the population of the Nation as a whole;

Whereas American Indians have made distinct and important contributions to America and the rest of the world in many fields including agriculture, medicine, music, language and art;

Whereas it is fitting that American Indians be recognized for their individual contributions to American society as artists, sculptors, musicians, authors, poets, artisans, scientists and scholars;

Whereas the 500th anniversary of the arrival of Christopher Columbus to the Western Hemisphere is an especially appropriate time for all the people of the United States to study and reflect on the long history of the original inhabitants of this continent;

Whereas the Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives believe that a resolution and proclamation as requested in this resolution will encourage self-esteem, pride and self-awareness in American Indians young and old;

Whereas the month of November is the traditional harvest season of the American Indians and is generally a time of celebration and giving thanks: Now, therefore, be it *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF MONTH.

That each of the months of November 1991 and 1992 are designated as "National American Indian Heritage Month", and the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation for each year calling upon Federal, State, and local governments, interested groups and organizations, and the people of the United States to observe each such month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

Passed the Senate September 26 (legislative day, September 19), 1991.

Attest:

Secretary.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on several joint resolutions just considered and passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

□ 1330

THE GREED FACTOR IN AMERICA'S ECONOMIC WOES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STALLINGS). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, last week there was a news article that most of us saw that described the problems in this country with economic growth. It suggested that the economic situation in the country is still difficult. We are still apparently in a recession, or near a recession, or near the end of the recession. No one is quite sure.

It reminded me, as I was reading that article, about a piece of information that had come across my desk some months earlier, that when I read it, seemed to indicate to me the absurdity of the economic plan of the 1980's. I want to describe it today. It was a report that said that the U.S. Government ended up owning junk bonds in the Taj Mahal in Atlantic City, NJ.

We all recall about a year or year and a half ago Donald Trump was building the Taj Mahal, the biggest, the wealthiest, the glitziest, the brightest casino in all the world. And the question was, who was going to be at the grand opening, how extravagant will the grand opening be, and who will accompany this megabillionaire who built this wonderful casino for America at the grand opening. It was kind of fun for the country to engage in conjecture, and for the gossip columnists to wonder.

About a year and a half later, Taj Mahal was opened and the world survived the grand opening. It is now broke. As I understand it, the Taj Mahal is part of the negotiations between Mr. Trump and his creditors in terms of who is going to own the assets, and who is going to manage it. It didn't turn out quite as well as people hoped.

What was interesting to me is that the junk bonds that were floated in order to build this grand casino in Atlantic City by Mr. Donald Trump ended up in the portfolio of Resolution Trust Corporation. In other words, the good old U.S. taxpayer now ends up having to guarantee the junk bonds used to build the Taj Mahal.

Now how could that happen? I want to describe part of that today, because I think it is an important lesson about what went wrong in the last decade.

Here is how it happened: We have a bunch of slick operators, financiers, investment companies, savings and loans, and they just want to borrow for everybody else. And they work back and forth with each other to move money around.

Here is how it worked with the junk bonds for the Taj Mahal, but it is not just the Taj Mahal. Did you know that the U.S. taxpayers, through the Resolution Trust Corporation, ended up owning junk bonds in Bali's Casino, Caesar's Casino, in Resorts International Casino, and the list goes on? Savings and loans were buying junk bonds. Although they should not have been; Government regulators were sit-

ting on their hands here in this town, half asleep, not caring much what went on by savings and loans. In fact, the number of auditors and examiners was cut back by the Reagan White House in their budgeting schemes. They did not like government, so they are going to cut back on government. So they cut back on the number of examiners and auditors who were supposed to be looking over the shoulders to find out that institutions, like savings and loans, were not running off on tangents someplace. Well, some S&L's were and no one was watching.

So they were buying junk bonds. One savings and loan in California loaded up with junk bonds. The majority of the assets held in the S&L was represented by junk bonds.

So, an S&L bought a junk bond in the Taj Mahal, and the S&L goes broke. Who takes it over? The American taxpayer, because we've guaranteed its deposits, despite the fact that those who ran the S&L were gambling with the deposits by buying junk bonds.

So there it is, the ultimate obscenity of a decade of shame in an economic system that rewarded the greediest, at least for a while. Now, the U.S. taxpayer owns junk bonds in the Taj Mahal.

My understanding is they have since sold them. I wonder at how much of a loss.

We went through a decade in which the watch word was:

Do as much as you can for yourself; get as rich as you can by almost any means, and that is the method by which we will measure success.

It was a decade of debt, not just Federal debt, and yes, Congress is responsible for a major part of the Federal failing. The failure of Congress it seems to me was to follow the President. We had conservative Presidents sending up here to Congress budgets calling for trillion dollar deficits, and Congress said yes. It was failed leadership from the White House that ought to have known better, and failed fellowship by a Congress that should never have swallowed the hook baited by the White House.

But it just was not debt here in this chamber or debt at the White House or Federal debt. It was debt in the private sector as well. It was load everything up with debt and make some money by doing it, and somehow it will benefit all of America.

So we went through a period in which leveraged buyouts, hostile takeovers, and junk bonds became the lexicon of Wall Street. Kids not yet rid of their acne, just out of graduate school were earning \$500,000 a year in big fees. They were floating big bonds for the purpose of allowing some economic do-gooder out there to load up a corporation with bonds, take it apart, load it up with debt, take it apart, sell it, and make some quick money. They could destroy

in a month what took 100 years to build by believing a corporation was undervalued on Wall Street. So you buy it, take it apart, and sell its pieces to make money for yourself. That was the game. It became an economic casino. We had people strutting around in this country who did not have enough money for lunch, but by the use of junk bonds, all of a sudden these people are going after megabillion dollar corporations in hostile takeover attempts.

In addition to hostile takeovers in the mid-1980's, the practice was to try and buy something, and let the corporation know you are chasing them. If they knew you were chasing them, then they'd pay greenmail to buy you out. Greenmail was a different way of saying blackmail, except greenmail is legal. It is "I will buy a chunk of this company, and I will make it look like I am going to go in with a hostile takeover, and at that point they will pay me off to take those shares so that I do not take them over." It is called greenmail. That is what we were faced with for decades, and the fact is it was a type of economic cannibalism in this country. It was buy up the companies, load them with debts and take them apart. American businesses weren't trying to figure out how you build a better product and sell it at a better price and compete more effectively with Japan and Germany. The question was how do we load up a company with debt, take it apart, and make as much money as we can for ourselves now.

Investment bankers, the Wall Street crowd, and the savings and loan crowd were all involved. They were all chasing and making megabucks, all flying jets, driving limousines, and talking about how wonderful things were. Greed was the code word.

When I came to Congress about 10 years ago I began to introduce some legislation to respond to megamergers. The first bill I introduced was in 1981 and was called the First Things First Credit Act. It suggested that if there is limited credit to go around in this country, then let us use it for something productive, not big megamergers between big corporations and hostile takeovers.

So, I introduced that again in 1983. In 1986, I introduced the Corporate Raider Tax Act which contained a provision that in 1987 I finally got enacted into law. It was a provision that was designed, and has in fact completely eliminated greenmail. There is no more greenmail in America. But the committee did not have jurisdiction to outlaw greenmail, but I serve on the Ways and Means Committee, and we have jurisdiction over the Tax Code. So I simply proposed that we tax it to death, which we have done. There is now, as a result of my amendment in 1987, a 50-percent excise tax above the 28 percent or 31 percent income tax on greenmail. Now, if you are taking greenmail or

being paid greenmail, the Federal Government is effectively confiscating the money you made through the tax system. So greenmail is gone. This form of blackmail that was sanctioned in the corporate boardrooms to pay off someone who was trying to take you over is now done. We taxed it to death. And I am glad that is one component of what happened in the 1980's that is no longer happening.

In 1987, I also proposed, and the Ways and Means Committee passed, and this entire House of Representatives enacted, a provision that would have disallowed the deduction for interest paid on debt for the purpose of hostile takeovers.

□ 1340

I thought it was a good thing. I still think it was a good thing to do. This House of Representatives passed that provision. It would have dramatically altered the proposition of hostile takeovers because if you cannot deduct the interest cost on debt, the billions of dollars of debt for these takeovers, it radically changes the economics of the takeover.

After the House passed that provision, in a reconciliation bill, the stock market crashed about 10 days—2 weeks later, the crash of 1987, and some analysts on Wall Street who had been obviously having too many martinis suggested that the crash was precipitated by the action of the House of Representatives in disallowing the interest deduction from income taxes for debt for hostile takeovers. No one sober, no one serious, or no one who thinks with any quality of thought at all represented that that was the case. But there were some Wall Street people who believed the actions of this House caused the crash. They did not understand, of course, that they were all acting about half drunk leading up to the crash.

We had 70-point-up days, 100-point-up days on Wall Street. Why? Because Wall Street was floating on a bubble in a sea of speculation, completely unsupported by economic principles and completely unsupported by any sort of firm economic foundation.

It should not have been a surprise to anyone that that was going to collapse at some point, and it did, having nothing to do with what we in the House of Representatives did.

But because the Senate got cold feet, that provision got knocked out in conference, and so the disallowance of interest deduction on debt for hostile takeovers did not get repealed despite the fact that we did what we should have done in the House of Representatives.

On June 15, 1989, I came to this microphone on this floor when we were debating the bailout of the savings and loans. I offered an amendment that the House of Representatives passed by a

margin of 303 to 114. My amendment said it shall be illegal for savings and loans to buy junk bonds, and all savings and loans that currently hold junk bonds must divest themselves of the junk bonds they now hold. Well, the savings and loans industry had an apoplectic seizure over that. But, after a lengthy fight and after working hard in the conference with the Senate, I am pleased to say that that is now law, and this junk-bond game that the savings and loans were playing is no longer a game for the S&L's.

The S&L's, and for that matter other institutions whose deposits are guaranteed by the taxpayer, ought not be investing in junk bonds. That kind of risk ought to be reserved for people who want to lose their own money, but not taxpayers' money.

In 1989, after we passed the junk-bond prohibition, the savings and loans were a little angry about that, but we finally put them on the right course.

I also offered in 1989 a provision to shut down a scam that was going on in junk bonds called bunny bonds, which are zero-coupon bonds or payment-in-kind bonds. Here is the way a bunny bond works: If I am going to take over a corporation, I issue a bond which is an instrument of debt. When the interest comes due, I say, "Well, I am not going to give you a check for the interest. What I will do is give you more bonds for the interest." So when my interest payment comes due, I just issue some more bonds, but I deduct on my tax return the amount of bonds I gave you just as if I had paid you the interest in cash. These bunny bonds played a vital part in the largest megamergers or hostile takeovers in this country. Bunny bonds or zero-coupon bonds or payment-in-kind bonds were used, because they allowed those who issued the bonds to engage in a hostile takeover or a leveraged buyout to deduct interest and save money on taxes when, in fact, they never paid any interest in the first place.

Well, they cannot do that anymore. On September 14, of 1989, the Committee on Ways and Means passed my amendment that severely restricted the use of bunny bonds for hostile takeovers. On the same day in 1989, the Committee on Ways and Means passed my proposal that prohibits corporations from obtaining a refund on taxes paid in prior years by carrying back losses from target companies.

This was another scam. You do a hostile takeover, go in and take over a company, and if they have losses, use their losses to carry back against the profits you had to generate immediate tax refunds from the Government. In effect, they were saying, "Let us let the Federal Government pay for our high-style takeover by converting that target corporation's losses to tax refunds for us." That is not available

anymore either because of the amendment I offered on September 14, 1989.

Mr. Speaker, those are five of the issues that I have been successful in pursuing that have now changed the law in this country with respect to the activities in the area of leveraged buyouts and hostile takeovers.

I want to describe just for a minute why I care so much about this issue. We face tough, shrewd international competition from foreign companies and foreign countries that make good products and the only way our American companies and American business men and women will win in the international marketplace is when we build the best tires, the best toasters, and the best television sets. And when a consumer somewhere else in the world goes to shop and takes a look at the label to find out where this is made, "Made in Japan," or "Made in the U.S.A.," and discovers it says "Made in the U.S.A.," and that consumer understands that "that is the finest I can buy."

When and if that happens, we win. But how can that happen when corporate America is embroiled in a factory of greed, is drowning in leveraged buyouts and debt from hostile takeovers? Who in the corporate boardroom is spending his or her time trying to build better products, planning for tomorrow, and determining how we invest in research and development, advertise, develop zero-defects programs, and do the kinds of things necessary to put our company on track to compete in the future?

One day I had a lobbyist come to see me because I had been such a nettlesome problem for those people. He was representing the hostile-takeover people. He came to my office in the Cannon Building and asked to see me. He sat down and described why the things I have been doing here in Congress is troublesome to him and to those he represents who want to take over America's corporations with debt.

I used the time he was in my office to explain to him why exactly I felt what he and the folks that he represents were doing was wrong for the country. I said to assume with me for a minute two companies. They operate across the street from each other. They are the same size and produce the same products. They have the same work force, and are managed by different people. The first company is managed by a glitzy Donald Trump-type. He is holding press conferences, trumpeting everything he does. It is a highflying company, and the assets of that company are managed for one purpose. The one purpose is to provide the maximum possible financial return for the next quarterly report. That is the goal.

Across the street there is an identical company managed by a person who has a much different perspective. His perspective is that he is in business

for the long term. He is not so concerned about the next quarterly report. He is concerned about being able to compete against tough competition 5 and 10 years from now. So, he is building that company at the base with quality research and development. He is not a show person. He is not saying much. He is just doing all the right things to build that company at the bottom so that 2 years, 5 years, 10 years from now this company will be on the cutting edge of technology in that industry.

I asked this person in my office: "Which of these two companies do you think will be the candidate for a hostile takeover?" There is not any serious question about that. The second company. The first company is being managed in a glitzy way to maximize profits in the next quarterly return and the stock market will evaluate that and give that stock a higher value than the quieter person across the street who is managing for the long term. On the other hand, the assets of that second company will likely be undervalued. That company will be a candidate for a hostile takeover, and somebody will come in, leverage that company to the hilt, take it apart, sell its assets, make some money, and the company is gone.

Well, somebody made some money, but the company is gone. They will take the money they made and do it to another company and another and another, and they will especially do it to all the companies that are planning for the long term.

They could not do that in Japan. The reason you could not do that in Japan is because Japan will not allow hostile takeovers. They know it is bad. It does not make any sense. It is a form of economic cannibalization. You cannot do it in Japan. It weakens the business structure to believe that our best minds ought to be engaged in these takeover games.

□ 1350

Our best minds ought to be engaged in an attempt to find out how we expand the economic pie in this country, not how do you slice a bigger piece for me. And yet a decade of neglect has put us in a position where we have a weaker economy in America because of this infection of greed, debt, hostile takeovers and leveraged buyouts. We need to end it.

The fact is I think a candidate running for President out in the country ought to be a candidate who says at least among the series of steps to put America back on track, that we are going to put an end to this kind of nonsense. It is weakening, not strengthening America.

This is an awfully good country, but it requires some regulation. You go all the way back to the 1930's and Will Rogers used to stand up and talk about

it. You know, he talked about Wall Street, the Exchanges, and he talked about people buying things that they would never get from people who never had it, making money on both sides, while all the rest of the folks paid for it.

The fact is we went through a decade in which the philosophy at the White House was, "We don't care. We won't watch. We're not looking, so do what you want."

We had the Treasury Secretary come over and sit in the Ways and Means Committee. I asked him about junk bonds. I asked him about the fuel that is continuing this engine of takeovers and this massive accumulation of debt.

He said:

Look, it's not a problem, Mr. DORGAN. It's not a problem. If there is a problem in this area, Wall Street will tell us about it and will also recommend some solutions.

I said:

Are you kidding me. Are you joking? Since when do you think Wall Street is going to come to us and say we've got a problem. We've got all this money floating around, all these limousines, all these silk monogram shirts, we're all making millions of dollars and we've got a problem?

Of course, they do not have a problem. Unfortunately, many of them are now doing two years at hard tennis in minimum security prisons because it turns out they did have a problem. The problem was greed and corruption, and nobody in this town seemed to care much about it.

Regulators who were supposed to regulate failed to regulate, and why? Because those who were elected to serve in the White House had a creed that government was the problem and we are going to assume the reins of government so we do not have to govern. And they put people in regulatory areas of responsibility with exactly that same philosophy. You can name regulatory agency after regulatory agency that is supposed to be looking after the public interest. That is what regulatory responsibility is all about. Yet in agency after agency they have failed because they said the sky is the limit. You do whatever you like.

In the last couple years with the airlines, has anybody noticed what is happening to America's airlines? One of two things is happening. They are either going broke or they are getting bigger, and in some cases both. When they get bigger, does that mean there is more competition or less? It means less.

And yet the Secretary of Transportation downtown says there is not a problem here. We may end up with fewer airlines, but we still think there will be robust competition.

A couple years ago, I met with him along with some of my colleagues and said:

For gosh sakes, don't allow the airlines to be put into this speculative play just like

other corporations. The airlines are too sensitive for that. They are the first to feel the effects of any economic downturn. They are the first and hardest hit during a recession. Do not allow airlines to be loaded with debt.

And yet, you know what happened. Regulators sitting on their hands allowed airlines to be loaded with debt and an airline loaded with debt cannot fly through a recession. It's just that simple. So the airlines are going broke. Some airlines you used to fly on do not have a ticket counter because they are not around anymore. Others that you used to fly on have been amalgamated into another airline. Two losers buy a third loser. That makes three losers. I guess they all consider it a good merger, but still three losers.

Two companies losing money decide, "Let's go buy a third company losing money. That way we can get bigger. That way apparently we can lose more money."

No wonder people say there is a drug problem in this country. Nobody is thinking very straight, for gosh sakes.

Hostile takeovers and leveraged buyouts and that sort of greed in the 1980's, including and extending to the airlines, is weakening this country and it has to stop. The sooner it stops, the better off this country is going to be.

In the long term, this country, to survive and succeed as a strong world economic power, must be able to compete. How can it compete? By making sure that its best scientists, best engineers, and its best young minds coming out of college, are going into the private sector producing the best products to sell in the best markets around the world. That is the way we compete.

When and if our attention waivers, as it did for almost an entire decade and gets off track and is attracted by this notion that there is a better way to make money. The better way to make money is not to pay attention to fundamentals, but instead to get involved in this financial wave to greed. Then this country suffers.

This country, in my judgment, is too good to continue on this track for much longer. I know that junk bond issues have collapsed. The savings and loan industry has collapsed and most of you know that some banks are collapsing. It is all a symptom of the same disease, the lack of careful attention to regulatory responsibility.

I know some say that all this collapse means it is over. We start anew. It is a fresh beginning. It is not true. We still have people out there engaging in the same kind of activity who believe that if somebody did it in the eighties, they can do it in the nineties, and that you do not have to go back to fundamentals. You do not have to learn to walk before you run. We have the same mentality and the same kind of people involved, and it is time it seems to me for policymakers here in Washington to stand up and be heard on

these issues. We need to decide that what happened in the 1980's is fundamentally wrong and that we need to put this country back on track.

The elements I have talked about here are just one step. There are several others, and they are obvious. One, we have to pay our bills. A country cannot continue not to pay its bills.

You know, Mr. Darman, and some folks here in Congress who work on budgets, tell us that the deficit is now \$348 billion. That is nonsense. The deficit is not \$348 billion. The operating budget deficit in this coming fiscal year is estimated to be \$420 billion. Why the difference? Because \$72 billion is the amount next year that will be collected in excess of expected expenditures in Social Security. We are doing that for a very simple reason. We need the money. Around the year 2010, 2015, or 2020, the largest group of retirees will retire in the history of this country. We need to save for that. It is one of the few responsible things that has been done in the 1980's.

But do you know what is happening? Now they use that money that we are saving and subtract it from the operating budget deficit to make the operating budget deficit look smaller.

So we have to pay our bills, and that is not easy. That requires legislative solutions that are very painful. It requires a level of leadership from the White House that we have not seen, but we have to do it.

Second, as I have expounded at great length, we must shut off this economic activity of hostile takeovers and leveraged buyouts and the accumulation of debt.

Third, we have got to decide that this country's future rests with having the best educational system in the world. We need to make sure we have the finest education system in the world.

When I came to Washington in 1981, I walked into the office of the oldest Member of Congress, Claude Pepper, a wonderful gentleman from Florida. He actually had come to Congress during Franklin Delano Roosevelt's term as President. I think the first term in fact. When I walked into his office in 1981, he was a fellow up in years at that point, and I was struck by two pictures that he had above his desk. He had an autographed picture of Orville and Wilbur Wright taking the first airplane flight. Orville had autographed the picture to Congressman Claude Pepper. It says, "To Congressman Claude Pepper, with deep admiration." Signed Orville Wright.

Beneath was a picture of Neal Armstrong standing on the Moon, autographed to Congressman Pepper.

I was struck by the difference between those two pictures. The first person to fly and the first person to step on the Moon, and what it meant. You think of the progress between these two pictures, both autographed by the

participants to Congressman Pepper. The burst, the spurt of knowledge between learning to fly and stepping on the Moon in dozens of areas was almost breathtaking. In a few short decades we accomplished in scientific and other areas of knowledge an unprecedented burst of progress.

□ 1400

How did that happen? In my judgment, investment in education. Investment in education is the key, it seems to me, and the foundation for future economic growth.

Mr. Speaker, there are four or five other steps that I think are critical to put this country back on track. I shall not expound further on them. But, Mr. Speaker, I did want today to outline for the House some of the things that we in the House of Representatives, those few of us who have been working on this issue, have done in the 1980's to try to fight what we felt was a wave of greed and corruption, a wave of unhealthy economic activity that weakened, not strengthened, this country.

I think the American people expect us, probably demand us, to be more vigilant of those who are supposed to be regulated, those who are supposed to be doing the regulating and of those who would take advantage of this country's economic system.

The private sector in this country, regulated by healthy competition, is critically important to the survival and the long-term economy of this country. It has been neglected for far too long.

American enterprise and American ingenuity, in my judgment, will and can make America and keep America No. 1 for decades to come. But only with careful nurturing and only with some concern and some attention by this President and this Congress to make sure that it happens that way.

NATIONAL AMERICAN INDIAN HERITAGE MONTH, SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 172

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STALLINGS). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from American Samoa [Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of Senate Joint Resolution 172, National American Indian Heritage Month.

This resolution has three purposes. First and foremost is to acknowledge the contributions that American Indians have made to this Nation. Second, by passing this resolution the Senate and House of Representatives will enable other Americans to learn more about and better understand their American Indian brothers. Third, we, as a Congress, will be providing young American Indians the positive benefits

of self-esteem, pride and self-awareness.

Senate Joint Resolution 172 will set aside the months of November 1991 and 1992 as a time that we, as a nation, may honor past and present American Indians. This resolution cannot make up for past actions, but it does honor the contributions that American Indians have given to our Nation and indeed the world, for the past 5 centuries.

Mr. Speaker, as we consider this resolution I want to give special recognition to Senator DANIEL INOUE, author of this resolution, for his continued commitment to this country's Indians and for ensuring passage of a resolution acknowledging the importance of American Indian heritage to world culture.

Chairman MILLER and Chairman SAWYER and their staffs have also been of tremendous assistance in getting this resolution and an earlier House version through the legislative process in a timely manner.

Mr. Speaker, last year it was a House resolution that asked the President to proclaim November as American Indian Heritage Month. In the spirit of mutual cooperation, it seems only fair that this year we adopt a Senate resolution, and I wholeheartedly support the Senate's efforts.

Mr. Speaker, next year will be 500 years since Christopher Columbus arrived in the Western Hemisphere. This resolution gives all interested groups more than a year to plan 1992's celebrations in recognition of this 500th anniversary. As this Nation prepares to celebrate this event, it is fitting that we ponder the significance that the Indians of this land have played over the past 500 years. Without the help and generosity Indians showed Columbus and his crews, they may not have survived their return trip to Europe. For 500 years they have tried to convince others with less foresight to cherish our Earth and nature. Their consistency on these fundamental values gives us all much to ponder.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot let this occasion pass without noting the irony in our Government's desire, even eagerness, to provide assistance to other countries with problems, while the indigenous people of our own country suffer the most from lack of good health and education and rate at the bottom of studies on who is benefiting from our society's programs.

Mr. Speaker, next year as we look back on the arrival of Columbus and all that has happened since then, I call upon the President and this body to remember the key role the Indians have played in our history, and I ask again, where would we be without the native Americans?

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legis-

lative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Member (at the request of Mrs. MORELLA) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. DORNAN of California, for 60 minutes each day, on October 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, and 31.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, for 60 minutes, today.

Mr. BONIOR, for 60 minutes, today.

Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, for 5 minutes, on October 3.

Mr. BONIOR, for 60 minutes, on October 3.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. ANDERSON in 10 instances.

Mr. GONZALEZ in 10 instances.

Mr. BROWN in 10 instances.

Mr. ANNUNZIO in six instances.

Mr. KILDEE.

Mr. HALL of Ohio.

A BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ROSE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on the following date present to the President, for his approval, a bill and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On September 27, 1991

H.J. Res. 23. Joint resolution to authorize the President to issue a proclamation designating each of the weeks beginning on November 24, 1991, and November 22, 1992, as "National Family Week";

H.J. Res. 332. Joint resolution making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1992, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 3291. An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1992, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to: accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, October 1, 1991, at noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2142. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide funding for the resolution of failed thrifts and working capital for the Resolution Trust Corporation, to restructure the Oversight Board and the Resolution Trust Corporation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

2143. A letter from the Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of a report entitled, "Final Audit on the D.C. Commission of Baseball", pursuant to D.C. Code section 47-117(d); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2144. A letter from the Chairman, National Commission on Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, transmitting the 1991 comprehensive report entitled, "America Living with Aids"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2145. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112(b)(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2146. A letter from the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting the list of all reports issued or released in August 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 719(h); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2147. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, transmitting the actuarial report on bankruptcy judges and magistrates retirement annuity program for the years ending December 31, 1988 and 1989, pursuant to Public Law 100-659, section 8 (102 Stat. 3920); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2148. A letter from the Manager, Compensation and Benefits, CoBank Cooperatives, transmitting the annual report for the retirement trust fund for the year ending December 31, 1990; to the Committee on Government Operations.

2149. A letter from the Deputy Executive Secretary, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting notice of proposed changes to an existing system of records, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(r); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2150. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting the annual report on royalty management and collection activities for Federal and Indian mineral leases in 1990, pursuant to 30 U.S.C. 237; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2151. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a report on activities by the U.S. Coast Guard on complying with section 3(b)(1)(A) of the act to prevent pollution from ships, pursuant to 33 U.S.C. 1902 note; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

2152. A letter from the Director, U.S. Information Agency, transmitting a report on action taken by the United States in response to an official request from the Government of Peru for emergency import restrictions pertaining to cultural property, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2602(g)(1); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2153. A letter from the Director, U.S. Information Agency, transmitting a report that

action has been taken by the United States in response to an official request from the Government of Guatemala for emergency import restrictions regarding cultural property, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2602(g)(1); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2154. A letter from the Acting Chairman, U.S. International Trade Commission, transmitting the sixth annual report on the impact of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act on U.S. industries and consumers, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2704; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2155. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the 16th annual report on the activities of Office of Consumer Affairs, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 57a(f)(6); jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and Energy and Commerce.

2156. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs, transmitting a report on the transfer of property under the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 3784(b); jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

[Pursuant to the order of the House on September 27, 1991, the following report was filed on September 27, 1991]

Mr. FASCELL: Committee of Conference. Conference report on H.R. 2508 (Rep. 102-225). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. TRAXLER: Committee of Conference. Conference report on H.R. 2519 (Rep. 102-226). Ordered to be printed.

[Submitted September 30, 1991]

Mr. CLAY: Committees on Post Office and Civil Service. H.R. 3280. A bill to provide for a study, to be conducted by the National Academy of Sciences, on how the Government can improve the decennial census of population, and on related matters; with an amendment (Rep. 102-227). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

SUBSEQUENT ACTION ON A REPORTED BILL SEQUENTIALLY REFERRED

Under clause 5 of rule X the following action was taken by the Speaker:

[Submitted September 27, 1991]

The Committee on Government Operations discharged from further consideration of H.R. 3039; H.R. 3039 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. GONZALEZ (for himself and Mr. WYLIE (both by request), and Mrs. ROUKEMA):

H.R. 3435. A bill to provide funding for the resolution of failed savings associations and

working capital for the Resolution Trust Corporation, to restructure the Oversight Board and the Resolution Trust Corporation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota (for himself and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota):

H.R. 3436. A bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 to target wheat and feed grain deficiency payments to family-sized farms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.R. 3437. A bill to require the Secretary of Education to submit to Congress a report on the use of Pell grants by prisoners; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 20: Mr. OLVER and Mr. SLATTERY.
 H.R. 710: Mr. SUNDBLUM, Mr. SHAYS, and Mrs. LLOYD.
 H.R. 722: Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. BARNARD.
 H.R. 723: Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, and Mr. HERTEL.
 H.R. 954: Mr. GAYDOS.
 H.R. 955: Mr. GAYDOS.
 H.R. 956: Mr. GAYDOS.
 H.R. 958: Mr. GAYDOS.
 H.R. 1354: Mr. DIXON, Mr. CARPER, and Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida.
 H.R. 1456: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts and Ms. SNOWE.

H.R. 1470: Mr. ATKINS, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. TORRES, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. RICHARDSON, and Mr. SANDERS.

H.R. 1502: Mr. PORTER, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. NOWAK, Mr. MINETA, and Mr. MANTON.

H.R. 1523: Mr. NICHOLS.
 H.R. 1527: Mr. ROGERS, Mr. COX of California, and Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey.

H.R. 1541: Mrs. ROUKEMA.
 H.R. 1605: Mr. GAYDOS.
 H.R. 1663: Mr. PALLONE.

H.R. 2071: Mr. BUSTAMANTE and Mr. COX of California.
 H.R. 2215: Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. HATCHER, and Mrs. MINK.

H.R. 2410: Mr. DICKINSON and Mr. EVANS.
 H.R. 2485: Mr. SHAYS.
 H.R. 2498: Mr. BEILENSEN.

H.R. 2513: Mr. CARPER and Mr. SARPALIUS.
 H.R. 2515: Mr. HAYES of Louisiana.
 H.R. 2580: Mr. BROWN, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. RICHARDSON.

H.R. 2721: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.
 H.R. 2755: Mr. EVANS, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, Mr. BEILENSEN, Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, and Mr. STUDDS.

H.R. 2766: Mr. MCCRERY and Mr. MINETA.
 H.R. 2779: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan and Mr. STUDDS.

H.R. 2781: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan and Mr. STUDDS.

H.R. 2824: Mr. BACCHUS, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, Mr. LANCASTER, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, and Mrs. PATTERSON.

H.R. 2840: Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. JEFFERSON.

H.R. 3048: Mr. CUNNINGHAM.

H.R. 3176: Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. COYNE, and Mr. JONTZ.

H.R. 3282: Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. JAMES, Mr. QUILLLEN, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mr. SUNDBLUM, Mr. MANTON, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. SPENCE, and Mr. BATEMAN.

H.J. Res. 284: Mr. BROWN, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. TORRES, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. WYLIE, Mr. WEBER, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. SUNDBLUM.

H.J. Res. 326: Mr. HARRIS, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. HORTON, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. COBLE, Mr. COX of Illinois, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. STUMP, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. RIGGS, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. SABO, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. CAMP, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. HAMMER-SCHMIDT, and Mr. PAYNE of Virginia.

H. Res. 152: Mr. McMILLAN of North Carolina and Mr. DOOLITTLE.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

123. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the town of Southwick, Southwick, MA, relative to free expression; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.