

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

DOMINIC D. DiFRANCESCO, NEWLY ELECTED AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL COMMANDER, SPEAKS OUT FOR VETERANS

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, during its 73d National Convention last month in Phoenix, AZ, the American Legion elected Dominic D. DiFrancesco as national commander. Commander DiFrancesco brings to the post a keen understanding, acquired from first-hand experience, of the needs and concerns of the Nation's veterans. His record of service is quite impressive.

A Navy veteran of the Korean war, Commander DiFrancesco served 3 years as communications technician before returning to his home in Steeltown, PA. He joined Middletown Post 594 of the American Legion and served as its commander before progressing to leadership roles at the county and district echelons.

In 1986, the Legionnaires of the Keystone State elected him department commander. He also has served as Pennsylvania's national executive committeeman and alternate national executive committeeman.

At the national level of the American Legion, Commander DiFrancesco has served as chairman of the membership and post activities committee and the legislative commission, in addition to membership on the public relations commission, the national security council, and the resolutions subcommittee. He was part of a special American Legion delegation that went to Saudi Arabia in October 1990, to gain first-hand knowledge of the preparations, the needs, and the concerns of American troops prior to Operation Desert Storm.

In addition to his Legion offices, Commander DiFrancesco has served in a variety of civic capacities related to services for veterans, including the Department of Veterans Affairs Advisory Committee on Cemeteries and Memorials, the Pennsylvania War Memorial Commission, and the Pennsylvania War Veterans Council.

He was a plans and resource specialist for the Federal Government at the time of his retirement in 1988.

Commander DiFrancesco and his wife, Beverly, reside in Middletown, PA. They are the parents of four children: Debra, Anthony, Toni Ann, and Dominic II, and the grandparents of eight.

On September 24, before a joint hearing of the House and Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee, Commander DiFrancesco presented the Legion's legislative priorities and objectives for the coming year. I would like to share the text of his comments with my colleagues:

REMARKS BY DOMINIC DiFRANCESCO, NATIONAL COMMANDER, THE AMERICAN LEGION

Mr. Chairman and Members of both Committees: I am honored to be representing the Nation's largest and most rapidly growing veterans organization. In that regard, I am pleased to report that we have exceeded a membership level of 3 million for the third consecutive year.

As I present the American Legion's legislative priorities for the coming year, I want you to know how deeply we respect our working relationships with both of your committees. I also want to commend the work that was done in early 1991 when your committees provided the congressional leadership to approve, in rapid succession, a series of legislative measures to strengthen certain benefits and services available to veterans.

Since then, Congress has relied upon your expertise in developing several recent public laws that meet some of the readjustment needs of Persian gulf war veterans. And we know that your work is continuing in areas such as PTSD treatment, family counselling, and employment assistance.

Although Congress generally followed your lead, it became obvious, as early as March of this year, that some of your Senate and House colleagues were not willing to endorse any major benefit improvements. Perhaps, the first evidence of this was during the debate over increased educational assistance under the Montgomery GI Bill. Despite the efforts of your own Members, the increased level of monthly assistance that finally passed was only 25 percent of the amount that was initially proposed.

My purpose in citing this brief history is to show that even the excitement of a major U.S. military victory could not prevail over the arguments of those in Congress who say that the Federal Government cannot afford significant improvements in veterans benefits. Dealing with that attitude brings me to the heart of this presentation today.

The American Legion remains convinced that the Nation can afford to pay more for veterans benefits and services. We are also convinced that VA is a national resource and that VA delivers its services at a bargain price.

It is obvious that, in recent years, budgetary restrictions have dramatically affected the delivery of VA services. Analyzing VA from a budgetary viewpoint leads us to several conclusions.

First, if the entire Federal budget had been handled like the VA budget over the past 10 years, the Federal Government would now be operating at a sizable surplus—rather than a \$300 billion deficit. Second, in our opinion, congressional oversight of VA programs is so thorough that spending VA dollars can be justified as easily as any other Federal expenditure. And third, the various budget-driven changes in health care eligibility over recent years have created such confusion among veterans that many of them simply don't know whether they have access to the system.

Ten months ago, our organization conducted a survey of VA medical center directors. We asked those directors to describe

their immediate problems and their long-term budgetary needs. The results of the survey reveal several common problems.

First, the need to purchase new or replacement medical equipment has become so severe that the total backlog is now estimated at \$1.2 billion! Second, pharmacy costs are increasing rapidly and are expected to continue on that pace in the near future. Third, most directors reported that budgetary shortages are placing their medical school affiliations in jeopardy.

Overall, VA medical center directors are being forced to do more with less. Necessary maintenance is being delayed. Contract nursing home care is being curtailed or completely discontinued. And even new facilities are forced to operate at less than full capacity because activation funds are in short supply.

We realize that many of the problems described in our survey summary are not new ones. But we don't believe the severity of those problems is fully appreciated. We are convinced that budget architects here in Washington have ignored, or just don't understand, VA's financial dilemma.

It appears that those budget planners are so consumed by short term savings that they are unable to see the cost effectiveness of VA programs. They fail to recognize the wisdom of investing in a medical system where cost containment is practiced constantly. They ignore the value of investing in an educational assistance program that has produced hundreds of billions of dollars in new tax revenue. And they overlook VA's research potential to save lives, to reduce the need for expensive health care and to save taxpayer dollars over the long-term.

On behalf of the Nation's veterans, and in the interest of sound public policy, I sincerely hope that these budget architects will pay attention to what we are saying here today. These people will receive copies of our presentation. I just hope they read it.

In particular, I would invite their attention to our recommendations regarding certain portions of the VA budget for fiscal year 1993. In that year, we believe the medical care account should be funded at \$15.6 billion. This proposal represents a \$2.1 billion increase over the expected total for fiscal year 1992.

Most of the \$2.1 billion increase would be directed toward medical personnel pay raises, the purchase of essential medical equipment, increased pharmaceutical costs, activation of replacement facilities and necessary expansion of VA's specialty care capacity.

None of these recommendations involve any frills or luxuries. The additional money would simply provide VA more resources to meet the current demand for health care.

In our opinion, VA's inability to meet the current demand is well documented. Yet, the Department now wants to experiment with the idea of opening the doors of its medical facilities to nonveterans. We have some very deep concerns over VA's treatment of nonveterans, and we plan to voice those concerns at the appropriate forums.

Mr. Chairman, in the area of VA medical and prosthetic research, we recommend \$280

* 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.

million for fiscal year 1993, an amount that is based upon considerable study. It is the total recommended for fiscal year 1992 by VA's own blue ribbon research panel.

We fully support the panel's report. VA has the potential and it has the appropriate patient population to assume national leadership roles in selected areas of applied research. The Department simply needs the financial support to reach its potential.

Throughout the past decade, both of your committees have devoted an enormous amount of time and effort evaluating the changing health care needs of the VA patient population. You have been very responsive to those needs by mandating VA to take on a variety of specialty care obligations. Unfortunately, the budget architects that I mentioned earlier have failed to support your world. They have refused to ask for the dollars necessary to finance these worthwhile undertakings.

When referring to specialty care, we include services designed to deal with PTSD, geriatric diseases, AIDS, drug and alcohol abuse, chronic mental illness, homelessness, and agent orange residuals. We also include treatment methods emphasizing noninstitutional approaches that involve sharing arrangements between VA, veterans organizations, and various other providers at the local level.

No discussion of VA health care delivery would be complete without mentioning medical facility construction. We now know that 75 percent of VA's general hospitals are at least 30 years old, 95 percent of the Department's psychiatric hospitals are just as old. These facts speak for themselves. If VA is expected to practice modern medicine beyond the year 2000, the trend to replace its medical facilities must be accelerated immediately.

One of the most discouraging financial developments affecting VA is how the unmet budgetary needs of VA's regional office operations continue to grow. Your committees, in the recent past, have done a very fine job in revealing those needs and making the case for more financial support.

Shortages in both the quantity and quality of regional office personnel have been documented many times. We know that there are limits to what automation can do, and we know that there is no substitute for experienced claims processors.

Up to this point, I have simply highlighted some of our priority interests. There are others that deserve your complete attention. Among those items are DIC reform, the benefits cuts that were included as part of last year's budget law, State veterans home construction, State veterans home per diem rates, and problems plaguing the cemetery system.

Returning to the matter of our most recent veterans—we believe that in order to fairly evaluate the readjustment needs of Persian Gulf war veterans, it is important to recognize several facts. This most recent war effort relied heavily on activated Reserve and National Guard members, and there were much higher percentages of married soldiers and female soldiers involved in the conflict.

As early as 12 months ago, it became apparent to the American Legion that these unusual circumstances demanded special attention. In October of last year, we established our own family support network to meet the basic family needs of those who were sent to the theater of operations.

Our support network has responded to more than 30,000 requests for assistance. We have provided services ranging from house-

hold repairs to direct cash grants totalling more than \$250,000. The focal point of the network, a nationwide toll free number, will continue to be in operation for as long as the need exists.

Although the Persian Gulf war veteran population presents some unusual characteristics, when compared to previous generations, there are certain basic needs that are very clear. One of these is employment assistance.

Like you, we have spent considerable time and effort this year to insure that the nationwide network of veterans employment specialists is fully operational. And we share your concern over the various transitional assistance activities being carried out jointly by the Defense and Labor Departments. We will continue to monitor that situation very closely. We will also be watching closely as Congress deals with pending legislation that includes veterans eligibility for expanded unemployment compensation benefits.

Finally, I invite your attention to the issue of educational assistance. Our organization is convinced that something has to be done to improve the current benefit levels, and we know that many of you are committed to the same goal. We think it's unfair to ask this most recent generation of veterans to accept a benefit package that is not nearly as generous as the ones received by their parents and grandparents over the past 4 decades.

The American Legion believes the current maximum benefit level must be doubled, just to make public college education affordable. At this point, our own draft legislation proposal is undergoing a cost analysis. When that process is complete we will be seeking a principal sponsor and the support of both of your committees.

We know some people will say that the Nation cannot afford this legislative proposal. We disagree. Paying for an improved GI Bill is an investment in the Nation's future. It is also an investment in a program that has produced cash dividends to government treasuries for more than 40 years. In fact, similar investments since 1945 have enabled many of your own congressional colleagues to prepare themselves for the offices they now hold.

As you and your colleagues work on the final details of the fiscal year 1992 Federal budget, we look forward to your assistance and leadership to insure that the fiscal year 1993 budget plan recognizes the wisdom of investing in veterans benefits and services. We also urge the budget architects in the executive branch to reassess their spending priorities and to demonstrate that they understand a simple, documented fact—the return on Federal dollars allocated to VA research, educational assistance, and medical care is an excellent one. Allocating money to VA makes sense, from a fiscal policy perspective and a public policy perspective.

BREAST CANCER ON LONG ISLAND: AN AVOIDABLE TRAGEDY

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, October is Breast Cancer Awareness Month—a time that is nationally set aside to acknowledge programs and activities aimed at preventing, de-

tecting, and treating breast cancer. In recognition of this special month, the Subcommittee on Human Services of the House Select Committee on Aging held a hearing late last month in Brentwood, NY, entitled, "Breast Cancer on Long Island: An Avoidable Tragedy."

This hearing served as a kickoff event for Breast Cancer Awareness Month, and is being followed by events and activities throughout Suffolk County and across the country. This hearing was especially important to the citizens of my congressional district because Long Island inexplicably has one of the highest rates of breast cancer in the world. Many of the witnesses testifying at the hearing emphasized the need for early detection as the best possible defense against breast cancer. In addition, the high costs of mammography screening emerged as a critical concern.

I would like to insert my opening statement from the hearing into the RECORD, but I would also like to take this opportunity to thank all the witnesses who appeared before the subcommittee that day, bringing with them a great deal of expertise and insight into this tragic disease and its effects.

The witnesses who testified were the Honorable Patrick Halpin, county executive of Suffolk County, NY; Dr. Clare Bradley, director of adult medical services, Suffolk County Department of Health; Ms. Barbara Balaban, director, Statewide 800 Hotline for Breast Cancer and Long Island Oncology Services; Diana Truglio, founder of Women's Outreach Network; and Edna Mullally and Claire Segal, two very courageous public citizens. In addition, I would like to salute the entire staff and volunteer force of the Suffolk County Women's Outreach Network, who in cooperation with the Suffolk County Women's Services Unit and Suffolk County legislators sponsor a program for early breast cancer detection and a very successful Mobile Mammography Outreach Program. Their efforts are to be commended for providing the women of Suffolk County with convenient and professional breast cancer detection services in a mobile setting. Finally, I would like to congratulate the Suffolk County Department for the Aging, which has worked very closely with me on this, as well as in many other aspects of my subcommittee work. I particularly would like to commend the excellent work of Ms. Ann McShane who has provided me and my staff with much guidance and professional advice over the years.

BREAST CANCER ON LONG ISLAND: AN AVOIDABLE TRAGEDY

(Statement of Hon. Thomas J. Downey)

As the Chairman of the House Select Committee on Aging's Subcommittee on Human Services, I am pleased to open this hearing entitled, "Breast Cancer on Long Island: An Avoidable Tragedy." Before we begin our hearing, I would like to thank my friend and colleague, Congressman Neil Abercrombie representing the State of Hawaii for being with us on Long Island this morning. His presence today confirms his deep concern about the devastating problem of breast cancer.

The issue of breast cancer is not a new one. Often it is not a comfortable subject to discuss. Sadly, nearly everyone in this room has been affected by breast cancer in some way, whether it be personally, or because of a family member or close friend. Breast cancer is, however, a reality—as is the fact that

breast cancer is most common in women over the age of 50, and, unfortunately, the incidence increases with age. We have reached a crisis with respect to this disease, across America, and especially here on Long Island, where the mortality rate from breast cancer is inexplicably high. Estimates indicate that 10 percent of American women will develop breast cancer in their lifetimes. Last year, of the nearly 150,000 women in this country projected to get breast cancer, close to 44,000 were expected to die.

In our State of New York, of the 39,000 people projected to die in 1990 from all types of cancer, 3,800 were expected to be due to breast cancer.

New statistics show that 1 out of every 9 American women will develop breast cancer at some point in her life. Over the past 10 years, the incidence of breast cancer has increased by more than 33 percent. Equally alarming is the fact that the mortality rate for women with breast cancer has remained virtually unchanged since 1930.

The long natural history of breast cancer makes the disease an ideal model for early detection and intervention. Researchers indicate that early detection could prevent 25 to 30 percent of breast cancer deaths. There have been developments in the treatment of breast cancer in recent years. But, despite advances in the primary treatment of breast cancer, there remains a lack of research—even in the surgical approach to breast cancer. And, although there are known risk factors associated with breast cancer, over 70 percent of the women who develop the disease have no identifiable risk factors at the time they are diagnosed. Much more needs to be done if we are to eliminate the disease altogether. Whether it be a dietary issue, a geographical issue, or a genetic issue, the problem will continue to spread until there is a cure.

More funding is needed for continued research, and the Federal Government must continue to show its compassion and concern for the growing number of women who are afflicted each year by earmarking specific funds for this purpose.

I am pleased to report that the House Appropriations Committee has recommended an increase of at least \$30,000,000 more than requested by the administration for the research of breast cancer through the National Cancer Institute. But, besides increased funding, there are other ways in which we can work together to eradicate breast cancer in our lives.

Breast cancer is a disease that knows no real social boundaries, but which, with early detection, can be treated. It is a disease that can not only be fatal, but that can also wreak physical and emotional damage, if not detected in time. It affects not only the victim, but the victim's family as well.

As women become older, mammograms become increasingly important in early breast cancer detection. Mammograms can detect a lump so small that it would have to increase in size for 2 to 3 years before a woman could detect it herself in a self examination. But, despite the benefits of early detection, many women find excuses not to have regular mammograms. The cost factor is but one reason. Inconvenience and fear are two others.

As you know, the Federal Government took a significant first step toward dealing with the cost factor with the enactment of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1990. For the first time, Medicare will provide reimbursement for a mammography screening, once every 2 years, for all women over 65

years of age and for disabled women over the age of 35.

I indicated that this is only a first step. For one thing, Medicare ought to provide for an annual mammography screening, and I am hopeful that legislation to that effect can be passed this year.

Health care professionals are working hard to make it easier for women to follow breast cancer screening guidelines developed by the National Cancer Institute and other organizations. Many private associations, businesses, and concerned individuals—some of whom are with us today—are spreading the word about the importance of early detection and regular screening.

Because early detection of breast cancer is the key to decreasing the number of deaths, a heightened awareness of breast cancer is critically important. Each year, the month of October is set aside nationally as "Breast Cancer Awareness Month," and I am pleased that Suffolk County and other parts of Long Island will be taking part in this annual recognition. Some of our witnesses here this morning are part of the planning committees for activities planned in October, and we will be hearing about their work and experiences shortly. There will be many opportunities for people to educate themselves to the importance of breast examinations and mammograms, and to take note of the recommendations set forth by the National Cancer Institute, the American Cancer Society and by physicians across the country.

As we begin our hearing this morning, I would like to think of this as a kick-off point for Breast Cancer Awareness Month. I look forward to hearing what our witnesses have to say.

TRIBUTE TO CHIEF JUDGE JAMES
LAWRENCE KING

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the Federal court with the heaviest criminal caseload in the United States is the district court in southern Florida. It is authorized for 16 judges to keep pace with the heavy load of civil and criminal cases filed in south Florida, many of which involve drug trafficking. Yet the Southern District is operating with 30 percent fewer judges than it should have. Even if the bench were full, this court would still be the busiest in the country.

Chief Judge James Lawrence King has successfully managed to delegate the overwhelming number of cases which come through the court. Right now, 11 judges are doing the job of 16 but this cannot continue.

I would like to include in the RECORD a Miami Herald editorial which appeared September 25, 1991.

THANK YOU, YOUR HONOR: JUDGE LARRY KING

For the last seven years, James Lawrence King has known the exalted status of being the chief judge of the busiest Federal court in the nation. But among the reasons that the Federal Bar Association and the Dade County Bar Association are honoring him with a dinner tonight is that Larry King's exalted status never went to his head. Instead, it went to his roots.

Judge King, who yielded the chief judgeship to Judge Norman Roetger earlier this

month, chuckles in private that his career has taken him only about 35 blocks. That's the distance to the Federal Courthouse from his birthplace at 2229 NW 35th St.

He was born at home on Dec. 20, 1927. The house had neither electricity nor indoor plumbing. "I was in the sixth grade before we ever had anything more than a kerosene lamp to read by," he recalls.

That lamp lit within him a great love for Miami and South Florida. And Larry King's own lights—pre-eminently as chief judge, but also eminently as a first-rate jurist as well—have been a beacon for a court beset by circumstances and stresses unique in the entire Federal-court system.

Consider some bare numbers alone: Nationally, Federal judges carry an average load of about 400 cases, civil and criminal. The 11 active judges in the Southern District of Florida, which covers all of South Florida, average 700 cases. Moreover, because geography makes South Florida a natural drug-importation point, this district's judges get an above-average load of complex, multiple-defendant criminal cases.

Some districts, with criminal caseloads not even approaching that of the South Florida district, have stopped taking civil cases altogether. Not this court. I have just moved up to fourth (from sixth) nationally in the number of civil cases disposed of. Average time: six months. "That," says Judge King, "is a miracle."

Whatever it is, it's attributable to Judge King's work ethic and his example: For seven years, he carried a full caseload even while devoting 25-30 hours a week to his administrative duties as chief judge.

Judge King could take senior status in December 1992, when he turns 65, and hear fewer cases. He says that he's not close to that decision yet. He's only close, at tonight's dinner, to a long and deserved ovation for exemplary public service.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE
ELLERBE, NC, JAYCEES

HON. W.G. (BILL) HEFNER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. HEFNER. Mr. Speaker, during the August recess I had the honor of taking part in a media social given by the Ellerbe, NC, Jaycees, and I came away so impressed by this group that I wanted to bring them to the attention of my colleagues.

The Ellerbe Jaycees were chartered on February 28 of this year with 52 members, making them the largest Population Division II Jaycee Extension in the United States for the 1990-91 Jaycee year. In fact, this chapter has been presented a national pacesetter award by Rusty Molstead, president of the U.S. Jaycees.

The Ellerbe Jaycees were extended by the Southern Pines Jaycees, who extension chairman was James Rupard. Charter and current president of the Ellerbe chapter is Sonny Slate.

Mr. Speaker, I understand that the president of the North Carolina Jaycees, Bill Sharek, made this year's theme "Believing in Dreams." Well, the Ellerbe Jaycees tell me that they believed in dreams when they chartered, and that they continue to believe in them as they

strive to serve their local and State communities.

Mr. Speaker, I think the Ellerbe chapter of the Jaycees is the embodiment of what their State president had in mind, and I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating them for their tremendous achievement, and in wishing them continued success.

THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA
CELEBRATES 80TH BIRTHDAY

HON. CHARLIE ROSE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, the 10th day of October will be a very special day for the Chinese people on Taiwan. It is their national day. And this year's national day has special meaning for them, because it marks the 80th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of China.

The Republic of China has achieved a great deal during its 80 years of history. Today, the 20 million citizens of Taiwan enjoy one of the highest standards of living in the world. Taiwan's per capita GNP this year will be around US\$8,000, and the Government has \$7.2 billion in foreign reserves and dispenses millions of dollars to help Third World and developing countries in achieving their goals of economic self-sufficiency and prosperity.

Politically, the Chinese people on Taiwan enjoy all the freedoms that we Americans enjoy and the Government is committed to becoming a fully democratic government.

Taiwan justifiably should be very proud of its many achievements, both economic and political.

Congratulations, President Lee Teng-hui of the Republic of China on Taiwan, you have done an excellent job in guiding your people and your nation toward a perfect society.

IN CELEBRATION OF NATIONAL
HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mark the commemoration of National Hispanic Heritage Month during the period from September 15 to October 15. As a cosponsor of H.R. 3182, which authorized the designation of National Hispanic Heritage Month, I am proud to take part in this important celebration.

It is most appropriate that we take the time to consider the important role that individuals of Hispanic heritage have played in the history of our great Nation and consider the contributions of Hispanic culture to the diversity and vitality of our Nation.

Ever since Hispanic explorers visited the vast territory of the "New World" nearly half a millennium ago, men and women of Spanish and Latin American descent have made major contributions to the development of our country. Today, Hispanic Americans are leaders in

business, sports, science, law, medicine, and the arts. Hispanic Americans also occupy positions of leadership throughout our system of Government, serving as councilmen and women, mayors, Governors, and members of State legislatures, the Congress, and the administration.

Many of our Nation's oldest churches, which continue to enrich the spiritual life of our Nation, were founded by Hispanic pioneers. The rich ethnic heritage of Hispanic Americans gives us cause to celebrate because it is a proud and vibrant part of our Nation's heritage.

Hispanics make up the highest number of Congressional Medal of Honor winners of any ethnic group and have fought with valor in the Revolutionary War and every subsequent armed conflict involving the United States. During World War II, Hispanic Americans served with distinction, revealing the depth of their patriotism. Lt. Col. Jose Holguin of California, for example, proved to be an outstanding navigator among U.S. bomber forces in the Pacific. In his tradition, young Hispanics have continued to serve their country with honor and bravery as witnessed in the Korean, Vietnam, and Persian Gulf wars.

The Hispanic community has enriched American society beyond measure. That is why we must continue our efforts to address the many problems which threaten to prevent Hispanic Americans in our generation from participating fully in every aspect of American life. We must work to ensure that there are no barriers for Hispanic Americans in the areas of employment, housing, and education.

Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate National Hispanic Heritage Month, let us all reaffirm our commitment to ensuring that equality of justice and opportunity are enjoyed by all Americans.

RULE ON H.R. 6, THE FINANCIAL
INSTITUTIONS SAFETY AND
CONSUMER CHOICE ACT OF 1991

HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the rules of the Democratic Caucus, I wish to serve notice to my colleagues that I have been instructed by the Committee on Ways and Means to seek less than an open rule for the consideration by the House of Representatives of H.R. 6, the Financial Institutions Safety and Consumer Choice Act of 1991, with amendments.

LOCAL NEWSPAPER BLASTS
DEMOCRATS FOR POLITICAL OP-
PORTUNISM ON UNEMPLOYMENT
ISSUE

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I want to inform my friends on the other side of the aisle that they're not fooling anyone.

Out in the heartland of America, your constituents and mine all know that the Democrats would rather prolong the recession than end it; anything to score some political points next year.

I hold in my hand a recent editorial from my hometown newspaper, the Post-Star of Glens Falls, NY.

The Post-Star rarely editorializes on national issues, but they couldn't pass up this one.

Speaking about the Dole-Gingrich-Solomon bill, the Post-Star writes: "The Democrats have shown no taste for it because they want an election issue."

It's obvious to the Post-Star, and to most Americans, that the Democrat's bill will do nothing but inflate the budget deficit.

No wonder Republicans have won five of the last six Presidential elections.

I'll be glad to enter the editorial in today's RECORD, and I urge all of you to read it.

But in the meantime, let's pass a bill the President will sign.

Let's pass a bill that will help unemployed Americans tomorrow.

And let's do it today.

The article follows:

[From the Post-Star (Glens Falls, NY), Sept. 26, 1991]

DEMOCRATS WANT ISSUES, NOT ACTION

Sen. Bob Dole, R-Kan., has offered both President Bush and congressional Democrats a way out of their stalemate on an unemployment-benefits bill.

The problem is that the Democrats may prefer to create an election issue rather than to see something genuinely done for the jobless.

The Democrats want to declare a national unemployment "emergency" and pass a \$6 billion bill to extend benefits for 3 million people who have been out of work for more than six months.

That is the wrong bill for several reasons: First, cyclical recessions are not economic emergencies, and signs are multiplying that this one is ending. Further, the Democrats include no means to fund their program; their bill would simply add \$6 billion to the deficit, already running at a record \$330 billion this year, and would violate the 1990 bipartisan budget act.

The country can't afford that. Reducing the federal debt, which already requires 17 percent annual financing costs, is an obligation to future generations. Any new expenses, however worthy, must be covered.

But, while cyclical recessions aren't emergencies, they can be darned painful. In California, the unemployment rate reached 8.2 percent this year and in fields such as construction an aircraft manufacturing went even higher.

Nationally, as the transition is made from a Cold War to a peacetime economy, unemployment for many will last longer than the 26 weeks now covered by law.

Dole's bill, which Bush has said he would sign, would provide up to 10 weeks' additional unemployment coverage (compared to the Democrats' 20 weeks), and would finance payment by auctioning off radio frequencies and tightening up student loan-repayment requirements.

So far, the Democrats have shown no taste for it because they want an election issue. They also think they have the votes for their first override of a Bush veto.

That's the wrong course of action. If they fail, which is a good bet, the unemployed get nothing.

The best course for the country would be a compromise bill. The Democrats would get much of the credit, for they were the prime movers.

But the nation would get a responsible bill. Above all, those Americans most hurt by the recession would get the needed help.

COMMEMORATING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF JERSEY CITY'S BERRY GARDENS HOUSING FOR SENIOR CITIZENS

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, this Friday is the celebration of the 25th anniversary of Berry Gardens, Jersey City's first public housing designed specifically for the elderly.

I would like you, Mr. Speaker, and my distinguished colleagues to join me in saluting those who first created Berry Gardens and the residents, staff and public officials who through the years have made it a warm, pleasant home.

Berry Gardens first opened on August 1, 1966. It was named after Bernard J. Berry, mayor of Jersey City from 1953 to 1957. Its design was that of a conventional housing project with 286 units, but its intended use was anything but typical.

While other housing projects gave shelter to low-income families, Berry Gardens was a home designed specifically for seniors and the handicapped elderly. It was the first of its kind in Jersey City.

Berry Gardens was, and is, everything that a good housing project should be. Seniors living here are provided with comfortable, safe housing. They are part of a community that is active in many endeavors. Berry Gardens is so successful that there is currently a waiting list of approximately 300 people.

Soon after the opening of Berry Gardens, the residents established their own social clubs, the 199 Club and the 92 Club. These clubs provide social and community involvement for residents and help them to take a leadership role in their community.

I would like to publicly thank those tenant leaders who have run these two clubs over the years: Florence Keegan, first 92 Club president; Jessie Hochreder, first 199 Club president; the late Edward Sullivan, second 92 Club president; Elizabeth Green, second 199 Club president; Catherine Hanley, third 92 Club President; and Sally McCann, third 199 Club president.

Currently, Mrs. Agnes Carbone is president of the 92 Club and Ms. Bernice Marting is president of the 199 Club.

These leaders and all the other tenants of Berry Gardens have worked hard to maintain a high standard of quality housing. Their efforts stand as an example to tenants everywhere.

I would also like to recognize some of the staff who have labored diligently to provide the finest services possible to residents at Berry Gardens.

Mrs. Sarah Cooke Mason was the first manager of Berry Gardens and worked there from

1966 to 1979. She was responsible for moving the first residents into the complex and is remembered as a perfectionist who always kept the buildings in excellent condition.

Mrs. Eileen O'Mara followed as manager, serving in this position from 1979 until 1989. Under her direction, Berry Gardens obtained a grant from the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs, Division on Aging for a congregate service program. This project was run by Sister Norah Clarke and helps the frail and elderly to live independently.

Also during Mrs. O'Mara's tenure, a number of programs were started in the community hall. These included knitting, crocheting and other crafts. These were run by Sister Terasita, who is the sister of Mayor Bernard Berry.

In 1989, Ms. Dorothy Fowlkes was brought into Berry Gardens to start a number of projects to enable seniors to contribute to the community. She has encouraged Berry Garden residents to work on a number of projects including: The Congregate Service Program, a Senior Companion Program, a Foster Grandparent Program and a Seniors in Community Service Program.

Ms. Ruth Dixon is the current Berry Gardens manager. She is maintaining Berry Gardens high standards for quality housing and community service.

I would also like to acknowledge some of the public officials who have helped to make Berry Gardens such a success.

The Jersey City Housing Authority has done an excellent job in running this project, thanks to the leadership and direction of Executive Director Robert J. Rigby Jr. and Mark Russoniello, chairman of the authority's board.

Mr. William J. Lau, assistant executive director of the authority has worked to ensure quality living arrangements through his monitoring of management and operations. Mr. Andrew Pelliccio, a former housing authority commissioner, was very active and helpful in senior affairs during his time on the board, from 1981 to 1990.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I would like you and my distinguished colleagues to join me in saluting nine residents who have lived in Berry Gardens since its opening.

The 25-year residents are: Doris Butling, Hugh Duffy, Elizabeth Greene, Emma Colbath, John Colbath, Lucy Cornell, Sarah Hobert, Julia King, and Sarah Rurade.

TRIBUTE TO MARK D. NORRIS

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding young man, Mark D. Norris, of Selinsgrove, PA, as he attains the rank of Eagle Scout. Mark is the son of the Reverend David and Jean Norris.

Mark has worked extremely hard to become an Eagle Scout, as he began his career in scouting in 1983 with Cub Scout Pack 3419 in Selinsgrove. During this time, he earned the Cub Scout religious award, the God and Family Award, and earned the highest award that

can be given to a Cub Scout—the Arrow of Light.

Mark joined Boy Scout Troop 416 in 1989, where he became an Assistant Scout Leader, Patrol Leader, and Quartermaster, and he is presently the crew chief for the Venture Patrol. Mark has taken full advantage of the opportunities that scouting offers, as he has gone on numerous hiking and canoeing trips, as well as the National Boy Scout Jamboree.

Mark's love for scouting led him to contact the trustees of Wesley United Methodist Church in Selinsgrove as he went about planning his Eagle Scout project. Mark decided that he would help refurbish the church's fellowship hall. Wanting to complete the project in time for the parish's 125th anniversary, Mark enlisted the help of several area professionals. Mark chipped out the cracks in a cinderblock wall and filled them with cement, painted the hall, put new cove molding down, washed the windows, and hung new draperies. Mark's outstanding work earned him the gratitude and respect of the church community.

Mark is also an honor roll student at Selinsgrove High School and plans on attending college after graduation. I am sure that Mark will be extremely successful in all of his future endeavors, based on what he has done thus far in his young life.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Mark Norris for his many fine efforts that have benefited his community and for attaining the rank of Eagle Scout, something he richly deserves.

HONORING THE LIONS CLUB OF THE ISLIPS ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 45TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, it is with the greatest pride that I rise today to pay tribute and to share with my colleagues the long and dedicated service of the Lions Club of the Islips, which on October 19, 1991, will be celebrating its 45th anniversary of service to the community.

Throughout its 45-year history, the members of this organization have raised more than \$500,000 through many diverse activities such as raffles, pancake breakfasts, golf outings, dances, boat rides, and minstrel shows. The club has used these funds to provide local community residents with free eye examinations and eye glasses, kidney dialysis equipment, TTY machines for the hearing impaired, as well as baskets of food and clothing for needy residents at Christmas time.

Mr. Speaker, this very generous group of dedicated individuals has provided donations to organizations such as the Guide Dog Foundation for the Blind, the Vacation Camp for the Blind, the Long Island Eye Bank, the Empire State Speech and Hearing Clinic, the Cleary School for the Deaf, the Interdisciplinary School, local libraries and youth organizations. In addition, the Lions Club of the Islips is unique in that it is one of a few service organi-

zations in New York that has a free loan program of hospital equipment available. It is also one of the few Lions Clubs which has conducted an annual blood drive for more than 40 years. The hard work demonstrated by the members of this club for their significant and lasting contributions to the Islip community deserves to be publicly commended.

Mr. Speaker, I would like my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in the Lions Club of the Islips on its 45th anniversary and in extending them our best wishes for many years to come.

THE 7TH ANNUAL DOUHET-MITCHELL AIR POWER TROPHY AWARD

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure, along with the Order of Sons of Italy in America [OSIA] National President Peter Zuzolo of Massapequa Park, NY, to honor Lt. Col. Carlo Masilli, the recipient of the 7th annual Douhet-Mitchell International Airpower Trophy Award in Florence, Italy.

Congratulations are to be extended to Lt. Col. Masilli, of the Italian Air War College's 59th course, who will receive the 7th annual Douhet-Mitchell Award on October 11, 1991, at the site of the Scuola Di Guerra Area, in Florence. He was selected for his paper on "Operational Maintenance and Logistical Evaluations on the Use of the F104/S Aircraft Until the Introduction of its Successor."

The order of the Sons of Italy in America, the oldest and largest Italian-American philanthropic, civic, and cultural organization in the United States, first awarded the Douhet-Mitchell International Airpower Trophy in 1985 with the full cooperation of the Governments of the United States and the Republic of Italy. The awards are given each year to aviation students from the respective nation whose written thesis "demonstrates extraordinary vision or foresight into the future military aerospace requirements of their countries." Awards are presented annually at the United States Air War College in Montgomery, AL, and at the Italian War College in Florence.

OSIA created the Douhet-Mitchell Award to honor America's first major proponent of Airpower, Brig. Gen. William "Billy" Mitchell, and his Italian counterpart, Maj. Gen. Giulio Douhet. Both these military leaders are held in high esteem for their pivotal contributions to the development and advancement of aviation, particularly for pioneering its various peacetime and military uses.

I commend the Douhet-Mitchell International Airpower Trophy Award for the unique bilateral exchange program it creates between the United States and the Republic of Italy. This honor increases communication, understanding, and cooperation between the military elements of the Republic of Italy and the United States while serving as a powerful link between two great and loyal allies.

CRIS ALDRETE, GI GENERATION DESERVE THANKS

HON. J.J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, last week we lost a beloved public servant, who meant a great deal to those of us in the southwestern part of the United States.

Cris Aldrete was a gentle but noble soul, who served as a congressional aide and a member of Senator LLOYD BENTSEN's staff and as a member of the Border Commission under President Jimmy Carter, where he rendered outstanding service.

Most important of all was the manner in which Cris achieved his mark as a public servant, full of humor and pleasant observations and committed to genuine public service. Cris helped all of us in the Southwest in his many years of dedicated and good-natured public service.

Arnold Garcia, Jr., a noted columnist for the Austin American-Statesman, captures the spirit of this good man, and I ask that this article be included in the RECORD.

[From the Austin American-Statesman, Sept. 23, 1991]

CRIS ALDRETE, GI GENERATION DESERVE THANKS

(By Arnold Garcia Jr.)

Many of you probably never heard of Cris-tobal Aldrete. As he put it once, his friends called him Cris.

He was a very courtly gentleman with an active sense of humor, a lot of style. He was a member of that GI Generation that came back from one war, World War II, to wage another—one for dignity and equality.

It was during that post-war period that Mexican Americans became increasingly vocal about sharing fully in what Texas had to offer. The League of United Latin American Citizens, formed in 1928, was joined by other organizations, the most notable of which was the American GI Forum, in pressing for social justice.

But the gulf between demanding and getting was—and some would argue, still is—wide.

Officialdom of the old Texas was as hostile as some of the landscape. As one participant in the struggle has reminded his son on more than one occasion, there was no safety net then.

That was before the Justice Department learned that minorities also have rights, much less that it had the responsibility to protect them.

It was a time when family members of a soldier killed in action could be denied the use of a funeral home chapel because they were "Mexicans."

It was the time of Dr. Hector Garcia, Ed Idar Jr., PASO, and the heydays of the American GI Forum and LULAC.

It was the time of Cris Aldrete. During a long and successful political career, Aldrete's life touched many of the great ones. He could tell you stories about them all.

Sadly, that life is over. Aldrete died last week of cancer.

He died wealthy, though, if friends and a legacy count. He had a lot of friends, and the legacy he and others forged was a rich one.

For a time, he traveled first class—he worked for congressmen, congressional com-

mittees, and was appointed by President Jimmy Carter to a border commission. He was an aide to U.S. Sen. Lloyd Bentsen of Texas. He became a resident of the District of Columbia back then, but never lost the part of him that was born and raised in Del Rio, the site of his earliest political successes. He was elected to the Del Rio City Commission in the early 1950s and later elected Val Verde county attorney.

During his Washington days, he came back to Texas frequently. He enjoyed swapping stories with his old friends, those who had shared the struggles of the early 1950s and 1960s.

His demeanor was a hard one to resist—he was quick with a quip and had a ready laugh. He was an adroit public speaker and had a charismatic presence.

Beyond that, those who worked with him remembered him as being a fundamentally good and fair man.

He could lay legitimate claim to having been a civil rights pioneer but was never bombastic about it, nor did he beat people over the head with it.

The efforts he and his contemporaries expended opened a lot of doors for a lot of people. Some of them may even know his name or recognize the significance of his having walked around among us.

Death will come to all of us, a friend of his noted on hearing the news, but that certainty doesn't make it any easier on family and friends when the end comes for one of their own.

Cris Aldrete's passing, however, is difficult in another way. It is a reminder that taps is being sounded more and more often for those gallant members of the GI Generation.

Their loss will be difficult enough, even more difficult if people are allowed to forget what they contributed. They were as brave as they were tough.

Maybe it's too late to say "thank you" properly to Cris Aldrete, but let's say thanks anyway.

It's not too late, though, to say "thanks" to those members of the GI Generation who are still with us for all they did.

So in that spirit: Thanks, Dad.

CHURCH REFLECTS AREA'S ARMENIAN HERITAGE

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the 24th District of New York is distinguished for its great number of churches, which are historical landmarks as well as important houses of worship.

One of the most special of these churches is the United Armenian Calvary Congregational Church, which, quite typically, exists as a commentary on the growth of the Armenian Protestant community in the Troy area.

About half the Armenians who attend this church reside in my district. Armenians were relative latecomers among the waves of immigrants to this country. The first Armenians welcomed the hospitality of American churches, but to achieve their cultural and religious aspirations, it was vital to build their own church.

Ground was broken on July 1, 1908 at the 10th Street site which now serves as the parsonage. Dedication services were held the following January. The church was first called

the Armenian Presbyterian Church, in honor of the warm helping hand they received from local Presbyterian churches. The first pastor was Rev. Y. Yacoubian.

As the Armenian community grew, the need was perceived for a second church. The cornerstone of the Armenian Congregational Church was laid on August 27, 1916. Three months later, the church was dedicated.

As time went on, however, the existence of two Armenian churches proved to be a burden. The decision was made to merge. After lengthy negotiations, and many compromises, the merger became a reality. The first union service was held on September 21, 1919. The present title of the Armenian Calvary Congregational Church was joyously proclaimed.

New generations of Armenians took the place of their parents and grandparents, and kept the church alive with their dedication. The most visible proof of that is the erection of the beautiful church hall, site of many functions.

Like many churches, the Armenian Calvary Congregational Church has faced its share of financial problems, but the hope of a revitalized spiritual community remains as strong as ever.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and other Members to join me in congratulating the church on the event of its diamond jubilee, and in wishing the congregation all the best.

MEMORIAL TO REV. S.R. JOHNSON

HON. W.G. (BILL) HEFNER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. HEFNER. Mr. Speaker, in July, the city of Salisbury in my district lost one of its most dedicated and influential leaders, the Reverend Samuel Robert Johnson.

The Reverend S.R. Johnson was a voice for change in his city. He fought to remove signs of racism, to replace slums with the city's first public housing, and for many other vital and important causes that improved the lives of all Salisbury citizens.

S.R. Johnson was pastor of the Mount Zion Baptist Church and held many civic positions, including president of the Negro Civic League, president of the Salisbury-Rowan Ministerial Alliance, and Governor's appointee to Rowan County's Youth Advisory Board for the Department of Corrections. In recent years, he devoted much of his time and energies to organizing the Martin Luther King Humanitarian Awards Program, an effort he founded.

Mr. Speaker, Reverend Johnson was described by the mayor of Salisbury as a man who could get things done, and he could. He was a remarkable man and a remarkable leader whose goal was to make the world a better place for us all to live. S.R. Johnson did that and more, and he will be sorely missed by the people of his community and by all of us who had the honor to know him.

I rise today in tribute to Reverend Johnson and to express my deepest sympathies to his wife, Eva. And I ask that the editorial written in his honor by his hometown newspaper, the Salisbury Post, be entered in the RECORD at this point.

[From the Salisbury (NC) Post, Aug. 2, 1991]

THE TORCH IS PASSING

The passing of the Rev. S.R. Johnson, a powerful voice in Salisbury's black community for decades, comes at a time of generational change for black Americans.

Johnson's death at age 75 comes only weeks after Justice Thurgood Marshall, the first black on the U.S. Supreme Court, retired after a quarter century of service. Both men knew from first-hand experience the humiliations and harassment of the old-time segregationist system they'd seen as young men.

"They had those signs—'black and white,' 'black and white.' It was terrible," Johnson told The Post last year, recalling the segregation he experienced in Salisbury during the '40s and '50s.

Those were also the days when some Salisbury blacks lived in wretched slums—a condition that fired Johnson to push for a clean-up of those areas and the erection of public housing. One of his finest achievements was helping to found the Salisbury Housing Authority, which accomplished that goal. It was fitting that Johnson turned the first spade of dirt at the ground breaking for the first project.

In the '80s, Johnson started one of the most uplifting annual events in Rowan County: the Martin Luther King Humanitarian Awards program, which salutes local people, regardless of race, for promoting positive relations in our community.

With the passing of Sam Johnson, the mantle of leadership is passing to a new generation of black Salisburians. Like blacks throughout the nation, they will struggle with the controversies and contradictions of our times—debating, for instance, the liberal philosophy exemplified by Thurgood Marshall against the conservatism of Clarence Thomas, the young black judge nominated to succeed Marshall.

While much of America's black community remains weighed down by poverty, there are plenty of opportunities for renewal, too—just look at Livingstone College, Salisbury's traditionally black college. The school has just freed itself of its major debt and is looking to the future.

Sam Johnson would have been proud.

SALUTE TO THE RENAMING OF JERSEY CITY'S HERBERT PLAZA AS MAHATMA GANDHI PLAZA AND INDIA SQUARE

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, I would like you and my distinguished colleagues to join me in commemorating the renaming of Herbert Plaza in Jersey City as Mahatma Gandhi Plaza and India Square.

The renaming ceremony will take place in Jersey City this Sunday immediately after Indo-Americans and others from all ethnic backgrounds take part in a peace march through the community.

The Federation of Indian Associations of New Jersey and the International Mahatma Gandhi Association have held a peace march each year since the outbreak of Hindu-Sikh rioting in 1984. The aim of the march is to promote peace in India and in the newly adopted

home of many Indians—the United States of America. The promotion of peace is the noble goal of both organizations sponsoring this march and these ceremonies.

The march will be led by Jain Acharya Sushilkumarji Maharaj, a leader of the Jain religion. He will be joined by other civic, religious, and political leaders.

There will be many festivities associated with this event, including a cultural program celebrating Indian traditions and heritage.

Last August 15 during the eighth annual Indian flag raising ceremony at city hall, Jersey City Mayor Gerald McCann announced that Herbert Plaza would be renamed Mahatma Gandhi Plaza and India Square.

The renaming of the plaza is an acknowledgment of the Gandhian principles of life. It is meant to honor Mahatma Gandhi and Indira Gandhi and the values for which they stood. It is also a sign of the coming of age of the Indo-American community in Hudson County, my congressional district.

For more than a decade, Indo-Americans have settled in Hudson County. They have built a strong community, opened businesses and made invaluable contributions to the area. There are now more than 15,000 Indo-Americans in our community.

Helping Indo-Americans assimilate in their new country have been a number of Indian organizations. In recognition of this, I would like to acknowledge the board of directors of the Federation of Indian Associations: Suresh Patel, Vijay Gupta, Hardyal Singh, Kamal Aditya, Surender Zutshi, Dinesh Pandya, Suresh Shah, Kanti Patel, Mono Sen, Manoj Patel, and Dr. Jai Dyal. These leaders represent a number of cultural and political organizations that have worked diligently to help their community.

I have worked with these individuals over the years and have always valued their friendship. Their advice has provided direction to myself and for many of the leaders of our community.

I would also like to extend a special recognition to Hardyal Singh, president of the International Mahatma Gandhi Association and a commissioner of the Jersey City Human Rights Commission.

His organization has strived since 1980 to foster friendship and understanding between Asian-Indians and Americans and to promote the culture and heritage of Indo-Americans. The Group has also coordinated and presented a number of programs designed to bring about a better understanding of India—its culture, economy, and society.

Furthermore, the organization has arranged many events to salute India and world leaders such as Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Indira Gandhi.

The International Mahatma Gandhi Association along with the Indo-American Association of New Jersey, the India Club of New Jersey, the Garden State Bengali Association, and many others have worked to build strong ties and productive relationships with the more than 100 other ethnic groups in Hudson County. These groups make our community a better, more humane place to live.

Mr. Speaker and my distinguished colleagues, please join me acknowledging the many contributions of the Indo-American com-

munity in Hudson County and in all of New Jersey and in celebrating the new Mahatma Gandhi Plaza in Jersey City.

CELEBRATING THE GOLDEN
JUBILEE OF FR. PATRICK PEYTON

HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Fr. Patrick Peyton on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his ordination.

Fr. Peyton is renowned for his work as "The Family Prayer Priest," and has spent his half-century of priesthood encouraging families to do more than eat together. More than 40 million people around the world have heard his message that the family that prays together, stays together. His phenomenal success in his crusade has brought untold amounts of love and understanding into the lives of many people.

As a seminarian in 1939, Patrick Peyton was stricken with tuberculosis. He prayed to Mary that he might live to be a priest, and his prayer was answered. Shortly after his ordination in 1941, he was inspired to found the Family Rosary Crusade. He traveled from parish to parish, spreading his message and encouraging family prayer.

In 1945, Father Peyton made a bold move in order to spread his message more rapidly. He approached radio network executives in New York with a groundbreaking plan. The result was a special Mother's Day program aired on the Mutual Broadcasting Network. This broadcast was a great success, and led to the establishment of the Hollywood-based "Family Theater" in 1947. The weekly "Family Theater" radio series became very popular, and had the distinction of being proclaimed "America's Favorite Dramatic Radio Program" by Radio Daily in 1948, 1949, and 1950. Hundreds of top Hollywood stars appeared on these broadcasts which were aired over a national radio network for over 22 years.

Also in 1947, Father Peyton held the first diocesan-wide Family Rosary Crusade in London, ON. The Diocesan Crusade spread like wildfire across six continents, with attendance at the prayer rallies ranging from hundreds in thinly populated areas to millions in large cities. Domestic and international crusades were launched throughout the 1950's, encouraging family prayer across North America, Europe, Australia, Africa, and Southeast Asia.

Continuing his role as a frontrunner in the use of media to spread his message, Father Peyton recognized early on the power of television. As early as 1950 "Family Theater" was producing award-winning television programs. He used the print media to spread his message through books, pamphlets, brochures, and outdoor billboard art. Finally, he foresaw the need for films in apostolic work, and produced 15 dramas about the life of Christ as told by the "Mysteries of the Rosary." An integral part of the Crusades since the 1960's, the films have been shown in a multitude of venues: from parks to schools, street corners to theaters, and even on national television.

They are available in 12 languages and have been viewed by over 80 million people the world over.

Father Peyton continued his Crusades into the 1970's, again utilizing new technology to spread his message. In Hollywood he set up a satellite feed to transmit the midnight mass and message of the Holy Father to people throughout the United States and Canada.

Medical problems put Fr. Peyton on the sidelines for several years in the mid and late 1970's, but by the dawning of the 1980's he was back at work, traveling the world. He also began production of a new series of 15 television specials on the Mysteries of the Rosary. These productions included Mother Teresa of Calcutta and other celebrities who joined Father Peyton in his invitation to families to pray the Rosary together.

In 1985, a new milestone was reached. The first nationwide Family Rosary Crusade in the Philippines was held. Fr. Peyton personally traveled throughout the islands on the personal invitation of Cardinal Sin. On the final day of the Crusade, his faith and efforts paid off when 2 million people gathered at the Luneta Park rally to pray the Rosary and to hear him speak.

Fr. Peyton returned to the United States to continue work on ongoing projects—the finalization and printing of the Crusade handbook; a trilogy of new television specials to be used in conjunction with the handbook; a series of 180 meditations on the "Mysteries of the Rosary" for television and home video; and the release and worldwide distribution of Family Theater's library on video cassette.

Today, Father Peyton continues with his journey, personally meeting with bishops throughout the world to promote utilization of the handbook for multiple, simultaneous crusades. At 81, Father Peyton still has the progressive outlook and attitude that made him a pioneer in the field of religious communications. He continues to look to the future, and lift high the torch he lit 50 years ago when he first spoke his message of hope: the family that prays together stays together, and a world at prayer is a world at peace.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating this remarkable man who has not lost sight of his ideal, and who continues to promote peace and unity and the special treasure that is the family. May his message continue to touch the lives of the citizens of the world.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CANCER
SCREENING INCENTIVES ACT

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, about 1.1 million Americans will be diagnosed in 1991 as having cancer, and 514,000 Americans will die of cancer this year. Of those 514,000 deaths, the American Cancer Society estimates that more than 79,000 could be prevented by early detection and appropriate treatment. Let me repeat: Nearly 80,000 deaths could be prevented by early detection.

The key, though, is to detect and treat the cancer in its early stages, and there is only one way to detect cancer—to test for it.

That's why I'm so proud to introduce the Cancer Screening Incentives Act in the House today. The bill I'm introducing along with MARY ROSE OAKAR and 25 of our House colleagues is the same as one Senator CONNIE MACK introduced in the Senate this past spring. Senator MACK's wife, as many of us know, has been diagnosed with breast cancer, and almost every American has a friend or relative who has been afflicted with cancer. That should bring home for all of us the importance of early detection.

Our bill would provide a tax credit of up to \$250 for cancer screening tests for those that don't currently have coverage for them. The costs of tests for breast, colon, rectal, prostate, uterine and ovarian cancer would be refundable. Those six cancers represent nearly half of all the cancers diagnosed this year.

Our bill begins with these six most common cancers, and then allows the Secretary of Health and Human Services to include additional cancer screening tests each year.

One of the most common questions about this approach is "What about those who don't file a tax form or can't afford to pay up front?" Our bill addresses that by giving the credit to doctors, provided they offer tests free of charge to the poor. Cancer disproportionately affects the poor, and cost alone should not prevent any American from getting these life-saving tests.

THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON
TAIWAN'S NATIONAL DAY

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, October 10, 1991, marks the 80th anniversary of the Republic of China, commonly referred to as Taiwan. I am honored to have this opportunity to wish the Republic of China continued progress and success. I believe it is in America's interest to seek, wherever possible, better means of cooperation, unity, and understanding between the United States and the people of Taiwan.

My fellow colleagues, I take this opportunity to commend the leaders of the Republic of China, President Lee Teng-hui and Premier Hau Pei-tsun, for their good work and efforts in continuing to improve on the already warm relations that exist between our two countries. I am sure the Members are aware of the many similarities and common interests shared between our two countries.

Mr. Speaker, this body must recognize our country's role as a moral leader for the people of Taiwan. We must never underestimate how inspiring the liberties of democracy are to the hearts of so many. I urge my fellow colleagues to join with me in celebrating 80 years of peaceful relations with our ally in the Western Pacific. It is my wish that this strong and stable relationship continue with the people and Government of the Republic of China for an additional 80 years.

TRIBUTE TO THE WAKEFIELD
CIVILIAN PATROL

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, 15 years ago today, a small group of concerned citizens in the north Bronx formed the Wakefield Civilian Patrol in order to demonstrate their civic pride.

For a decade-and-a-half, neighborhood people have volunteered their time to walk the streets and take an active role in promoting law and order in the community. I rise today to mark the Patrol's 15th anniversary and to congratulate and thank all the people who have contributed to its success over the years.

It is easy to talk about civic pride, but the real test comes when people must step forward and participate in activities that protect and enhance our quality of life. The Wakefield Taxpayers and Civic League, which runs the civilian patrol, has consistently backed up its words with actions. As a result, the Wakefield community has benefited from the positive communication fostered among residents, elected and law enforcement officials, the clergy, and community leaders.

Our Nation has always drawn its strength from local, grassroots organizations. The Wakefield Taxpayers and Civic League, through its civilian patrol and many other activities, exemplifies the finest in community activism.

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH OF
CLAVERACK, NY, REFLECTS CO-
LONIAL HISTORY

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the 24th Congressional District of New York is rich in colonial history. Much of that colonial history is Dutch, and much of it is enshrined in the Dutch Reformed Church in Claverack.

The church was founded in 1716, a mere 275 years after New Amsterdam became New York. The influence of the hardy Dutch settlers who settled in the area survives in many place names.

Many interesting anecdotes from that history were included in an excellent feature recently published in the Albany Times-Union. I proudly place the article in today's RECORD.

[From the Albany Times-Union, Sept. 29, 1991]

DUTCH CHURCH PAYS TRIBUTE TO RICH PAST—
FIRST CONGREGATION FORMED IN CLAVERACK
275 YEARS AGO

(By Patrick Kurp)

CLAVERACK.—While cleaning the balconies in his church a couple of years ago, the Rev. David G. Corlett found graffiti carved into one of the straight-back, wooden pews.

Not sexual boasts, rock 'n' roll slogans or even hearts-and-initials, the sentiments read like sadly fleeting messages from another century, probably left by students at nearby Washington Seminary, closed some 70 years

ago (most famous alumnus: Martin Van Buren, eighth president of the United States).

"They said things like 'Class of '87,' only it was 1887. That was back in the days when college kids went to church. They must have been bored stiff," said Corlett, pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church of Claverack, this year celebrating its 275th anniversary.

By American standards, Corlett's church might as well date from the Ice Age.

Its founding came just 52 years after New Netherland became New York, and its founders bore names like Van Driessen, Frynemoet and Ten Broeck.

In a history of the church published in 1967, the late John Coulbourn described these early congregants as "sturdy Hollanders who brought to these shores certain background characteristics, including a determined purpose to live a thrifty and prosperous life through farming."

The spiritual descendants of these "sturdy Hollanders" will culminate a year of observances Nov. 23-24, with a bazaar and memorial service led by the Rev. Edwin Mulder, general secretary of the Dutch Reformed Church.

Theologically, the church descends, like its Scottish cousin the Presbyterian Church, from John Calvin, the 16th-century French advocate for early Protestantism. Despite its name, the church is no longer exclusively, or even predominantly, Dutch.

"Even around town people ask: 'Are your services in Dutch?'" said Corlett, 43, most of whose ancestors come from the Netherlands.

Today, the Dutch Reformed Church has almost 250,000 members in the United States. While Corlett's congregation has a "total baptized membership" of 650, an average Sunday service attracts about 140 worshippers.

In 1716, according to Coulbourn's history, the citizens of Claverack "constituted themselves into a Reformed Church for the exercise of their religion according to the doctrines and usages of the Reformed Churches in Holland and Germany."

For their first 10 years, the Claverack congregation worshipped in homes, not building their first church until 1726. A drawing of the old church shows the women and children sat in conventional rows of pews, while the men surrounded them on long, U-shaped seats.

"The idea was they were being protective, looking out for attacks," Corlett said.

The present church building, completed in 1767, was built on land deeded to the congregation by John Van Rensselaer of the Manor of Rensselaerwyck. The oldest public building in Columbia County, its red brick walls and typically Dutch gambrel roof give it a sturdy, slightly European appearance.

The church's first full-time pastor took over, in a memorable coincidence, on July 4, 1776, and the Rev. John Gabriel Gebhard went on to preach sermons sympathetic to the Revolution.

"Half the congregation walked out," Corlett said.

Gebhard, a German native, remained pastor until his death in 1826. On the wall next to his altar hangs a plaque commemorating Gebhard as "A dignified and courteous gentleman; a learned and accurate scholar; an affectionate and beloved pastor."

A prized church heirloom is the silver communion cup fashioned in 1765 by a New York City silversmith, Pieter De Riemer. On it is etched a clover leaf (a reference to *klauber rachen*, later Claverack, meaning "clover field") and, in Latin, Psalm 51:17: "The sacrifices of God are a broken spirit: A broken

and contrite heart, O God, thou wilt not despise."

A teenage boy stole the cup in the 1970's, flattened it with a hammer, sold it as scrap for \$70, and used the money to buy pizza and beer for his friends. State Police recovered the cup, which has been restored to usable condition.

By the 1940s, beams in the church ceiling had rotted so severely that the slate roof sagged, causing the county to condemn the building.

"The old-timers tell us they came very close to abandoning the church," Corlett said: Soon after, the building was repaired.

Church property, once totaling 130 acres, has been reduced to about eight acres. Much of it is cemetery, with the earliest dating from 1793.

Buried here are Colin Hamilton Livingstone, the first Boy Scout leader in the United States, and Harriet Livingston Fulton Dale, the widow of steamboat inventor Robert Fulton, as well as about a dozen slaves.

Near the church driveway stands the stone of Andrew W. Heermance: dead in 1854 at the age of 29. His epitaph reads:

"Mourn not, my wife and children dear.

I am not dead but sleeping here.

My debt is paid, my grave you see.

Prepare for death and follow me."

Harriet Egan, 80, was born in Chicago, settled in Claverack with her husband in 1936, and joined the church on June 4, 1943. One of the first church stories she remembers hearing concerned the legend that Colonial soldiers on the march to Saratoga slept on pews in the Dutch Reformed Church of Claverack.

Cautiously, Corlett dismissed the tale as apocryphal: "Mostly, historians pooh-pooh it."

Egan, perhaps with the wisdom of age, said. "Oh, it's a good story."

TRIBUTE TO MR. GORDON
SCHABER

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to day to honor Mr. Gordon Schaber, the founding Dean of the McGeorge School of Law. After 34 years at McGeorge, Dean Schaber will continue his career as distinguished professor of law and counsel at the University of the Pacific. In light of his present status, and past achievements, Dean Schaber is richly deserving of the high esteem in which he is held by his colleagues, as well as all of us who have come to know him throughout his truly remarkable career.

Dean Schaber's career in legal education began in 1957 when Annabelle McGeorge asked him to come to McGeorge College to serve as both dean and instructor. There, he found a handful of students enrolled at a facility housed in two rented rooms above a saloon. From these modest beginnings, McGeorge School of Law has come to enjoy an international reputation for advancing legal education by effectively incorporating state of the art technology into the traditional academic curriculum and teaching facilities. As dean, he played a central role in the growth and development of McGeorge. The results of Dean Schaber's vision and leadership are evident by

the recognition McGeorge receives as one of the leading institutions in legal education.

During Dean Schaber's tenure, McGeorge has prepared over 7,000 graduates from all 50 States, and numerous foreign countries, to successfully serve society through the practice of law. While Dean Schaber may not wish to attribute the success of McGeorge to his own efforts, he has left an indelible mark upon the school and deservedly warrants the admiration of us all.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I recount for you Dean Schaber's accomplishments at McGeorge, but the success he has enjoyed through his career reaches far beyond academia. Throughout his distinguished professional career, Dean Schaber has continually been recognized by his peers as well as the community for his many accomplishments and contributions. Some of the distinguished accolades that he has received include: The Sacramento Chamber of Commerce's "1962 Young Man of the Year;" the California Trial Lawyers Association's "1969 Outstanding Trial Judge of the Year;" and, more recently, the Sacramento Bar Association's "1990 Humanitarian of the Year."

The respect we have for Dean Schaber as an educator is only surpassed by our admiration of his contributions in public service. Dean Schaber's dedication to the community includes his work as: Member and past chairman of the Sacramento City Planning Commission, member of the State of California Continuing Education Advisory Committee; member of the State Board of Control; and, chairman of the Greater Sacramento Plan Committee. While these offices are but a few of the many Dean Schaber has held throughout his career, they represent his ongoing commitment to the community through the practice, teaching, and advancement of law.

I applaud the efforts and accomplishments of Dean Schaber, knowing well that his pursuit to better legal education has left a tradition of innovation and leadership. Having played a leading role in developing the respected and successful McGeorge School of Law, I am certain Dean Schaber can look upon his tenure with a great deal of pride and satisfaction. However, I am confident Dean Schaber's impressive record of success will not stop here. In his new position as distinguished professor of law and counsel, I know he will continue his impressive record of success which he has enjoyed throughout his career. I hope my congressional colleagues will join me today in congratulating Dean Schaber on his many achievements and in wishing him the best luck in all his future endeavors.

MEMORIAL TO L.C. EVANS

HON. W.G. (BILL) HEFNER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. HEFNER. Mr. Speaker, Concord, NC in my district lost one of its finest citizens on August 30.

Lawrence Calvin Evans, or L.C. as he was known to everyone, was born in Lula, MS on February 22, 1912, and moved to Concord

with his family in 1927. He completed his elementary and high school education there and then went on to Hampton Institute in Hampton, VA and Livingstone College in Salisbury, NC where he earned a bachelor of science degree.

L.C. devoted his adult life to both his country and his community. He was a sergeant in the U.S. Army, and later became a very active member of Harold Goodman American Legion Post No. 172, where he served as post commander. He was a member of the Cabarrus County Human Relations Commission and the Mayor's Blue Ribbon Committee, and served as director of recreation for the Logan community. He was a 33d Degree Mason, a member of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, and a devoted member of the Zion Hill AME Zion Church. L.C. Evans was also the city of Concord's first black police officer, and he retired from that department after 20 years of distinguished service.

L.C. was active politically, as a precinct chairman and register in the voter registration effort. He had one simple rule about politics: if you were for people, then he was for you.

Mr. Speaker, L.C. Evans was one of the finest citizens and kindest men I have ever known, and it was an honor for me to be asked to speak at his funeral. I rise today to again pay tribute to him and to express my deepest sympathies to his family. For, sadly, they have had another recent loss to have to bear. L.C.'s daughter Kathy Patton, a 39-year-old school teacher who had shared her father's devotion to public service and had followed in his footsteps, passed away suddenly on August 13.

Mr. Speaker, our hearts go out to this family, and we pray that the legacy of selfless commitment to people that L.C. and Kathy have left behind will help comfort them in their grief.

RECOGNIZE THE INDEPENDENCE OF UKRAINE

HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing with Mr. RITTER a resolution urging President Bush to move forward for democracy and recognize the independence of Ukraine.

President Bush now has a unique opportunity to begin leading the charge in the free world for democracy and freedom, rather than let our Nation continue to be a nation of followers. We sat on our hands while the free world extended recognition to the Baltic States.

The United States came late to the realization that the community of nations was looking to us for leadership. We again have the opportunity to speak for freedom and democracy as the leader of the free nations of the world. The United States should not miss this opportunity a second time.

This past August 24, the democratically elected parliament of Ukraine declared their independence and the creation of an inde-

pendent democratic state. Two months from today, this new state—Ukraine—will hold a referendum to ask its people to affirm their own independence. What more can our government ask for, I can't imagine. Ukraine has stated its preference for independence and democracy, recognized its role in the world as a multicultural nation, and called for a vote of its people to confirm the government's actions.

What better case can be made for recognizing Ukraine's independence?

There are several steps we can take short of full diplomatic recognition should the Bush administration continue to lag behind the rest of the world in its support for freedom and democracy.

First and foremost, we can establish a permanent trade mission in Kiev. This would be one way in which we can establish a presence in Ukraine, independent of our consulate to the U.S.S.R. in Kiev.

We can make Ukraine eligible for assistance through the Peace Corps, and allow Ukrainian-Americans the opportunity to help their homeland.

We can grant most-favored-nation trading status to Ukraine. As we all know, Ukraine already has a permanent representative to the United Nations and votes as an independent nation in that organization.

We can provide some limited direct assistance directly to Ukraine, such as sending powdered milk which they badly need right now. The mechanism for distributing of this aid is already in place through Project HOPE here in the United States and through the Children of Chernobyl in Ukraine.

In short, there are many things that we could be doing to help foster democracy in Ukraine at this critical point in their history. Yet the Bush administration has chosen to do nothing except sit and wait while the rest of the free world leads the charge for democracy.

Why the largest, most wealthy, most powerful, and most successful democracy on the face of the earth does nothing while the freedom loving Ukrainian people struggle is a mystery to me.

We can give so much help to the people of Ukraine if we only take a few, little, inexpensive steps in the right direction. By doing nothing for this former captive nation now on the verge of freedom, this administration should be embarrassed.

DONALD L. CLARK WAS CLOSE FRIEND AND RESPECTED MEM- BER OF COMMUNITY

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, last September 24 I lost a close friend, and South Glens Falls, NY, lost one of its finest sons.

Donald L. Clark owned and operated Clark Funeral Home since 1947. He has been a close friend of mine almost that long, and I would like to tell you why.

Mr. Clark spent his entire adult life in the funeral business, except for a few years of serv-

ice with the U.S. Army during World War II. He was also Saratoga County coroner for 20 years.

He was highly respected in his profession. But he still found time to be a pillar of his community. I always enjoyed his company at meetings of the Glens Falls Lodge 121, Free and Accepted Masons. He was also a charter member of the South Glens Falls Rotary Club, and a member of the Moosewood Hunting Club of Saratoga and South Glens Falls, South Glens Falls American Legion Post 553, Saratoga County Republican Club, and the Oriental Temple Shrine of Troy.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask you and other Members to join me in expressing our condolences to his wife Dorothy, his daughters Sylvia Kelly, Sharon Clark, and Marjorie Clark, sons Richard and D. Lloyd, and other family members.

Don Clark was an enthusiastic sportsman, a community leader, a businessman of unblemished integrity, and, most of all, a dear friend. I speak for many people when I say I will miss him.

THE LESSONS OF DESERT STORM

HON. DON SUNDQUIST

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. SUNDQUIST. Mr. Speaker, as we continue to debate what lessons can be learned by the success of Operation Desert Storm, I want to share with my colleagues the thoughtful observations of a friend and constituent, Brig. Gen. Wendell H. Gilbert, U.S. Army, retired.

Writing for the Army, he makes the compelling point that the United States cannot afford to rest on its laurels. I recommend his article to each of my colleagues, indeed, to all who have an interest in how we go about restructuring our military in the 1990's.

I ask that General Gilbert's piece be reprinted in its entirety in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

BUILDING UPON A VICTORY: NOW IS NOT THE TIME TO REST

After completing a successful military operation and enjoying the feelings of accomplishment and pride, the United States needs to get back on the training schedule. We are pleased with the superb performance of our military personnel during Operation Desert Storm and are optimistic about the prospects for peace in the Middle East.

Once again, we have proven what a magnanimous, caring and generous nation we are. I cite the example of the young American soldier who shared his own combat rations with starving Iraqi prisoners in the desert. In stark contrast is the action of Iraqi commanders, who jumped into private vehicles in an effort to escape the battlefield, leaving their troops alone in the field without leadership—an action appalling to any American officer.

As we get back on the training schedule, we should remember what was going on in Washington just a short time ago—wholesale efforts to pounce on the so-called peace dividend, spend it on other priorities and, at the same time, virtually dismantle our defense establishment.

There was a plan that would diminish our Army to less than half the size of Saddam Hussein's army. Some used the argument of the dangerous budget deficit, which is valid. Much of the peace dividend, however, was not going to be spent to reduce the budget; it was going to be used for more spending. Even with the vivid evidence of the continuing dangers throughout our world, we can expect more cuts; thus, we must be even more prudent in spending defense dollars.

What did our planners learn as a result of Operation Desert Storm? How should our plans be reshaped to ensure a safe future for our nation? The first thought that comes to mind is that the volunteer Army concept is a success.

I was at the Pentagon when this concept was born, and I remember many trips to Capitol Hill by former Army Secretary Howard H. Callaway as he tried to gain support for this concept as well as the necessary funding. No matter how closely you look at the volunteer Army concept, there is no refuting the wisdom of it.

Our nation has developed a superb volunteer military force. As this volunteer force evolved, there was a debate over how much effort should be spent toward producing truly high-tech equipment for our soldiers as opposed to some of the crude and rudimentary equipment provided to soldiers in other armies. We correctly decided that we had an obligation to put in the hands of our military personnel the best, the most capable and advanced equipment that we could find. The wisdom of this decision was vividly demonstrated on the Desert Storm battlefield.

A liability, however, that is almost as vividly demonstrated is our vulnerability in terms of lift capacity. Six months would have been infinitely too long to deliver forces to the European battlefield under our previous cold war scenario.

Reflecting on World War II and the battle of Britain and then looking at Desert Storm, we again see the importance of air power—air power with high-tech capabilities. An enemy in the desert is not sheltered from air power as was the case in Vietnam. We found that we were able to shift our emphasis to the Middle East and use a force that had been tailored for the land battle in Europe. Up until this point, all our critical strategic decisions were made with the European land battle in mind.

It may well be time to change that emphasis and focus. In "A Better Place in Which to Serve and to Live" ("Front & Center"), in the December 1987 issue of "Army", I suggested putting troops in the critical Middle East region. A careful study of this question is still required. If there are no new and compelling energy policy shifts at the national level, then it would make this emphasis on the Middle East even more important.

As an old airborne soldier, I hesitate to make the next point. We have long been aware that a parachute-delivered division, however capable, is vulnerable to enemy armor on the battlefield unless it fights along with friendly tanks. It may be time to take a look at the 82nd Airborne Division and see if it should continue to be our most highly mobile, highest priority division in the force structure.

I question this because I recall during the crisis in Jordan in 1970 when I was commanding an airborne battalion in the 8th Infantry Division, our initial mission for parachute assault was to take the airfield. Once the airfield was taken, the rest of our division would be air landed. In fact, the mission to

take this airfield only required one battalion.

I wonder if a division structured with one brigade of parachute infantry and with the rest of the division made up of some other mix might not be more appropriate. This thought comes to mind because of the truly superb performance of the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) in the desert—an airborne division by tradition, but a division that no longer goes to combat with parachutes. Perhaps an airborne/air assault division with one brigade of airborne and two brigades of air assault troops and a heavy component of helicopters, both tank-killer and lift helicopters would be an answer. To go with this idea, we need to develop a new light, ground mobile tank killer, something light years ahead of the TOW.

I know battleships played a role, but let's go ahead and mothball them forever. It seems apparent that our Navy priority has to be in terms of carriers and sealift that can deliver heavy forces. Operation Desert Storm strongly reinforces Army Chief of Staff Gen. Carl E. Vuono's constant theme that we will not have a hollow Army. If necessary, we will cut our budget, but we will not allow soldiers to be without the necessary funds for training and equipment. A smaller Army is okay as long as it is a ready Army.

What should our focus be in the years ahead? Clearly, if there is not a substantial shift in our nation's energy policy, we have no option but to continue to focus on the Middle East. I think all our major military decisions need to be made in that context. We must continue to fight for our share of the budget and to insist that whatever force we are allowed to have is a quality force that is superbly trained and equipped.

We must solve the lift problem. As we become less and less involved overseas and have a substantial reduction in overseas stationing, we must develop the ability to deliver forces to an area where our national interest is at stake. We must continue and perhaps even accelerate our efforts to ensure that all new technologies are examined and that we maximize their use in military application. We must hope that pork barrel political considerations do not prevent our selection of the best technology available.

The total force has been a resounding success. Reserve components (RC) personnel shouldered much of the Operation Desert Storm burden. Increased reliance on reserve components may be appropriate, especially in the logistics area. Even with RC help, however, we still have a weakness in numbers of available medical personnel. Our plan calls for the use of VA (Department of Veterans Affairs) hospitals, but we reduced their already overloaded capability by activating many of their reserve components medical personnel.

We in the Army must do a better job of telling our own story. We need to take the offensive in the media and do our part within constitutional constraints to let the American people know what kind of Army we have, how well it is equipped, what we need and what we can and cannot do. Now is the time to do this.

Knowledgeable analysts must be encouraged to pick apart the lessons of Operation Desert Storm so that wise decisions can be made relative to our future. Perhaps this year's Army War College class could set aside some time to dissect this operation, invite commanders who were in the field and find out what worked and what did not and let this information be spread throughout the Army. I know that readers of ARMY share

my immense pride in Operation Desert Storm: the leadership, the splendid performance of our troops and the success of our technology. Now is not the time, however, to rest on our laurels. We must press on, for another bugle call is sure to sound.

TRIBUTE TO MILES DAVIS

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to a great jazz trumpeter and man whose music exhilarated millions of jazz lovers around the world. Miles Davis died at the age of 65 on Saturday, September 28 in Santa Monica, CA. Davis passed on after being plagued by illness for many years of his life.

I would like my colleagues to know that Miles Dewey Davis III was born in my congressional district, in Alton, IL on May 25, 1926. He grew up and learned to love jazz in East St. Louis, IL. He later left southwestern Illinois and moved to New York to attend the Julliard School to study classical music.

He played his trumpet with many well-known jazz heroes during his life. Dizzy Gillespie and Charlie Parker influenced him in his early career. Davis also brought Tony Williams, Herbie Hancock, John Coltrane and other now-legendary jazz musicians with him into the world of famous jazz players.

Miles Davis won recognition throughout his career for his innovative style of jazz. He played cool jazz, hard bop, modal playing, free-form explorations and electronics. Although many times he played ahead of his audience, he continued to trumpet what he wished, his own standard of independence and artistic style.

He wrote in his 1989 biography, "To be and stay a great musician you've got to always be open to what's new, what's happening at the moment." Please join me today as I call tribute to Miles Davis, the imaginative and creative jazz great whose death will only make stronger the desire by jazz lovers to admire and experience his music.

HONORING ALAMEDA COUNTY HEALTH CARE FOR THE HOMELESS PROGRAM

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Alameda County Health Care for the Homeless Program. The program's mobile health services unit recently received the Intensive Care for Our Neighbor [ICON] Award for excellence and innovation in providing extraordinary health care for the homeless. The Alameda County Health Care for the Homeless Program was selected from over 60 nationwide finalists. The award of \$82,500 was presented to Health Care Services Agency Director David Kears by St. Joseph Health System on September 11.

The program's mobile health service unit is a van equipped with an examining room, a laboratory, restroom, and a waiting area. It is staffed by a family nurse practitioner, public health nurse, community health worker and mental health specialist. Directed by Barbara Cowan, this crew serves 3,000 people a year by traveling to those areas frequented by the homeless. The staff are compassionate individuals who are dedicated to ensuring indigent people access to health care.

Many homeless individuals who do not qualify for medical insurance or who do not trust free clinics or emergency rooms, find the van a place where they can turn. Those who could not otherwise obtain aid find that the van brings help to them. Besides treating patients with primary care, the van also provides health education and refers people with more serious problems to clinics affiliated with the Homeless Health Care Program. Other exceptional services have been initiated by the program, such as alcohol and drug recovery services, assistance with employment, housing, and financial benefits and information and referral.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Alameda County Health Care for the Homeless Program for its outstanding service to Alameda County. The program's mobile unit delivers a tremendous service to the impoverished and deserves to be commended for its efforts.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION REAUTHORIZING THE NURSING EDUCATION ACT

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce legislation reauthorizing title 8 governing nursing education, of the Public Health Service Act.

Despite the administration's apparent assertion to the contrary, as evidenced by their zero funding recommendation for nursing education in the fiscal year 1992 budget, there is a serious and sustained nursing shortage which is only rivaled by the nursing shortage of the 1950's. The nursing shortage of the fifties lasted 5 years while our more modern shortage began in 1986 and shows no signs of letting up. Recent reports on the nursing profession by the American Nurses Association indicate that one of every eight registered nurse positions in hospitals goes unfilled. The scenario is even worse in nursing homes where one in every five RN positions goes unfilled.

Who is hurt most by the ongoing nursing shortage? Precisely those who can least afford it, the medically underserved populations residing in frontier, rural, and inner-city areas of our Nation. The health of our citizens living in frontier and rural underserved areas continues to decline. People living in rural areas continue to be in poorer health, travel farther for health care, report chronic and serious illness more frequently, and are more likely to die from injury than their urban counterparts. Right now, over 1,300 rural areas have been designated as medically underserved. To meet

the demand for health care in these areas alone would require 4,224 physicians.

I am confident the revitalized National Health Service Corps legislation I sponsored and passed last year with the help of my colleagues on the Health and Environment Subcommittee will substantially increase the number of physicians serving in shortage areas. However, the problem remains that physicians will have a difficult time maintaining viable practices in shortage areas beyond their required service time. This, combined with the aging of the existing rural physician population necessitates that we look elsewhere to meet the needs of medically underserved populations.

Nurses have always responded to the needs and concerns of our poorest citizens and I believe we must again turn to the nursing profession to respond to the Nation's rural and inner city health care crisis. The legislation I am introducing today will do just that. My legislation focuses our limited health care resources on training and educating those nursing professionals—nurse practitioners, nurse midwives, nurse anesthetists, and clinical nurse specialists—best equipped to meet the health care needs of underserved areas.

I believe our money will be well spent. The advanced training of nurse specialists and nurse practitioners allows them to provide up to 80 percent of adult primary care services and up to 90 percent of the pediatric primary care services usually performed by a physician. Additionally, it has been found that nurse practitioners serving in outpatient medical clinics can reduce hospital stays for their patients by 50 percent.

Nurse midwives have traditionally and continue to direct their services toward women most at risk for developing health care problems because of inadequate access to child bearing and health care services. A trained nurse midwife can provide a comprehensive package of preventive prenatal care and education to a pregnant woman for as little as \$600. Compare this to the thousands that will be spent on intensive care, hospitalization, and rehabilitative services for low birthweight babies at risk for being developmentally disabled.

Finally, certified registered nurse anesthetists [CRNAS] play a unique role in the provision of health care in rural areas. CRNAS are the sole anesthesia providers in 85 percent of rural hospitals, enabling these facilities to provide obstetrical, surgical, and trauma stabilization services that they would otherwise be unable to provide.

In short, nurse practitioners, nurse specialists, nurse midwives, and nurse anesthetists provide high quality, cost effective care and provide millions of Americans with access to health care they would otherwise not receive. I ask my colleagues strong support of this legislation.

**THE PRESIDENT OF SRI LANKA
SUSPENDS THE DEMOCRATICALLY
ELECTED PARLIAMENT**

HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great dismay that I learned that the President of Sri Lanka suspended the democratically elected Parliament on August 30, 1991. However, I was pleased to hear that the Parliament reconvened on September 24, 1991. The President's decision to suspend the Parliament was reportedly made after the Speaker of the Parliament received an impeachment motion signed by 133 members from both the Government ruling party and the opposition. I further understand that the Hon. Mr. Lalith Athulathmudali, the Minister of Education and Higher Education and former Minister of National Security, resigned with Hon. Mr. G.M. Premachandra, the Minister of Labor, in sympathy with the peaceful movement to reestablish democracy in Sri Lanka. I am told that the impeachment motion charged the President with running a police state, tapping telephone lines of political opponents, abusing the Executive power and using money for personal affairs, downgrading intellectuals and mounting a coverup over the killing of Richard DeSoysa, a well-known local journalist. If this is true, it would indeed be unfortunate.

I have been a sincere supporter of the people of Sri Lanka during its recent difficult period relating to the separatist movement. Together with many of my colleagues in Congress, I felt that Sri Lanka could overcome its difficulties and emerge as a vibrant democracy in Asia. However, several reports by various human rights organizations have expressed concern regarding Sri Lanka's record on human rights. In such times, it is very encouraging to learn now that some members of the Sri Lankan Parliament have taken the step to reestablish parliamentary democracy in Sri Lanka and address the broad issue of human rights for all the people of Sri Lanka. I hope this endeavor will be a turning point in Sri Lanka's history, and that someday it will have an immense impact on the newly formed democracies of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, which are trying to redefine their political destiny through parliamentary democracy.

Recent events in Communist countries have shown that there can be no genuine stability and prosperity in any system not based on democracy and respect for fundamental human rights. I shall follow the political events in Sri Lanka and hope that the culmination of these events will lead to peace and prosperity with democracy for all its people.

**CHINA'S ILLEGAL IMPORT
ACTIVITIES**

HON. RICHARD RAY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. RAY. Mr. Speaker, several days ago, U.S. Customs agents raided 23 businesses in

Los Angeles and New York. More than \$3 billion in goods and money were seized from these companies.

The seizure resulted from suspicions that Chinese factories have been evading United States textile quotas by shipping clothing made in China through other countries. The China goods then enter the United States with false labels from Lebanon, Honduras, Panama, or Hong Kong.

This illegal, and immoral practice is contributing to the demise of the U.S. textile industry. Last year, our trade deficit with China was over \$10 billion. The deficit is getting worse, United States exports are shrinking, and Chinese imports are growing. Last year textile goods accounted for one fourth of China's \$62.1 billion in exports to the United States.

Open and fair trade is fine, but this sort of underhanded violation of trade law is absolutely unacceptable. I commend the U.S. Customs Service for its aggressive stance on this illegal activity.

China has intimidated its people, threatened the economic future of American businesses unless it received most-favored-nation status, and, all the while, has undermined what could be an extremely favorable trade relationship by illegal activities such as these.

I urge my fellow colleagues to follow the events in this area closely. This is a serious violation of trade rules, and I do not believe we have heard the end of it yet.

**RESOLUTION INTRODUCED TO
REDUCE THE DEFENSE BUDGET**

HON. CHARLES LUKEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. LUKEN. Mr. Speaker, the President announced major weapons reductions last Friday night. In his speech he named at least half a dozen different weapons systems that will be affected by the reductions. On Saturday Defense Secretary Cheney said that there will clearly be savings as a result of having canceled these programs.

Secretary Cheney estimated that canceling the rail garrison for the MX missiles will save \$6.8 billion over the life of the program. Canceling the mobile portion of the small ICBM Program will save over \$11 billion. Canceling the short-range attack missile, SRAM II, will save \$2.2 billion. And this is just the beginning.

Mr. Speaker, I have heard suggestions in this House that we break the budget agreement of last year and use the savings from the Defense Program to increase spending in other sections of the budget. I do not agree with this view.

I rise today to introduce a resolution that calls on both Congress and the administration to reduce the defense budget in this post cold war era and to use any and all savings to reduce the Federal deficit.

Mr. Speaker, we have an obligation to the taxpayers and the children of this Nation to stop this compulsive spending and to make real efforts toward paying off our Federal budget deficit that will be at least \$362 billion in fiscal year 1992.

My colleagues, we have mortgaged our future for generations to come. We are now obligated to use this unique opportunity to begin paying off our debts. I urge you to support this resolution.

OLD GROWTH FORESTS

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, the Interior Committee has been considering legislation which would provide protection for old growth forests in Washington, Oregon, and California and which would ease the impacts this legislation might have on workers and communities in the affected areas.

This issue is one of the most complex I have encountered during my tenure in Congress. It is also one of the most important issues pending before this Congress.

In our deliberations, we have been fortunate enough to have the benefit of the excellent work done by the Scientific Panel on Late Successional Forest Ecosystems. This panel was convened at the request of my friend and colleague Chairman DE LA GARZA. I would like to compliment the chairman and his colleagues on the House Agriculture Committee for convening this panel of prestigious scientists and commissioning the study.

The Science Panel report is one of the best—and most objective—documents I have seen to help us understand the ramifications of our decisions. It is also a report that gives us a clear—and grim—picture of the present condition of the forests in Washington, Oregon, and northern California. It is clear to me that these forests have suffered from a decade of "single-use management." And, that single-use has been the production of timber. The Science Panel report and analysis of the available timber supply in these forests clearly demonstrates that we cannot continue with "business as usual." It also sets forth a range of policy options for us to consider as we attempt to reverse the decline of these great forests.

We have also been fortunate to have before us a number of bills which provide us with a wide array of options about how best to proceed. We are giving careful consideration to these bills.

The most recent bill, introduced on September 26 by my good friend and colleague, Congressman JIM McDERMOTT, is an important contribution to this critical debate. The bill contains provisions to assist workers, communities, mills and businesses which will be affected by reduced timber cut levels. It establishes Ecosystem Natural Areas, consisting of significant old growth forest areas, in Washington, Oregon, and California. It also provides critical protection for salmon habitat and watershed areas. It takes an ecosystem approach toward resolving the problems in this area. This sort of approach should go a long way toward restoring the overall health of the forests and toward preventing future crises.

I am looking forward to working closely with Mr. McDERMOTT, my colleagues on the com-

mittee, and with the Agriculture Committee to put together legislation to resolve the crisis in the forests in these three States.

NEWAYGO HIGH SCHOOL GAINS NATIONWIDE AND STATE ACCLAIM

HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, too often today the papers are filled with stories of failure, of folks who just do not measure up. We in Washington deal every day with Government programs designed to help solve problems—to compensate. Only very occasionally do we see and read stories of achievement, of individual and group efforts which succeed, indeed, which excel. Too often such stories get lost in the drumbeat of failure.

Well, I do not want that to happen to the stories of the success of the Newaygo High School. In 1991 Newaygo High School, in our Ninth Congressional District of Michigan, received not only the State of Michigan's "Exemplary High School" Award, it received the U.S. Department of Education's 1990-1991 Blue Ribbon National Exemplary Secondary Schools Award. These awards place Newaygo High School in the top 15 secondary schools in the State of Michigan, and among the top 222 public and private high schools in the Nation. And that is very special indeed.

In Washington just a few days ago, Newaygo School Board Member Donald Terrill, Principal Ed Grodus, and Teacher/Counselor Mike Pumford participated in an awards ceremony conducted by President George Bush and First Lady Barbara Bush, and including U.S. Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander. But this recognition extends to the entire Newaygo High School community: to the citizens who provide the local support for their schools, to all of the administrators and teachers who provide such a sound educational environment, to the parents who foster an atmosphere of learning in the home, and, of course, to students who accept the challenge and who measure up. This is an award for all—it is richly deserved and we know that it is not just a picture of this moment.

These are awards which reflect the striving of the past, and the promise of the future. Newaygo High School and the entire community will continue to pursue excellence. The recognition which they have achieved are part of a continuing, growing, effort. But we are thrilled to be able to take a moment today to focus on these achievements. The story of the Newaygo awards, both at the State and national level, is told in two articles from the *Fremont Times Indicator*. I am pleased to bring these articles to the attention of my colleagues and hope that they will join me in a well-deserved congratulations:

NEWAYGO HIGH SCHOOL NAMED ONE OF
STATE'S 15 EXEMPLARY SCHOOLS

(By Richard C. Wheeler, Sr.)

Newaygo High School principal Ed Grodus is calling it "the State Championship of Schools."

Michigan Department of Education officials designated Newaygo High School as an "Exemplary School." Newaygo was one of 15 state secondary schools to be honored with the designation and was one of eight high schools honored.

For Grodus, whose office is decorated with reminders of the NHS girls basketball team's back-to-back state titles, the coveted "Exemplary School" designation generates familiar feelings.

"We're ordering a banner for the high school gym," Grodus said. "We've been hearing from people all over the state, congratulating us on our achievement. The whole school has been celebrating."

The exemplary school program, conducted by the state education department, started six years ago, with the honors alternating between elementary and secondary schools each year. Newaygo High School applied for the designation twice before and Grodus said that he was told that Newaygo came close both times, but just did not measure up to the qualifications.

This time, with new school and program improvements joining a solid record of community support, Newaygo was chosen as one of the elite 15.

The 15 honored schools were selected from 40 schools which submitted applications. All of the state's secondary schools were eligible to apply. Final selection was made by a review panel following visits to 17 finalist schools.

Newaygo High School and the other 14 Exemplary Schools will be formally honored at a ceremony in Lansing on Tuesday, Feb. 5. In addition, Newaygo has been nominated to the United States Department of Education Secondary School Recognition Program in Washington, D.C. The announcement of schools selected for national recognition will be made in late May.

High School counselor Mike Pumford authored the school's application document, which included detailed information on just about every facet of the school's work and mission. Pumford first produced a 105-page draft and then boiled that down to the final 35-page application.

"We've always felt that we had a good school," Pumford said. "We looked at the lists and decided that we are as good as any of those schools."

According to Pumford, the school's success can be traced to two major elements: partnerships and leadership.

"The number one thing is the partnerships we've formed," Pumford said, noting the crucial roles played by the Newaygo Intermediate School District, the Newaygo County Area Vocational Center, other area school systems, parents, service organizations, businesses and The Fremont Area Foundation.

Pumford observed that Newaygo High School's award is simply a reflection on the county's overall educational strength.

"We believe that all of Newaygo County has a good, solid educational system," he said. "This isn't an honor just for Newaygo."

Leadership, Pumford explained, starts with a school board willing to let staff members try innovative ideas. Pumford added that leadership from Superintendent Ralph Burde is also a crucial element, along with the stable direction provided by Grodus.

"Ed has been principal here for 24 years," Pumford said. "That has given the school a lot of stability."

Of course, the whole operation starts with the community and the support it provides, both in dollars and dedication.

"The community has really made a commitment to our school," Pumford said.

"It's a great achievement," added Supt. Burde. "It's a terrific reflection on the school district, the community, the school and the staff."

"It's a real fine honor," agreed veteran NHS teacher Joel Lantz. "I think the staff feels proud. It puts energy in the system."

Principal Grodus said that it is important to realize that credit for the high school's honor should be shared equally with the school's partners, especially the other schools in Newaygo.

"You can't build a good house without a solid foundation," Grodus explained. "We couldn't do anything here without the work first being done at the elementary and middle school levels."

NEWAYGO HS WINS NATIONAL AWARD

U.S. Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander announced last week that Newaygo High School has been named a winner in the U.S. Department of Education's 1990-91 Blue Ribbon National Exemplary Secondary Schools Program.

NHS Principal Ed Grodus was notified of Alexander's announcement during the last week of May.

The selection of Newaygo High School as a national exemplary school, according to the reports of site visitors, was directly related to:

high levels of student achievement and graduation rates as compared to per pupil spending,

the positive partnerships with various community agencies that benefit students,

building and district-wide involvement and commitment to the school improvement process,

the excellent and positive nature of the student body and staff, and

the leadership of the Board of Education, administration, and support of the community.

Newaygo High School is one of 222 public and private secondary schools nationwide and one of only three schools in Michigan that were selected for this special recognition. Newaygo Board of Education President, Edward Haynor, expressed pride and appreciation in this award that reflects positively on not only the high school, but also the district's entire K-12 operation.

In announcing the Blue Ribbon Schools, Alexander said, "The President, in his America 2000 education strategy, calls for new and better schools. These blue ribbon, exemplary schools display some of the qualities of excellence that will be necessary in tomorrow's break-the-mold schools: well-trained staffs providing creative instruction in communities that care about education."

This year's outstanding schools include 169 public and 53 private schools located in 44 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and West Germany. They were selected from 490 nominations.

In addition to Newaygo High School, recognized schools include a Bureau of Indian Affairs School and a Department of Defense Dependents school, and religiously affiliated and independent schools.

Now in its ninth year, the Blue Ribbon Exemplary Schools Program honors elementary and secondary schools in alternate years.

A limited number of representatives from each of the 222 schools will be invited to Washington in the fall to participate in recognition activities. Newaygo High School and the 221 other schools will also receive a specially designed flag and a plaque.

A LEGEND PASSES

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, Will Shriver, a stallion owned by Mrs. William H. Weldon of Jefferson City, MO, died recently at the University of Missouri Equine Center at the age of 25. He was a world grand champion American saddle horse, and by general consensus, the greatest gaited horse ever to enter the ring. During his career, he won victories at the New York, Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky State Fairs, and at competitions in Lexington, Pin Oak, Tulsa, and the American Royal in Kansas City. He defeated every horse he ever showed against at least once.

Perhaps the competitions that most set Will Shriver apart from other great champions were at the Kentucky State Fair in the years 1974 through 1976. In both 1974 and 1975, Will won the stallion division, but was prevented from competing in the five-gaited grand championship due to illness and injury. His 1975 injury would have ended the career of a horse with lesser heart. But Mrs. Weldon and her trainer, Redd Crabtree, had faith in Will. After all, they had believed in Will as a colt when others had thought he was unmanageable. In 1976, he returned to Louisville and won the stallion class for the third consecutive year. This time he was not to be denied in the grand championship class. His victory, the first world championship won by a Missouri horse in 35 years, met with overwhelming public acclaim.

Although Will Shriver is gone, his legacy will live on. Following his retirement from competition, he returned to Callaway Hills Stables in New Bloomfield, MO, where he sired a number of champions, including the following: Callaway's Mr. Republican; Callaway's New Look; Callaway's Caper; Callaway's Blue Norther; Callaway's Ghost Writer; Lady Luck; and Callaway's Powerful Magic. The success of his progeny brought Will another honor. He was named the Nation's leading sire by the editors of Saddle and Bridle magazine. He was also honored for his career by the St. Louis National Charity Horse Show.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE TIME
CORNERS SENIOR LITTLE
LEAGUE ALL-STAR TEAM

HON. JILL L. LONG

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Ms. LONG. Mr. Speaker, today I have the distinct pleasure of recognizing and congratulating a very hard working and skilled group of young athletes from my congressional district—the Time Corners Senior Little League All-Star Team. This team, from Fort Wayne, IN, has earned the titles of "Indiana District 10 Champions," "Indiana Sectional Champions," "Indiana State Champions," and "Central States Champions." The Time Corners All-Stars then proceeded to the Little League World Series and placed fifth in the world!

This is an exceptional achievement for any little league team, but especially for one that started out just hoping to have a respectable finish at the State level. By working together, and each individual performing to the best of his ability, this team was able to far exceed their expectations. I am quite proud to represent these young men, for they have displayed a great deal of teamwork, dedication, and sportsmanship.

The team, made up of 13- to 15-year-olds, includes: John Albright, Jason Brummett, Brian Cox, Casey Fogle, Rob Kaiser, Chris Kennedy, Rick Longenberger, Brad Martin, Todd Owen, Mark Pixley, Dan Schilling, Jeff Spisak, Zack Stephenson, and Ryan Waugh. I also commend two of the vital components of the team, the manager, Cal Waugh, and the coach, Dave Kennedy.

Congratulations to each of these individuals, and to their friends and families who have supported and encouraged them.

A SALUTE TO THE UNITED BAL-
TIC-AMERICAN COUNCIL OF WIS-
CONSIN

HON. JIM MOODY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the United Baltic-American Council of Wisconsin as it celebrates the independence of the Baltic nations on Sunday, October 6, 1991.

The Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian communities in Wisconsin have fought a long and determined battle to secure the liberty and sovereignty of the Baltic nations. I salute their efforts and share their great joy that the long-awaited independence has come.

The whole world has just witnessed an extraordinary series of events in the U.S.S.R. Time stood still as the forces of repression—the same forces that enslaved the Baltic nations—faced off against the fledgling forces of democracy and freedom—the forces that promise to change the entire political geography of what has been the U.S.S.R. This time, the forces of democracy have prevailed.

The implications are profound for the whole world, but especially for the people of the Baltics. For, of all the people enslaved by the old Stalinist system and its successors, no people have been more wronged and deprived than the people of the Baltic nations.

The dramatic failure of the coup by the hardliners opens the way for sweeping changes in each of the republics. The leaders committed to democracy made it clear that the old ways will never return. The candle of liberty and freedom never flickered out among the Baltic people during the long night of Communist rule and Soviet domination. Now that candle is a bright beacon, a torch of liberty. This beacon can brighten the path for people still locked in the remnants of the U.S.S.R. who seek and deserve to be free.

I am proud that Congress has continuously supported Baltic independence and urged President Bush to immediately recognize each of the Baltic republics as independent states.

The people of the Baltics deserve to have their long struggle and their courage rewarded now. We who love and practice freedom owe them this much, and more.

Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to honor the Baltic-American Council of Wisconsin for its continued efforts on behalf of the sovereign nations of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF
OUR LADY OF POMPEI CHURCH

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great sense of pride and friendship that I rise today to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the founding of Our Lady of Pompei Church. This august parish opened its doors to the community on October 6, 1916, serving as a national parish for the care of the Italian people of the Stoney Road section of the city of Paterson, which lies in the heart of my Eighth Congressional District.

Our Lady of Pompei was established by Msgr. Felix Cianci to serve the growing spiritual needs of the community. For over three quarters of a century, Our Lady of Pompei has served as a beacon of faith to countless numbers of people in the greater northern New Jersey area. In July 1924, the Capuchin Sisters of the Infant Jesus were established in the parish by Bishop Thomas J. Walsh of Newark, who had jurisdiction over the religious orders of Passaic County. The sisters, whose convent was located on Caldwell Avenue, were engaged in community social service work, as well as teaching religious instruction to the children of the parish. Later, the property at 74 Murray Avenue was purchased for a new convent.

Outgrowing their initial quarters, a new church was needed, but because of lack of funds building one was put off a number of times. Finally in the fall of 1962 under the direction of Father Mancini, work on the new structure at 70 Murray Avenue next to the old building began with excavation at the corner of Caldwell Avenue and Dayton Street. The new church was dedicated Saturday, August 17, 1963 by Bishop James J. Navagh. In the same year, the Capuchin Sisters were transferred and their duties assumed by the Missionary Sisters of the Immaculate Conception. Presently, the Salesian Sisters staff the CCD program.

Over the years the parish has been served by a succession of distinguished and caring pastors: Rev. Vincent Juliani 1916-18; Rev. Raimondo Tonin, OFM, Cap., 1918-20; Rev. Michel Gorri, OFM, Cap., 1920-21; Rev. Gaetano Costrì, OFM, Cap., 1921-26; Rev. Didacus Roberto, 1926-51; Rev. Daniel Vechiollo, January-June 1951; Rev. Augustine Varricchio, June 1951-54; Rev. Sylvius Mancini, 1954-68; Rev. Eugene Romano, 1968-71 and Rev. Martin J. D'Auria, 1971 to present.

Mr. Speaker, on October 6, 1991, the Brownstone House of Paterson will be the setting for a gala dinner dance celebrating the

75th anniversary of Our Lady of Pompei. The fine people whose lives have been touched and strengthened by this outstanding institution will also be paying tribute to Rev. Martin J. D'Auria for the quality of his leadership and commitment to the service of the church.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to present a portion of the history of this distinguished parish that has remained dedicated to helping others and guiding them spiritually. As Our Lady of Pompei Church, of Paterson, NJ celebrates its 75th anniversary, I know that you and all of our colleagues here in the Congress will want to join me in extending our warmest greetings and felicitations for both the service and guidance it has provided to the community, State, and Nation.

DEMOCRACY OVERTHROWN IN HAITI

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. OWENS of New York. Mr. Speaker, as the United States Representative from the 12th Congressional District that is home to one of the largest Haitian-American communities in the United States, I am outraged at the news that Haiti's first freely and democratically elected President, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, was ousted yesterday by a military coup. I am particularly angered because despite the fact that the U.S. Government has one of the better information, monitoring, and espionage systems in the world, it apparently did not anticipate the coup in advance—or so it is claimed.

Any lay person who has been following events in Haiti for the last 10 years would have known that Aristide's Presidency was in danger as far back as January, when former Duvalierist henchman Roger Lafontant tried to overthrow interim President Ertha Pascal-Trouillot just before the Aristide's February inauguration. They would have known that Haiti's all-powerful, notoriously corrupt military would react to Aristide's attempts to reform it by replacing generals from the Army high command with younger officers more supportive of a democratically and freely elected government.

Our Government knew from Haiti's previous history of coups and countercoups by military dictators and representatives of Haiti's wealthy, notably the former ruling Duvalier family, that Aristide would need a great deal of support from the United States to maintain control over his fledgling democracy. What Aristide got instead was a scolding from our Government when in April he detained the former interim President Pascal-Trouillot due to her role in the attempted coup by Roger Lafontant. According to the Washington Office on Haiti, a Washington, DC-based Haitian policy and information organization:

The U.S. Embassy in Port-au-Prince, ignoring diplomatic protocol, issued a press statement expressing its concern over (Pascal-Trouillot's) arrest and called on the Government of Haiti to abide by international norms regarding human rights. Privately, State Department officials expressed outrage

over the incident, suggesting that it was political persecution rather than a genuine, judicial investigation. Shocked that "they had not received advance notice," the State Department indicated that the incident threatened to eliminate any goodwill which had thus far been demonstrated. One early casualty was the cancellation of a visit to the United States by President Aristide since the State Department could no longer guarantee any meeting between Presidents Aristide and Bush.

The Washington Office on Haiti adds that United States aid to the island nation was briefly held up due to conditions placed on the aid which the Aristide government objected to.

In short, Mr. Speaker, our Government did not help the admittedly shaky democratic government in Haiti because it was a government that the United States could not control. It was not a military puppet regime or a callous family dynasty propped up by our Government, as was the case with previous Haitian regimes. It was a progressive government elected by the nation's people. And as we know from past United States policies toward Grenada and Nicaragua, our Government does not like, and will not assist, the governments of countries, especially those "in its own backyard," who will not allow our country to dictate its policies, its relations with other nations, its day-to-day internal affairs. Thus Haiti was a victim of our Government's not-so-benign neglect.

Today the United States Government suspended \$84 million in economic and food aid to Haiti, along with \$1.5 million in nonlethal military aid, in retaliation for the coup. That is like closing the barn door after the horse is gone. Bush administration sources have told the Associated Press that it "is prepared to use maximum political, diplomatic, and economic pressure to reverse Monday's coup in Haiti." But maximum assistance was needed well before the coup to protect President Aristide's government from the military, the Duvalierists, and elements of the Ton-Tons Macoutes, the Duvalier's outlawed militia, whom some in Haiti say are ultimately behind yesterday's overthrow.

If the Bush administration really wants to help the forces of democracy regain a foothold in Haiti, it should refuse to extend any diplomatic recognition to this latest military junta; insist on unequivocal respect for the Haitian people's expression of their own political will in the democratic election of President Aristide last December; demand the restoration of the democratically elected government of President Aristide; and respect the right of the island nation to self-determination and political autonomy.

PRESIDENT MUST DO MORE TO DISCREDIT ILLEGAL REGIME IN HAITI

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the newly elected government of President Aristide was overthrown by officers of the Haitian military. Just 10 months after the majority

of the Haitian people freely chose a leader for the first time, the Army has again acted to forcefully impose rule, repression and fear.

From the Soviet Union to Ethiopia democracy is ordered by popular demand and military rule is rejected outright. Yet the Haitian military has exempted itself from this moral mandate and instead used force to impose its will over that of the Haitian people.

I commend U.S. Ambassador Adams for quickly condemning yesterday's revolt, but I am disappointed by President Bush's silence on this issue. He acted decisively to stem the tide of tyranny in the Persian Gulf but has taken his time to comment on the atrocities in Haiti. Consequently, the military junta remains and tyranny is taking hold in our own backyard.

The President must do more to discredit this illegal regime. All U.S. bilateral assistance should be suspended immediately. U.S. influence should be used to deny the transfer of assistance from multilateral financial institutions. And effective action should be taken within the United Nations, and OAS to impose multilateral penalties until a freely elected democratic government and the rule of law is returned to Haiti.

As the leader of free choice and popular rule, the United States can no longer let this type of action go unnoticed. We can no longer allow brutality to dominate the lives of our neighbors to the South. And we can no longer maintain relations with a government ruled by the few at the expense of the many.

I would urge my colleagues therefore to take this as an opportunity to undermine oppression and underwrite democracy and justice by calling on the President to act now and send a message to General Cedras that we deplore this revolt and demand the immediate reinstatement of the Aristide government.

HAPPY 20TH ANNIVERSARY TO CREPEAU COURT

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize the residents of Crepeau Court, in Woonsocket, RI, and join them in celebrating their 20th anniversary on Sunday October 6.

For 20 years the Crepeau Court Tenants Association has been hosting various events throughout the year. Among these events are their annual Christmas party, St. Patrick's Day party, and Mother's Day party. They also host outdoor barbecues and auctions. This year's tenants association president is Stella Miskiewicz.

Crepeau Court is an active association and a member of the Senior Citizen Council. Twenty original residents of Crepeau Court are also being honored. Among them are Rose Kennedy who is 96 years old. Also being honored are Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ferron, Mr. and Mrs. Francois Fontaine, Mrs. Theodora Therein, Mrs. Lillian Kane, Mrs. Albina Walsh, Mrs. Evelyn Smith, Mrs. Yvonne Lacombe, Mrs. Rena Desmarais, Mrs. Helen

Maciejko, Mrs. Rhea Couto, Mrs. Georgette Sculley, Mrs. Yvonne Lambert, Mrs. Stacia Neidzwaidek, Mrs. Aldora Remillard, Mrs. Aldea Dufault, Mrs. Aldea Ledoux, and Mrs. Louise Beausoleil.

I ask that my colleagues join me in wishing a happy 20th anniversary to Crepeau Court and all its residents. I extend my best wishes to them for the future.

BERNADETTE PARDO; COURAGEOUS FIGHTER FOR A FREE PRESS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Bernadette Pardo, who recently was featured in the Miami Herald as the television reporter who put Fidel Castro in his place. The article written by Juan Carlos Coto tells how Ms. Pardo confronted the Cuban dictator about the lack of freedom in Cuba in an interview at the summit of Spanish-speaking leaders in Guadalajara, Mexico:

Bernadette Pardo, the television reporter who put Fidel Castro in his place, recently found herself the special at a Miami supermarket. Her slightly disheveled hair hastily pulled into a ponytail, Pardo was just trying to collect her grub for the week like anyone else when an employee saw her and blared over a speaker:

"Attention shoppers! Attention shoppers! Bernadette Pardo in aisle four! Bernadette Pardo is in aisle four!"

Pardo, who weeks earlier was simply known as a political reporter for Spanish-language WFTV-Channel 23, was now, it seemed, a local heroine. Now, in the supermarket, she once again faced a crowd of eager TV viewers, who congratulated her on the interview, *la entrevistista*, her confrontation with Castro at the Ibero-American summit.

"Te la comiste," they told her. The literal translation is "You ate it," but it's slang for "Good job."

The kudos are invariably followed by questions: "What was it like interviewing Castro?" or "What does he look like? Is he near death?"

"He looks very imposing," Pardo has to say, disappointing them. "And healthy."

It was high noon at the Camino Real Hotel, July 18 in Guadalajara, Mexico, when Pardo thrust herself, unabashed, into the role of spokesperson for Cuban exiles everywhere, grilling the man who, in their minds, stole Cuba.

"I think, in general, the people who are interested in politics are going to remember where they were when they saw that interview," says Miami Mayor Xavier Suarez, who recently honored Pardo at airee with friends.

Says Pardo of her sudden stature: "I thought people might say I wasn't tough enough. I really didn't expect this outburst of adulation."

But in Miami, where new spiritual heroes of exile can emerge from week to week—a political prisoner one day, a defecting baseball player the next—it was inevitable that after her interview Pardo would practically become St. Bernadette.

Reporting on the summit of Spanish-speaking hordes, Pardo asked Castro about

dissidents in Cuba who reportedly had been assaulted by a pro-government mob. Castro tap-danced around the question, saying, "That's not possible in our country."

Pardo cited a 1958 letter Castro had written to her father, Jose Pardo Liada, a commentator, journalist and one-time Castro supporter. In the letter to his friend, a young Fidel demanded a free press and equal coverage for his rebels. "The dictatorship has the word," Fidel wrote.

But when Bernadette Pardo asked Castro if there could ever be a free press in Cuba today, Castro was forced to say: "Well, in Cuba—no."

Later in the interview, Pardo declared, "We're one people divided by one man." And she motioned to him.

But viewers and colleagues will tell you Pardo really earned her \$85,000 annual salary a few seconds later, when she asked Castro, "Do you think you have a monopoly on love for Cuba?"

A RARE MOMENT

Pardo might be one of the few journalists in history to have actually put Castro on the defensive. The fact that this was accomplished by an exile reporter whose station, Channel 23, and network, Univision, are usually restricted from entering Cuba, much less interviewing Castro, makes it all the more remarkable.

"Visually it was very powerful," says Lisandro Perez, director of the Cuban Research Institute at Florida International University. "The camera was in such a way that you could imagine yourself being there, and here it is—every Cuban's chance to tell Fidel Castro off, though she didn't do that."

"There were three dimensions to it. She was a journalist, she was Pardo Liada's daughter and she was a Cuban. I think she acted the way she was expected to act being from the Spanish-language media from Miami. She responded to what other people would have done, but I think she understood she was a journalist, too."

PAPA'S THOUGHTS

"There are some mysterious things here," says Pardo Liada himself, now 67, and working as Colombia's ambassador to the Dominican Republic. "She was very young when I was on the radio in Cuba, she never knew my style. But that manner in which she approached Fidel was my style of journalism, very aggressive journalism. I saw myself photographed in her. This Bernadette of today looked like me."

Michael Putney, political reporter for WPLG-Channel 10, calls the interview "a moment that had so much emotional and ideological weight to it. It simply was not an interview between a political leader and a political reporter. It wasn't just journalism. It just transcended it. It had something that struck something in all of us, certainly for the Cuban Americans who live in Miami. But even for those of us who aren't, it was very meaningful, very moving."

It certainly was moving for Channel 23 management, which wasted no time in getting the entire 4½-minute interview on the air—again and again. It aired at least eight times in the next four days, as well as during a special about the Guadalajara summit.

HONORS AND HONORS

When she returned from Mexico, Pardo began playing the Spanish language radio circuit, responding to eager questions from talk show hosts and guessing Castro's fate.

She has also received numerous proclamations from local governments, including Miami, Hialeah and Hialeah Gardens. It was

Bernadette Pardo Day in all three cities on Aug. 23, and more honors are in the works.

In the typically florid language of municipal proclamations, Hialeah Gardens praised Pardo for "carrying in her insides the indelible stamp of the cradle which she nourished her valuable personality."

Hialeah said she "embodied, in diaphanous form, the purity of her impoverished gesture, where shedding light to darken the evil, she remained firm before the agonizing mask of the imposter of history."

Pardo, 41, a former flower child and student of Russian literature, doesn't see her interview in such grandiose terms, and she says the public accolades won't affect her coverage of local politics, her regular beat.

"I'm just happy the way I am, thank you," says Pardo, who left Cuba in 1961, when she was 10. "I don't need proclamations or anything, and especially I don't need them if people are going to question my integrity when I cover things. They're not giving me something tradable, nobody's giving me any money, nobody's building me a house or a dock."

Channel 23 cameraman Carlos Corrales, who photographed the Castro interview and talks about a kind of "umbilical cord" between himself and Pardo—they've worked together for more than five years—says "there are few reporters that I would go anywhere with and actually trust them with my life. Bernie is one of those reporters."

THE BOMBING

Actually, before *la enteriste* there was *la bomba*, the bomb. It was 1969, at the height of the drug wars in Colombia, and Pardo as having dinner with Corrales in a cafe in Wedellin. Suddenly, a bomb exploded, throwing them 10 feet Pardo's spine and wrist were broken and Corrales suffered a cut forehead and crushed foot.

But even that story, and considerable other accomplishments in her career—she was Channel 10's editorial director in the late '70s and early '80s, she wrote speeches for Gov. Bob Graham in 1983, she was later a producer at WTVJ-Channel 4—have faded in the shadow of *The Interview*.

"I don't take all of this superwoman thing seriously, but I take the people very seriously," Pardo says.

The most touching letter came from Cuban writer and dissident Maria Elena Cruz Varela, who delivered a note to Pardo through a University colleague who was in Cuba last month covering the Pan American games:

"Greetings," Cruz Varela wrote on a sheet torn from a reporter's notebook. "I admire you and also are a victim of the monopoly of love. We shall win. Surely. We shall have a democratic Cuba."

Pardo is onto other things, now, such as enrolling her 3-year-old daughter Tatiana in preschool and reporting from the Soviet Union this week. She's there with her Channel 23 teammate from Guadalajara, Lourdes Mehuza, who scored a brief Castro interview the day after Pardo's.

FIGHTING STEREOTYPES

Pardo's fast-paced life style—she smokes a pack a day and says "I used to drink to go along with it"—puts her at odds with the stereotype of the Cuban woman always assuming the role of the subservient mother. Too, Pardo hasn't been married since the late '70s and chose to have Tatiana out of wedlock.

"There's nothing shameful in my mind," Pardo says of her choice. Her daughter was named after a character in the Russian writ-

er Alexander Pumbkin's dramatic poem Eugene Onegin. "Tatiana's the best thing I've ever done."

Pardo the journalist is known as a live wire—perpetually disorganized, frantic, but always ready to deliver the story when the cameras roll. Colleagues have a nickname for her: "The Bern Unit."

"She's aggressive, but in the good sense of the word," says Channel 23 anchor Ambrosio Hernandez. "In this business, you have to be aggressive."

"What I do well is report and interview and get to the heart of something," says Pardo. "If you lose the heart, you lose whatever made you good at it. There's very little to understand. Just leave me alone and I'll get the job done. I may not know where my car keys are * * *."

I am happy to pay tribute to Ms. Pardo by reprinting this article from the Miami Herald. The article shows how a courageous woman has overcome many obstacles, including being injured in a Colombian drug war bombing, to become a successful journalist at Miami's Spanish-language WLTW—Channel 23.

Bernadette is a heroine to the Cuban exile community in south Florida and she has had an outstanding career which will prosper more in the years to come. She will be honored by the Cuban Journalists in Exile organization on Sunday, October 27 at 1 p.m. at the Intercontinental Hotel in Miami for her incredible journalistic skills and for her growing popularity in our community. We are all very proud of Bernadette Pardo and wish her much success.

COMMENDATION TO LINCOLN PARK NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION, BEAT 26, AND SGT. WALLY BRADFORD

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the residents of the Lincoln Park neighborhood and the First District Metropolitan Police Department for their energetically dedicated service to the residents of their neighborhood and their city. This unique partnership between residents and their police is manifested in the work of the Lincoln Park Neighborhood Watch Association. Lincoln Park, located in the heart of Capitol Hill, comprises 2,500 homes in a 65-block area. Its boundaries in advisory neighborhood commission 6B are from 7th Street to 14th Street SE. and from East Capitol to E Street SE.

Mr. Speaker, beat 26 is the former patrol area of Sgt. Wally Bradford, who retired this summer and whose work was central to the creation of this community empowerment anticrime program. Sergeant Bradford has left this community a working legacy.

The Lincoln Park Neighborhood Watch Association, by linking residents with the Metropolitan Police Department, has greatly improved communication concerning crime-related incidents and has reduced crime. Forty-five block captains were organized to monitor approximately 80 percent of beat 26. Each block captain serves as a liaison between the police department and the community.

In addition to organizing the community into a cohesive unit, the association created the Beat 26 Newsletter, which is the extraordinary work of Susan and Joel Sarfati, and the Action Alert Program. These and other incentives helped develop a means of educating and empowering the community by giving specific information of criminal activity. Merchants posted special notices so that residents would be aware of the latest occurrences in the neighborhood. As a result the community has seen a significant decline in crime.

Mr. Speaker, beat 26 has set the pace for doing something about crime instead of only talking about it. Other neighborhoods in Washington want to learn from beat 26, and the Lincoln Park model should be helpful to communities elsewhere in the country. Especially considering how many Members live on Capitol Hill, Mr. Speaker, we should all be grateful to the members of the Lincoln Park Neighborhood Watch Association, beat 26, the First District Metropolitan Police Department, and to the energetic residents of Capitol Hill for their commitment to ensuring the safety for this community.

BREAST CANCER SCREENING SAFETY ACT/BREAST CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of Breast Cancer Awareness Month and, specifically, as an original cosponsor of the Breast Cancer Screening Safety Act.

One out of every nine women in the Nation, and 1 out of every 10 in my home State—California, are expected to develop breast cancer in their lifetimes. An estimated 44,500 American women are expected to die of breast cancer this year.

Breast cancer accounts for 15 percent of all cancer cases diagnosed annually. It is the most common form of cancer among American women, and the second leading cause of cancer death among women, surpassed only by lung cancer. Incidence rates for breast cancer have increased approximately 3 percent each year since 1980. Yet the resources we have dedicated to fighting breast cancer are woefully inadequate.

It is time for an aggressive attack on this disease that is killing so many American women. However, we must do more than increase breast cancer research and ensure better access to treatment.

It is a known fact that early detection of breast cancer could reduce deaths by at least 30 percent, saving more than 10,000 lives annually. Because there is no cure, early detection remains the best weapon against this disease. But there is a wide variation in quality standards for mammograms—and poor quality mammograms can delay treatment and result in either mastectomy or even death.

Consequently, I am cosponsoring the Breast Cancer Screening Safety Act, which Representatives SCHROEDER and LLOYD are introducing today. This bill would ensure safe and

accurate mammograms by requiring national quality standards for all mammography facilities. If we are to tackle this epidemic head on, we must focus on the two elements that play such an important part in early detection—awareness and quality assurance.

I wholeheartedly endorse both the Breast Cancer Screening Safety Act, as well as Breast Cancer Awareness Month, and salute my colleagues, Representatives SCHROEDER and LLOYD, for their efforts toward making this critical woman's health issue a national priority.

VETERANS OUTPATIENT CLINIC IN SAVANNAH, GA TO BE OFFICIALLY DEDICATED

HON. LINDSAY THOMAS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. THOMAS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to announce that the Veterans Outpatient Clinic in Savannah, GA will be officially dedicated on October 18, 1991. But behind the brick and mortar and ribbon-cutting that will be the focus of that ceremony, there is a long and inspiring story of the dedication of local veterans.

I rise to make these remarks so that in years to come, there will always be a record of their accomplishments.

The work on this project began with my predecessor in the Congress, the Honorable Bo Ginn, who paved the way for the clinic through his tireless efforts in partnership with local veterans who first brought the issue to his attention. Veterans Administrator Max Cleland was also called on to help.

A long struggle began to secure the documentation of the need for the clinic, and then to secure the support of the Veterans Administration. Not long after I began my work on the project, hurdles arose involving a scarcity of funding, medical staff, and equipment. Later, problems with the clinic's construction contract again delayed the project.

There came a time 2 years ago when I and my colleagues, Senator WYCHE FOWLER, Senator SAM NUNN, and Congressman J. ROY ROWLAND, sought direct assistance from the Secretary of the Veterans Administration, Edward Derwinski. Secretary Derwinski responded immediately and took personal action to resolve the problems that threatened the clinic. He gave his word that he would see this project through to successful completion, and he is as good as his word.

There were times when many of us were discouraged and thought this clinic might never be built. But the underlying thread that kept the project from unraveling was the strength and persistence of the local veterans. They were trained for the fields of combat, and they are not quitters.

So as the day of October 18 dawns, and this clinic is dedicated, I want my colleagues in the Congress, and my fellow citizens in Georgia to know that the day will belong to our veterans. They will have earned that day with their years of service in the uniform of our Nation, and with their years of struggle to

make their dream of a modern clinic come true.

SENATOR SIDNEY LEE'S I HAVE A DREAM FOUNDATION

HON. RON de LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend the extraordinary generosity, vision, and commitment to community of former Virgin Islands Senator Sidney Lee who has initiated a program that will change forever the lives of 20 fifth grade students at the Pearl B. Larsen Elementary School in St. Croix.

Senator Lee has established an "I Have a Dream" Foundation and has donated \$200,000 of his personal funds to begin it. He has invested the money with the belief that by the time these youngsters are ready to go to college in 7 years it will be worth twice or three times what it is today and will be sufficient to fund the college educations of these 20 students. The Senator says that all these students have to do is graduate high school and be accepted to college to receive the money.

The parents of many of these students never thought they would see their children be able to afford to go on to higher education. But Senator Lee's generosity has changed that. And as a result of his gift, the lives of these students and their families will never be the same.

Many are the complaints about our system of education, that it fails the students who need it most. Great are the concerns that youth have too few opportunities. Often youth themselves are criticized for lacking goals and planning for the future.

Through his Dream Foundation, Senator Lee has addressed each of these problems. His foundation gives these children hope, hope in themselves, and hope in tomorrow. It gives them daily goals to do well in elementary and secondary school so they can achieve the long-term goal to go on to higher education. It gives them a stake in the future, their future, one for which they can work and plan.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of Sidney Lee, for he has made a considerable financial commitment to these children. He has established a means to make a significant difference in the lives of these youngsters. Senator Lee is a fine example of Virgin Islands people who can and do make a positive difference for others and for the community they love.

IN RECOGNITION OF ARTHUR GOETZ

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the House a constituent of mine who, after 45

years of serving the publishing industry, retired yesterday. Arthur Goetz, a resident of Glen Rock, NJ, since 1956 and a leader in his community, will enter the next chapter of his version of "Its a Wonderful Life."

As a young man and soon after graduation from high school, Arthur Goetz answered the call to duty and proudly served the Army Air Corps in the Pacific theater from 1942 to 1945. Upon his return home, he enrolled in Pace University where he concentrated on his studies in business and spent his extra-curricular time working for the American News Service.

After the war, as the country was turning its attention homeward, Arthur continued to serve his fellow veterans as the post commander for the Veterans of Foreign War post in Bellrose, Queens.

In 1953, Arthur began working as a salesman for a private firm, the Holliston Mills. In his 38 years at Holliston, he helped build the small firm into a thriving international publishing interest known now as Holliston International. He leaves the company as a vice president.

Arthur Goetz and his wife Marion moved to Glen Rock, NJ, in 1956 where he became an active member of the Glen Rock Civil Association. It is in Glen Rock that they chose to raise their three children, Skip, Meg, and Amy, who have each been most successful in their own right. Perhaps familiar to most of my colleagues is Meg, who serves here on the floor of the House as the majority reading clerk.

During their childhood, Arthur Goetz made extraordinary efforts to support his children's activities. Whether it was coaching the sports teams, driving the Boy Scout carpool or patronizing the drama club, Arthur constantly and exuberantly answered the call to duty with the same intensity with which he served his country, his community, and his career.

Mr. Speaker, success comes in many ways. But it is sweetest when it comes with the approval, the applause, and the rewards freely given by ones peers. And that is why the people of the Fifth Congressional District of New Jersey are proud to have Arthur Goetz as a neighbor. Today, I ask my colleagues in the House to join in congratulating Arthur Goetz on the commencement of his retirement.

Mr. Speaker, the poet said, "Past is prolog." With that truism we can say with assurance that Mr. Goetz will soon be enhancing the quality of life for all those whose good fortune it is to share in his "Wonderful Life."

TRIBUTE TO ISIDORE "RED" KARBEL

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today in honor of Isidore "Red" Karbel, principal of Cunningham Junior High School in Brooklyn, NY.

Retiring after 40 years, Red Karbel has served the educational system with dedication and distinction. As a teacher, an assistant principal, and principal for the last 19 years,

Red tried to provide the best possible education in the safest possible environment for each student touched by his leadership. A principal whose door was always open. Mr. Karbel tirelessly injected himself into the education and lives of his students, preparing them for the world beyond Cunningham Junior High.

Educators like Red Karbel make my job easier. By helping to mold our children into intelligent, responsible, and law-abiding citizens, Mr. Karbel has contributed so much to our community. I commend him for his work, and wish him many more years of health and happiness with Mollie, his children, and his grandchildren. And I ask everyone to remember his immortal words, "Walk, walk, walk, read, read, read."

A TRIBUTE TO CAPT. FREDERICK D. KLUG

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor an individual that has provided many years of excellent support and dedication to not only myself but to the Congress at large. Capt. Frederick D. Klug, Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, Legislative Liaison, Inquiry Division, will be reassigned from the Pentagon to Grissom AFB, IN on October 11, 1991. I and many of my colleagues have directly benefited from his exceptional service in the Air Force's congressional inquiry office.

As an action officer in branch 2 of the inquiry division Captain Klug's calm, logical, and thorough method of handling unique situations and constituent concerns, some of which were extremely time sensitive, resulted in the successful resolution of in excess of 800 cases per year over a 4-year tour. Time and time again, his can-do attitude attained favorable results. A seasoned traveller with a myriad of congressional members and their staffs Captain Klug was among the first to escort a large delegation to Moscow. His thorough, efficient, professional planning assured that this trip, and others to follow, were completely successful.

Mr. Speaker, I join with many of my colleagues who have directly benefited from the professional support Captain Klug has provided the Congress in congratulating him for a job extremely well done, and wishing him and his wife Jackie, as well as his son, Jeffrey, the very best in the future. Captain Klug is a professional among professionals and brings great credit upon himself and the U.S. Air Force.

CONGRESSMAN SANDERS APPLAUDS THE BREAST CANCER SCREENING SAFETY ACT AND PRAISES VERMONT JOANNE RATHGEB FOR HER COURAGEOUS STRUGGLE AGAINST BREAST CANCER

HON. BERNIE SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the Congresswoman from Colorado, PATRICIA SCHROEDER, and the Congresswoman from Tennessee, MARILYN LLOYD, on the legislation they are introducing today. I can think of no better way to mark the first day of Breast Cancer Awareness Month than with the introduction of the Breast Cancer Screening Safety Act. This legislation will ensure the safest, most reliable, and highest quality mammogram testing possible. After many years of discrimination against women in health procedures, we now have a chance to put an end to such injustices. We must guarantee women that tests which can determine the course of women's lives are safe and accurate. Until we have found a cure, or even located the causes of breast cancer, we must make use of the best modes of testing and promote further research in hopes of discovering the causes of this devastating disease.

I would also like to praise Joanne Rathgeb, a courageous Vermonter and a fourth stage breast cancer survivor, on her efforts to alert women about this epidemic. Joanne has mounted a massive letter writing campaign as part of a larger national letter writing campaign: "Do the Write Thing." Joanne's work is successfully disseminating the Vermont State Department of Health finding that, "Breast cancer is the leading cancer related cause of death among Vermont women * * * and Vermont's breast cancer death rate is increasing."

The average annual age-adjusted mortality rate from female breast cancer in Vermont for the period 1984-88 is 30.4, the eighth highest in the Nation. In addition, American Cancer Society data reports that in 1991, of the 2,400 new cancer cases in Vermont, breast cancer will account for 475. These striking figures about new cases of, and mortality rates for, breast cancer in Vermont are evidence of a bleak national trend. Breast cancer continues to escalate and destroy the lives of hundreds of thousands of women each year.

With brave and public-spirited battles like the one Joanne Rathgeb is waging, with health benefits that will result from legislation like the Breast Cancer Screening Safety Act, we are beginning to confront the dire situation facing so many American women.

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH B. WILEY HONORED BY THE NEW JERSEY ALLIANCE FOR ACTION AT THEIR ANNUAL EAGLE AWARDS DINNER

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, it is with distinct pride that I rise today to pay tribute to a man of extraordinary talents, who has lent his time and abilities to improving his community and his State. On Wednesday, October 2, 1991, the New Jersey Alliance for Action will honor Joseph B. Wiley, Jr. for exemplary service as an engineer, for his community service in association with the alliance, and in particular for his outstanding leadership as the chairman for PROTECT [Passaic River Organization To Encourage Construction of the Tunnel].

The 17th Annual Eagle Awards dinner will be held in New Brunswick, NJ, and will be attended by many of State's leading citizens, including the distinguished Governor of New Jersey, the Honorable Jim Florio. The New Jersey Alliance for Action is the premier organization in the State for the promotion of infrastructure maintenance and development. Mr. Wiley has been intimately involved with the work of the alliance and has distinguished himself as a man of distinctive knowledge and dedication.

Born and raised in New Jersey, Mr. Wiley studied at the prestigious Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he received a degree in mechanical engineering. He is currently project manager at Kupper and Associates, consulting engineers in Piscataway, NJ, and has served as township engineer for Logan Township in New Jersey. In addition to the normal municipal engineering duties, he has had to deal with a variety of special challenges including two Superfund sites.

This wide variety of engineering problems has given Mr. Wiley a broad experience in not only mechanical engineering but chemical and civil engineering as well. He is a member of several professional engineering organizations including American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Society of American Military Engineers, National Association Environmental Professionals, and the Save Our Port Coalition. His well rounded background also includes work as a consultant on solving the municipal waste problem which is of particular importance to the State of New Jersey.

In addition, Mr. Wiley has done extensive work on flood control projects which would resolve serious flooding conditions in the State. He has served as planning consultant on the Green Brook Flood Control Commission and has chaired the PROTECT group since 1989.

PROTECT is a group organized by the Alliance for Action for the promotion and completion of the Passaic River flood control project which was passed into law as part of last year's Water Resources Development Act. This project would alleviate the single worst urban flooding problem in the country and directly impacts the heart of my Eighth Congressional District. It involves an innovative engineering solution where flood waters will be di-

verted into a tunnel upstream and then deposited directly into Newark Bay and the Atlantic Ocean.

Mr. Speaker, this project is vital to thousands of businesses and hundreds of thousands of residents who have been subjected to the annual flooding in the Passaic River Valley. Mr. Wiley and the PROTECT group have been instrumental in providing municipalities and local residents with essential information with regard to the construction and local impact of this monumental engineering venture. Mr. Wiley has also appeared several times before various congressional committees in support of the authorization of and appropriation for this project. He clearly illustrated the essential need to move forward to resolve this problem which has plagued the area for over a century.

A large part of carrying out the task of engineering projects in an urban setting involves providing the local citizens with information to help them understand and cope with the situation. When given the simple facts, people generally respond quite well and appreciate the benefits which will accrue from the completed project. Mr. Wiley has devoted a significant portion of his career to this human side of the engineering profession. He realizes that engineering is a tool for man and as such human considerations are an essential part of an engineering blueprint.

Mr. Speaker, for his outstanding record as an engineer and for his devotion to his community and indeed the entire State of New Jersey, Mr. Joseph Wiley is being recognized at this well deserved tribute. I am very proud to share in this event and I am sure in the pride felt by Joe's lovely wife Karla, and his son Joe along with his wife Phoebe, and their two children, Helena and Joe.

Mr. Speaker, I welcome the opportunity to bring this event to your attention and I am sure that you and all my colleagues here in the House join me in congratulating this man in recognition of his fine example of citizenship and community participation. Mr. Joseph B. Wiley is truly a great American.

RECOGNIZING THE 80TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

HON. ALBERT G. BUSTAMANTE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. BUSTAMANTE. Mr. Speaker, coming October 10, 1991 the Chinese people on Taiwan will be celebrating the 80th anniversary of the establishment of their nation, the Republic of China. I join the Republic of China's many friends in the United States in congratulating President Lee Teng-Hui and Representative Ding Mou-Shih.

We are extremely glad to hear that Taiwan's political reforms continue to make progress. It has been announced that lawmakers elected on the mainland will have all retired by the end of this year and that all new lawmakers will be elected by their constituents. It is also good to know that the Republic of China is now actively engaged in new constitutional re-

forms to make that country more representative of the people.

I am pleased to see that President Bush has openly supported Taiwan's application to join the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT], and I hope Taiwan will be able to be represented in all multilateral organizations in the near future. Again, congratulations to our friends in the Republic of China on this historic anniversary.

HONOR REAR ADM. RONALD J.
ZLATOPER

HON. BILL LOWERY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. LOWERY of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Rear Adm. Ronald J. "Zap" Zlatoper of the U.S. Navy, as he completes his assignment as Commander of Carrier Group Seven. It is my pleasure to acknowledge the accomplishments of this dedicated sailor, aviator, and distinguished member of our community in San Diego, CA.

Headquartered at Naval Air Station North Island in San Diego, Admiral Zlatoper was the commander of the U.S.S. *Ranger* Battle Group (Battle Group Echo), the only west coast carrier battle group to participate in all 43 days of hostilities in Operation Desert Storm. Under his leadership, Battle Group Echo played a key role in the U.S. victory in the gulf conflict.

Admiral Zlatoper is a dedicated professional naval officer and an expert naval warfare tactician. He has held leadership positions in Naval Aviation Squadrons, Carrier Air Wings, and on various staffs. He served as the military assistant to the Secretary of Defense, as well as the Chief of Staff for the Seventh Fleet. A rock-solid leader, he served with valor as a carrier-based attack pilot during the Vietnam war, flying bombing missions against North Vietnam.

During the Persian Gulf conflict, Battle Group Echo participated in the first air and cruise missile strikes against Iraq and conducted sustained combat operations throughout Operation Desert Storm. While in the Gulf, Admiral Zlatoper served as the Anti-Surface Warfare Commander and was responsible for the destruction of the Iraqi Navy. As the last of the four battle group commanders to depart the Gulf after hostilities ceased, he carried out the duties of Commander of the Arabian Gulf Battle Force, continuing to enforce the United Nations' economic embargo of Iraq and protecting coalition forces in Kuwait and Iraq.

Admiral Zlatoper is an academic as well as a superior public servant. A graduate of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, he holds Masters Degrees from the George Washington University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In addition, he was designated the Outstanding Command and Staff Student at the Naval War College. Admiral Zlatoper is an outstanding member of the San Diego community. He is a loving husband, caring father, and a still-aspiring basketball player. He has proven that the best leaders must be both professional and compassionate in demeanor.

Mr. Speaker, Rear Admiral "Zap" Zlatoper is a role model for men and women in and out

of the Armed Services of this great Nation. His commitment to excellence, good nature, and devotion to duty has earned him well-deserved recognition and praise from the Navy and the civilian community. As he departs San Diego for his next assignment, I want to express our community's gratitude and congratulations to Rear Admiral Zlatoper for a job extremely well done.

BREAST CANCER AWARENESS
MONTH

HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, since today is the first day of Breast Cancer Awareness Month, I would like to give my colleagues an opportunity to think about all the women who are a part of their lives.

Think about wives and daughters, mothers and sisters, aunts and nieces, sister-in-laws, female cousins, and female friends.

I intentionally mentioned nine groups of women. That's because 1 in 9 women will develop breast cancer in her lifetime.

Breast cancer will claim the lives of 45,500 women this year alone, some 180 in Maine. The incidence of breast cancer in Maine surpasses all other forms of cancer in women. And nationally, breast cancer is the leading cause of death for women between 35 and 50 years old.

To remedy this situation, the congressional caucus for women's issues has sought passage of women's health legislation, including research on breast cancer, mammography screening and standards. And we are finally close to realizing some of our goals. But we need support from all of you to see that women's health becomes a priority. We have a long way to go in research, services and prevention to begin addressing the specific needs of women.

My colleagues, women's health has been ignored far too long. It's time some of you start thinking about all the women that you care about, review the statistics on breast cancer, and make a commitment to progress in women's health.

MARKING THE 90TH ANNIVERSARY
OF BETTS INDUSTRIES

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Betts Industries, Inc., of Warren, PA, which is celebrating its 90th anniversary as a manufacturer, employer, good neighbor, and a shining example of successful industry in America today.

Betts Industries dates back to 1901 when Louis J. Betts and Charles S. Fairchild, both machinists by trade, joined together to form "Fairchild & Betts: Founders and Machinists." From its earliest days, Betts has been in-

involved in the oil industry. The business started with just a few products, including oil well rigs, gas engines, sled shoes, cast iron street signs, manholes, and sewage gratings. Today Betts is a worldwide leader in the manufacturing of valves, manholes, vents, and lighting systems for the petrochemical tank truck industry.

With a work force of nearly 200 employees, Betts is a significant employer and contributor to the economy of Warren. Of even greater significance, however, is the example that Betts Industries represents in terms of supporting and encouraging the basic values that make them a model neighbor in western Pennsylvania.

For instance, when you enter the lobby at Betts Industries, you notice a large wooden frame which contains a picture of President Abraham Lincoln, the great emancipator. Also prominently displayed is one of four original copies of the 13th amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Betts is proud to have these pieces of American history in their lobby as a visitor's first impression of the company because they believe in equality as a tenet upon which this country was founded.

According to Richard T. Betts, president of the company since 1962, there are few documents such as the 13th amendment that celebrates human rights. Abraham Lincoln also played a major role in our Nation's progress toward equality in all aspects of life. Concern for these principles is evidenced in many policies that have led Betts to their position as a worldwide leader not only in the quality of their products but also in terms of their employment practices.

Betts Industries is an example of American enterprise at its best. This company strongly supports the principles of individual initiative and human rights, continually using the benefits of their success for the betterment of others.

At Betts special incentives to be productive benefit not only the company but the employees as well. Betts rewards their employees with profit-sharing programs and also through a program whereby the employees received additional paid vacation time if certain goals are met. Betts Industries has also taken some innovative steps in making the cost of health care affordable for their employees despite the rising costs of such care. An important part of Betts' health cost containment strategy is an incentive program which financially rewards employees for their healthy life styles. Betts is currently demonstrating the first industrial application of a program called "Wealth from Health," acting as a model for other companies to follow.

Betts has also made major contributions to various civic organizations, charitable groups, and to our country. Since 1957, the Betts Foundation has given more than \$1 million to scores of charitable organizations to raise the quality of life in the Warren area. And when our troops were sent to the Middle East, Betts Industries was also proud to play a significant role in supplying much-needed valves for water, fuel, and oil in Operation Desert Shield and Storm.

There is a special quality about Betts industries evident in their outstanding history as leaders in their community, American industry, and in the world.

On the occasion of their 90th anniversary, I am proud to recognize Betts Industries for their outstanding contributions to the community of Warren and commend them for the high standards for which they and our country stand. I offer my sincerest congratulations and best wishes for their future success.

RESOLUTION TRUST CORPORATION
AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1991

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Resolution Trust Corporation Amendments Act of 1991. I intend to offer this bill as an amendment to the RTC legislation which we will be considering later this year.

The bill I am introducing consists of two parts. First, it will require the RTC to shut its doors 2 full years ahead of its current statutory life. The Federal Home Loan Bank Act calls for a sunset of the RTC no later than December 31, 1996. My legislation requires a sunset date of December 31, 1994.

Bureaucracy and government control of economic assets are anathema to the economic principles on which our Nation was founded. The RTC is doing a job that is necessary to restore stability in the thrift industry. It is absolutely critical, however, that this job be finished in as prompt a manner as sound economics allow. Mr. Speaker, I believe the debate over the termination of the RTC should begin today.

The second provision of my bill would extend the authority under which the Office of Thrift Supervision [OTS] may transfer thrifts to the RTC for resolution. Current law provides for a termination of this authority on August 9, 1992. My legislation would extend this authority until October 1, 1993.

This extension was requested by the Department of the Treasury in its September 12 testimony before the House Banking Subcommittee on Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation and Insurance. I agree with the concerns expressed by Treasury on the caseload burden, the impact of lengthy conservatorships on asset value, and the overall health of the thrift industry.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the Resolution Trust Corporation Amendments Act to your attention.

A TRIBUTE TO ALEX L. ADAMS

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to Alex L. Adams, who died on August 24, 1991, in El Cajon, CA. Alex was a national leader and promoter of soil and water conservation.

Alex began his contributions and commitment to the wise use and management of our natural resources, over 35 years ago as a

board member of the Greater Mount Empire Resource Conservation District. At the time of his death, Alex was serving as president of his local conservation district and the San Diego County Association of Resource Conservation Districts, a director of the California Association of Resource Conservation Districts, and as a director of the National Association of Conservation Districts.

Mr. Speaker, it is dedicated people such as Alex Adams, serving the Nation's conservation districts, that affords all Americans the opportunity to enjoy this country's lavish natural resources. Alex will not only be missed by his family, but the Nation's conservationists as well.

CELEBRATION TO BE HELD ON
THE OCCASION OF TAIWAN NA-
TIONAL DAY

HON. DANA ROHRBACHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of the Republic of China's 80th birthday on October 10, 1991, I wish to extend my congratulations to President Lee Teng-hui and Foreign Minister Fredrick Chien of the Republic of China.

Taiwan's progress toward democracy and economic prosperity gives hope to all Chinese for a better tomorrow. Next week Taiwan's distinguished representative to the United States, Ambassador Mou-Shih Ding and his excellent staff, are hosting a celebration on the occasion of Taiwan National Day at the Omni Shoreham Hotel, Washington, DC. I urge my colleagues to attend this special event to show their support for democracy on Taiwan and for the hope for democracy in the rest of China.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO
LORRAINE ORNELAS

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ms. Lorraine Ornelas, an outstanding individual and long time friend of the San Pedro community. In recognition of her 20 years of dedicated service to the International Training in Communication Organization [ITC], Ms. Ornelas was honored on Sunday, September 29 with an ITC lifetime membership. I wish to take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation for her many years of labor for our community.

Ms. Ornelas joined the ITC in 1971, when it was known as the Toastmistress Club. Since that time, she has held every office at both the club and council level. Most recently, she served on the International Speech Contest Committee at the ITC convention held in Washington, DC in July 1991. There is no doubt that the ITC would have suffered without her strong leadership.

Throughout her life, Ms. Ornelas has developed an impressive record with countless civic

organizations. She has improved the local school system through the Parent Teacher Association offering her assistance to many local branches. In fact, the Cabrillo Avenue PTA has already recognized her work with a life membership. She has also channeled her efforts into the Girl Scouts of the USA for the past 25 years, earning the 20 Karat Gold Girl Scout Pin and the Girl Scouts Thanks Badge. A short list of some of the other organizations Ms. Ornelas has supported includes the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine, the American Red Cross, the United Crusade, Wilmington Women's Division, the Peck Park International Jubilee, the California Association of Health Physical Education, Recreation, and Dance, Alpha Mu Gamma Language Fraternity, and Alpha Gamma Sigma. She was also the founding president of LA Harbor College Alumni and Friends Association.

Very few citizens invest as much time and effort to the community as Ms. Ornelas. In recognition of this commitment, she was awarded the Outstanding Citizen Award for Wilmington Chamber of Commerce in 1979, and the Amicus Collegii Award for Los Angeles Harbor College in 1979. I only hope that other citizens emulate the tireless devotion Ms. Ornelas has shown for our entire population.

On this occasion, my wife, Lee, joins me in extending our heartfelt congratulations to Lorraine Ornelas for her many years of invaluable contributions to our grateful community. We wish Lorraine, her children, Patricia Modugno, Daniel Ornelas, Jacqueline Bebich, David Ornelas, and Jack Donald Rodwell Ornelas, and her six granddaughters all the best in the years to come.

BREAST CANCER IS EMERGING AS
A CRITICAL HEALTH ISSUE OF
THE 1990'S

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 1991

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I applaud Representative SCHROEDER and Representative LLOYD for their leadership on this issue and for calling for remarks from Members today.

The number of women diagnosed with breast cancer in the United States is rapidly increasing. In the United States, 1 in 10 women will develop breast cancer. Forty-four thousand women will die from the disease this year. Indeed, breast cancer is emerging as one of the critical health issues of the 1990's. In recognition of this, I am proud to be an original cosponsor of both the Women's Health Equity Act and the Breast Cancer Screening Act.

Until a cure or prevention for breast cancer is found, early detection will be crucial for long-term survival. Some experts suggest that if women nationwide would have mammograms, doctors would save about 30 percent more women with breast cancer than they do now. The incidence of breast cancer is increasing, but early detection and survival rates are also increasing. Currently, an estimated 20 to 30 percent of early cancer is detected by mammograms; in 1981, only 3 percent was detected.

