

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

FREDRIC PAUL SUTHERLAND

HON. BARBARA BOXER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1991

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say a few words about Fredric Paul Sutherland—known as Rick to his many friends—who died in an automobile accident on July 14, 1991.

Fredric Paul Sutherland was born in the upper peninsula of Michigan and raised in southern California. He attended San Diego State College, where he majored in economics and baseball. After his dream of becoming a professional baseball player faded for, as he said, "lack of talent," Rick turned to the law. He attended law school at the University of California at Los Angeles, where he served as an associate editor of the *Law Review*. Following his graduation from law school in 1964, Rick went to work for the law firm of O'Melevy & Meyers. After 7 years as a corporate securities lawyer, however, Rick embarked on a course that he would stay with for the rest of his life. Deciding to turn his dreams into reality, Rick joined with other young lawyers to found the Center for Law in the Public Interest in Los Angeles, and he began a new career as an environmental litigator.

One of the most important cases Rick handled at the center was a successful petition to the California Public Utilities Commission to force Southern California Edison Co. and San Diego Gas & Electric Co. to obtain Commission approval before building the proposed Kaiparowits power project—including the world's largest coal-fired powerplant—in southern Utah. The petition proceeding prompted the utilities to cancel the project.

In 1977, after spending a year traveling in Europe with his wife, Liz, and two young children, Greg and Kerri, Rick joined the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund in San Francisco, first as its executive director and later as president. During his tenure, the Legal Defense Fund has grown from a relatively small organization based on the west coast into a national environmental law firm, with 38 lawyers working in offices in Washington DC, Denver, Seattle, Honolulu, Tallahassee, New Orleans, and Juneau, AK, in addition to San Francisco. In 1990, Rick assisted in founding an affiliated organization, Sierra Legal Defense Fund, in Vancouver, BC. Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund lawyers represent most national conservation organizations and hundreds of State and local environmental citizen groups in judicial actions and administrative proceedings throughout the country.

Although Rick originally planned to spend only 3 or 4 years in public interest law, and then to return to private practice, he never reversed the course he had taken. Instead, he made environmental law his career, and often

described his role at the Legal Defense Fund as "the best law job in America."

In addition to his work with the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund, Rick served on the governing boards of three other environmental organizations, the Open Space Institute, the Southern Environmental Law Center, and the Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance. He was also a founder of the Environmental Federation of California and the Environmental Federation of America/Earth Share. Rick Sutherland will be greatly missed, but he inspired a host of individuals and organizations who carry on his work.

I would like to insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a speech that Rick Sutherland made to the lawyers at the Department of Justice on June 27, 1991, less than 3 weeks before his death. In his talk, Rick Sutherland called attention to the hostility of the executive branch, the Government's own lawyers and even of the courts to carrying out the environmental laws enacted by this body. Rick Sutherland correctly saw that such hostility resulted from a lack of courage, and that that lack of courage undermined the very rule of law itself. I call the attention of this body to Rick Sutherland's dedication to the environment and to the law and to his impassioned plea that those charged with carrying out our environmental laws accept their obligation with the courage and conviction which, we now see, marked his own life.

PRESENTATION BY RICK SUTHERLAND TO THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, JUNE 27, 1991

I have been engaged in the practice of environmental law for over 20 years. During this time Congress has enacted numerous laws to protect natural resources and improve environmental quality.

Because of these laws, and because of an enlightened citizenry willing to go to court to enforce them, millions of acres of public lands have been protected from inappropriate development, hundreds of thousands of wild creatures have been preserved, including many species threatened with extinction, and air and water quality have been dramatically improved.

Nevertheless, despite these successes, my primary emotion when recalling the past 20 years of environmental law is one of profound disappointment. This disappointment is due to the continuing failure of Federal agencies and officials to do a better job of implementing and enforcing our environmental laws.

All the polls indicate that the American people are deeply concerned about the environment and, furthermore, that they are willing to pay to clean up the mess. What they are getting instead is bureaucratic lawlessness.

As a young public interest lawyer in Los Angeles, the first two cases I filed were against the Federal Government. One challenged the Federal Highway Administration's failure to prepare an environmental impact statement for a massive freeway project. The other contested the Environmental Protection Agency's failure to pro-

mulgate a clean air implementation plan for California.

We won those cases, but I was troubled by the Federal Government's reluctance to do what the law clearly required. I attributed this to the newness of the environmental laws. Surely, I thought, things will improve in the future as Federal agencies assimilate these laws into their way of doing business. I was overly optimistic and perhaps a little naive. My experience during the past 2 decades has led me to conclude that the Government is all too often the environment's worst enemy.

Agencies and officials charged with implementing and enforcing our environmental laws frequently fail to do so. They miss statutory deadlines, water down strict legal requirements or simply refuse to use their enforcement powers, even when faced with blatant violations of the law.

The dockets of the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund, NRDC, EDF, and the National Wildlife Federation are filled with lawsuits against the Federal Government. This is directly contrary to what we thought would be the case in the early 1970's. We assumed that most of our litigation would be against industrial polluters and corporations engaged in extracting natural resources.

The warnings, however, came early. In 1974, I heard a speech by Jim Moorman, then executive director of the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund and subsequently one of Dick Stewart's predecessors at the Justice Department.

Moorman stated that the "executive branch has assumed for itself a discretion not merited by law and has exalted its discretion over the law." He explained, first, how Government officials frequently seek to convert specific statutory mandates into grants of discretion, second, how they utilize procedural ploys, not available to other litigants, to avoid judicial review of their decisions, and third, how they sometimes seek to evade lawful court orders.

Moorman completed his address with a plea that Government officials should:

"\* \* \* create a climate in which political pressures are not allowed to overwhelm all other elements of Federal decision-making. To base decisions on discretion while ignoring the written law weakens the rule of law \* \* \*. The consequences of lawless government are resentment, disillusion, bitterness, suspicion, and division."

This struck me as strong stuff then. Now it seems rather mild. The fact is that the scale of misbehavior by the Government has increased dramatically in recent years.

## THE AGENCIES

A few examples will illustrate this. The Northern Spotted Owl. The Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund has been litigating for several years to protect the Pacific Northwest's remaining old growth forests and the northern spotted owl that depends on them for its survival. In *Seattle Audubon Society v. Evans*, Judge Dwyer of the U.S. District Court in Seattle found "A remarkable series of violations of the environmental laws" by the Forest Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Judge Dwyer's opinion was quoted at length in the editorial pages of Tuesday's

\* This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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

Washington Post. I found the following conclusion most shocking:

"More is involved here than a simple failure by an agency to comply with its governing statute. The most recent violations of \* \* \* [The National Forest Management Act] \* \* \* exemplifies a deliberate and systematic refusal by the Forest Service and the \* \* \* [Fish and Wildlife Service \* \* \*] to comply with the laws protecting wildlife. This is not the doing of the scientists, foresters, rangers, and others at the working levels of these agencies. It reflects decisions made by higher authorities in the executive branch of government."

**Endangered Species Act.** The Endangered Species Act is among the strongest of our environmental statutes. Unfortunately, the Federal agencies charged with implementing the law have done an abysmal job of doing so.

Several thousand species have been awaiting listing by the Fish and Wildlife Service for up to 15 years. A number of these species have become extinct while awaiting formal listing, and the agency concedes that most of the remaining "candidate" species are imperiled and should be listed. It is simply inexcusable—and illegal—that it has not done so.

**Pollution Laws.** Congress has enacted a number of laws to control pollution—the Clean Air Act and the Clean Water Act, for example. EPA has the primary responsibility for implementing these laws, and for complying with specific statutory deadlines established by Congress. Time after time EPA has missed these deadlines.

Even a partial listing of these failures would take too much time. Suffice it to say that there have been hundreds during the past 20 years, and that many are continuing at the present time. Citizens have had to go to court scores of times to compel EPA to act to control pollution. Without these suits, the deadlines mandated by Congress would simply have been ignored.

But even successful litigation does not always ensure compliance. Government officials sometimes go to extraordinary lengths to evade the law. It was necessary for Judge Orrick of the U.S. District Court in San Francisco to issue a contempt citation against William Ruckelshaus order to finally compel him to issue emission standards for airborne radionuclides.

This was the first time an administrator of EPA had ever been cited for contempt, and Judge Orrick called Ruckelshaus a "scoff-law."

Getting regulations out on time is only half the story. The other half is the content of the regulations: Do they faithfully implement the letter and the spirit of the law? Many times they do not.

During the past 2 decades citizens have successfully challenged numerous regulations promulgated by EPA. And, if the quality of the recently released proposals for operating permits under the Clean Air Act are any indication, EPA will certainly face more such challenges in the future.

Usually soft-spoken David Hawkins of NRDC, formerly Assistant Administrator of EPA for air and water, was so dismayed by the proposed rules for operating permits that he was moved to include the following uncharacteristically harsh words in his statement at EPA's public hearing.

"I have personally reviewed scores of EPA Clean Air Act proposals \* \* \* over the past 20 years and I cannot think of one that had the potential to substantive clean air goals \* \* \* and effective citizen participation than this proposal.

"It is a mystery how much a fundamentally fraudulent and undemocratic approach could be acceptable on policy grounds to EPA and administration officials even if the approach were 'legal.' And it will not surprise you \* \* \* that NRDC views the approach as illegal as well as atrocious public policy."

#### THE COURTS

I have also been dismayed by the Supreme Court's disturbing lack of interest in—and increasing hostility toward—environmental issues.

The National Environmental Policy Act is the most important of our environmental laws. NEPA, as it has come to be called, declares that protection of the environment is the duty of all Federal agencies. The law was imposed on unwilling agencies by a Congress fed up with bureaucratic indifference and inattention to environmental concerns.

Perhaps the most eloquent judicial articulation of NEPA's purposes was Judge Skelly Wright's opinion in the *Calvert Cliffs* case. Judge Wright stated that NEPA attests "to the commitment of the Government to control, at long last, the destructive engine of material 'progress.'" But he added that "it remains to be seen whether the promise of this legislation will become a reality. Therein lies the judicial role." Precisely! But it is precisely because the Supreme Court has refused to exercise this role that its NEPA decisions are so disappointing.

Since the law was enacted in 1970, the Supreme Court has decided 12 NEPA cases. In all 12 of these cases the Supreme Court has ruled against the statute's application or narrowed its scope. In every instance, the Court reversed lower court decisions which interpreted NEPA more expansively or forcefully.

The consistency of the Supreme Court's antagonism to NEPA is astonishing. Nine of the Court's decisions were unanimous and the other three garnered only four dissenting votes total. The plain fact is that NEPA has not had a friend on the Supreme Court since the retirement of the late William O. Douglas in 1975.

NEPA was intentionally written in broad, sweeping terms. Yet, what the Supreme Court has done in the majority of the NEPA cases it has considered is to base its opinion on a single phrase in the statute, treating it as if Congress had crafted it with the utmost precision. The Court has not considered other language in the statute which might lead to a different result.

All this is done in the name of "plain meaning." But if there was ever a law that deserved more it is NEPA. Indeed, Congress intended more. NEPA directs that "to the fullest extent possible" the laws of the United States, including NEPA itself, should be administered in accordance with the environmental policies articulated at some length in the statute.

The NEPA cases are not the only mischief the Supreme Court has caused in environmental law. With only a few exceptions, the Court has been unsympathetic to environmental concerns. It has intervened to put the brakes on the logical flow of decisions in the lower courts, and its opinions demonstrate that the Court often doesn't seem to know what it is doing in the environmental area.

In light of the Supreme Court's attitude, it is not surprising that the lower Federal courts have recently become less hospitable for those who utilize the judicial process to protect the environment.

#### CONCLUSIONS

The future presents incredible challenges for environmental law. Pollution and depletion of natural resources are occurring on a vast and historically unprecedented scale worldwide. In order to meet these challenges, we are going to need stronger and better environmental laws.

And we are going to need a rededication to the rule of law by Federal officials charged with implementing and enforcing them.

Edmund Muskie, one of the authors of the Clean Air Act, recently posed the following questions:

"\* \* \* why in the face of \* \* \* [overwhelming public support for the environment] \* \* \* do Presidents and their appointees fail to aggressively pursue the initiatives Congress has taken? Why are compromises with health standards, timetables, and emission controls the rule rather than the exception?"

He suggested that it was because of "a lack of regulatory courage." If that is indeed the reason, we are also going to need new leaders with the necessary courage to do what the law requires.

I sometimes dream about what it would be like if our Government officials took literally the command of the National Environmental Policy Act to implement all Federal laws "to the fullest extent possible" to preserve the environment.

We would have an EPA that issued pollution regulations on time and with the public's health and safety as a first priority.

We would have a Fish and Wildlife Service that vigorously implemented the Endangered Species Act in order to save plants and animals from extinction.

We would have a Forest Service that managed the national forests for watershed, recreation, wildlife, and wilderness, rather than simply as tree farms.

And we would have a Justice Department that aggressively enforced criminal and civil violations of environmental laws.

Some have suggested that full compliance with the environmental laws would provoke a backlash in Congress, and that the laws would be repealed or weakened. I don't believe that would happen, but I would prefer that result over the current situation, where laws are implemented, if at all, only halfheartedly. This fosters cynicism and serves to undermine faith in our system of law.

I also dare to dream of Federal courts that seriously question Government actions, rather than simply defer to agency decisions; that abandon the ultra-literalism that turns judges into readers of dictionaries; that look to the purposes and policies of congressional mandates; and that dare to respond to "the felt necessities of our times."

Make no mistake about it, environmental problems are not going to simply go away. They are going to have to be dealt with for some time to come. And, increasingly, Federal officials and the Federal judiciary are going to be judged by how well they implement, enforce, and interpret environmental laws enacted to address these problems.

A TRIBUTE TO GUS RAMENTOL,  
TROOP 16'S NEXT EAGLE SCOUT

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize today my constituent,

Gus Ramentol, who was recently featured in the Miami Herald for coordinating a drive to fingerprint children in case they are abducted or killed. The 17-year-old Coral Gables High School student proposed and carried out this community project as part of his work toward achieving the rank of Eagle Scout. The article, "Scout Heads Drive to Fingerprint Children" by Ricardo J. Bascuas reports on his achievement:

The '90s are shaping up to be a prolific decade in Eagle Scout inductions for Boy Scouts of America Troop 16. Although only one Scout made it to Eagle during the '80s, there were two last year and two so far this year.

Gus Ramentol, 17, will be the next to graduate to Eagle Scout once he completes his project next month. He is coordinating a drive to fingerprint children from kindergarten to eighth grade in case they are abducted or killed.

Gus, who lives in Coral Gate, is distributing 2,500 fliers among students from five area elementary schools: Coral Terrace, Coral Gables, G.W. Carver, West Laboratory and St. Theresa. He expects about 500 parents to take their kids to be fingerprinted at the St. Theresa cafeteria on Oct. 5, 9 and 13.

He and other members of his troop are being trained by Metro-Dade police officers to do the fingerprinting.

"I had to do a project that shows leadership," said Gus, a junior at Coral Gables High School.

Eagle Scout projects must be organized solely by the candidate and must make a contribution to the community. They must also be approved by the Eagle Board of Review. The project was the third Gus proposed.

"When he first approached me on it I was hesitant. I really didn't know how he would handle it. But it's something that could be picked up by other candidates in other areas," said Phil Johnson, chairman of the board for the Tequesta district.

Nancy McBriede, executive director of the Adam Walsh Resource center in West Palm Beach, said the center no longer fingerprints children. Instead, they use videotapes, such as those produced by Blockbuster Videos, which can be released to the media to identify missing children.

Gus began scouting in 1982 as a Cub Scout. His father, Manuel Ramentol, signed up both Gus and his brother, Karl.

"I wanted both of them to have all the things that went with scouting—outings, fishing, camping—all the things they otherwise wouldn't have been able to do," Ramentol said.

There are only four troop members left who joined the same time as Gus. Once Gus turns 18 in December he can no longer be in the troop, but he said he will stay in touch.

"I guess I'll stay around the troop and maybe become a leader when I turn 18," said Gus.

In addition to accumulating merit badges, Gus works on weekends doing odd jobs with a handyman, Manny Amador, he met through scouting.

I am pleased to pay tribute to Gus Ramentol by reprinting this article from the Miami Herald. His story shows how the Boy Scouts of America has helped young Americans develop character and leadership skills which will greatly benefit our community and Nation.

## WILKES-BARRE ROTARY CLUB CELEBRATES 75TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1991

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, October 15, 1991, at 12:15 p.m. the Wilkes-Barre Rotary Club will meet as it has done every week for the past 75 years. It is on this auspicious occasion that I recognize this organization and its members for its service to individuals, their community, the Nation, and the world.

Since that first meeting on January 12, 1916, the Wilkes-Barre Rotary Club has been true to its mottoes, "Service Above Self" and "He Profits Most Who Serves Best."

The club has been involved in numerous community service projects over the past 75 years. To name only a few of the important projects that they have completed over the years are activities such as providing scholarships to local students planning to attend Wilkes and Kings Colleges, raising funds for needed equipment at area hospitals, holding charity dinners to collect funds for local homeless shelters, and sponsoring various lectures and programs to educate, to inform, and to entertain area residents.

All told, the Wilkes-Barre Rotary Club has made the difference for many local charities and organizations with their support and dedication to these, and many other causes.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I stand and congratulate the members and officers of the Wilkes-Barre Rotary Club for a job well done for 75 years. I wish them at least 75 more years of continued success.

## THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER—THE CHALLENGE OF IMPLEMENTING FREEDOM FROM WANT

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1991

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I would like to direct the attention of my colleagues to an article by Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., "The Atlantic Charter: Design for Tomorrow?" that appeared in the New York Times on August 11, 1991. Mr. Schlesinger credits President Franklin D. Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill for introducing humanitarian ideals such as "freedom from want" into the vocabulary of world politics. He argues that those very ideals are now finding expression in the new world order.

As chairman of the House Select Committee on Hunger, I share Mr. Schlesinger's optimism as the goals of the Atlantic Charter emerge as the foundation of the new global agenda. But while we can be encouraged, we cannot be satisfied. Most people still do not enjoy those rights that the Atlantic Charter establishes. The charter has been an unfulfilled promise to the victims of conflict, disease and poverty in the developing world.

This year, the 50th anniversary of both President Roosevelt's "Four Freedoms" speech and the Atlantic Charter, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. EMERSON] and I have introduced the Freedom from Want Act—H.R. 2258. This bill helps realize Roosevelt's vision, transforming "freedom from want" from an ideal to a reality. The legislation itself establishes concrete, cost-efficient, and innovative plans of action directed at the root causes of hunger rather than at its symptoms. It is currently cosponsored by 109 Representatives and is endorsed by over 120 organizations. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the legislative initiatives of the "Freedom from Want Act" to help implement the goals of the Atlantic Charter.

For the benefit of my colleagues, a copy of Mr. Schlesinger's article follows:

### THE ATLANTIC CHARTER: DESIGN FOR TOMORROW?

(By Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.)

A document drawn up a half-century ago today can plausibly be seen as the foundation of the new world that lies at last within humanity's grasp. Not many historic pronouncements have dated so little as the joint declaration to which Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill subscribed on Aug. 12, 1941.

The two men met in a shrouded rendezvous at Placentia Bay off the coast of Newfoundland—a destination to which they had traveled in utmost secrecy through dangerous waters on heavily armed warships. Though Roosevelt and Churchill had been exchanging messages since World War II began in 1939, they had never talked face to face. Beyond satisfying his curiosity about the other—and these were men with acute instincts for history—each had particular objectives.

Churchill, for obvious reasons, wanted to get America into the war. Roosevelt, for less obvious reasons, I wanted to formulate principles for the peace. American association with Britain in a statement of peace aims, he hoped, would hearten European resistance to Hitler, and the right peace aims would reassure Americans that solidarity with Britain need not compromise American ideals.

To get the peace aims right, F.D.R. wanted a guarantee against the "secret treaties" that had disgusted Americans after World War I; he wanted assurances against closed trading systems, and, fearing isolationist wrath at home, he wanted to avoid language that might sound like an internationalist plot to revive the League of Nations. This fear of the isolationists was hardly idle: on the very day Roosevelt and Churchill finished drafting their declaration, the House of Representatives barely succeeded in extending the draft, by a single vote.

After two days of amiable but forceful argument in Placentia Bay, Churchill accepted a compromise on freedom of trade; F.D.R. a compromise on international organization. They agreed in rejecting secret treaties. The final statement was Wilsonian in spirit and in language: no territorial aggrandizement; self-determination of peoples; a freely trading world; economic and social security; freedom of the seas; disarmament of aggressor states pending the "establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security." Two days later The London Daily Herald gave the document its enduring name; the Atlantic Charter.

The two leaders were satisfied with their handiwork. If Churchill had failed to get the United States into the war, he had at least

wonderfully sophisticated what came to be known as the "special relationship." Roosevelt now had British endorsement of peace aims that would at once justify convoying British ships in the Western Atlantic and, if it came to that, might later justify war itself.

Nevertheless, many considered the Charter a disappointment. British opinion found it a poor substitute for American intervention. Americans saw the recycled Wilsonianism as a collection of pious platitudes. Judging by opinion polls, the Charter was, in the words of the historian Theodore Wilson, "a propaganda bust."

During the war the British and the Russians chipped away at the Charter's lofty principles, claiming exemption for their own "existing obligations" (Churchill) and "historic peculiarities" (Molotov). After the war the Soviet Union trampled on most of the Charter's points. Even the United States fell short of full dedication to the ideals.

Yet the ideals never faded away. In January 1942 the Declaration of the United Nations explicitly adopted the Charter's "purposes and principles." These purposes and principles informed Bretton Woods in 1944 and the U.N. Declaration on Human Rights in 1948. Today they constitute the philosophical and juridical basis for President Bush's new world order.

Take a look at the Atlantic Charter 50 years after. It not the world dreamed of by Roosevelt and Churchill at last coming to pass?

Consider the goals of Aug. 12, 1941—"the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live," equal access "to the trade and to the raw materials of the world," "improved labor standards, economic advancement, and social security," assurance that all "may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want," relief from "the crushing burden of armaments," establishment of a community of nations. After half a century of bitter contention, the Atlantic Charter sets forth the agenda on which most nations are at last agreed.

They didn't do too badly, those two inspired prima donnas, when they met off the coast of Newfoundland 50 years ago.

#### TRIBUTE TO ROBERT S. MCGUIRE

### HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1991

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take this time to pay tribute to one of our most able and efficient managers, of a very important House office, and—through these remarks—to express my appreciation for our cadre of House employees who daily make it possible for this institution to function. We always express our complaints when anything goes wrong; we should also pause now and then to recognize outstanding and loyal service.

These remarks are prompted today because we will soon lose the talents of Robert S. McGuire, who has served as chief of the finance office in the Clerk of the House's organization. Bob has decided to retire and, with his wife Susan, relocate to the sunny slopes of New Mexico. Susan has also given years of service to the House during her tenure as a key staff member of the House Committee on Education and Labor.

I'm confident that neither Bob nor Susan will be retiring citizens of New Mexico. They will become activists in their new community, whether in civic, business, or cultural circles. We in the House community and in the greater Washington area will miss them.

Bob McGuire came to the House finance office as its chief in mid-1982. He had previously served as chief auditor of the Committee on House Administration. The committee service started in mid-1975 following Bob's years in the U.S. Air Force as an accounting and finance officer. Bob's retirement from the House follows a recent retirement from the Air Force Reserve as a lieutenant colonel.

It is likely that no previous chief of the finance office came better prepared to assume his duties than Bob. While he served the Committee on House Administration, he reviewed literally thousands of payment vouchers for Members, committees, and leadership and administrative offices. This required a detailed knowledge of both laws and House rules and a close working relationship with the finance office to insure that all vouchers were properly supported by the necessary documents and that funds were available to make the payments. His role, in effect, was to assure the committee chairman that the committee was fully and carefully meeting its obligations to review and approve these disbursements of House funds. His service also included many studies, special projects relating to changes in allowances for Members, and joining with the other able staff to make recommendations to the committee.

Bob's appointment as chief of the finance office met with general approval and expectation that we would have an efficient and well-managed operation. This has definitely occurred. The finance office undergoes a very thorough audit each fiscal year by the General Accounting Office [GAO]. In every year it has received a clean report from the GAO. This type of audit and report are tributes to Bob and his staff.

A recitation of the finance office's operations and expanded functions under Bob's leadership could very well be as lengthy as any House committee hearing. Bob's tenure as chief merits the commendation of not only the Clerk and the House leadership, but all House employees who benefit from a very effective and professionally run organization.

Mr. Speaker, my role as chairman of the Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations puts me in the position to review and commend Bob's service. He has occupied the role of financial adviser to my subcommittee regarding the preparation of the House budget, its appropriation, and its expenditure. Information that he develops with his staff and provides to the subcommittee form the basis for making our judgments on appropriations for the House. I speak for all the members and staff of the subcommittee when I commend and thank Bob for his work with us and our staff over the years. He has set a standard of service that all should strive to achieve.

May I quickly add, however, that I commend the Clerk's choice as Bob's successor, a veteran employee and assistant chief of the finance office, Mike Henry. Mike has all the necessary ability and experience to continue Bob's exemplary record of service.

Mr. Speaker, we will miss Bob and Susan McGuire. We thank them for their service to the House of Representatives. We wish them well in their new life in New Mexico. If needed, we will be calling Bob now and then to join in consultation about the House's financial operations.

#### COMMEMORATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AQUARIAN BOOK SHOP

### HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1991

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Aquarian Book Shop in my congressional district. The Aquarian Book Shop is the oldest African-American bookstore in California and quite possibly the oldest African-American owned bookstore in the United States. For 50 years, the proprietors of the store, Dr. and Mrs. Alfred Ligon, have provided members of the Los Angeles African-American community a place to discover their history, literature, religion, and culture. Despite all odds, surviving through good and bad times, the Lignons have provided a unique and invaluable service which has become a venerable institution in the Los Angeles African-American community.

With roughly \$100 in personal savings, Alfred Ligon opened the Aquarian Library and Book Shop in 1941 in the basement of his home on Jefferson Boulevard. Then a waiter for the Southern Pacific Railroad, Alfred and his sister initially purchased metaphysics, nonfiction, and fiction books from a second-hand bookstore downtown. Later, Ligon shortened the store's name to the Aquarian Book Shop and expanded the store's inventory to include books by renowned African-American writers such as historians J.A. Rogers and W.E.B. DuBois, poet Langston Hughes, and others.

During the 1960's, a heightened interest in African and African-American history gave birth to book shops in African-American communities across the Nation. When interest waned during the 1970's and 1980's, however, many could not survive, falling prey to financial woes and lack of community support. The Aquarian Book Shop is one of the few African-American owned bookstores to have survived such hard times, and until recently, was the only bookstore specializing in books by and about African-Americans in Los Angeles.

Last November, the Aquarian Book Shop moved a third time from Martin Luther King, Jr., Boulevard to its current location at 3995 S. Western Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90062, store 12. The shop now has over 5,000 volumes ranging in subject from African history to children's books.

A renewed interest in African and African-American history and culture during the 1990's has brought about a renaissance for African-American bookstores—which have multiplied in number in cities across the country. In addition, larger mainstream book chains, which had limited their inventory of African-American

books to books by prominent authors such as Toni Morrison and Richard Wright, have begun to expand their African-American studies sections in order to lure customers and to cash in on the profitable market. Surely, none will be able to match the Aquarian's wide-ranging inventory of rare and hard-to-find books or serve the various functions which the shop has performed over the years.

In addition to providing a rich repository of information on African and African-American subjects to which the community might not otherwise have access, the Aquarian Book Shop has been the meeting ground for many prominent artists, writers, poets, actors/actresses, healers, organizers, teachers, librarians, thinkers, mothers, fathers, and children of the community. So many, including myself, have passed through their doors and been enriched by the experience. On more than one occasion, I have relied on the friendly and helpful offices of the Aquarian Book Shop for information unobtainable elsewhere.

Appropriately, the Aquarian Book Shop has been the subject of many newspaper and magazine articles, including the Los Angeles Times and Ebony magazine. On October 4-6, 1991, friends and long time supporters of the Aquarian Book Shop will commemorate the event with a 50th anniversary jubilee celebration.

Mr. Speaker, please join me, then, on this happy 50th anniversary occasion in recognizing Dr. Alfred M. and Mrs. Bernice Ligon for their immense dedication and commitment to community service, and in wishing the Ligans continued good fortune and good health in the years to come.

THE PASSING OF ARTHUR S.  
HODGE, SR.

HON. RON de LUGO  
OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Monday, September 30, 1991

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to mark the passing of an outstanding Virgin Islander and long time friend, Arthur S. Hodge, Sr. Arthur was laid to rest today, a man who will be deeply missed by his family and the many in our community who knew this warm and generous man.

Arthur had a broader vision of life and the purpose of community than many others. He was trained in a number of disciplines, as a draftsman, a builder, a real estate associate, and an appraiser. He used those many skills not to promote himself, but to boost his community. He was a strong supporter of apprenticeship training for Virgin Islands youth, for he understood well the need to hone native talent. As one of the ways that he could put his convictions into practice, he helped found the Virgin Islands Chapter of the National Association of Plumbing, Heating, and Cooling Contractors where he emphasized youth development.

Arthur spent considerable time investing in his community in other ways. He was a director of St. Dunstan's School and was a founding member of Episcopal Charities. He was involved in the senior citizens home repair pro-

gram where he helped to train low income Virgin Islands residents to become a part of the building profession.

After Hurricane Hugo ravaged the Virgin Islands, Arthur traveled constantly between St. Thomas and St. Croix giving his time and skills to help those devastated by the storm. He never charged for his help.

In many ways Arthur embodied all that is the best in Virgin Islanders. His knowledge and skill, his concern and compassion, his energy and humor, all earned him a special place in the hearts of those who knew him and a special place in the annals of our community. We will miss him greatly, but we take comfort that Arthur S. Hodge, Sr., will long serve as an example for those who follow in his footsteps.

I offer my deepest condolences to his family and loved ones. May he rest in peace.

A TRIBUTE TO JENNIFER  
RODRIGUEZ

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN  
OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Monday, September 30, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Ms. Jennifer Rodriguez, a Palmetto Senior High School student who will be competing in the World Artistic Roller Skating Championships in Sydney, Australia. According to the Miami Herald article, Todd Hartman reports that Ms. Rodriguez is also trying to make the U.S. national team in both speed and artistic roller skating:

The obscurity of competitive roller skating is being rocked by 15-year-old Jennifer Rodriguez, a quiet, focused Palmetto High sophomore who is trying to do what no woman, and only one man, has done before.

Her goal is to make the U.S. national team in both speed and artistic roller skating.

"Unbelievable," said Dwain Hebda, sports information director for the U.S. Amateur Confederation of Roller Skating. "To do artistic and speed skating, that's unheard of."

WORLD COMPETITION IN AUSTRALIA

She is halfway to her goal. Next month, Jennifer will leave Kendall for Sydney, Australia, to compete in the World Artistic Roller Skating Championships Oct. 8-21 with 22 other members of the U.S. national team, composed of the best amateur roller skaters in the country. At 15, she is the youngest U.S. skater making the trip.

"I'm looking at a very excellent chance of her placing at Worlds," said Gloria Manning, who coaches Jennifer in figures, the artistic category she will compete in at the world competition. "She's very consistent."

Jennifer is not the youngest U.S. skater ever to compete at the world championships. That distinction goes to a 13-year-old Pennsylvania girl who competed in the freestyle category at the world competition in 1989. She may be the youngest to compete in the figures category. The USAC/RS doesn't have records to verify that.

'SHE'S REALLY MOVING FAST'

"I went to Junior Olympics speed skating championships in Tulsa, Okla., and that's all I heard about, people talking about her," said Bob Manning, Jennifer's speed skating coach and the husband of Gloria, the figures

coach. "She's so young, she's really moving fast."

Fast in more ways than one. She's plowing through skill divisions as well as clocking fine times. Skaters move through six skill levels before reaching the senior division, commonly called "world class." She is already at world class in figures. In freestyle, she is a level away from world class. In speed, she is two away.

In May, Jennifer competed at the U.S. outdoor speed skating championships in Colorado Springs. Attempting to make the U.S. speed team, she went up against senior division speed skaters on a banked track. She didn't quite make it, but Hebda said it "blew all of us away," to see Jennifer, five-foot-three and 105 pounds, hold her own in what can be a rough-and-tumble event.

"Speed skaters are totally different than artistic skaters," said Cheryl Rice, Jennifer's freestyle coach. "Artistic skaters have makeup on. Jennifer has her hair pulled back and a nice little tutu. Speed skaters have knee pads on with hair dangling in their face. You see her doing that, and you think, 'That's Jennifer?'"

"Speedy Rodriguez" is a shy speaker. Asked if she has other diversions, she answered: "No. I don't do anything else. Just school." She says skating is her life. She began at age 5, and since then has earned 33 top three national championship finishes in speed and artistic categories.

Said her father, Joe: "It's simply amazing."

I am pleased to pay tribute to Jennifer Rodriguez by reprinting this article. Her story is a very exciting one, and I wish Ms. Rodriguez much success in all of her future competitions.

MRS. JEAN GRECO HONORED FOR  
VOLUNTARISM

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI  
OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Monday, September 30, 1991

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mrs. Jean Greco for being elected as president of the Pennsylvania Medical Society Auxiliary [PMSA]. Mrs. Greco has been involved in many charitable organizations and is an outstanding example of individuals from northeast and central Pennsylvania who are involved in community affairs.

Jean began her work with the Pennsylvania Medical Society Auxiliary in 1972 and has since served on the State level as eastern vice president, health education State chairman, and health career financial aid State chairman. She has also chaired the State PMSA conference and has been on the State board of directors.

Locally, Jean has been just as involved and dedicated in her voluntarism. In her hometown of Hazleton, Jean instituted the first drug-abuse program for our local junior high school-aged students and their parents and helped to set up an AIDS education program as part of the health education function of PMSA.

Jean has been instrumental in the organization and success of numerous charity fundraisers, has welcomed foreign exchange students into her home, and has assisted those in need countless times.

In addition to all her charitable works, she has been the loving wife of Dr. Victor Greco, has raised six children, and is the grandmother of seven.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in congratulating Jean Greco for her superb contributions to our community and in wishing her luck as she begins her term as president of the Pennsylvania Medical Society Auxiliary.

**NATIONAL CHILDREN'S DAY: HONORING OUR PROMISES TO AMERICA'S YOUTH**

**HON. PATSY T. MINK**

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1991

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the personal stories of two of Hawaii's most courageous young people: Malia Wai'au from Papakolea and Jonah Mercado of the Waianae coast. Both individuals have a compelling history of how government and non-profit organizations changed their lives positively. They are present today for a hearing on "National Children's Day: Honoring Our Promises to America's Youth" conducted by the Select Committee On Children, Youth, and Families.

Malia Wai'au overcame the trauma of physical and emotional abuse through the services of a department of education program in her high school. Jonah Mercado had been trapped in a cycle of family violence and drug abuse until he received the help from Hale 'Opio Kauai, Inc., a nonprofit, community-based organization.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the RECORD the testimony of these two youth ambassadors of Hawaii.

**STATEMENT BY MALIA WAI'AU**

Aloha! My name is Malia Wai'au. I'm seventeen years of age, born and raised in Honolulu, Hawaii. I live with my parents and two sisters on Hawai'ian Homestead land above Punchbowl National Cemetery on the island of O'ahu, in an area called Papakolea. I now attend Roosevelt High School as a Senior. I play Varsity sports (swimming, track, and cross-country) and am a planner in the State Student Council. My hobbies and interests are meeting people, being with friends (a true extrovert), reading, writing, and working to improve the quality of life for youth in Hawai'i.

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION OUT-REACH PROGRAM**

This program is based in every high school in the state, and staffed with a counselor who works with students who are facing difficult situations causing them emotional stresses. This could include problems such as family, gangs, or drugs. The success of the program ties into the fact that it is easier for the counseling programs to reach out to these kids because they are already linked to that school. Because young people sometimes are unaware of the programs that are available to help them, they just don't seek help at all. Since this program is school-based, the kids can be identified at the school campus and referred quickly to the program. Once in the program, the youth with the help of a qualified counselor or social worker. The youth receives close and

consistent counseling involving the family and others as appropriate. The counseling sessions are arranged to accommodate those involved without the limitations of school hours. With support and love, the young person gains confidence and self-esteem and is better prepared to make the effort to improve his/her own life.

The Department of Education provides the Out-Reach Program to specifically help the youth in each high school who are in need of counseling and support. The program works with youth who are the victims of severe physical and emotional problems, in school and at home. I myself am from this background. I live in Papakolea, a poor neighborhood in Honolulu, where drugs/alcohol, pregnancy and drop-outs are prevalent among the youth. I was subjected to severe problems at home. My father had just been released from prison and returned home a very angry person. I became a victim of physical as well as verbal abuse. For the first ten years of my life he was in jail, and when he came home, he still did drugs and also beat my mother up. I didn't know where to go, so I turned to what I thought at the time was the only alternative. I attempted suicide.

That's where the Out-Reach Program at school came in. Mrs. Iweda, my counselor, started intensive counseling to help me cope. She gave up lots of her personal time and effort. She really put her whole self into helping me just as she has with many others over the years. Mrs. Iweda showed me that there are reasons for living, that I am a wonderful person. With the counseling, support and help given to me and many other youth from Papakolea, it is possible to overcome the nefarious and cruelty of drugs, abuse, gangs, and suicide.

Through counseling and support, I was introduced to new ways of sublimation. My grades improved tremendously to an A average. I felt better about myself and got involved in the Student Council, clubs like Students Against Drunk Driving and the National Honor Society, sports, and volunteer work at hospitals.

Now as a Senior, three years later, I am a State Planner for the State Student Conference in March. I'll be instrumental in addressing the problems of youth in Hawai'i and taking the issues to the State Board of Education to enact new programs and policies to benefit students. With these changes in place, perhaps future teens can avoid encountering such difficult life situations from which I was fortunate enough to survive thanks to my school Out-Reach Program.

**STATEMENT BY JONAH MERCADO**

How has Hale 'Opio made a difference in my life? Hale 'Opio is a home with people who love in it. It is a chance or an opportunity to change my life. It is a place to deal with problems I have had in the past or may have in the future. Before I came here I thought I knew it all. I was hanging around with the wrong crowd, would run away, not attend school, or listen to my Mom and Dad. At Hale 'Opio I have come to realize what my parents were saying is true. My attitude has changed with the counselors' help of sitting down and talking with me day after day. When kids come here they have nothing but their problems and themselves. But when they leave here they go out as a new person with no problems and, when they get problems, they know how to deal with them.

One problem I had was my self-esteem, which was very poor when I came here. I had nothing to feel good about. I had to be protected from my father through a restraining

order, I had no special memories, I was separated from my mother and four sisters, there were no special events in my life. Now I have had a terrific job experience through the JTPA program and have been invited to speak at a dinner on JTPA's behalf. I have been selected to go to Washington, D.C. to meet our Congressional Delegation and other young people. I have had opportunities to fly around the Islands, take Zodiacs along the Na Pali, and I feel good about these things which I have earned by my achievements, by myself.

Hale 'Opio has also helped me in school. On Oahu I didn't go to my classes. Here I have to go to classes and have realized I have to graduate to become somebody. Hale 'Opio helped me in learning how to make choices and I now can make a decent choice in almost all situations because I have learned what it means to be a responsible adult, which is the key to all positive decision-making. With the really improved self-esteem and responsible decision-making skills I have learned, Hale 'Opio has assisted me in growing up to look forward to being a responsible adult in our community.

**TRIBUTE TO SS. CYRIL AND METHODIUS PARISH OF BETHLEHEM, PA, ON ITS 100TH ANNIVERSARY**

**HON. DON RITTER**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1991

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to SS. Cyril and Methodius Parish, Bethlehem, PA, on its 100th anniversary. The centennial anniversary celebration opened with a Mass of Thanksgiving on April 29, 1990, and will continue through October 27, 1991.

In the late 1800's immigrants from Eastern Europe fled to America by the thousands. Most of those people were seeking freedom, something they were frequently deprived of in their native lands. Among those immigrants were the Slovaks, who settled in the little town of Bethlehem, PA, which was founded by their Slavic brethren, the Moravians. As the number of immigrants increased, the Slovak men in the community organized a fraternal benefit society which would help them in their times of need. On October 15, 1890, they were admitted into the First Catholic Slovak Union—Jednota—a fraternal insurance benefit society founded in Cleveland, OH, by the immortal Rev. Stephen Furdek. The charter members of that local fraternal society also became the founders of SS. Cyril and Methodius Parish in Bethlehem, PA.

Impressed by that Slovak group of simple, sincere and God-loving people, Msgr. William Heinen of Mauch Chunk, PA, whose missionary zeal served the parishes in the Lehigh Valley, befriended them and aided them in the establishment of this new Slovak parish in January 1891. Monsignor Heinen called a meeting with the members of the parish, and they all enthusiastically decided to build a church. Appointed to a committee to find a suitable site for the proposed church were Monsignor Heinen and two parishioners, George Zboyovsky and George Slafkosky. A

site location was located and the parish purchased a tract of land bounded by Thomas, Pierce, Laufer, and Buchanan Streets from Lehigh University.

The cornerstone for the first church was laid and blessed on May 24, 1891. The church was dedicated on November 30, 1891. Since Bethlehem had the first Slovak church in the Diocese of Philadelphia, Slovaks from all outlying districts made SS. Cyril and Methodius their parish church. SS. Cyril and Methodius is revered as the mother church of the old Slovaks of Northampton and Lehigh Counties. Rev. John Novacky served as the first appointed pastor until September 23, 1897. Subsequently, Monsignor Heinen and other priests were assigned to administer to the parish until August 4, 1898, when Rev. Francis V. Vlossak was appointed pastor. During this period of time, Bethlehem's population grew tremendously, and so did the parish. A larger church was needed, and on July 5, 1903, the cornerstone was laid and blessed for a new church to be built next to the original church. On July 8, 1906, the new and magnificent church edifice was dedicated with impressive ceremonies. While this new church flourished, the old one was converted into a school and blessed on August 29, 1909. For the first 25 years of its existence, the parish built two churches, a school, rectory, convent, and a cemetery.

In June 1929 Reverend Vlossak retired due to failing health, and Rev. Andrew Fekety succeeded him. A very significant day for this parish was the burning of the mortgage on July 8, 1933. Following the death of Reverend Fekety on April 5, 1947, Rev. Felix J. Labuda became pastor. His outstanding pastorate was a glorious one, most significantly with the building of a new school on July 5, 1964, and a new, modern convent in 1966, both of which were built without the necessity of a mortgage.

A jubilant and joyous occasion for this parish was the elevation of Reverend Labuda to the title of monsignor on May 22, 1966. Slovak culture and heritage have been preserved and fostered throughout the years with the encouragement of Monsignor Labuda. After a pastorate of 37 successful years, Monsignor Labuda retired on March 26, 1984, due to ill health. His successor was Rev. Robert F. Kozel, associate pastor of the parish since September 1963. On July 28, 1986, the parish mourned the death of Monsignor Labuda, its pastor emeritus.

During Reverend Kozel's outstanding pastorate, both the exterior and interior of the church have undergone extensive renovations. The interior has been refurbished beautifully, especially with a new marble altar, pulpit and altar for the Repose of the Eucharist which are all made of maccaveccia and botocino marble from Pietrasanta, Italy. The new altar was blessed and dedicated on February 10, 1990, by His Excellency Thomas J. Welsh, bishop of the Diocese of Allentown. Today, the church stands as one of the most beautiful churches in the Lehigh Valley.

The Parish prides itself with its adult choir which was originated in 1948 under the leadership of Sister M. Clotilda, OSF. The parishioners always enjoy the choir's beautiful rendition which enhances the liturgical services. For the past 30 years, the choir has been

under the splendid direction of Elizabeth Nemchik, a most capable directress. The current organist, Theresa Smith has been with the choir for approximately 10 years. Many years ago, the adult choir produced a recording album of beautiful Christmas carols in their native Slovak language.

The parish is also proud of the Tatra Slovak Folk Group which originated on July 12, 1977, by a group of its parishioners. Their purpose is to preserve Slovak heritage and culture, and to pay tribute to their Slovak ancestors. The group, which is currently comprised of 22 members and an accordionist, features dances and songs from eastern and central Slovakia. On August 16, 1986, they had the distinct honor of performing at the Statue of Liberty for an Ethnic Day Program. Since their inception, they performed at many civic and ethnic functions and most recently, they had an excellent performance for the opening of Bethlehem's 250th anniversary celebration. I've personally enjoyed the Tatrass for many years.

Through these 100 years, 26 sons of the parish have been ordained priests, and 23 daughters of the parish have professed the vows of religious sisters.

During the first century of the life of SS. Cyril and Methodius Parish, many generations have joined hands and worked together to save this parish, which is one of the oldest in the Lehigh Valley. For its centennial celebration, the parish has selected as its theme the words, "And the Lord Saw That It Was Good" which exemplifies the religious strength and unity God has foreseen for this parish.

Father Kozel, Bishop Welsh and parishioners of SS. Cyril and Methodius Church, I am proud to serve as your Representative in the U.S. Congress. You have done so much over the years for your people and our Lehigh Valley community. You have helped define that very community.

Mr. Speaker, please join with me today in commending Reverend Kozel and the parishioners of SS. Cyril and Methodius Church for their perpetual spirit, love and devotion, not only for the church, but for the community as well.

#### A TRIBUTE TO JOHN NOYER

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Mr. John Noyer, who has been with the Coral Gables Police Department since 1973. In 1978, Mr. Noyer entered his first Florida State Police Olympics. He has been an avid swimmer since the age of 4, and attributes his passion of swimming to growing up two houses away from Venetian Pool in Coral Gables, FL. The Miami Herald article entitled, "Gables Policeman Swam at Venetian Pool as a Child," written by Manny Garcia, summarizes Mr. Noyer's love of sports:

As a kid, John Noyer would swim through the caves of Venetian Pool and dive off its cliffs. He swam every day for 14 years.

"The lifeguards all knew me," said Noyer, 41, a Coral Gables police sergeant. "Mom said it was a cheap baby-sitting service."

Noyer's passion for swimming has never diminished. Since 1978, Noyer has been a sprint champion at the annual Florida State Police Olympics.

In June, Noyer won six gold medals, including the 50-meter freestyle and butterfly and 100-meter backstroke, and one silver at the competition in Daytona Beach. A week later, Noyer won four bronze medals competing against some former Olympic swimmers during the World Police & Fire Games in Memphis.

"I'm not surprised by his success," Sgt. Mitch Fry said. "He always wins. He's a real dedicated guy."

Noyer, a motorcycle officer with an aw-shucks personality, downplays his success. He credits teammates for pushing him to succeed.

"There's a lot of good athletes here," said Noyer, who joined the department's champion triathlon team last year.

Noyer grew up in Coral Gables, two houses from Venetian Pool. He said he learned to swim at age 4 when his father tossed him in the water. He raced back and has been racing ever since.

Noyer became an All-Dade swimmer at Coral Gables High and attended San Jose State on a swimming scholarship. He tried out for the 1968 U.S. Olympic swimming team and was ranked eighth nationally, but only three made the squad in his race category.

Noyer, who joined the Coral Gables Police Department in 1973 and competed in his first police olympics in 1978, stays in shape by riding a bicycle, swimming and jogging at least three days a week. He said he plans to win more gold medals.

"The competition's getting younger every year, and I'm getting older," Noyer said with a laugh. "I'll still be hard to beat."

I am pleased to pay tribute to John Noyer by reprinting this article. His story shows how an All-Dade swimmer at Coral Gables High School continues to compete throughout the years, and continues to do the activity he loves.

#### A SALUTE TO PRINCIPAL STELLA LOEB-MUNSON

### HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1991

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, education is the foundation on which our children will build the future. This foundation depends on the support of thoughtful, caring educators. Today, I rise to honor just such a teacher. Stella Loeb-Munson, the principal at Caledonia Elementary School for 7 years in my home district, was recognized along with 59 other educators from around the country as a National Distinguished Principal by the Bush administration. She was selected from 26,000 principals nationally, and was the only Ohioan awarded this honor.

On October 4, these remarkable educators will be honored by Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander and the National Association of Elementary School Principals here in Washington.

Ms. Loeb-Munson is involved in every aspect of her students' education. On occasion she will teach a class, write newsletters to par-

ents, and she attends each school meeting involving teachers or parents.

It is difficult to pinpoint what makes one educator better than another. Ms. Loeb-Munson's ability to motivate is one of her strongest assets. Students are excited to learn in her school, teachers take time to meet and discuss the progress of their students, and parents are frequently seen in the school working with their children.

In a school with a predominantly African-American student body, Ms. Loeb-Munson expresses her pride in her West-African heritage, and stresses the importance of heritage in her students. Young people are encouraged to learn about American history from an African-American perspective, and this knowledge is tested each year in a competition among fourth-, fifth-, and sixth-grade students. Not only is an interest in history emphasized, but she also looks toward the future. Children are introduced to computers in kindergarten.

Mr. Speaker, all children in America deserve the kind of quality education being disseminated at the Caledonia Elementary School. Ms. Loeb-Munson, along with the 59 other honorees, should serve as models for the rest of the Nation. Nothing is more important to our own future than the education of our children.

#### TARGET THE FARM PROGRAM TO FAMILY FARMERS

##### HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1991

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, Congress continues to avoid a difficult decision in the way our farm program payments are made to farmers who raise wheat, corn, barley, and other grain.

In the 1990 farm bill we faced a severe cut-back in spending to support grain farmers, and we had to cut 15 percent of the acres for which farmers would receive a minimum level of income support. Rather than remove those acres from large corporate agri-factories, we pulled the support out from under family farmers—price supports that were already too low to help small farmers survive.

Our farm program just isn't working. It focuses on controlling the national production and supply of grain. In my judgment, our policy should be focused on providing a safety net for family farmers. It should provide a minimum price for the first increment of production of grain. That will result in the bulk of the price support payments going to family sized farms. Beyond that, if someone wants to farm a whole county, the Government ought to wish that farmer well, but should not have to guarantee a price for all of the grain.

Congressman TIM JOHNSON and I are, today, once again introducing a bill to target farm program deficiency payments to family sized farms. It redirects the way deficiency payments for wheat and feed grains are distributed so that each farmer is entitled to Government price support only for specific amounts of grain produced by a family sized farm. For that limited amount of production, the farmer is assured of \$4.50 per bushel for

wheat, for example, and \$3.10 for corn. Those prices are high enough so that efficient farmers can make a modest profit, enough to reimburse them for their work.

It seems that farm State Members of Congress from both parties are finally starting to realize that our present farm policy is bankrupting family farmers who grow grain. It is a program that depresses market prices, serving the interests of international grain companies. It is turning rural communities of America into ghost towns. It's a policy that must be changed, and we have offered H.R. 3436 as a blueprint for a change that will work for rural America.

The text of our bill follows:

H.R. 3436

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

#### SECTION 1. FEED GRAINS.

(a) TARGET PRICES.—Section 105B(c)(1) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1444f(c)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A) by inserting at the end the following: "The farm program payment yield times the acreage used to compute payments to a producer under this paragraph shall not exceed 26,000 bushels of corn or, in the case of other feed grains, a comparable amount, as determined by the Secretary. A producer may substitute .694 bushels of wheat for each bushel of corn.";

(2) in subparagraph (B)(iii) by striking "\$2.75" and inserting "\$3.10", by striking "\$1.45" and inserting "\$1.63", and by striking "\$2.61" and inserting "\$2.94"; and

(3) in subparagraph (c) by striking "85 percent" and inserting "100 percent".

(b) LOAN RATES.—Section 105B(a) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1444f(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2) by striking "85 percent" and inserting "100 percent"; and

(2) in paragraph (3) by repealing subparagraph (C) and redesignating subparagraphs (D) and (E) as subparagraphs (C) and (D), respectively.

#### SEC. 2. WHEAT.

(a) TARGET PRICES.—Section 107B(c)(1) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445b-3a(c)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A) by inserting at the end the following: "The farm program payment yield times the acreage used to compute payments to a producer under this paragraph shall not exceed 18,000 bushels of wheat. A producer may substitute 1.44 bushels of corn for each bushel of wheat (or in the case of other feed grains at a ratio established by the Secretary).";

(2) in subparagraph (B)(iii) by striking "\$4.00" and inserting "\$4.50"; and

(3) in subparagraph (C) by striking "85 percent" and inserting "100 percent".

(b) LOAN RATES.—Section 107B(a) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445b-3a(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2) by striking "85 percent" and inserting "100 percent"; and

(2) in paragraph (3) by repealing subparagraph (c) and designating subparagraphs (D) and (E) as subparagraphs (C) and (D), respectively.

#### A TRIBUTE TO THE GOLDSTEIN HEBREW ACADEMY

##### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize today the Goldstein Hebrew Academy which recently found a permanent home. After 10 years of moving from one place to another, the Goldstein home moved to the Dave and Mary Alper Jewish Community Center in Miami, FL. The article, "Hebrew Academy Gets a Home of Its Own," by Jon O'Neill reports on this exciting event:

After 10 years of being uprooted and moved from place to place, the Goldstein Hebrew Academy finally has a permanent home.

The school, which has students in nursery school through sixth grade, will open the doors of its new building Sept. 3 on the grounds of the Dave and Mary Alper Jewish Community Center, 11155 SW 112th Ave. An open house will be held between 1 and 2 p.m. Thursday.

"I'm ecstatic," said Sam Paryzer, president of the academy. "We've been waiting for so many years and now we have a true home."

The 10,000-square-foot school is named for Katherine and Jacob Greenfield, the parents of an anonymous benefactor who gave \$1 million toward construction.

The school has 14 classrooms, a library and science laboratory. It can hold 125 students. Last year, the school had 72 kids.

The school opened 21 years ago, offering an elementary curriculum along with Judaic studies. But it never stayed in the same place.

I am pleased to pay tribute to the Goldstein Hebrew Academy by reprinting this article from the Miami Herald. This story tells of how the Goldstein Hebrew Academy waited many years for this happy event to take place. I wish them much success in their new home.

#### RAY NOLIN RETIRES

##### HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1991

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, a giant in the communications industry retired earlier this month. Ray Nolin, a good friend of mine who many of us in the Congress deeply respect and admire, recently left BellSouth Corp. after 25 years in the industry.

Ray began his career with Illinois Bell in 1961 in the marketing department. He held a variety of positions in eight different Illinois communities. In the early 1980's, he moved to Chicago to direct AT&T's government affairs in the Midwest.

His outstanding record and achievements enabled Ray to be appointed to his last position—vice president, Federal relations for BellSouth Corp. Since 1985, Ray has lived in Washington directing BellSouth's legislative activity on a Federal level.

It was in Ray's last assignment that I had the opportunity to appreciate his extraordinary

skills and superb understanding of telecommunications matters. While I didn't always agree with Ray's positions, I always admired and respected his thoroughness and honesty in discussing issues with me. Ray was more than just a government relations representative; he was and continues to be a good friend.

While I will miss Ray's visits, I am delighted that he is moving on to a less hectic and a much more sane existence. He and his wife Catherine will be summering in Colorado and wintering in Florida.

I urge my colleagues to join me in bidding Ray and Catherine a warm farewell and a healthy and enjoyable retirement.

**ANN MOSELEY: EDUCATOR,  
ACTIVIST, AND FRIEND**

**HON. NITA M. LOWEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 30, 1991*

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, Ann Moseley was born and brought up in South Carolina, but I am very glad that she chose to come to New York after graduating from college. Her contributions to southern Westchester and the Bronx have been immense. She is retiring from the New Rochelle school district, and I would like to take this opportunity to extend to her my thanks and those of many others for her dedication and unfailing commitment to our young people.

Ann Moseley cares about children. Throughout her life she has dedicated herself to making possible for them happy and healthy childhoods, and making sure that society offers them opportunities to succeed and prosper. As an educator and as a community activist, she has been immensely successful in her pursuit of both of those goals.

Her career began at the Lincoln Child Care Center, from which she moved to the Arthur Bay Day Care Center. At Arthur Bay, she served as head teacher and assistant director. She then served for a time in the Yonkers school district, before moving to New Rochelle. For the past 30 years, she has been an important part of that school system. In addition to the thousands of young people who have had the benefits that a first-rate teacher can provide, Ann has given special attention to assisting mentally retarded students. As a result of Ann's efforts, a special program has been established for trainable mentally retarded young adults, as well as a summer camp tailored to their needs.

The school system, however, has not been the only focus of Ann's tireless activities. As an active member of the NAACP, she has served as president of the New Rochelle chapter and in many other capacities. Through that work and every other facet of her life, she has fought to eliminate the blight of racial discrimination. She is also deeply involved in the activities of her church, St. Catherine A.M.E. Zion. The Community Chest, Heart Fund, Red Cross, Muscular Dystrophy Association, Urban League, and United Negro College Fund have also benefited from her active participation.

I know that her retirement from teaching, while definitely a loss for New Rochelle's

schools, will not mean an end to her caring and dedicated participation in community life. I cannot imagine Ann Moseley ever ceasing to strive for a better New Rochelle and a better world. I am proud to count her as a friend and am glad to have this chance to pay tribute to her. I am certain that all of my colleagues join me in giving this wonderful woman our best wishes and congratulations upon her retirement.

**HAPPY FIRST BIRTHDAY TO THE  
CHILDREN'S INN AT NIH**

**HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 30, 1991*

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, there is a truly unique project taking place at the National Institutes of Health [NIH] in Bethesda, MD—the development of the Children's Inn, which recently marked its first birthday.

The effort to provide a home-like setting for families and children when a child is being treated for a difficult illness started as a dream in the early 1980's. The dream's goal was simply to provide a sick child the opportunity to receive the invaluable physical and emotional support which a family can provide.

This dream was made possible in 1987 when Merck & Co., Inc., made a \$3.7 million grant to build the Children's Inn, and NIH set aside 2 acres of land for the facility. Three years later, in June 1990, the inn opened its doors for the first time to children, youth, and their families.

Perhaps no other organization has been more supportive of the Children's Inn than Merck & Co. In addition to its original \$3.7 million grant, Merck has just announced a \$500,000 challenge grant to be used as the basis of a campaign to raise matching contributions for a "Friends Fund" to cover future operating expenses at the inn. Largely thanks to Merck, now a world leader in research and development of new medicines, seriously ill children participating in the leading edge of medical research at NIH can continue to have a place where they and their family can be together—adding a critical dimension of emotional support to the medical research at NIH.

Congratulations to the Children's Inn, its staffs, its volunteers, and the many generous contributors to this very important project. With the creation of the Children's Inn, we can all hold our heads a little higher knowing that children, and their families, facing difficulties at our national medical center have a supportive place to call home.

**CARLOS J. ARBOLEYA BOULEVARD  
NAMED FOR BUSINESS AND  
CIVIC LEADER**

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 30, 1991*

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, on September 13, 1991, a portion of Southwest

Eighth Street in Miami was renamed Carlos J. Arboleya Boulevard to honor this extraordinary business and civic leader. On hand for the dedication was State Representative Al Gutman, who sponsored and guided the street naming legislation through the Florida House. Representative Gutman was joined by other State legislators and the mayors of Dade County, Miami Beach, and Hialeah. Mr. Arboleya has assembled an impressive personal history of professional achievement and civic contribution.

Mr. Arboleya's story is one characterized by contrasting periods of success, difficulty, and success. In 1960, he resigned his position of chief auditor in the comptroller's division of Cuba's largest bank when it became apparent that the Communist dictatorship intended to capture all financial institutions and private property. Mr. Arboleya's life and that of his family was turned upside down by the Castro regime, a tragic experience shared by so many other Cubans. He fled to Miami with just \$40 in his pocket, bringing with him his wife Marta, his 2-year-old son, Carlos, and a hope in America. The success he later found in the land of opportunity is perhaps the most profound act of defiance toward the Communist regime in Cuba which took everything from him except his family and his will to be free.

Upon arriving in south Florida, Mr. Arboleya at first tried with no avail to secure a position in the banking industry, and instead took a job as an inventory clerk at a south Florida shoe factory. Undaunted, Mr. Arboleya worked his way up to the position of vice president and comptroller of that shoe factory making possible a parallel leap back to the banking business. Through his business acumen and sheer hard work, he gained the post of vice chairman of the south Florida region of Barnett Bank which he presently holds. Mr. Arboleya is a testament to the freedom found in America, that an individual whose resources lie primarily in their determination to succeed should find such success.

Mr. Arboleya's success story does not end there, however. He is a man who has given back to the community in which he has prospered. The list of charity and civic organizations to which he has offered his leadership is extensive. He is the chairman of Miami '92, the Discovery of America Quincentennial Committee. Mr. Arboleya is a member of the national executive board of the Boy Scouts of America, and the vice president for Dade County of the Boy Scouts of America, and the vice president for Dade County of the South Florida council. Mr. Speaking, I join the people of south Florida in applauding Mr. Arboleya for his shining example of service and dedication which continues to be an inspiration to all those who place their hope in the American dream.

**SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS**

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily

Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

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

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, October 1, 1991, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

## MEETINGS SCHEDULED

## OCTOBER 2

9:30 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
Securities Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1533, to establish a statute of limitations for private rights of action arising from a violation of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and on related issues.

SD-538

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine government regulation of reproductive hazards.

SD-342

Special on Aging

To hold hearings to examine Medicare's responsiveness to older Americans concerns relating to provider fraud and abuse and the manner in which carriers assign and maintain Medicare provider numbers for persons and entities who wish to participate in the program.

SD-628

Joint Economic

Education and Health Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine ways to reform the American health care system.  
2359 Rayburn Building

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on the nomination of Ming Hsu, of Arizona, to be a Federal Maritime Commissioner; to be following by a hearing on the nomination of Arthur J. Rothkopf, of the District of Columbia, to be General Counsel of the Department of Transportation.

SR-253

Foreign Relations

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

SD-419

1:00 p.m.

Conferees, on H.R. 2942, making appropriations for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Transportation, and related agencies.

H-140, Capitol

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on the nominations of Elizabeth Anne Moler, of Virginia, and Branko Terzic, of Wisconsin, each to be a Member of the Federal Energy Regu-

latory Commission, Department of Energy.

SD-366

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nominations of Richard Clark Barkley, of Michigan, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Turkey, James F. Dobbins, of New York, to be U.S. Representative to the European Communities, with the rank of Ambassador, and John Christian Kornblum, of Michigan, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as Head of Delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

SD-419

Judiciary

To hold hearings on the nominations of Barbara A. Caulfield, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of California, Ronald E. Longstaff, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Iowa, John W. Lungstrum, to be United States District Judge for the District of Kansas, and Terry R. Means, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas.

SD-226

## OCTOBER 3

9:00 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

To hold hearings to examine organized crime activities in Asian communities.

SD-342

9:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

Business meeting, to mark up S. 289, to authorize an extension of the National Air and Space Museum at Washington Dulles International Airport, S. 239, to authorize the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity to establish a memorial to Martin Luther King, Jr., in Washington, D.C., S. 1415, to provide for additional membership on the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, S. Res. 185, to provide for expenses and supplemental authority of the Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs, H. Con. Res. 172, providing for the printing of a revised edition of the booklet entitled "Our American Government," and other pending legislation.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SR-253

Finance

To hold hearings to examine the current operation of trade adjustment assistance and other programs for dislocated workers.

SD-215

2:30 p.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nomination of Elaine L. Chao, of California, to be Director of the Peace Corps.

S-116, Capitol

Judiciary

Courts and Administrative Practice Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1569, to implement the recommendations of the Federal Courts Study Committee, and to establish an intercourt conflict resolution demonstration program and the

National Commission on Federal Criminal Law.

SD-226

## OCTOBER 4

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

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

SD-342

Joint Economic

To hold hearings on the employment-unemployment situation in September.

SD-628

## OCTOBER 8

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

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

SD-342

11:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

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

SD-419

## OCTOBER 17

9:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Communications Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the visibility of auctioning radio spectrums.

SR-253

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy Regulation and Conservation Subcommittee

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

SD-366

2:00 p.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1687, to increase the capacity of Indian tribal governments for waste management on Indian lands.

SR-485

## OCTOBER 22

9:00 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1315, to transfer administrative consideration of applications for Federal recognition of an Indian tribe to an independent commission.

SR-485

## OCTOBER 23

9:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the Report of the Commission on

the Future Structure of Veterans Health Care.

334 Cannon Building

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

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

SD-342

OCTOBER 24

8:45 a.m.

Office of Technology Assessment

Board meeting, to consider pending business.

EF-100, Capitol

OCTOBER 29

9:30 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on the Interior on H.R. 1476, to provide for the divestiture of certain properties of the San Carlos Indian Irrigation Project in the State of Arizona.

SR-485

POSTPONEMENTS

OCTOBER 3

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings to examine telecommunications reliability as related to aviation safety.

SR-253

2:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations

European Affairs Subcommittee

To resume hearings on consolidating free-market democracy in the former Soviet Union.

SD-419