

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE HIGH TEMPERATURE  
SUPERCONDUCTIVITY ELECTRIC  
POWER SYSTEMS ACT OF 1991

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, today, I join with Representative DON RITTER to introduce the High Temperature Superconductivity Electric Power Systems Act of 1991. This timely legislation would promote energy efficiency by carrying out a program of research and development and joint ventures for high temperature superconductivity electric power technologies.

First, I would like to state that this legislation is the product of long-term study and consideration in which my distinguished colleague, Mr. RITTER, has been an active participant, as well as many Government agencies, universities, and private industry. One result of these efforts, and largely due to Mr. RITTER, was a report on high temperature superconductivity mandated in the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988. The executive summary of the report articulates the pressing need for the United States to embark on research and development for high temperature superconductivity energy applications. Similarly, every national critical technology list includes this important technology. There is a clear record which establishes that high temperature superconductivity energy applications should be a part of the long-term goals of the national energy strategy.

Within the next 20 years the United States will need to invest an estimated \$4 trillion into the existing electric public utilities infrastructure to replace antiquated technology and improve efficiency to meet the rising demands of the United States. These demands will also have to be met under severe environmental constraints such as urban crowding. If the United States is to meet this challenge, we need to invest in the research and development, the precommercialization of efficient energy systems technologies. High temperature superconductivity [HTS] is one such technology—initial estimates of a HTS electric power system show that energy losses could be reduced by as much as 33 percent or \$12 billion per year using transmission lines and generators alone. These savings would translate into significantly lower costs for American consumers, businesses, and industry; additionally, HTS is a clean energy technology which would improve the accessibility of other environmentally sound renewable energy resources such as wind, solar, and photovoltaics. In sum, HTS electric energy applications would enhance energy security and result in a reduction of pollution like acid rain, nuclear wastes and other toxics.

The concept of HTS technology is relatively basic: certain ceramic materials lose all resistance to electricity at low temperatures. Recent scientific breakthroughs have overcome the major technical difficulties of HTS and have created a wave of support within the energy community.

According to a report by the Electric Power Research Institute, our electric power transmission lines are not far from copper wires hanging from pine trees. A high temperature superconducting electric transmission line would be able to transmit over 100 times the amount of a copper wire without losses. This quality makes HTS transmission lines ideal for heavily populated urban areas where space is limited and the demand is high. In addition, high powered compact HTS electric generators and motors have enormous energy efficiency potential and offer attractive space saving possibilities. Because HTS technology allows electricity to conduct without resistance, motors would use sizably less electricity and; generators would expend less energy, while producing larger yields. HTS magnetic energy storage rings also have tremendous energy efficiency potential. These rings would be able to store electricity during off-peak hours for later use in high-peak hours. This electric load management tactic would generate both monetary and energy gains. High temperature superconductivity electric systems will be one of the major elements of the next generation efficient and environmentally sound energy technologies.

The HTS Electric Power Systems Act would charter the course for the United States research and development, and precommercialization of HTS electric power technologies. The HTS energy applications market is already a highly competitive sector in which our opponents are our leading economic rivals, including Japan and Germany. There are already 20 companies in Japan developing advanced superconductors for energy applications. Last year the Department of Commerce reported that the United States is about even with Japan in the race to commercialize superconductors, but will lose badly if current trends continue. The United States invests approximately 70 percent of its high temperature superconductivity funds in defense related research and development; while Japan invests 99 percent of the equivalent amount on precommercial development and new materials research. This ratio clearly illustrates that if the United States is to avoid what has become known as the trilogy of terror—invented in the United States, developed in Germany, and made in Japan—we need to take immediate action.

If the United States is to capture this burgeoning market which has been estimated to reach \$3 to \$5 billion in the United States within the decade, we must build a solid foundation today. There are two essential activities that the United States must concentrate on to

win the race: intensive research and development, and the precommercialization of HTS energy systems technologies. Our legislation would authorize the Secretary of Energy to carry out a program to develop the major elements of a HTS electric energy system including transmission lines, generators, and magnetic storage rings. Moreover, the HTS Electric Power Systems Act empowers the Secretary of Energy to facilitate the precommercialization phase of HTS electric energy technologies. The precommercialization phase of HTS energy applications is particularly important because it ensures that the United States maintain a stronghold in the development of the underlying technology which is essential to the future of a U.S. domestic manufacturing base. Our legislation also authorizes at least one joint venture program to encourage cooperation between the national labs, industry, and universities to develop commercial HTS energy applications. The United States has dropped the ball at this critical stage more times than we like to acknowledge—small electronics and televisions in the 1970's, VCRs in the 1980's—we can not allow HTS electric equipment to be the next victim. Thus, it is crucial for both the public and private sectors to collaborate on HTS electric energy systems technologies to ensure that the United States is the first to implement this energy system of the future.

HTS electric energy applications hold the promise of revolutionizing the electric energy systems sector bringing new levels of efficiency and environmental gains to the generation, delivery and storage of electric energy in the United States. I urge my colleagues to join Mr. RITTER and myself in supporting this vital legislation.

THE HIGH TEMPERATURE SUPER-  
CONDUCTIVITY ELECTRIC POWER  
SYSTEMS ACT OF 1991

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join my distinguished colleague from Massachusetts as an original sponsor and co-author of the High Temperature Superconductivity Electric Power Systems Act of 1991. I am pleased to have contributed to this legislation, which would focus America's efforts in high temperature superconductivity.

Since October, 1986, when scientists discovered a ceramic compound that exhibited superconducting properties at higher temperatures than ever before, I have been a strong proponent of a Federal effort in high temperature superconductivity [HTS] research and development. Superconductivity is a special attribute of materials. In a superconducting wire,

\* 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.

an electric current can flow forever without any resistance or loss of energy.

In 1987, I introduced the first legislation to establish a coordinated Federal role in promoting superconductivity research and development, which eventually was signed into law as the Ritter-McCurdy National Superconductivity and Competitiveness Act of 1988. That legislation recognized the need for directed, coordinated Federal support over the 5 to 10 years needed for successful commercialization of HTS technology, setting forth a 5-year blueprint that Federal agencies are now following.

The bill we introduce today would build upon that effort, by amending the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Act to provide for joint ventures in HTS technology, with cost-sharing by private sector. The Markey-Ritter legislation is similar to language offered in the Senate by Senator BINGAMAN and incorporated in S. 1220, the Johnston-Wallop energy plan.

The use of the new high-temperature superconductors in energy systems, including motors, generators, cables, and energy storage devices, could significantly improve electrical efficiency. In turn, this could result in reductions in the amount of electricity we consume, and significant cost savings to the producers and consumers of electricity across the nation.

Researchers in the field of high temperature superconductors are rapidly solving the considerable technological hurdles that once stood between the laboratory and the marketplace. With support from the Federal Government, fabrication of reliable, efficient superconductors may become a reality in the near term.

The potential benefits of the new technology are enormous. Industrial motors alone consume nearly 65 percent of the electricity used nationwide. According to one estimate, high temperature superconductors which increase the efficiency of electric motors by 5 percent would save over 100 million barrels of oil per year.

If reliable ceramic cables could be made to carry high currents, superconducting power transmission could help avert much of the \$8.75 billion—in 1985 dollars—which the U.S. loses each year in transmitting electricity. Robert Jaffe of the Electric Power Research Institute in Palo Alto, CA, has estimated that superconducting power lines might eventually save \$5 billion per year.

That would make the R&D investment called for in our bill a sound investment in our energy future. I urge my colleagues to support the Markey-Ritter legislation, and I commend the gentleman from Massachusetts for his foresight in the development of this legislation. I look forward to working with Mr. MARKEY as the bill makes its way through the legislative process.

#### GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY

### HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the fact that more than 300 years

ago, the first group of German settlers arrived in America. They sought to build a new life for themselves and in so doing, began a tradition of helping to build a better America for everyone.

I would like to pay tribute to our Nation's German-Americans as we look forward to celebrating German-American Day this weekend, on October 6. For more than 3 centuries, their contributions to America's growth and world standing have ranked among the greatest of any people's.

It is significant that we note for the record the accomplishments of German-Americans today, for 1 year ago on this date—October 3—West and East Germany were reunified into one nation, thus marking the beginning of the end of the cold war. The Berlin Wall was torn down, and with it one of the most stark and brutal reminders of the oppression that had haunted Europe and the world since the end of World War II.

Today, Germany looks with eagerness to a future bright with promise and vibrant with productivity, even as we look fondly to its past that has sent us so many of our most prominent citizens.

On October 6, 1683, after a 75-day Atlantic crossing aboard the vessel *Concord*, 13 Germans led by a young Franconian lawyer, Franz Daniel Pastorius, made a settlement at what is now called Germantown in Philadelphia. As part of William Penn's holy experiment, they were fleeing European religious persecution.

It didn't take them long to initiate their own experiment in steadfast industriousness. Within the year, they had harvested their first crop of flax, erected looms and spinning wheels and were conducting business in Philadelphia. This diligence and dedication to craftsmanship has been a hallmark of the German-American people to this very day.

The rollcall of honored German-Americans is a vocal testament to this fact. These men and women have contributed right across the spectrum in art, literature, industry, science, and politics among others. Names such as Levi Strauss, Albert Einstein, Marlene Dietrich, Babe Ruth, H.L. Mencken, Henry Kissinger, and Thomas Mann need no explanation of their importance to our society and our history.

They helped shape, not only America, but the world as we know it and as generations to come will continue to know it. Today, German-Americans continue to work actively to strengthen the bonds of friendship and progress between the United States and Germany.

Mr. Speaker, as the Representative of Florida's Ninth District, home to a large and active German-American community, I can testify to the many civic, cultural, scientific, and business contributions of this special group of Americans. Therefore, I am pleased and privileged to have this opportunity to pay tribute today to this tradition of service.

#### TRIBUTE TO WISCONSIN MANUFACTURER

### HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to bring to the attention of my colleagues the 90th anniversary of MagneTek Louis Allis, a manufacturing firm operating in my hometown of Milwaukee.

The firm's longevity is a tribute not only to its competitive achievements, but to its contribution to our Nation in helping build a strong industrial base, which led us through two World Wars and on toward economic expansion.

Through the years, MagneTek Louis Allis has compiled an impressive list of manufacturing innovations in the categories of specialized motors and electric generators. Among the firm's numerous innovations are cement mill and rapid reversing motors, and submarine outboard motors. In fact, during World War II, the firm was the first electric motor producer to receive the U.S. Navy's prized "E" award for excellence in production, as well as the coveted Fifth Star award for continuous outstanding contribution to the war effort. Today, every U.S. naval submarine is equipped with a MagneTek Louis Allis generator.

Mr. Speaker, manufacturing has been the backbone of U.S. economic strength throughout the 20th century. The Milwaukee area has historically been a critical part of the industrial base, and MagneTek Louis Allis, founded in 1901, has been there since it all began. The firm has a rich history of accomplishments, and I have only outlined a few of its achievements.

Let us wish them the best for continued strong performance, and look forward to seeing MagneTek Louis Allis motors and generators power our Nation's economic engine for the next 90 years.

#### TRIBUTE TO MILTON HOFFMAN

### HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute to a man who has accomplished a feat which few others in his field would even attempt. This month, Milton Hoffman is celebrating 40 years of employment with the same news organization, the Gannett Suburban Newspaper group.

Through four decades of reporting and editing, Milt has developed into the undisputed dean of the local press corps. In his current role as editorial page editor, he helps shape the opinions of the most respected news organization in the region.

Every important politician and community leader in Westchester County has seen Milt roaming the halls of the county office building, asking the tough questions at the right time. Each of them, in turn, rushes directly to Hoffman's columns to read what he and other in-

siders have to say about the issues of the day. Often, Mill's writings have a profound effect on policymakers and, therefore, an impact on the quality of life in the area. It is the American tradition of the fourth estate carried out in all its glory.

As Milton Hoffman enters his fifth decade of journalism, I extend on behalf of my constituents—his readers—hearty congratulations and best wishes for the future.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE SMALL BUSINESS JOBS AND TAX BENEFIT ACT OF 1991

**HON. GARY A. FRANKS**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, earlier today, I introduced the Small Business Jobs and Tax Benefits Act of 1991. After recent discussions over the extension of unemployment compensation benefits, I believe it is time to move to discussions about ways to improve the economic climate for businesses. Small businesses are the fastest growing sector of the labor market. A healthy business climate will lead to better employment opportunities for all Americans.

The Small Business Jobs and Tax Benefits Act is a package of benefits which are crucial to small businesses across the Nation. The legislation would extend for 1 year five tax benefits which are critical to the health and growth of small businesses. Without any action by Congress, these tax benefits will expire at the end of this year and small businesses will face a tougher business climate. These benefits will allow small businesses to utilize tax benefits which have allowed them to promote continued education and training, allow the self-employed to afford basic health care coverage and ensure that small businesses continue to have another option in accessing capital for increased growth, research, and development.

These tax benefits are set to expire December 31, 1991. Last year they were part of the 11 popular tax credits that were extended through last year's budget package. There have been discussions about making these benefits permanent, an idea which I support. However, until the discussions have been resolved, I believe that they must not expire and that Congress should extend them another year. An additional year would allow businesses transition time for budgeting without these heavily used benefits.

Specifically, this bill would extend through December 31, 1992 the research and development tax credit, the targeted jobs tax credit, the employer provided educational benefits, the tax exemption of small issue bonds and the health insurance deduction for self-employed.

The extension of these tax benefits are essential to the growth of small businesses across the country, their expiration would deal a severe blow to the small business community. I urge my colleagues to work toward the adoption of the Small Business Jobs and Tax Benefits Act of 1991.

At this point in the RECORD, I have submitted a more detailed explanation of the taxes to be extended in this bill:

#### SMALL BUSINESS JOBS AND TAX BENEFITS ACT OF 1991

##### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Small Business Jobs and Tax Benefits Act of 1991".

##### SEC. 2. RESEARCH CREDIT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (h) of section 41 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to termination) is amended—

(1) by striking "December 31, 1991" each place it appears and inserting "December 31, 1992", and

(2) by striking "January 1, 1992" each place it appears and inserting "January 1, 1993".

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subparagraph (A) of section 28(b)(1) of such Code (relating to qualified clinical testing expenses) is amended by striking "December 31, 1991" and inserting "December 31, 1992".

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1991.

##### SEC. 3. TARGETED JOBS CREDIT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (4) of section 51(c) of the Internal Revenue Code in 1986 (relating to termination) is amended by striking "December 31, 1991" and inserting "December 31, 1992".

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to individuals who begin work for the employer after December 31, 1991.

##### SEC. 4. EMPLOYER-PROVIDED EDUCATION ASSISTANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (d) of section 127 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to termination) is amended by striking "December 31, 1991" and inserting "December 31, 1992".

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1991.

##### SEC. 5. QUALIFIED SMALL ISSUE BONDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (B) of section 144(a)(12) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to termination) is amended by striking "December 31, 1991" and inserting "December 31, 1992".

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to bonds issued after December 31, 1991.

##### SEC. 6. HEALTH INSURANCE COSTS OF SELF-EMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (6) of section 162(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to termination) is amended by striking "December 31, 1991" and inserting "December 31, 1992".

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1991.

#### THE SECOND SHOT HEARD 'ROUND THE WORLD

**HON. ANDY IRELAND**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, on a beautiful fall afternoon (yes, I said afternoon—that's when they played baseball in the daylight, as it should be) 40 years ago today Bobby Thomson of the New York Giants hit a home run off of Ralph Branca of the Brooklyn Dodgers to

win the National League Pennant. The Giants had trailed the Dodgers by 13-and-a-half games in mid-August. The Giants rallied and finished the season in a tie with the Dodgers which set up a three-game playoff series. Many people have forgotten that Bobby Thomson hit a two-run homer off Branca to help the Giants win the first game 3 to 1. The Dodgers crushed the Giants in game two, ten to nothing. Behind the great Don Newcombe, the Dodgers took a 4 to 1 lead into the bottom of the ninth inning in game three of the playoffs. The Giants rallied and Bobby Thomson ended the game by hitting one of baseball's historic home runs. Moments like these are the reason that baseball is our national pastime.

In today's edition of USA Today Erik Brady has two wonderful articles about this great baseball moment and about the two central figures, Bobby Thomson and Ralph Branca. Mr. Speaker, I will now also include in the RECORD these two excellent articles for the information of the other Members.

#### LEGENDARY HOMER LINKS PAST, PRESENT

(By Erik Brady)

Once upon a time, Bobby Thomson and Ralph Branca were enemies. And their hostility was never more real than at one precise moment 40 years ago today.

The place: New York's Polo Grounds. The score: Branca's Brooklyn Dodgers led Thomson's New York Giants 4-2. The situation: One out, two men on in the bottom of the ninth inning. The stakes: 1951's National League pennant.

Branca fired a fastball . . . Thomson swung mightily . . . the ball flew into the left-field stands . . . Giants 5, Dodgers 4.

The rest, as they say, is history. Only in this case it's more—it's also theatrical legend and belated camaraderie. History linked their names. Commerce made them friends.

Thomson and Branca appear now at half a dozen card shows each year, signing their names on bats and balls and old photographs. Lately they've been making the rounds of talk shows in New York and Washington, selling LeRoy Neiman prints of their shared moment of glory/infamy.

"I hated him then," says Branca. "He was a Giant."

"We're friends now," says Thomson. "We talk a lot."

"We don't have a choice," says Branca. "We're always coordinating schedules."

"The card shows," says Thomson, "want both of us."

Of course they do. One rarely thinks of one without the other anymore. They are the ying and yang of what is arguably baseball's most memorable moment: Thomson as hero, a giant among Giants; Branca as victim, the nonartful Dodger.

It is always the same. Fans, reporters, autograph seekers—everyone asks the same questions. And the old pros give the same answers—patiently, graciously, cheerfully.

"I think I could give Ralph's answers and Ralph could give mine," says Thomson. "Don't you think so, Ralph?"

"I could've given that one," says Branca. They both laugh. They've become a vaudeville act now: Bobby and Ralph—raconteurs, good sports, symbols of a simpler time.

They are completely comfortable in each other's company. They are of the same generation (Thomson is 67, Branca 65), region (Thomson lives in New Jersey, Branca in New York, about a 90-minute drive apart) and profession (both are businessmen, Thomson in paper products and Branca in pen-

sions). They share a common past (baseball in the 1940's and '50s), family life (both proud grandfathers) and political views (conservative).

They served as co-chairmen of Athletes for Nixon in 1972. Watergate still bugs them. "That was so dumb," says Branca of the break-in. "Like having an 18-nothing lead and throwing at the batter's head."

Branca shakes his head. Lost presidencies, lost pennants. Regrets, he's had a few, but Ralph Branca, like Frank Sinatra, says too few to mention.

"People always ask if I had one wish, would I take that pitch back," he says. "And I wouldn't. If there's one thing I could change it would be my injury. It's not the pitch that bothers me. It's that I never got to make up for it."

Branca fell from a chair in 1952 and hurt his back. He played a few more years but was never the same. The promising pitcher who won 21 games at age 21 finished his career at a respectable 88-68.

Thomson, a lifetime .270 hitter who was a star in the late 1940s and early 1950s, lost some of his luster later. Thomson was traded from team to team and might now be remembered as a journeyman, were it not for that one stirring journey around the bases.

You've probably seen black-and-white film of his home run: the cat-quick swing, the little skip as he approached first base, the two-footed jump onto home plate. And you've probably heard the near-hysterical call of broadcaster Russ Hodges. "The Giants win the pennant!" he shouted four times.

Roger Angell of The New Yorker calls that moment baseball's "grand exclamation point." Tradition calls it something else—the shot heard 'round the world.

It wasn't really that, of course. The names Thomson and Branca mean little in Lithuania, say, or even Scotland, where Thomson was born.

But echoes of that shot still can be heard around North America 40 years after the fact. And isn't that the most remarkable thing of all?

"It is to me," says Thomson. "I did a book fair not long ago, and everyone who came up, the ones who were old enough, told me exactly where they were when it happened. I guess until then I didn't know what this meant to people."

He knew what it meant at the time. The Giants win the pennant. What he did not know, could not know, is what it would mean 40 years later.

Branca didn't either. The ordeal was tough enough then without seeing 40 years into the future. "Murderers, they get a life sentence and they get parole in 20 years," he says. "Me? I never get parole. Until they lay me in the pine box, I'm never allowed to forget."

There is no trace of bitterness in his voice. There is a smile on his face. But his eyes—sad, like a bloodhound's—betray some sorrow even now.

Why put himself through it? Why endure the interviews and card shows designed to remind him of the one moment he'd surely rather forget? Another kind of guy would not want to show up across the land with the man who knocked his pitch out of the park. Another kind of guy would tire of playing second banana to history's hero.

Branca shrugs. "I'm not that guy," he says.

Thomson is a humble man who still moves with an athlete's grace. Branca is a gregarious man who tells mildly off-color jokes. They often golf together. And there is some justice—Branca usually wins.

Neither one guessed they might one day be friends. There was a time when nothing seemed more preposterous. The Giants and Dodgers hated one another. Thomson remembers being traded to the Milwaukee Braves and seeing his teammates chat with the Dodgers by the batting cage.

"I couldn't believe it," he says. "The Giants would have never done that. We didn't talk to the Dodgers. We hated 'em."

Thomson slaps Branca's back. The irony is not lost on either of them. They spend more time with each other now than with their old teammates.

And why wouldn't they like each other? Who wouldn't like either one? These guys are so eminently likable you are pleased to meet them. You feel glad—grateful, even—that the principals of baseball's grand exclamation point are such hail fellows well met.

"Pals?" says Thomson, smiling. "I can't stand the guy."

"I hate him, too," says Branca, sad eyes twinkling.

These are shots heard 'round the room, underscored by affectionate laughter.

#### THOMSON SURPRISED FEAT HAS BECOME STUFF OF LEGEND (By Erik Brady)

At a bit before 4 this afternoon it'll be 40 years since Bobby Thomson's home run won the 1951 National League pennant for the New York Giants against the Brooklyn Dodgers.

"I never imagined it would be talked about 40 years later," says Thomson. "We had to play the New York Yankees in the World Series the next day."

The Yankees won the Series in six games. But the more amazing story is not what happened after Thomson's homer, but what happened before it.

The Dodgers led the Giants by 13½ games Aug. 11, but the Giants caught the Dodgers to set up a three-game playoff.

The Giants won Game 1, 3-1. Thomson hit a two-run homer off Dodgers pitcher Ralph Branca. Funny how foreshadowing can happen in life as well as novels.

The Dodgers won Game 2 10-0 and they led 4-1 in Game 3 as the Giants came to bat in the bottom of the ninth.

"(Dodger pitcher Don) Newcombe was cruising and, frankly, I thought we were dead," says Thomson. "But then we started getting hits."

Alvin Dark singled, Don Mueller singled Dark to third. Monte Irvin popped up. One out. Whitely Lockman doubled down the left-field line, scoring Dark and moving Mueller to third.

Mueller pulled a tendon rounding third. Thomson went to see about his fallen friend. Meanwhile, Branca came in from the bullpen to relieve Newcombe.

"The injury to Mueller broke the tension for me," says Thomson. "I watched as they carried him off on stretcher. Until I got back to the plate, I didn't even notice that they'd brought this guy in." What was Thomson thinking? "I wanted to hit the ball hard," he says. "That's all. I wasn't thinking home run."

The first pitch zipped fast across the middle. Strike one.

"I would have felt bad if he hit that one," says Branca.

Branca wanted the next pitch out of the strike zone, high and tight. He was setting Thomson up for a curve down and away—the third pitch that never came.

"I didn't get it inside far enough," he says. "It needed to be three more inches inside."

Up to the last pitch the scenario was similar to *Casey at the Bat*—men on second and third in the bottom of the ninth inning with the home team trailing by two runs.

Call this one *Bobby at the Bat*. Thomson struck the homer Casey never did. And this time, there was joy in Mudville, just none in Brooklyn.

What was this latter-day Casey thinking as he rounded the bases on air, poetry in motion?

"I was hyperventilating," says Thomson sheepishly. "I was having trouble breathing, if you can believe that."

#### SOLID WASTE METALS REDUCTION ACT

#### HON. HOWARD WOLPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, today I am joined by my colleagues Mr. ECKART, Mr. RINALDO, and Mr. GREEN in introducing the Solid Waste Metals Reduction Act. This bill would require the reduction and ultimate elimination from packing materials four toxic heavy metals; lead, cadmium, mercury, and hexavalent chromium. The bill is similar to legislation developed by the Coalition of Northeastern Governors [CONEG] and has already been enacted into law in the 10 States of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Washington.

Solid waste management is a major concern of government, environmentalists and industry alike. Past landfilling practices have caused serious threats to public health and the environment. Almost 200 old landfills are on EPA's Superfund list of the Nation's most hazardous waste sites, and incineration poses environmental problems of its own. The actual and potential hazards associated with landfills and incinerators are stalling the location of new disposal sites. Moreover, the costs to industry of waste treatment and cleanup have become staggering. Given all of these factors, it is only reasonable to conclude that the most desirable solid waste initiative is to reduce, as much as possible, the amount of waste produced in the first place.

These source reduction efforts must include the reduction of the toxicity of the waste stream. In the case of heavy metal contamination of solid waste, which we are addressing with this bill, the threat to health and safety is self-evident. Heavy metal contamination from incineration ash and from landfill leachate is poisoning our environment. Lead, mercury, cadmium, and hexavalent chromium, which are currently used in packaging materials, are among the chief offenders. They are responsible for nervous system damage, mental retardation, and cancer. Leachate from landfills can and does poison our drinking and surface water, and incineration emissions poison the air we breathe. With the removal of these four toxic heavy metals from packaging materials, which comprise nearly 30 percent of the municipal solid waste stream, we have an unprecedented opportunity to prevent this toxic contamination of our environment at its source.

Mr. Speaker, not only do we have a compelling incentive to reduce these heavy metals from packaging materials, we also have the technology. Industry informs us that, in most cases, these contaminants can easily be replaced by harmless substitutes. While industry has begun efforts to reduce these contaminants voluntarily, this legislation will reinforce and accelerate industry's effort to find and implement alternatives. Let this legislation inspire industry, government and environmental groups to work together to find and implement feasible and cost-effective alternatives.

In pursuit of this goal, the bill we are introducing today would prohibit the intentional addition of these substances 2 years after enactment. In addition, instances in which these metals occur incidentally—for example, in residues on printing presses or naturally-occurring amounts in tin—would be gradually phased out to 600 ppm in 2 years, 250 ppm in 3 years and 100 ppm in 4 years. It would allow exemptions for packages made from recycled materials and packages for which no feasible alternative is available. Cases where the metals are required to comply with Federal safety law or are essential for the protection and safe handling or function of the package's contents, would fit the as feasible alternative exemption.

The legislation would further require that manufacturers, suppliers and distributors of packages retain and present certificates of compliance. Finally, the bill would require the EPA to report on the effectiveness of the legislation and whether or not other materials should be prohibited from being used in packaging.

Mr. Speaker, our bill enjoys a broad base of support from industry, State governments, and environmentalists. Passage of this bill will facilitate one of the few, but hopefully ever-increasing, opportunities to promote successful cooperation among these groups. Let us demonstrate how we can work together to seek reasonable and cost-effective alternatives to reduce toxic waste.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

I insert the Solid Waste Metals Reduction Act in the RECORD.

H.R. —

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

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Solid Waste Metals Reduction Act".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) The management of solid waste can pose a wide range of hazards to public health and safety and to the environment.

(2) Packaging comprises a significant percentage of the overall solid waste stream.

(3) Packaging that contains heavy metals is of special concern, because the metals are likely to be present in emissions or ash that may be produced when the packaging is incinerated or in leachate that may be produced when the packaging is disposed of in a landfill.

(4) Lead, mercury, cadmium, and hexavalent chromium, on the basis of available scientific and medical evidence, are known to cause harmful effects on human health and the environment.

(5) To reduce the toxicity of emissions, ash, and leachate, it is necessary as a first

step to eliminate the addition of lead, mercury, cadmium, and hexavalent chromium to packaging.

(6) The purpose of this Act is to achieve such a reduction in toxicity without impeding or discouraging the expanded use of post-consumer materials in the production of packaging and its components.

#### SEC. 3. TOXIC METALS IN PACKAGING.

(a) AMENDMENT TO SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL ACT.—The Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new subtitle:

Subtitle K—Toxic Metals in Packaging  
"SEC. 12001. DEFINITIONS.

"As used in this subtitle:

"(1) The term 'package' means a container that provides a means of protecting or handling a product, including a unit package, an intermediate package, a shipping container, and unsealed receptacles, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials under 1987 designation D996. The term includes containers that provide a means of marketing a product, and receptacles such as carrying cases, crates, cups, pails, rigid foil and other trays, wrappers and wrapping films, bags, and tubs.

"(2) The term 'packaging component' means any individual assembled part of a package, including interior or exterior blocking, bracing, cushioning, weatherproofing, strapping, closures, labels, and tinned steel that meets the American Society for Testing and Materials 1987 specification A623, or any additive to a package, including coatings, inks, dyes, pigments, adhesives, and stabilizers.

"(3) The term 'distributor' means a person who takes title to goods purchased from a manufacturer or supplier for sale or promotional use.

#### "SEC. 12002. PROHIBITIONS ON CERTAIN HEAVY METALS IN PACKAGING.

"(a) PROHIBITION ON ADDITION OF METALS DURING MANUFACTURING OR DISTRIBUTION.—Except as provided in section 12003, effective 2 years after the date of the enactment of the Solid Waste Metals Reduction Act, no person may intentionally introduce lead, cadmium, mercury, or hexavalent chromium to a package or packaging component during manufacturing or distribution.

"(b) MAXIMUM CONCENTRATION LEVELS.—The sum of the concentration levels of lead, cadmium, mercury, and hexavalent chromium present in a package or packaging component may not exceed the following:

"(1) Effective 2 years after the date of the enactment of Solid Waste Metals Reduction Act, 600 parts per million by weight (0.06 percent).

"(2) Effective 3 years after the date of the enactment of such Act, 250 parts per million by weight (0.025 percent).

"(3) Effective 4 years after the date of the enactment of such Act, 100 parts per million by weight (0.01 percent).

#### SEC. 12003. EXEMPTIONS.

"(a) EXEMPT PACKAGES AND PACKAGING COMPONENTS.—Section 12002 does not apply to the following packages and packaging components:

"(1) Packages and packaging components with a code indicating that date of manufacture was prior to the effective date of section 12002.

"(2) Packages and packaging components exempted by petition under subsection (b).

"(3) Packages and packaging components containing lead, cadmium, mercury, or hexavalent chromium in amounts that would not exceed the maximum concentration lev-

els set forth in section 12002(b) but for the addition of post-consumer materials.

"(b) PETITION PROCEDURE.—A manufacturer, supplier, or distributor of packages and packaging component may petition the Environmental Protection Agency for a 2-year exemption from section 12002 for a particular package and packaging component on the basis of showing that the addition of lead, cadmium, mercury, or hexavalent chromium to the package or packaging component during the manufacturing, supply, or distribution process (1) is necessary to comply with health or safety requirements of Federal law, or (2) is essential for the protection, safe handling, or function of the contents of the package. The Administrator may grant the exemption if warranted by the circumstances.

"(c) TERMINATION OF EXEMPTIONS.—(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the exemptions referred to in subsections (a)(2) and (a)(3) shall cease to be in effect on and after the expiration of the 6-year period following the date of the enactment of the Solid Waste Metals Reduction Act.

"(2) An exemption referred to in subsection (a)(2) or (a)(3) may be renewed for a designated time period after the 6-year period specified in paragraph (1) if the Administrator makes a determination under section 12006 that the renewed exemption is warranted by the circumstances.

#### "SEC. 12004. CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE.

"(a) MANUFACTURER REQUIREMENTS.—(1) Effective 2 years after the date of the enactment of the Solid Waste Metals Reduction Act, a manufacturer or supplier of a package or packaging component shall certify, with respect to each type of package or packaging component manufactured or supplied, that the package or component is in compliance with the requirements of this subtitle, or, in the case of a package or component that is exempt from the requirements of this subtitle pursuant to section 12003, the specific basis upon which the exemption is granted. Such certification shall be contained in a certificate of compliance signed by an authorized official of the manufacturer or supplier.

"(2) A copy of the certificate shall be kept on file by the manufacturer or supplier for as long as the manufacturer or supplier continues to manufacture or supply such package or packaging component. If the package or packaging component is reformulated or replaced, the certificate shall be kept on file until at least 1 year has expired after commencement of distribution of the reformulated or replacement package or packaging component.

"(3) manufacturer or supplier shall provide to each of its distributors a copy of each certificate of compliance required under paragraph (1) for packages or packaging components purchased by the distributor.

"(4) If the manufacturer or supplier of a package or packaging component reformulates or creates a new package or packaging component, the manufacturer or supplier shall provide an amended or new certificate of compliance for the reformulated or new package or packaging component, in the same manner as the original certificate was provided under paragraph (1).

"(b) DISTRIBUTOR REQUIREMENTS.—Effective 2 years after the date of the enactment of the Solid Waste Metals Reduction Act, a distributor of packages or packaging components shall request from the manufacturer or supplier of the packages or components the relevant certificates of compliance and shall keep such certificates on file for as long as

the distributor continues to distribute such package or packaging component.

"(c) AVAILABILITY.—(1) The manufacturer, supplier, or distributor of a package or packaging component shall provide certificates of compliance, or copies thereof, to the Environmental Protection Agency upon its request and to members of the public within 60 days after requested in accordance with paragraph (2).

"(2) A request from a member of the public for a copy of a certificate of compliance from the manufacturer, supplier, or distributor of a package or packaging component shall—

"(A) be made in writing, with a copy provided to the Administrator; and

"(B) specify the package or packaging component with respect to which compliance is certified in the requested certificate.

**SEC. 12005. ENFORCEMENT.**

"(a) AUTHORITIES OF ADMINISTRATOR.—Whenever on the basis of any information the Administrator determines that any person has violated or is in violation of this subtitle, the Administrator may issue an order assessing a civil penalty for any past or current violation, requiring compliance immediately or within a specified time period, or both, or the Administrator may commence a civil action in the United States district court in the district in which the violation occurred for appropriate relief, including a temporary or permanent injunction.

"(b) CIVIL PENALTIES.—(1) Any person who violates any requirement of this subtitle shall be liable to the United States for a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed \$25,000 for each such violation. Each day a violation continues shall constitute a separate violation.

"(2) Any person who willfully violates, or fails or refuses to comply with, any order of the Administrator under subsection (a) may, in an action brought in the appropriate United States district court to enforce such order, be fined not more than \$25,000 for each day in which such violation occurs or such failure to comply continues.

**\*SEC. 12006. REGULATIONS AND REVIEW BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY.**

"(a) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the Solid Waste Metals Reduction Act, the Administrator shall promulgate regulations to implement this subtitle.

"(b) REVIEW.—The Administrator shall review their effectiveness of this subtitle not later than 42 months after the date of the enactment of the Solid Waste Metals Reduction Act and shall report to the Congress the results of such review. The report shall contain (1) a recommendation on whether to renew for a designated time period either or both of the exemptions referred to in subsections (a)(2) and (a)(3) of section 12003, and (2) a description of the nature of the substitutes used in lieu of lead, mercury, cadmium and hexavalent chromium in packaging and packaging components. In carrying out the review, the Administrator may request from a person subject to this subtitle, and the person shall provide, such information as may be necessary to complete the review. The report may contain recommendations to add other toxic substances contained in packaging and packaging components to the substances covered by this subtitle in order to further reduce the toxicity of packaging waste.

**\*SEC. 12007. NON-PREEMPTION.**

Nothing in this subtitle shall be construed as prohibiting a State from enacting and enforcing a standard or requirement with re-

spect to toxic metals in packaging that is more stringent than a standard or requirement relating to toxic metals in packaging established or promulgated under this subtitle."

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Solid Waste Disposal Act (contained in section 1001 of such Act) is amended by adding at the end the following new items:

- Subtitle K—Toxic Metals in Packaging
- "Sec. 12001. Definitions.
- "Sec. 12002. Prohibitions on certain heavy metals in packaging.
- "Sec. 12003. Exemptions.
- "Sec. 12004. Certificate of compliance.
- "Sec. 12005. Enforcement.
- "Sec. 12006. Regulations and review by the Environmental Protection Agency.
- "Sec. 12007. Non-preemption."

**PHILPOTT LEFT LEGACY TO US**

**HON. L.F. PAYNE**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. PAYNE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, September 28, 1991, A.L. Philpott, the Speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates died after a 20-year battle with cancer.

He will be missed.

The Commonwealth of Virginia owes A.L. Philpott an enormous debt of gratitude for his many years of public service, first as Henry County Commonwealth Attorney, later as a delegate to the Virginia House of Delegates, and finally as Speaker.

He will be missed in Southside, VA, which he served so ably throughout his long and distinguished career.

He will be missed in Richmond.

I have known no one in public life who was more decent, honest, or more effective than A.L. Philpott. He was an inspiration to me and to many others in Virginia who have chosen to enter public life.

Mr. Speaker. I would like to share an editorial from the Martinsville, VA Bulletin.

[From the Martinsville Bulletin, September 29, 1991]

**PHILPOTT LEFT LEGACY TO US**

With Saturday's death of House Speaker A.L. Philpott, we have lost a friend, a guardian, a mentor to leaders, and a state leader the likes of whom we never may see again in our lifetimes.

Mr. Philpott died three days after he announced he would withdraw from the Nov. 5 House race. His final public gesture had signaled a changing of the guard at the General Assembly, and changing times for this area's influence in Richmond.

Since arriving at the state Capitol in 1958, Mr. Philpott had built a reputation for being a conservative, although when he was elected House Speaker on Jan. 9, 1980, he described himself as "fundamentally a traditionalist."

Yet he was a traditionalist who could change with the times, and the past 33 years have been interesting times in the Commonwealth of Virginia. This was a man who kept a proposed Martin Luther King holiday away from a House vote for eight years but later played a pivotal role in state politics when

he endorsed a black candidate for lieutenant governor and later governor.

Mr. Philpott reigned in the assembly as Virginia moved away from courthouse politics and into the era of the golden crescent dominance on state issues and priorities. Yet his influence grew, as he learned who was who and which buttons to push to get things done in Richmond.

The results of getting things done are visible in the growth of Patrick Henry Community College's campus, the Virginia Museum of Natural History's acceptance as a state agency, and the planned U.S. 58 super-highway project.

However, the signs of his influence are not just left in bricks and mortar, but can be told by the many people he helped over the years. Whether it was helping to secure scholarships for a son or daughter of our area, helping a deserving student further his education, or supporting business in its dealings with Richmond, Mr. Philpott, the Speaker of the House, was our spokesman in Richmond.

Mr. Philpott knew that nurturing and helping businesses—retail, industry, banking, insurance and others—meant fostering jobs for local residents as well as those statewide. Just as a decade ago if you had a problem with the federal government, you called Fifth District U.S. Rep. W.C. "Dan" Daniel, for the past years if you had a problem with state government, you called Mr. Philpott. In both cases, problems were solved.

So what happens to this area now, without the influence of the Speaker? A newcomer to elected state office will succeed him. Our state legislators certainly will have to work hard to make sure this area does not become the step-child of the golden crescent power, with far fewer bargaining chips than Mr. Philpott stored up in his 33 years in state government and didn't hesitate to use when necessary to fight for what he believed was best.

But Del. Roscoe Reynolds and Sen. Virgil Goode are not the only people in Richmond watching out for the best interests of Martinsville, Henry County and Patrick County. Mary Sue Terry of Patrick County is attorney general and expected to run for governor; Jay Shropshire of Martinsville is Gov. L. Douglas Wilder's chief of staff, and Elizabeth Haskell of Martinsville is secretary of natural resources. And former Gov. Gerald Baliles, a native of Patrick County, has friends with influence.

Perhaps that was one of Mr. Philpott's most important legacies—the people he helped settle in Richmond, taught the political ropes, and saw climb to positions of influence. They may be the ones who, now that our friend is gone, can carry on the traditions of A.L. Philpott.

**THE NATIONAL EYE CARE PROJECT HELPS SENIORS KEEP THEIR SIGHT**

**HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, everyone needs access to eye care to maintain their sight, but not everyone can afford it. In particular, many of our Nation's senior citizens are on fixed incomes and may not be able to afford the copayments associated with eye examina-

tions. Without such examinations, they may be vulnerable to a variety of eye diseases that can cost them their sight.

That is why I would like to commend our Nation's State Ophthalmological Societies and the Foundation of the American Academy of Ophthalmology for its National Eye Care project. For the past 5 years, ophthalmologists associated with the National Eye Care project have been providing volunteer eye care at no out-of-pocket cost to low-income senior citizens.

Across the country, the project has received more than a quarter-million calls on its toll-free helpline, 1-800-222-EYES. If they are eligible for the assistance of this program, patients are referred to an ophthalmologist who will conduct an eye examination.

In Illinois alone, 4,290 patients were seen by a doctor who volunteered to waive any charges not covered by insurance. Of these patients, 2,279 had cataracts, 225 were diagnosed with glaucoma, 94 were diagnosed with diabetic retinopathy, and 482 had macular degeneration. All of these eye diseases can cause blindness. In addition, many other eye diseases and problems were identified.

Mr. Speaker, in the absence of the National Eye Care project, many of these elderly patients would have needlessly lost their vision. But the National Eye Care project was there to help them keep their sight.

I commend the Illinois Association of Ophthalmology, the other State Ophthalmological Societies, and the Foundation of the American Academy of Ophthalmology for their foresight in establishing this program, and I hope that they will continue to offer this important service for many years to come. I ask that their summary of the National Eye Care project be printed in the RECORD so that others may be made aware of its availability.

1-800-222-EYES—THE NATIONAL EYE CARE PROJECT

#### WHAT IS THE NATIONAL EYE CARE PROJECT (NECP)

The NECP is a public service program sponsored by the State Ophthalmological Societies and the Foundation of American Academy of Ophthalmology, and is designed to provide medical eye care for those who might otherwise go without. The primary purpose of the project is to help reduce the number of blinding eye diseases which occur in the 65 and older population, more than 50 percent of new cases of blindness occur in this age group each year.

Over a quarter million calls have been received and more than 165,000 patients have been referred to ophthalmologists for care.

#### HOW DO CITIZENS BECOME ELIGIBLE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PROGRAM

To serve those who most need medical eye care, volunteer ophthalmologists are providing care for U.S. citizens or legal residents who are 65 and older and do not have access to an ophthalmologist they may have seen in the past. Although there is no financial qualification for the program, the emphasis of the project is on helping those without previous access to a medical eye physician (an ophthalmologist) and on helping those who may be without the means to pay.

#### HOW MANY OPHTHALMOLOGISTS HAVE VOLUNTEERED

More than 7,400 physicians have volunteered to care for seniors who may need the

services of the NECP. There are over 8,900 locations nationwide where volunteer ophthalmologists will see NECP patients.

#### HOW DOES THE PROGRAM WORK

The program works like this: The public may hear about the toll-free Helpline number through a newspaper story, a radio announcement, a television public service announcement, or through a senior citizen or Area Aging center. Those who call will reach an operator and be asked a few questions to determine eligibility. This information is entered into a computer.

For those who are eligible and would like to see an ophthalmologist, the computer will match the caller to the volunteer ophthalmologist nearest the caller's home. Each referred caller is mailed a letter which provides the name of the ophthalmologist to call and provides details about guidelines of the project. Each volunteer physician is mailed a diagnosis form listing the patient's name, which alerts the doctor that the patient will be calling.

Those who wish information only are mailed an easy-to-read brochure about eye diseases of the aging. Those who are not eligible are also provided with information about how to contact a local ophthalmologist if they desire a second opinion. (The NECP is not designed to serve as a second opinion program.)

#### WHAT CARE WILL PATIENTS RECEIVE WHEN THEY VISIT THE OPHTHALMOLOGIST

Every patient will be given a comprehensive medical examination for eye diseases to determine what care may be necessary to protect the patient's vision. (This is not an eyeglasses program.) Those with previously undetected eye disease will be provided care for whatever condition or disease is diagnosed. (A caller may mistakenly say he or she does not have an ophthalmologist, but is actually under the care of one. These patients will be referred back to their regular ophthalmologist.)

#### IS THERE A COST TO NECP PATIENTS

Not usually. Services rendered by a volunteer ophthalmologist are provided at no out-of-pocket expense to the patient. Each volunteer has agreed to bill the patient's Medicare or other insurance, and for this program only, accept this as payment in full. The volunteer physician will not bill the patient for the remaining amount (the coinsurance or any unmet deductible). This is provided at no charge.

For those without insurance or means to pay, volunteer services are provided at no cost.

There are circumstances whereby a patient may be responsible for payment to someone other than the volunteer ophthalmologist. The following services are not covered:

Eye glasses, contact lenses, and prescription drugs.

Hospital services (which the hospital charges for).

Associated services of another medical professional, such as an anesthesiologist, etc.

It is important that patients have a clear understanding of possible charges. All callers who receive a referral are mailed an information sheet which provides details about project guidelines.

IN HONOR OF DR. JENNIFER HICKS

### HON. MIKE ESPY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. ESPY. Mr. Speaker, today, I am pleased to recognize a woman, and a personal friend, whose career of service to the people of Vicksburg and west central Mississippi is an impressive example of dedication and commitment to those who are most vulnerable in our society.

For the last 8 years, Dr. Jennifer Hicks has served the people of Mississippi with compassion. The only woman obstetrician-gynecologist in Vicksburg, at last count she had delivered more than 600 babies in our community. She has worked tirelessly, for those who have much, as well as for those who have little. Yet, she has always given every mother and child the same love, the same care, the same consideration.

Now that Dr. Hicks is leaving Vicksburg, I want to share with the Congress the following article by Leslie Criss, from a recent issue of the Vicksburg Evening Post. Ms. Criss eloquently summarizes Dr. Hicks' love for and contributions to our community, and also how much we all will miss her.

DR. JENNIFER HICKS

(By Leslie Criss)

"You can't go home again." Thomas Wolfe wrote it. But Jennifer Hicks didn't believe it. And home she came. Back to the family who supported her dream of becoming a doctor. A carpenter father and an educator mother who taught her to trample the limitations placed on her by those who didn't understand.

Home. "Because I wanted to give something back," she has said.

So for the last eight years she has given. And given.

With patience. With compassion. With commitment. And with little relief.

These days, with mixed emotions, Dr. Hicks prepares to pack up her Vicksburg memories and head down the Muddy Mississippi to New Orleans.

In mid-October she will close her medical practice at the Olivia House and her years as Vicksburg's only woman obstetrician-gynecologist will come to an end.

When Dr. Hicks and her daughter Brandis move to New Orleans, she will join the faculty of Tulane Medical School and will also be involved in a medical practice in an on-campus clinic.

The decision to leave here wasn't made overnight. And it wasn't made easily.

But the decision made, Dr. Hicks is resigned to leaving.

Her years in Vicksburg, practicing alone, have not been easy. But when she speaks of the babies she has delivered, at last count 600 or more in five years, her eyes sparkle and her smile becomes contagious.

From her very first delivery, she knew she had found her calling.

At first the doctor tried to deliver babies at both hospitals, but after having a patient at each hospital at the same time in the same stage of labor, she realized her hands were full.

Especially when Sheriff Paul Barrett sent word to her that she was going to have to slow down on her treks between hospitals.

Along the way, she may have tried to take on far too much. But she made a commitment to care—for everyone—not just for those who were well-educated, well-dressed and could easily pay their bills.

So they sought her out—indigent patients from a four- and often five-county area. And she took them in.

It's a shame in this world today that altruism is rarely rewarded. In some instances it may even be suicidal.

And Jennifer Hicks is tired.

The help that could have been offered never came.

When she inquired on more than one occasion about a possible place for her in one of the local clinics, the response was always polite. But it was always the same.

Now the responsibility to care for the "least of these" will rest with others, who, too late, may discover what a treasure once walked among them.

When I moved to Vicksburg two years ago, I was impressed to find not one, but two hospitals, and enough physicians to circle a couple of city blocks in most small communities in the state.

It's nice to know qualified physicians are available, but, personally, I'd rather have root canal work done every day of the week than see a medical doctor.

As a kid I suffered from too many sore throats to count, so I visit our family doctor quite often.

I remember all too well his nurse Elmira's coming into the room, hypodermic hidden behind her back, while the doctor spouted off some nonsense about a "little bug bite."

Perhaps it was then and there my aversion to those in white coats began. But those fears ended the day I met Jennifer Hicks.

Taking time she really didn't have to spare, she sat down with me and talked. And before I left her office, we talked some more.

Realizing that I had not been to medical school, she explained things in a way I could understand. And when I talked, she listened patiently, even though her waiting room was overflowing.

She is eminently qualified as a professional. Of that there is no question.

But even more reassuring are her qualifications as a human being. She is kind and gentle. She is selfless and warm. And though she has ample reason to be bitter, her sense of humor thrives.

Regardless of her circumstances, she has never been a quitter. She is a survivor.

I, for one, am thankful that in this South of my birth I had parents who taught me along the way that differences in people make life more interesting. And an artist mother who showed me that every color on her palette was important to the outcome of the big picture.

I am grateful for the opportunity to know Jennifer Hicks as my physician and as my friend.

Vicksburg's loss is truly a gain for the people of New Orleans.

I just hope she will continue to believe that Thomas Wolfe was consummately wrong.

You can come home again.

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH L. COLOSIMO AND FANNY PIEMONTESE: "CHAMPIONS OF ITALIAN HERITAGE"

**HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to two outstanding members of the Yonkers community, Mr. Joseph L. Colosimo and Mrs. Fanny Piemontese. On Friday evening, October 4, 1991, both Mr. Colosimo and Mrs. Piemontese will be individually honored by the Yonkers Columbus Day Celebration Committee at the annual dinner dance in recognition of their many contributions and efforts on behalf of the Yonkers and Italian-American communities.

Mr. Colosimo has been actively involved in the Yonkers community since 1960, donating his skills and time to such organizations as the Yonkers Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Yonkers Urban Renewal Committee. Through the years, he has continued his civic involvement to include the chairmanship of the Columbus Day celebration committee, trustee of the Westchester County Medical Center and member of the order Sons of Italy.

Mrs. Piemontese has also played an active and varied role as a community leader. She has selflessly given her time and talents to such causes as the Sicilian Disaster Relief Fund, the United Fund of Yonkers and Big Brother-Big Sisters of Yonkers. Through the years she has also played an important role as chairperson of the Benefit Shop of St. John's Riverside Hospital, county chairman of the Yonkers Cancer Society and member of the board of trustees of the Enrico Fermi Scholarship Fund.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in congratulating Mr. Colosimo and Mrs. Piemontese for their leadership and fine efforts that have benefited the Yonkers community. They both certainly deserve the honor bestowed upon them as "champions of Italian heritage."

**THE EMPLOYEE BENEFITS AND JOB SECURITY ACT**

**HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, this week, I introduced H.R. 3443, the Employee Benefits and Job Security Act, as an alternative to mandatory unpaid leave. This legislation is designed to provide job security for employees who take leave from work for a legitimate personal reason, to encourage employers to contribute toward the costs of leave-related expenses, and to provide greater flexibility for employers and employees in selecting benefit packages, regardless of the size of the company.

My bill is similar in approach to the American Family Protection Act—H.R. 1270—introduced by Representative STENHOLM. Like H.R.

1270, my bill applies to all businesses, regardless of size, and requires businesses to give rehiring preferences to employees who take leave for up to 6 years to care for a child or for up to 2 years to care for a seriously ill family member.

In addition, my bill would also provide a rehiring preference for employees who take leave for up to 2 years for their own serious illness, or for up to 1 year to participate in a qualified educational program.

Under the provisions of my bill, an employee who takes leave is granted a preferential rehire status and is entitled to be reinstated in the original or a similar position, if one is available. If an appropriate position is not open when the employee applies for reemployment, the employee is entitled to the first similar position which becomes available, and the employer must give the employee notice of all similar positions which become available for a period of 1 year. In order to be eligible for leave, an employee must have worked for 2,000 hours during the previous 14-month period.

Businesses would be allowed to deny reinstatement to an employee if circumstances had so changed during the period of leave as to make reemployment unreasonable, or if the employee was subject to disciplinary action at the time leave was requested. In addition, businesses with 50 or more employees may deny reinstatement to the highest paid 10 percent of employees or 5 highest paid employees, if necessary to prevent substantial and grievous economic harm to the employer's operations.

My bill also provides greater flexibility for employers and employees in defining the terms of employment benefit packages, effectively creating a cafeteria plan of benefits. Absent coercion, the employer and employee can agree in writing to vary the requirements and conditions of the reemployment rights or substitute another arrangement or employment benefit package.

Most importantly, my bill would grant employers an important tax incentive in the form of an additional 50-percent deduction of the cost of providing certain employee benefits—including health care coverage, educational benefits, sick leave, child care, salary and pension benefits—in order to encourage employers to provide such benefits.

**SUMMARY OF THE EMPLOYEE BENEFITS AND JOB SECURITY ACT CONDITIONS OF LEAVE**

The bill grants employees unpaid leave for up to six years to care for a child, for up to two years because of serious illness or to care for a seriously ill family member, or for up to one year to participate in a qualified educational program.

An employee who takes leave is granted a "preferential rehire" status and is entitled to be reinstated in the original or a similar position, if one is available.

Upon reinstatement, the employee retains any seniority and benefits accrued before taking leave.

The employee has the burden of proof in showing that he or she is qualified to assume the position in question.

If an appropriate position is not open when the employee applies for reemployment, the employee is entitled to the first similar position which becomes available, and the em-

ployer must give the employee notice of all similar positions which become available for a period of one year.

#### ELIGIBLE EMPLOYEES

In order to be eligible for leave, an employee must have worked for 2,000 hours during the previous 14 month period.

An employee must provide the employer 30 days written notice of his/her intent to take leave, unless impossible.

The provisions of the bill apply to employees in all businesses, regardless of the number of employees.

#### EXEMPTIONS

Businesses would be allowed to deny reinstatement to an employee if circumstances had so changed during the period of leave as to make reemployment unreasonable, or if the employee was subject to disciplinary action prior to leave.

Businesses with 50 or more employees may deny reinstatement to the highest paid 10 percent of employees or 5 highest paid employees, if necessary to prevent "substantial and grievous economic harm" to the employer's operations.

#### SUBSTITUTION/WAIVER

Absent coercion, the employer and employee can agree in writing to vary the requirements and conditions of the reemployment rights or substitute another arrangement or employment benefit package.

#### REMEDIES

An aggrieved employee can file a charge with the Department of Labor and may file a civil action directly against the employer if the DOL is unable to resolve the complaint.

Damages in a civil action are limited to the amount of lost back pay and benefits, plus reasonable attorney's fees.

#### TAX INCENTIVES

The bill would grant employers an additional 50 percent tax deduction of the cost of providing certain employee benefits (including health care coverage, educational benefits, sick leave, child care, salary and pension benefits), in order to encourage employers to provide such benefits.

### ANOTHER GREAT ACCOMPLISHMENT BY TRAVERSE CITY JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL'S STUDENTS, FACULTY AND ADMINISTRATION

#### HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, to be the best. We all strive, a very few succeed. Even fewer can claim to be among the very best twice in a decade.

But then very few schools are like Traverse City Junior High School. At a ceremony at which President George Bush and First Lady Barbara Bush recognized the U.S. Department of Education's 1990-91 Blue Ribbon National Exemplary Schools, the Traverse City school received awards from not only Education Secretary Lamar Alexander, but also from John Frohnmayer, the Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts. You see, the Traverse City Junior High School is also one of the 25 outstanding schools in the Nation for integrating arts into the curriculum.

Only 32 schools nationwide were great winners of the national Exemplary School Award, Traverse City having been recognized in 1983-84. But then that is the kind of excellence that is an ongoing picture: a montage of supportive citizens, capable and dedicated administrators and teachers, involved parents, and, of course, enthusiastic and interested students.

That is a winning combination, and in this case the winners are all us, because such a school produces young folks who are ready for the challenges of high school and adolescence. With a solid foundation, they can prepare themselves during their high school years for whatever future they seek, and be confident of continued success.

Because success does breed success. At the institutional level, clearly, the Traverse City Junior High School continues to succeed, indeed to excel. At the student level we know that the young people who benefit from this excellence, and who are a part of it, will take sound study habits, an enthusiasm for learning, and a sense of community into their formative young adult years. And the fact that, combined with overall educational excellence, the Traverse City experience brings a sensitivity to the arts means that these young people will bring a well-rounded openness to beauty as well as books.

We in Michigan's Ninth Congressional District are proud of the Traverse City community and of this very special achievement. The Traverse City Eagle details the story of the awards, past and present, of the Traverse City Junior High School. I offer this narrative for the review of my colleagues and ask that they join me in a hearty congratulations.

[From the Traverse City Record Eagle, Sept. 26, 1991]

#### TC JUNIOR HIGH OFFICIALS GET PRESIDENTIAL PRAISE

(By Steve Hendrix)

WASHINGTON.—Traverse City Junior High School officials, for the second time in seven years, traveled here to receive presidential congratulations for their educational success.

At a lunch banquet Wednesday, four junior high teachers and administrators joined their counterparts from all 222 "Blue Ribbon Schools" named by the Bush Administration as the best of the nation's schools for the 1990-91 school year.

President Bush, joined by his wife Barbara and U.S. Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander, told educators that honoring their success was part of his effort to improve education throughout the country.

"Part of reform is shining a spotlight on the schools that work, on the people that make them work," Bush said. "You are the success stories. We're charting a new course for our nation's schools and you are the pioneers."

Schools win the blue ribbon designation after a lengthy review process that includes nomination by state education departments, school visits by national officials and, ultimately, selection by the Secretary of Education. Winning schools receive a plaque and a "Blue Ribbon" flag to fly for the coming year and, of course, two days of pomp and ceremony in the nation's capital.

"It's the highlight of my teaching career," said reading teacher Shirley Forton, who attended the ceremony along with Assistant Principal Steve Bates, choir director Tom

Stokes and Meg Oberlin, director of staff development and student services for Traverse City schools.

An autumn rain forced the cancellation of a planned White House ceremony and the President instead delivered his address in the hotel ballroom where the teachers gathered for the awards ceremony.

"We had planned on hosting you all on the White House lawn, and here I am the one making the field trip," Bush quipped.

Bush also paid special tribute to the 32 schools, including Traverse City Junior High, that were being honored for the second time. The school was also selected as an outstanding institution in the 1983-84 school year.

"We're glad that we maintained the excellence," said Bates of the schools repeat success. "The biggest factor is the staff. Our staff is just flatout outstanding."

The Traverse City school was one of the few to be doubly honored at the ceremony, being one of only 25 schools nationwide recognized for its outstanding fine arts programs. Those schools, selected by the National Endowment for the Arts, were chosen for using art to teach "creative problem solving, self expression, and understanding of world cultures," according to NEA Chairman John Frohnmayer.

"These 25 schools are now models as to how the arts can be integrated into other areas," Frohnmayer said at the awards ceremony.

### H.R. 3033, JOB TRAINING REFORM AMENDMENTS

#### HON. CARL C. PERKINS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Education and Labor has reported to the House H.R. 3033, the job training reform amendments, a bill to reform and restructure the Job Training Partnership Act of 1982 [JTPA]. It is anticipated that this measure will be scheduled for consideration under "suspension of the rules" on Monday, October 7.

H.R. 3033 retains the public-private partnership that forms the basic delivery system for JTPA, and preserves the emphasis on program outcomes through the use of revised performance standards. Throughout the bill an emphasis is placed on serving the hard-to-serve, with barriers to employment in addition to their poverty. Longer, more comprehensive services, are mandated with an assessment and service strategy provided for each participant. The Secretary, in consultation with the inspector general, would be required to issue detailed procurement standards to address the numerous program integrity abuses reported over the last few years.

In anticipation of any questions Members may have on this bipartisan legislation, I am including with this statement a summary that has been prepared by my staff on the Subcommittee on Employment Opportunities.

#### SUMMARY OF H.R. 3033, THE JOB TRAINING REFORM AMENDMENTS

H.R. 3033 to the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) makes a number of improvements and modifications. This legislation is designed to reform and strengthen the Act's

services for economically disadvantaged adults and youth.

H.R. 3033 retains the public/private partnership that forms the basic delivery system for JTPA, and preserves the emphasis on program outcomes through the use of revised performance standards. Throughout the bill an emphasis is placed on serving the hard-to-serve, with barriers to employment in addition to their poverty. Longer, more comprehensive services, are mandated with an assessment and service strategy provided for each participant. The Secretary, in consultation with the Inspector General, would be required to issue detailed procurement standards to address the numerous program integrity abuses reported over the last few years.

#### ADULT AND YOUTH PROGRAMS

H.R. 3033 separates the year round youth services provided in the existing title IIA adult and youth program into a new title IIC youth program. To be eligible for services under title IIA, individuals must be economically disadvantaged adults age 22 or older, and at least 60 percent of these adults must have at least one prescribed barrier to employment in addition to poverty. As in current law, 10 percent of these participants may be non-economically disadvantaged if they face at least one other barrier to employment.

The proposed title IIC program for youth, aged 16 through 21, will have the similar eligibility requirements to the adults listed above. High school dropouts under the age of 18, however, must return to school or some form of alternative educational program as a part of their participation in JTPA. Of the title IIC participants, 60 percent must be out-of-school. With limited exceptions, a governor may lower the service delivery area (SDA) requirement to a minimum of 40 percent. These exceptions are: a dropout rate of less than 10 percent, or excluding from the computation of the 60/40 percent ratio all of the in-school youth served in a schoolwide project.

Schoolwide projects are authorized under title IIC to target in-school youth in neighborhoods with a poverty rate over 30 percent. In these high poverty areas, in high schools where at least 75 percent of the students face the additional barriers to employment listed in title IIC, the entire school would be eligible for services without income certifying each individual youth.

The title IIB Summer Youth program will retain the same eligibility requirements as in current law. Language is added to this part to encourage the concurrent enrollment or transfer of summer youth into the title IIC year round youth program.

#### FUNDING

The bill includes a declaration of policy that encourages the expansion of the title II program by increasing funds by at least 10 percent each year to increase the 5 percent of eligible youth and adults currently served. Increased funding will be required simply to maintain current service levels, since these amendments require longer, more comprehensive training services.

Only technical changes are proposed in the funding formula, such as the exclusion of college students and individuals in the armed forces from the poverty data.

Subject to the approval of the Governor, SDAs may transfer up to 10 percent of their title IIA and IIC funds between these titles (IIA and IIC), depending upon local need to serve more adults or more youth.

A new reallocation and recapture provision is added for excess carryover funds in title II programs.

#### STATE SET-ASIDES

Of the funds appropriated for title IIA and IIC, 19 percent will be set-aside at the state level for the following activities: 6 percent for incentive grants to local SDAs who have exceeded all performance standards while also exceeding performance standards for the hard-to-serve; 5 percent for state administration and monitoring of programs; and 8 percent for state education coordination and grants.

The existing 3 percent state set-aside for older worker programs would be replaced with a requirement at the local level that at least 8 percent of an SDAs funds under title IIA be targeted at participants aged 55 or older.

#### ASSESSMENT

The education, skill level, and service needs of each title IIA and IIC participant will be assessed, and a service strategy must be developed. In these two titles, each participant must be provided, directly or through arrangement, the education, skills training and supportive services necessary when the assessment indicates such a need.

In title IIB each participant must be assessed for basic skills and support services. Other assessment tools are encouraged, as is the development of a service strategy.

In title IIA and IIC, each SDA shall ensure that each applicant who meets the minimum income eligibility criteria be provided information on all appropriate services along with a referral to other appropriate programs to meet the applicant's basic skills and training needs.

#### COST CATEGORIES

Under current law, SDAs must spend at least 70 percent of their funds on training activities, with a maximum of 15 percent on administration, and the remainder on support services. This bill proposes a minimum of 50 percent be spent on direct training activities, a maximum of 20 percent on administration, and the remaining 30 percent or less on support services and training-related services.

Each of these categories is defined, including the addition of work experience, counseling, assessment, and case management into the training category, and the inclusion of financial assistance in the support services definition. With limited prescribed exceptions, all costs must be charged to the appropriate cost category.

#### PROCUREMENT

The Secretary is required to prescribe regulations establishing detailed, uniform procurement standards and cost principles to ensure fiscal accountability and prevent waste, fraud and abuse in these programs. In establishing these standards the Secretary shall consult with the Inspector General and take into consideration the relevant OMB circulars. The standards prescribed shall ensure that procurements are competitive, include an analysis of the reasonableness of costs, do not provide excess program income or profit, and that no conflict of interest exists in the grant selection.

This legislation allows SDAs to use advance payments of up to 20 percent when contracting with nonprofit organizations, based on the financial need of the organization.

#### DOCUMENTATION

Instructs the Secretary to provide guidance and technical assistance to states and SDAs on minimizing documentation to verify eligibility, demonstrate additional barriers to employment, and conduct assess-

ments to ensure that these requirements do not discourage program participation. The establishment of uniform standards and automated intake procedures are encouraged.

The bill adds a new requirement that any additional state or SDA imposed rule, regulation, policy, or performance standard relating to this program must be identified as a state or SDA imposed requirement.

#### ON-THE-JOB TRAINING

The bill limits on-the-job training (OJT) to 6 months and prohibits SDAs from contracting with employers who have exhibited a pattern of failing to provide OJT participants with continued long-term employment as regular employees with wages and benefits at the same level.

#### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

The legislation prohibits the use of funds for activities such as: economic development, employment generating activities, revolving loan funds, contract bidding resource centers, and other activities that do not result in the direction creation of jobs in which JTPA participants are placed. No funds under title II or III are to be used for foreign travel. No funds shall be used to assist or encourage business relocations. If such a violation is alleged the Secretary shall consult with the appropriate labor, business, and public agencies in making a determination of whether a violation has occurred.

#### PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

H.R. 3033 amends adult and youth performance standards to include employability competencies, such as the attainment of a high school diploma or its equivalent. The bill mandates that each Governor adjust the standards to reflect economic, geographic, demographic and other different factors in the state and SDAs.

H.R. 3033 amends the incentive grants to emphasize exceeding performance in services to the hard-to-serve, or those with additional barriers to employment. The Secretary is required to establish uniform criteria defining failure to meet performance standards by an SDA.

The legislation requires the Governor to report final performance for each SDA, and on his or her plans to provide technical assistance to SDAs failing to meet these standards. The Governor is required to notify the Secretary of continued failure (2 program years), along with plans for reorganizing and restructuring the SDA and the private industry council. If the Governor fails to address the SDA's failure to meet performance standards, the Secretary shall withhold one-fifth of the five percent state's administration set-aside to provide these services.

#### DATA COLLECTION

The amendments would require improved and expanded data collection, particularly on sex, race, age and occupation. The cross tabulation of various state and SDA produced data will also be required.

#### TITLE III

The title III dislocated worker program is amended to change the cost category calculations to be based on "allocations" instead of "expenditures" now required in current law. Since precise expenditures are not known until after the end of the grant period, it is difficult to keep these costs within their limitation. It makes planning difficult, particularly for unexpected plant closures.

#### JOB CORPS

Amends Job Corps to increase the ceiling on the proportion of nonresidential slots in

the program from 10 to 20 percent, with a priority given to parents with dependent children. Prohibits private contractors from managing a Civilian Conservation Center. Includes a provision for a 1 percent minimum management fee for all Job Corps contractors.

#### YOUTH OPPORTUNITIES UNLIMITED

Creates a new Youth Opportunities Unlimited program under title IV to provide training grants to high poverty communities in a target area with a population of 25,000. These grants would allow communities to provide comprehensive services to all low-income youth in need. A 50 percent state or local match is required.

#### DISASTER RELIEF

The bill adds permanent authority of \$15 million each year to fund public service employment for disaster relief as defined in the Disaster Relief Act of 1974.

#### STATE HUMAN RESOURCE INVESTMENT COUNCILS

An amendment is included to add an optional state human resource investment council, as long as an agreement is reached by the state agencies responsible for administering affected programs.

### SWEDEN RIGHT, HARKIN LEFT

#### HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed ironic that while the entire world seems to be moving toward free market principles and away from big centralized governments and planned economies, we find the leaders of the Democratic Party moving exactly in the opposite direction. The Democratic Party apparently believes that the Federal Government holds the solution to all our problems big and small, and that Democrats should have license to continue to tax and spend the hard-earned income of the American people with impunity—after all Big Brother knows best. Although Democrats may believe that the sky is the limit when it comes to spending other people's money, we have now found that even in a country like Sweden, the penultimate welfare state, there are limits to what politicians may get away with.

Astonishingly, more than 60-percent of Sweden's national income goes to fund government. Apparently the Swedish people are now fed up with this state of affairs, and have elected a conservative government promising tax cuts and cuts in government spending. Although the United States has yet to reach the 60 percent mark, we are approaching that figure all too rapidly. Despite the misguided rhetoric of the junior Senator and Presidential hopeful from Iowa, one can only hope that Democrats will learn from the failure of socialism in Sweden and around the world, and will abandon their welfare state mentality which has only led to economic and social decline. I commend to my colleagues the following editorial which appeared in the September 20, 1991, *Detroit News*.

#### SWEDEN RIGHT, HARKIN LEFT

It is a sign of the Democrats' disarray that even as socialism collapses overseas, it is alive and well in their own party.

Last Sunday, that last bastion of "democratic socialism," Sweden, turned strongly away from its welfare-state roots and threw out the ruling Social Democrats. In their place came a conservative coalition united behind a 42-year-old leader, Carl Bildt. He promises tax cuts, privatization, reductions in Sweden's bloated bureaucracy and a significant overhaul of the state's national health system.

By contrast, the Democratic candidate who has been getting the most media attention in the United States, Sen. Tom Harkin of Iowa, is heading in the opposition direction. Sen. Harkin is preaching more class warfare, more welfare-state socialism, massive tax increases and national health insurance program just as comprehensive as Sweden's.

Not all Democrats agree with Sen. Harkin, of course. Two other Democratic candidates, Virginia Gov. Douglas Wilder and Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton, have voiced criticism of the Harkin approach. Said Gov. Wilder recently, "We don't need divisiveness to pit one group against another. We shouldn't talk about taxing the rich. We should not tax anyone until we eliminate waste and spending."

And Gov. Clinton criticized Harkin's "orgy of Bush-bashing" and challenged Democrats to put forward their own growth program that would "get America moving again."

But it's not clear that either Govs. Clinton or Wilder have the ear of the aging 1960s activists who still run the Democratic Party. Their hearts are clearly with the Harkin brand of Beltway bolshevism, a vision that thinks all the country needs is a big surtax on millionaires to finance redistribution to everybody else.

The so-called "third way" between capitalism and Communism very nearly destroyed the otherwise homogeneous and industrious Swedish economy, chasing capital investment out and forcing rich-man's tax rates on the middle and lower classes. More than 60 percent of national income now goes to government, nearly double the U.S. level, even if you include state and local government.

In a global marketplace where information is king, bureaucracies and their command-and-control regulations are increasingly obsolete under both Marxist and non-Marxist regimes. Sen. Harkin is called a "populist" by his apologists. In fact, he is just another old-fashioned socialist. He was one of the strongest and most open supporters of Nicaragua's Sandinista regime on Capitol Hill in the 1980s. And for a period he met routinely with the Institute for Policy Studies, a far-left think tank in Washington with roots in Marxist thought.

That does not mean Democrats have to sound like Republicans. But they don't have to sound like warmed-over Swedish socialists, either. Sen. Harkin's failure to embrace the basic market economic system marks him as not only outside the American mainstream, but increasingly outside the world mainstream. As one perceptive Swedish commentator summed it up recently, "The third way leads only to the Third World."

### OIL AND THE INUPIAT ESKIMOS

#### HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the RECORD an article which

appeared in the August 28 edition of *The Washington Post* titled *Oil and the Inupiat Eskimos*. The article was written by Ms. Brenda Itta-Lee, vice president for Human Resources for the Arctic Slope Regional Corp., of which some Inupiat Eskimos are shareholders. Ms. Itta-Lee's regional corporation is from Barrow, AK, and they own much of the land in ANWR which is under debate for oil exploration and development.

She speaks for the Inupiat Eskimos of the ASRC and I feel it is important that their voice be heard.

#### OIL AND THE INUPIAT ESKIMOS

An Aug. 12 news story reported that the elders of the Gwich'in tribe from Arctic Alaska and Canada met in Arctic Village to oppose legislation that would open the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil exploration and development. The elders said they are working to protect the caribou, which they depend on for much of their food.

However, the Gwich'in, some members of Congress and many environmentalists are telling the Inupiat Eskimos that we cannot develop our native-owned lands, even though they do not live here or even own a part of the land.

The Inupiat Eskimos do the actual day-to-day work to protect the caribou and the environment on Alaska's North Slope. My parents taught me, as their parents taught them, that if we do not take care of our environment, we will die, because it is a very harsh and an extremely cold place to live. Therefore, in order to survive, for centuries we have been stewards of the land and animals and have attained a reputation of being the best of environmentalists and conservationists anywhere.

We live in harmony with and off the land. We demand that all who come into our area share our respect for the land and the animals. When Prudhoe Bay oil was discovered, the Inupiat Eskimos were also the ones who did the day-to-day work to persuade the oil companies to meet our demand to operate in an environmentally sensitive and scientifically correct way.

We feel that the oil industry so far has complied with our demands to protect the environment. The caribou herd at Prudhoe Bay has increased six-fold since the oil discovery there. The caribou and other wildlife and their habitat are treated with great care.

The Arctic Slope Regional Corp., which represents 6,000 Inupiat Eskimos of Alaska's North Slope, favors extending oil development to the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. The national needs domestic oil. So do my people.

At a minimum, the approximately 92,000 acres of private lands owned by the Arctic Slope Regional Corp. should be allowed to be developed. Revenues from the only economy we have—the oil industry—have provided high schools in each of our eight villages for the first time in our history. We now have health clinics, utilities, a local senior citizens' home and other basic public services that most Americans take for granted.

The Inupiat Eskimos are the ones who have worked hard daily to protect Alaska's North Slope, because we have chosen to live here. I hope Americans and Congress listen to our side too.

## TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH J. LAMB

**HON. RICK SANTORUM**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. Speaker, on July 31, 1991, the 18th District, the State of Pennsylvania, and the Nation experienced the loss of a true model citizen and veritable hero. For 75 years, Joseph J. Lamb exemplified and gave genuine meaning to the words "service to fellow man." His strength of character guided his actions in all aspects of his life, always in the right direction, a direction of selfless service to his family and his country.

I respectfully offer the eulogy for Joseph J. Lamb, entitled "My Father, My Hero," given by his son, Michael G. Lamb, on August 3, 1991. It is the story of a man from whom we all can learn a great deal as we confront the various tests and crises thrust upon us in our lives. He remains a hero, not for the sake of heroism, but for the ideals of right and justice. We can only hope to follow in his footsteps.

## MY FATHER, MY HERO

(Eulogy for Joseph J. Lamb, 1916-1991)

I would like to thank my family, Father John, Father Newmeyer, and all our many friends for their tremendous support during this difficult time. I would also like to share with you my thoughts regarding my father. His death is hard to accept. But I believe it has a meaning; a meaning that in part lies in learning from the lives of those who have gone before us.

In the last days of Dad's life, his brother Carl recalled to me how vividly he remembers my father returning from basic training during the war. "I can still see him", Carl said, "I was 13 years old and he was my hero." The day that my father died Carl whispered the same words at his bedside, "he was my hero". Since then those words have remained fixed in my mind. What is a hero? Is he the baseball slugger, or the movie star, the army general, the famous political leader or the talented singer? Somehow, I don't think these are our real heroes. It seems every evening, the news reveals yet another scandal involving such pseudoheroes, the athlete who abuses drugs, the movie star's perversions, the politician's corruption, and the wealthy businessman's extramarital affairs.

Yet I think my father truly was a hero. For in an age rampant with divorce and infidelity; he was happily married for 44 years.

In an age in which families fall apart, he always kept his together. For him the word "family" meant everything.

In an age of selfishness, he thought of others first.

In an age of dishonesty, he championed the truth, and in all his affairs he was scrupulously honest.

In an age of racial strife, he abhorred prejudice and his company in the Hill District of Pittsburgh employed blacks and whites as equals long before there were civil rights laws.

In the world of business he was very successful and he retired with many friends and no financial worries, but he never had to cheat anybody to get there. As a boy at age 2, his mother died and though he didn't know her, Dad always felt that loss. He extended this feeling to others who suffered similarly from losing their parents, contributing for

over 50 years to Boys Town. He never took credit for this or any of the other multiple charities that he silently donated to over the years. My father always said there is no limit to the good a man can do if he doesn't care who gets the credit.

During the second world war at age 25, he volunteered for duty in the Army and gave up a safer desk position that he could have had in the Merchant Marines, to his younger 19 year old brother Dan. He neglected his own safety so that his brother would be out of harms way. Dan never forgot the sacrifice that my father made. They remained forever close, and the best of friends.

My father served in North Africa, Italy, France and Germany during the war. He was wounded in action in France and was awarded the Purple Heart. In the battle of the Rhineland, he rushed into enemy fire to rescue a young private, risking his life for a person he didn't even know. For that act, he was given the Bronze Star for heroic achievement.

Dad seldom talked of these events, and in fact purposely concealed them for many years, because he did not wish to glorify war. Even today, some of his family and many of his friends never knew that he had won the Bronze Star. Dad felt he was lucky to have survived the war and believed that what he did was no more than his duty. The real war heroes, he said, lie buried in France.

In his last years, despite a terrible illness, he retained his wonderful sense of humor, joking with nurses and family even during his final few days. He suffered with dignity and gallantry, with the disease never really besting him. In spirit, he was the winner and the illness the loser. My father's valor, was exemplified best, not so much in his military record as in the way he adhered to his ideals and beliefs in his daily life. He was a decent courageous man who did his best for his family, his fellow man, and his country.

And yet, there will be no 21 gun salute for my father today, the flag will not be at half mast and he won't make the big headlines on the evening news. That's the way he would have wanted it. His will be the fanfare of the common man, although he was a very uncommon man.

To my mother, who he loved very dearly for 44 years, he was her hero.

To my brother, who he helped become a successful salesman, he was his hero.

To me, he was my father, he was my hero.

NATIONAL METRIC WEEK  
OCTOBER 6-12, 1991**HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, beginning with the 1988 passage of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act, the Federal Government policy on metric conversion changed from passive to active. The long-term objective of this shift is to establish metric as the preferred measurement system for United States trade and commerce. As National Metric Week, October 6-12, approaches, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues Executive Order 12770, Metric Usage in Federal Government Programs, signed by President Bush on July 25, 1991.

The order was issued to implement the Metric Usage Act which became law as section

5164 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-418). That act requires all Federal agencies to use the metric system of measurement in its procurements, to the extent economically feasible, by the end of fiscal year 1992. It also calls for Federal agencies to provide assistance to those companies seeking to convert to metric. It changed our national metric policy from accommodating the increasing use of metric to a declared preference for metric in U.S. trade and commerce. All Federal agencies are now directed to implement the new policy through specific metric usage initiatives.

I am pleased that through the issuance of this Executive order the President has demonstrated the commitment of the administration to achieve the objectives contained in the legislation. The Executive order notifies Government agencies that they must have their metric conversion plans completed and approved by their department or agency heads by November 30, 1991. The Secretary of Commerce is required to report to the President annually on the progress made in implementing the order, and by October 1, 1992 to recommend any additional measures needed to achieve the full economic benefits of metric usage.

Mr. Speaker, I am especially pleased by the issuance of this Executive order because of the importance of metric conversion to our country's economic competitiveness. The United States is the only industrial country which has not adopted the metric system of weights and measures, and companies that cannot manufacture in metric will increasingly find doors closed to them. Japan has recently identified the United States' non-metric activities as a strategic impediment to trade, and the European Community has threatened to keep nonmetric products out of their economic union. Strong government leadership is needed to help American small manufacturers thrive while using world measurement standards. The text of the Executive order follows:

[Executive Order 12770 of July 25, 1991]

METRIC USAGE IN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT  
PROGRAMS

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Metric Conversion Act of 1975, Public Law 94-168 (15 U.S.C. 205a *et seq.*) ("the Metric Conversion Act"), as amended by section 5164 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, Public Law 100-418 ("the Trade and Competitiveness Act"), and in order to implement the congressional designation of the metric system of measurement as the preferred system of weights and measures for United States trade and commerce, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Coordination by the Department of Commerce.* (a) The Secretary of Commerce ("Secretary") is designated to direct and coordinate efforts by Federal departments and agencies to implement Government metric usage in accordance with section 3 of the Metric Conversion Act (15 U.S.C. 205b), as amended by section 5164(b) of the Trade and Competitiveness Act.

(b) In furtherance of his duties under this order, the Secretary is authorized:

(1) to charter an Interagency Council on Metric Policy ("ICMP"), which will assist the Secretary in coordinating Federal Government-wide implementation of this order.

Conflicts and questions regarding Implementation of this order shall be resolved by the ICMP. The Secretary may establish such subcommittees and subchairs within this Council as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this order;

(2) to form such advisory committees representing other interests, including State and local governments and the business community, as may be necessary to achieve the maximum beneficial effects of this order; and

(3) to issue guidelines, to promulgate rules and regulations, and to take such actions as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this order. Regulations promulgated by the Secretary shall function as policy guidelines for other agencies and departments.

(c) The Secretary shall report to the President annually regarding the progress made in implementing this order. The report shall include:

(1) an assessment of progress made by individual Federal agencies towards implementing the purposes underlying this order.

(2) an assessment of the effect that this order has had on achieving the national goal of establishing the metric system as the preferred system of weights and measures for the United States trade and commerce; and

(3) on October 1, 1992, any recommendations which the Secretary may have for additional measures, including proposed legislation, needed to achieve the full economic benefits of metric usage.

Sec. 2. *Department and Agency Responsibilities.* All executive branch departments and agencies of the United States Government are directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this order. Consistent with the mission, the head of each executive department and agency shall:

(a) use, to the extent economically feasible by September 30, 1992, or by such other date or dates established by the department or agency in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, the metric system of measurement in Federal Government procurements, grants, and other business-related activities. Other business-related activities include all use of measurement units in agency programs and functions related to trade, industry, and commerce.

(1) Metric usage shall not be required to the extent that such use is impractical or is likely to cause significant inefficiencies or loss of markets to United States firms.

(2) Heads of departments and agencies shall establish an effective process for a policy-level and program-level review of proposed exceptions to metric usage. Appropriate information about exceptions granted shall be included in the agency annual report along with recommendations for actions to enable future metric usage.

(b) seek out ways to increase understanding of the metric system of measurement through educational information and guidance and in Government publications. The transition to use of metric units in government publications should be made as publications are revised on normal schedules or new publications are developed, or as metric publications are required in support of metric usage pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) seek the appropriate aid, assistance, and cooperation of other affected parties, including other Federal, State, and local agencies and the private sector, in implementing this order. Appropriate use shall be made of governmental, trade, professional, and private sector metric coordinating groups to se-

cure the maximum benefits of this order through proper communication among affected sectors.

(d) formulate metric transition plans for the department or agency which shall incorporate the requirements of the Metric Conversion act and this order, and which shall be approved by the department or agency head and be in effect by November 30, 1991. Copies of approved plans shall be forwarded to the Secretary of Commerce. Such metric transition plans shall specify, among other things:

(1) the total scope of the metric transition task for that department or agency, including firm dates for all metric accomplishment milestones for the current and subsequent fiscal year;

(2) plans of the department or agency for specific initiatives to enhance cooperation with industry, especially small business, as it voluntarily converts to the metric system, and with all affected parties in undertaking the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section; and

(3) specific steps and associated schedules through which the department or agency will seek to increase understanding of the metric system through educational information and guidance, and in department or agency publications.

(e) designate a senior-level official as the Metric Executive for the department or agency to assist the head of each executive department or agency in implementing this order. The responsibilities of the Metric Executive shall include, but not be limited to:

(1) acting as the department's or agency's policy-level representative to the ICMP and as a liaison with other government agencies and private sector groups;

(2) management oversight of department or agency outreach and response to inquiries and questions from affected parties during the transition to metric system usage; and

(3) management oversight of preparation of the department's or agency's metric transition plans and progress reports, including the Annual Metric Report required by 15 U.S.C. 205j and OMB Circular A-11.

(4) preparation by June 30, 1992, of an assessment of agency progress and problems, together with recommendations for steps to assure successful implementation of the Metric Convention Act. The assessment and recommendations shall be approved by the head of the department or agency and provided to the Secretary by June 30, 1992, for inclusion in the Secretary's October 1, 1992, report on implementation of this order.

Sec. 3. *Application of Resources.* The head of each executive department and agency shall be responsible for implementing and applying the necessary resources to accomplish the goals set forth in the Metric Conversion Act and this order.

Sec. 4. *Judicial Review.* This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch and is not intended to create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any other person.

GEORGE BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 25, 1991.

## TRIBUTE TO THE MORRIS HEIGHTS HEALTH CENTER

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding service of the Morris Heights Health Center. Located at 85 West Burnside Avenue, Morris Heights has been providing comprehensive, quality health care to the citizens of my district, the south Bronx, and to constituents of other nearby areas for the past 10 years.

In the late 1970's, so few medical service providers existed in the Bronx, that concerned citizens joined together to establish a health care facility that would provide excellent service at a reasonable cost. During this period, the medical community practically abandoned the Bronx area, leaving behind a predominant minority population with towering health and social needs. Not only did the community of the Bronx face a fundamental lack of health services, but the problems of poor housing and other social ills that afflict impoverished neighborhoods began to entrench upon the region. It was at this point that citizens lobbied to change these dismal conditions, and to press for the foundation of a center that would effectively meet their demands.

Mr. Speaker, the Morris Heights Health Center serves as an example of what occurs when citizens mobilize and act to respond to a community's pressing needs. Morris Heights exemplifies the success that results when people work together to improve their quality of life.

With determination and conviction, the founders of the Morris Heights Health Center struggled tirelessly to attain funding for their facility. In 1978, they received a demonstration grant of \$75,000 from the Public Health Service through the Urban Health Initiative Program. Following 2 years of diligent planning, the center finally became a reality. In March of 1981, Morris Heights opened its doors to the community of the Bronx with a staff of only 10 people.

The Morris Heights Health Center was eagerly embraced by the community. The call for the services provided by the center was so extensive that after 3 short years the center outgrew its original goals. As a result, Morris Heights purchased and renovated a building at a cost of \$4.5 million, and in May of 1987, the center moved operations to its current location.

From its inception until today, the center has grown to successfully address the demands of the community. Presently, Morris Heights, with a staff of over 130 and an operating budget of \$7.5 million, tends to a patient population of over 20,000. Some of the services provided by the center include medical, dental, mental health counseling, childbearing care, WIC, and HIV to guarantee a compendium of services. The HIV Treatment and Prevention Program, one of three demonstration projects in the Nation funded by the Centers for Disease Control, is the last service being provided at Morris Heights.

Because of the community's vision and determination, Morris Heights stands today both

as a model of excellence and a beacon of hope to other communities facing similar challenges. However, Morris Heights' struggle is far from over. In order to address the special needs of the diverse and growing population in the area, the center has once again reached the point where expansion has become a necessity.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Bronx community I would like to thank the Morris Heights Health Center for its untiring commitment to provide quality health care, and to better the quality of life in our community. I hope that the community continues to aggressively support the center's endeavors, and that Morris Heights continues to receive the necessary funding crucial to maintaining its operations.

#### ANTARCTIC ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

**HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, today and tomorrow in Madrid, United States negotiators will put the finishing touches on the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty. The protocol will be signed tomorrow, concluding a negotiating process that officially began only last November.

The conclusion of the environmental protocol comes during the 13th anniversary year of the Antarctic Treaty. This treaty is a model of international cooperation which has kept the peace and promoted common human objectives, particularly scientific research, in the Antarctic.

Most of the attention concerning the Protocol on Environmental Protection focused on the question of mineral exploitation. Under the protocol, mineral activities in the Antarctic are prohibited until such time as their necessity and desirability are reviewed by the parties. A conference could be called after 50 years for this purpose. Even after the 50-year period, however, mineral activities would be permitted only if there were a new agreement on this subject.

While mineral development is an issue for the future, the Antarctic environment has become subject to other infringements even now. These include the establishment and operation of national bases, as well as private activities such as tourism. Some of these activities have already affected certain wildlife habitats and resulted in unacceptable instances of pollution.

The protocol will enable the United States and the other Antarctic Treaty parties better to review activities in the Antarctic and their potential environmental effects. The protocol and its annexes contain standards and guidelines for various activities and for their review by the parties and the international community.

Mr. Speaker, the Environmental Protocol to the Antarctic Treaty is an important milestone in international environmental cooperation. The President is to be commended for his decision to instruct our negotiators to sign this agreement, which is fully responsive to public opinion in support of these measures.

While this agreement was still being reviewed by the administration, two Republican

colleagues and I communicated with the President on this subject. A response to this communication and similar communications by other Members of Congress was recently received. I ask unanimous consent to include this exchange of correspondence in the RECORD.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Washington, DC, June 4, 1991.

The PRESIDENT,  
The White House, Washington, DC

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: A few weeks ago in Madrid, representatives of the United States participated in the drafting of a new international agreement to protect the Antarctic environment. U.S. representatives will soon return to Madrid to conclude these negotiations so that this agreement can be formally adopted at the next regular consultative meeting of the parties to the Antarctic Treaty this fall.

The proposed agreement will make an important contribution to protection of the Antarctic environment through improved international standards and procedures. At the same time, it would protect important national interests such as scientific research and possibly even future mineral development. Above all, it will help preserve the remarkable consensus among the Antarctic Treaty parties that has kept this continent a zone of peace, free from international discord.

We urge the administration to review the latest draft expeditiously so that the United States will be prepared to take action at the upcoming negotiating session. We also recommend that you make a favorable decision on the proposed agreement so that the United States will be in a position to sign it at the consultative meeting.

We feel that the proposed agreement represents a balanced and realistic approach both on its own terms and with reference to the current negotiating climate and world public opinion. Attached is an analysis of the proposed agreement and a more detailed statement of the reasons we believe it should be approved.

Thank you for this opportunity to state our views on this important subject.

Sincerely,

ROBERT W. DAVIS,

Ranking Republican Member, Committee on  
Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

ROBERT S. WALKER,

Ranking Republican Member, Committee on  
Science, Space, and Technology.

WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD,

Ranking Republican Member, Committee on  
Foreign Affairs.

#### PROPOSED ANTARCTIC ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGREEMENT—JUNE 4, 1991.

The proposed agreement would constitute a new Protocol to the Antarctic Treaty on Environmental Protection, accompanied by several annexes on technical matters. The draft Protocol calls for the Antarctic to be treated as "a natural reserve, devoted to peace and science" (Art. 1). It includes new environmental principles (Art. 2) and environmental impact assessment procedures (Art. 7 and a special annex). Mineral activities would be prohibited for the foreseeable future (Art. 6).

The provisions of the Protocol could be modified or amended by consensus, under the Antarctic Treaty, or at a special review conference called after 50 years at the request of any party (Art. 24). With respect to mineral activities, the prohibition could be modified only if 3/4 of the parties at the conference

agreed, including all 26 current consultative parties. If so, the parties would also have to agree at that time on a new legal regime to regulate such activities.

Some of the terms of this agreement—particularly with respect to the prohibition on mineral activities—go beyond the previous U.S. position on this subject. This was to support an indefinite ban (see Pub. L. Nos. 101-594 and 101-620) comprised of a medium-term moratorium followed by an arrangement incorporating the terms of a previously-negotiated but unratified agreement (the Convention on Regulation of Antarctic Mineral Activities, CRAMRA) or an equally restrictive regime. Nevertheless, we feel that the proposed agreement on this issue is adequate to protect U.S. interests while providing for long-term protection of the Antarctic environment.

With regard to other activities, the agreement includes important new standards while at the same time preserving our national jurisdiction to conduct scientific research and regulate other activities that are subject to U.S. law. At the same time, the proposed agreement lays the basis for improved control of activities subject to national supervision, such as tourism.

Positive consideration of these provisions is warranted for the following reasons:

First, the new agreement would put into place important new protections for the Antarctic environment. This pristine area is becoming subject to higher levels of human activity for scientific and other purposes, including fishing and tourism. In view of the fragility of this polar environment and the thin margin of existence of living species, the time has come to put into place further international principles and procedures to regulate the activities conducted by nations active in the Antarctic. The Protocol and annexes would achieve this objective without undue regulation of important national programs.

Second, the prohibition on mineral activities—while perhaps unneeded at the current time—will help preserve international consensus on this difficult issue while not foreclosing future options. It is generally conceded that it will be a generation or more before the technology would be in place and market conditions could be right for the development of Antarctic mineral resources. This is due to the extreme harshness of the Antarctic environment—particularly the extremely challenging ice and sea conditions—and the remoteness and high costs of Antarctic operations.

The U.S. position on the minerals issue to date has been motivated in large part by the recognition that inability to maintain consensus under the Antarctic Treaty on this issue could lead to a breakdown in negotiations. Failure to agree on a minerals arrangement now could lead to an uncontrolled "gold rush" in the event exploitation of Antarctic minerals becomes feasible sometime in the future. Clearly, however, the long lead time before these events might occur means that, practically speaking, the issue of how to regulate potential mineral activities is really one for future decision.

Third, failure to agree on environmental safeguards for the Antarctic due to the minerals issue could delay agreement on other activities in the Antarctic that are more environmentally significant right now. Inability to agree on the Protocol and annexes could delay the adoption of standards and procedures for the conduct of tourism and other commercial activities. Continued focus on the minerals issue could also detract at-

tention from the need for improved regulation of commercial fishing under the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources.

Absence of an international agreement on environmental protection could also result in increased pressure to bring scientific and other important national programs under some form of direct international regulation. This could impede national science programs which are extremely important for the monitoring of planetary systems such as the upper atmosphere, glaciers, climate change and the marine ecosystem.

Fourth, it is also important to recognize that the procedures for re-examining the minerals issue under the proposed agreement, while onerous, are not unreasonable. The parties are not limited to proceeding only in the manner contained in the Protocol itself (Art. 24). Since the Protocol is completely dependent on the Antarctic Treaty for its force and effect (Protocol, Art. 3), the parties could also avail themselves of the rights and procedures of the Treaty itself in order to pursue changes in the environmental regime.

Proceedings under the Treaty have traditionally been conducted on the basis of consensus, i.e., the absence of objection by any party. But the Treaty system represents a careful balance between international interests (such as scientific research and environmental protection) and national interests (such as unfettered research and even unrecognized claims of sovereignty, as well as the prerogative of pursuing commercial uses under appropriate conditions). When circumstances have changed and parties have strongly advocated new approaches—such as enhanced environmental protection—the other parties have generally responded after careful consultation and negotiations.

Finally, it is important to appreciate the current negotiating situation and climate of public opinion. Following the decision of two nations not to ratify CRAMRA, an increasing number of Antarctic Treaty parties have changed their policy on mineral activities to include some sort of prohibition. By the time of the recent meeting in Madrid, the United States was one of only a small number of countries unwilling to include a prohibition on mineral activities as part of the new environmental protection agreement for the Antarctic. Failure to subscribe to such a regime would in all likelihood prevent the finalization of such an agreement for the Antarctic at the present time. Meanwhile, intense lobbying by non-governmental organizations has resulted in considerable public sympathy for such measures, perhaps including long-term restrictions on minerals development.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, DC.

Hon. WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD,  
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BROOMFIELD: Thank you for your letter in support of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty.

As you may know, on July 3, 1991, President Bush announced that the United States will sign the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty. Protection of the Antarctic environment has long been a basic objective of United States foreign policy. We believe that this new protocol will add important elements to the broad range of measures already taken within the Antarctic Treaty system to secure that objective.

Specifically, the protocol builds upon the Antarctic Treaty to provide an improved

framework for the development, review, and implementation of environmental protection measures pursuant to the Treaty. It sets forth basic principles on the protection of the Antarctic environment, establishes an advisory body, and includes a system of annexes that incorporate detailed mandatory rules for environmental protection. The present annexes establish legally binding measures on the conservation of Antarctic fauna and flora, waste disposal, marine pollution, and environmental impact assessment procedures. Future annexes could be added following entry into force of the protocol.

The Protocol also addresses the issue of Antarctic mineral resources. It prohibits activities relating to Antarctic mineral resources, except for scientific research, and provides for an amendment and review process, based on the analogous provisions of the Antarctic Treaty. Specifically, this process:

a) provides that the articles of the Protocol may be amended at any time by consensus of all Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties (ATCPs);

b) provides that a conference shall be held to review the operation of the Protocol at any time fifty (50) years after its entry into force if requested by any ATCP;

c) provides that an amendment to the Protocol proposed at any such review conference be adopted by a majority of the Contracting Parties including three-fourths of the current ATCPs (specifically 20 of the now 26 ATCPs);

d) provides that an amendment to the Protocol so adopted enter into force when ratified by three-fourths of the ATCPs at the time, including all 26 of the current ATCPs;

e) accords the right to any Party to withdraw from the Protocol upon two years notice if an amendment adopted at a review conference has not entered into force within three years;

f) provides that the prohibition of activities relating to Antarctic mineral resources shall continue unless there is in force a legally binding regime including agreed means for determining whether such activities would be acceptable and, if so, under what conditions; and

g) requires that any amendment to the prohibition on activities relating mineral resources proposed at a review conference include such a binding legal regime.

The compromise provision for amending the prohibition on mineral activities emerged at the last round of negotiations in June and represented the last outstanding issue in the negotiations. All Treaty Parties have now indicated their acceptance of this formulation. As a result, the Government of Spain has invited the Parties to conclude and sign the Protocol in Madrid during the first week of October.

The successful negotiation of this environmental agreement is a testimony to the success of the Antarctic Treaty in the year of its thirtieth anniversary. Pending its entry into force, the United States will work towards early implementation of its provisions.

We are very pleased that the negotiations on comprehensive measures for protection of Antarctic environment have reached a successful conclusion. I believe that the Protocol, much of which results from U.S. initiative, is a good agreement.

Sincerely,

JANET G. MULLINS,  
Assistant Secretary,  
Legislative Affairs.

## THE POOR GET POORER: THE CENSUS REPORT ON POVERTY

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues a very important report that was released last week on poverty in America.

It used to be, Mr. Speaker, that many of us in positions of elected and appointed leadership looked at our obligation to ease the pain of those in our society suffering in poverty as one paralleling a war effort. We once saw the challenge to eliminate the shackles of poverty as a special responsibility of our status.

But today, worrying about those in poverty is not fashionable. It does not fit in with the new so-called mainstream view of social responsibility. No one wants to be burdened with the problems and the afflictions of the downtrodden and forgotten, and it is coming back to haunt us in the form of crime and drugs and other social ills.

In its report, "Money Income of Households, Families and Persons in the United States: 1990", which is based on the 1990 census, the Census Bureau illustrates America's dangerous drift toward a tale of two cities, two societies—one poor, and the other able to plot out a course of progress on its own without any need for assistance.

This report on poverty in America tells us very clearly that no matter how hard we try to forget it or ignore it, the fact is that poverty is very real in America, and it is getting more and more prominent every day, especially given the prolonged recession that has seen even middleclass people with educations and high-income jobs laid off or fired from their jobs—some of the Government jobs—because there is no money to pay them.

From 1989 to 1990, the poverty rolls in this country grew by 6.7 percent, the Census Bureau tells us. While the richest of the rich continued to shakedown the leaves of opportunity from the tree of progress that grew tall during the free-spending 1980's decade, the poorest of the poor got poorer, moving farther out on the shaky limb of existence.

In America, two groups at directly opposite ends of the social spectrum are continuing on strongly divergent parts. We will never be able to close that gap, thereby eliminating the stranglehold of crime and drugs until we learn to focus on the root causes of these problems. We need to invest in people to keep them out of trouble, rather than wait until after the fact. It is more costly to address these issues on the back-end rather than on the front-end.

How long before we wake up and see the dangers in ignoring the unmet needs of the masses?

When people are hopeless, helpless, and without any skills or education, or lacking in housing and living in poverty, where they are locked out and left out, they tend to see life as a losing proposition and tend to drift to illicit drugs as a tonic. Consequently, they place little value on their own lives and do not have respect even for themselves, let alone others. We must put ourselves in their shoes. What is

there to lose when you have nothing to lose and no hope of ever attaining or achieving anything worth preserving and protecting?

I want to highlight some key points from this report:

The number of people below the poverty line totalled 33.6 million in 1990, compared to 31.5 million in 1989.

Half of the poor in this country are the truly helpless—children under age 18, or elderly persons.

The poverty rate for African-Americans remained the highest of any other ethnic group in America—31.9 percent.

About 28 percent of the poor received no assistance of any type.

In 1990, real household income declined. Per capita income also fell for the first time in 8 years.

Mr. Speaker, I want to ask my colleagues to please get a copy of this report and read it. Let us pledge ourselves here in the House of Representatives to make life in America a winning proposition for everyone, not just for a few. It remains our obligation.

these countries have managed to sustain large trade surpluses despite competition from low-wage nations, while America has been reporting large deficits in recent years.

The bill establishes the American Workforce Quality Partnerships and the American Industrial Quality Foundation. The Partnerships Program creates local work force training consortia between industry and institutions of higher education. The companies joining these partnerships must first agree to substantially restructure their organizations by adopting high performance or total quality management strategies or other plausible strategies to renew their competitiveness.

The purpose of the Foundation is to identify and disseminate certain best practice for industrial competitiveness. The Foundation will conduct classes, seminars, and conferences on competitiveness topics.

The bill also establishes the Youth Technical Apprenticeship Program and a program to encourage State governments to unify programs of technical education and training into statewide systems akin to our systems of university education.

States with operating sites and the 47 unsited States, a consensus was reached which enabled Congress to pass the Low-Level Waste Policy Act Amendment of 1985.

This act provided that the States of Washington, Nevada, and South Carolina would agree to continue to make their sites available to the entire country for an additional 7 years—but only if the unsited States and regions demonstrated specific progress toward developing new disposal capacity. The final date when sited sites could exclude waste from outside their regional borders was extended to January 1993. In exchange, the other States and regions were required to meet a series of specific dates and milestones. Among other provisions, the 1985 act also specified precisely which categories of low-level radioactive waste would be the State's responsibility and made the Federal Government responsible for the disposal of commercial low-level radioactive waste exceeding "class C" concentration limits.

Today, as we all know, the low-level radioactive waste siting process is ongoing in many States. As the 1993 deadline approaches, many States, both individually or in regional compacts, have begun to select and study candidate sites for disposal facilities. To date, all these candidate sites have been in locations isolated from the population centers and facilities.

Mr. Speaker, when the Congress enacted the 1980 and 1985 Low-Level Radioactive Waste Acts, we did not have the foresight to prescribe specific siting criteria. In fact, authority to do so was delegated to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission [NRC]. In turn, the NRC developed four performance based objectives by regulation to protect the public health and safety and minimize the long-term burden on society. The objectives set out in regulation by that NRC attempt to ensure: First, protection from releases of radioactivity, second, inadvertent intrusion, third, safe operations, and fourth, site stability.

Unfortunately, we find ourselves today in the position where States are selecting candidate sites in locations that run contrary to common sense—in proximity to residential neighborhoods, schools, and other public facilities. Common sense dictates that if one of the objectives is to secure a site from public intrusion, we shouldn't locate a site in a neighborhood where the likelihood of school-aged children wandering onto the sites is great.

This is one reason why I am introducing the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act Amendments of 1991 today. The NRC has recommended in its regulatory guidelines that low-level waste facilities be at least 2 kilometers from residential boundaries. My bill seeks to codify this as a siting requirement and further protects the public health and safety by increasing the threshold distance to 5 kilometers between the site and residential boundaries or facilities that primarily serve children such as schools and community centers.

This siting criteria will move States in the direction of at least ensuring that whatever screening techniques are utilized to select an environmentally safe site, that it at least will not be near housing or schools.

The second provision of this bill seeks to ensure that the waste that is sited in States is

#### AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL QUALITY AND TRAINING ACT OF 1991

**HON. TIM VALENTINE**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. VALENTINE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the "American Industrial Quality and Training Act of 1991." The bill establishes new programs under the Technology Administration of the Department of Commerce and the Departments of Labor and Education, to promote a skilled work force and U.S. industrial competitiveness.

Today, we have major national problems in education, literacy, and industrial competitiveness. All of these problems are linked and are eroding our national prosperity and the standard of living of our citizens. We must begin to think anew and place renewed priority on human resources and our national economic infrastructure.

In the past, much of our economic growth was due to a rapid expansion in the size of the American work force. Because of a slowing population growth rate, the Nation will have to depend more heavily upon increases in national productivity growth rates in order to fuel economic expansion. Achieving vastly higher rates of growth in productivity will require a change in American business organization practices and a much stronger emphasis on work force training and quality education at all levels and of all types.

America must compete with low-wage nations like Mexico, Singapore, Taiwan, and Korea. Wages in these countries are only a fraction of those in this Nation. This wage gap must be made up by organizing work more efficiently, reducing waste, and avoiding large and costly inventories. Put simply, each employee must create more with less waste and in less time. This requires advanced skills training for America's workers. Many companies in high wage nations like Germany and Japan have been able to accomplish this. And

#### LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE POLICY AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1991

**HON. SAM GEJDENSON**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, in 1979, two of the three low-level radioactive waste operating facilities in Hanford, WA and Beatty, NV, were temporarily closed while the third site, at Barnwell, SC, reduced the annual volume of waste that it would accept by 50 percent. These actions by the host States were due primarily to a series of transportation and packaging incidents. These three States with operating waste disposal sites made it clear that they would no longer accept all the Nation's low-level radioactive wastes. Initially, the U.S. Congress considered a federally oriented solution to the problem of assuring adequate low-level waste disposal capacity.

Eventually, however, in response to policy recommendations from State-supported organizations, including the National Governors' Association and the National Conference of State Legislatures, the Congress enacted the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act of 1980.

The 1980 act made each State responsible for providing disposal capacity for low-level radioactive waste generated within its borders. The act also encouraged States to form regional compacts to collectively meet their obligations to provide for disposal capacity, and allowed those compacts ratified by the Congress to exclude waste generated outside their borders, beginning in January 1, 1986.

By late 1984, it was evident that regions without waste sites were not progressing rapidly enough to have new facilities operating by the 1986 deadline. A change in the law appeared necessary in order to allow for the construction of the additional disposal sites foreseen in the 1980 act. After extensive negotiations between representatives of the

the least dangerous by reclassifying class C waste from the low-level radioactive waste program into the high-level radioactive waste program. NRC regulations currently allow three classes of waste for near-surface disposal: class A, class B, and class C. Low-Level radioactive waste typically contains both short-lived and long-lived radionuclides. Three important time intervals are relied on in setting the waste classification system. One is the length of time the Government will actively control access to the site—an upper limit of 100 years was used. The second is the expected life of the waste form—a 300-year period of life expectancy was used. The third is the expected lifetime of engineered barriers or assured burial depth, and the time when total failure of the system is anticipated to occur. A 500-year period was assumed.

Of the three categories of waste, class C comprises the smallest volume, but highest levels of radionuclides. In fact, it is class C which requires sites to have both a 300-year stabilization period and 500-year engineered barriers. It has become evident that this waste, primarily from nuclear powerplants, should not be the responsibility of the States, but rather the Federal Government.

My bill achieves this objective by removing class C waste from the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act and therefore placing it under the responsibility of the Federal Government in its high-level nuclear waste program. As drafted, any waste greater than class B would be the responsibility of the Federal Government.

As States struggle with the difficult task of siting low-level waste radioactive waste facilities, passage of my legislation will ensure our constituents that whatever site is finally selected, it is not near schools or growing population centers. Moreover, passage of this bill will remove from these sites the most dangerous type of wastes.

It is my hope that these provisions would be acted on soon so States involved in the site selection process would have further guidance from the Congress on protecting the public health and safety.

H.R. 2608—COMMERCE, STATE,  
JUSTICE CONFERENCE REPORT

**HON. STENY H. HOYER**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my support for the conference report on H.R. 2608, the Commerce, Justice, State appropriations bill.

Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the subcommittee, Representative NEAL SMITH, the ranking minority member, Representative HAL ROGERS, and the other members of the committee worked diligently to bring back a strong bill.

The conference agreement includes \$696 million for the Office of Justice Programs, \$89 million more than requested. Within this total, the conferees provided strong support for State and local enforcement grants and juvenile justice programs. The conference agree-

ment also includes a 14-percent increase for the FBI.

With respect to environmental priorities, particularly those pertaining to the State of Maryland and the Chesapeake Bay, the conferees included \$1.5 billion for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for fisheries, marine, environmental and other programs. The report includes \$227 million, or 7 percent more than for fiscal year 1991, for national marine fisheries service conservation and management activities and assistance to States.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take a moment to thank the chairman for his and the committee's attention and strong support for funding two other accounts that I have pursued with him: American relations with Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Republics, and the Americans with Disabilities Act.

The conferees have included \$30 million within the State Department's foreign buildings account for facilities in the Baltic Republics and other sites in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

I want to thank the committee for its interest in these issues as well as for its continuing interest in political reform in Eastern Europe, as well as for its support for the work of the Helsinki Commission itself.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to make sure that all of my colleagues recall the great fanfare, including a Rose Garden ceremony celebrating enactment of the Americans with Disabilities Act [ADA] on July 26, 1990.

My involvement with the ADA has been one of the most fulfilling experiences of my career. I will not recount today the numbers of Americans who will have the opportunity to participate in the mainstream of American society as a result of the years of work so many dedicated citizens and legislators in the House and the other body devoted to enactment of the ADA.

I do, however, want to make the point that without provision for effective education and information sharing to businesses, and employers who bare new responsibilities for ensuring equal opportunity under the ADA, its enactment will have been an empty and hollow exercise for us all.

Helping business and the disabled to understand their new rights and obligations under the ADA, and providing support for education and enforcement of the act costs money.

As we all know, fiscal year 1992 is not a good year to incur new obligations at the Federal level. None the less, the conferees have provided funds to both the Justice Department and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to begin to undertake these responsibilities.

Although I wish there had been more funds available for these activities, the subcommittee dug deep and has made a good start. I want to express my personal gratitude for their effort, as well as the appreciation of every American, those who are disabled and those who are not, who look forward to achieving real equal opportunity for every American.

Mr. Speaker, I urge each of my colleagues to support the conference report.

NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS IN  
THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to commend the Republic of China on its 80th national day on October 10, 1991 and congratulate that nation on the positive changes they have brought about in their nation over the past 5 years.

Throughout its history, the island of Taiwan has played an integral role in the political struggles of the whole of China. Its modern history begins in 1945, with control over the island returning to the Republic of China. Unfortunately, in a few years, the island would become the last bastion in China for the nationalists. In late 1949 and early 1950, Chiang Kai-Shek and his nationalists completed a massive withdrawal to the island of Taiwan, where the seat of the Republic of China resides today.

Over the subsequent 40 years, the Republic of China, realizing that the struggle against the communists would be a difficult, long process, established a first-rate military defense, a modern economic base, and a democratic and free state.

When viewed from a historical perspective, the political developments over the past 40 years in the Republic of China are extraordinary. However, it is the most recent developments over the past 5 years which demonstrate the ROC's continued commitment to democracy. In 1987, the late President Chiang Ching-Kuo initiated political and economic liberalization measures enabling his people to enjoy much greater political and economic freedom. Most important among these liberalizations was the repeal of emergency provisions prohibiting the formation of new political parties.

After President Chiang's passing on January 13, 1988, President Lee Teng-Hui continued his predecessor's reforms with conviction. Taiwan stands today as a model of democracy and free market values. Its prosperity and its people have one of the highest standards of living in Asia, and it is my hope, as well as of many of my colleagues, that the Republic of China on Taiwan will never waiver in its determination to expand economically and to grow politically in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in expressing heartfelt congratulations to the Republic of China on the occasion of its 80th national day on October 10, 1991 and for their commitment to democracy and freedom.

TRIBUTE TO NANCY BELSKY: WINNER OF THE 1991 PRESIDENTIAL AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE

**HON. DICK SWETT**

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding elementary

school teacher from my home State of New Hampshire. Nancy Belsky, a Mathematics teacher at Westmoreland School, has been selected as one of the recipients of the "1991 Presidential Awards for Excellence in Science and Mathematics Teaching for Elementary Teachers".

The National Science Foundation recognized Nancy for her outstanding teaching methods and for the example she has set for others in her field. In addition to the award, the National Science Foundation will make a \$7,500 grant to the Westmoreland School which will be used under Nancy's direction to enhance mathematics programs and to supplement other resources.

Nancy qualified for this award by creating innovative programs and teaching methods, such as a "hands-on" teaching techniques using real-life simulation, and kite making and flying.

Mr. Speaker, I am also pleased to note that Nancy is one of only 108 elementary school teachers nationwide chosen to receive this award. The people of New Hampshire are very proud of her.

Nancy is more than just an outstanding specialist in mathematics, she has also devoted her time and energy to her students outside of the classroom by serving as yearbook advisor and mathcounts coach.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Nancy Belsky on receiving this most-deserved award. It is reassuring to acknowledge that there are still dedicated and hardworking individuals devoting their lives to our nation's children and the future of the country.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
NAVAL WEAPONS SUPPORT CENTER,  
CRANE, INDIANA

**HON. FRANK McCLOSKEY**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. McCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, for the past 50 years the Naval Weapons Support Center, Crane, IN has served the Nation's defense needs in an unparalleled manner. The southwest Indiana Naval Weapons Support Center has served the country faithfully through World War II, the Korean war, the Vietnam conflict, Grenada, Operation Just Cause in Panama and recently in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. Crane continues to support the Nation in the aftermath of Operation Desert Storm in its logistical function of storing thousands of munitions in the more than 2,000 magazine facilities on Crane. It represents a true national asset, ready to serve the defense needs of the country for decades to come.

The center was named after the Navy's first Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Cmdr. William Montgomery Crane, who established a reputation for excellence in engineering. Crane's original mission and purpose when it was established on December 1, 1941, was to prepare, load, renovate, receive, store and issue all types of ammunition, including pyrotechnics and illuminating projectiles, and to act as a principal source of supply at a most criti-

cal time during the early days of World War II. Over the years, the Crane mission has expanded from its sole function in the field of Army ammunition to a Naval Sea Systems Command Center of excellence that employs more than 4,000 highly skilled civilian engineers, physicists, technicians and workers who support research, production, troubleshooting and design in microelectronics technology, microwave components, acoustics sensors testing, electronic warfare, electrochemical power systems, conventional ammunition engineering, pyrotechnics and small arms. The Crane Army Ammunition activity on Crane is a tenant activity and part of the U.S. Army Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command, Rock Island, IL, employing more than 700 people.

The nearly 5,000 employees of the Crane Naval Center provide a strong presence in southwest Indiana communities surrounding Crane. Crane is the largest industrial employer in southern Indiana and will generate more than \$150 million over the next several years. Crane has hundreds of buildings which include overhaul and storage facilities that are linked by a 175-mile railway system and more than 380 miles of roads.

The vast facility includes 63,000 acres of land which feature an innovative forestry program of hardwoods that are harvested through a natural conservation program and shared with the public through various community projects. Nearly all surrounding communities have received assistance in the form of excess materials and properties, in particular, the building of homes for the homeless by the Habitat for Humanity. Despite its demanding defense mission, Crane established these innovative community service programs, garnering recognition and receiving numerous prestigious environmental awards in the process.

Crane also participates in the local community by promoting mathematics and science education by providing assistance to teachers in more than 40 southern Indiana schools through its visionary School Partnership Program. Crane also has established partnerships in continuing engineering education programs with Vincennes and Purdue Universities.

Crane has banded with the Naval Avionics Center, private manufacturers, and State and local government to bring an exciting new facility, the Electronics Manufacturing Productivity Center to Indianapolis, IN. In a realignment of the Navy command structure, Crane will gain the Naval Ordnance Station at Louisville, KY, a new division of the Naval Surface Warfare Center. Through these partnerships with Naval Avionics Center, the Electronics Manufacturing Productivity Center and the incorporation of the Louisville center, Crane is preparing itself for excellence and service in the technically demanding and cost-conscious Navy of the 21st century.

The Naval Weapons Support Center, Crane, IN and its nearly 5,000 military and civilian employees are to be congratulated for their critical contributions to the nation, the Department of Defense and to the State of Indiana on the occasion of its 50th anniversary, October 12, 1991.

BEST WISHES ON THE OCCASION  
OF TAIWAN'S 80TH NATIONAL DAY

**HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, in recognition of the economic and political growth engineered over the last few decades by the Republic of China of Taiwan, I would like today to extend my support and best wishes on the occasion of Taiwan's 80th National Day.

Recently, I was fortunate to have an opportunity to visit Taiwan. During my stay, I was impressed by the spirit and enthusiasm of the people of Taiwan, and I support the efforts of their leaders to bring even greater democracy and prosperity to the Republic of China.

Congratulations to our Chinese friends and their leader, President Lee Teng-hui of the Republic of China on Taiwan, on this day of celebration.

THE CHINESE ON TAIWAN HAVE A  
LOT TO CELEBRATE

**HON. GUS YATRON**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, October 10, 1991 will commemorate the Republic of China's 80th birthday. The Chinese on Taiwan have a lot to celebrate. Evidence of the still flourishing Taiwanese economy is a new 6-year national construction plan that has a total budget of \$303 billion. I hope that United States companies will aggressively bid for these projects in order to further decrease Taiwan's trade surplus with the United States.

Apart from its continuing economic success, Taiwan's program of democratization is on track and going forward with dramatic speed. In the very foreseeable future, lawmakers elected on the mainland will be replaced by those born on the island. Other political reforms, such as constitutional reform under the leadership of President Lee Teng-hui, will further Taiwan's place as a showcase of democracy in Asia.

It is certainly in our best interest to see an economically strong and politically progressive Taiwan. So on October 10, Taiwan's National Day, I extend my best wishes to the people of the Republic of China.

INTRODUCTION OF THE EL SALVADOR  
PEACE AND SECURITY  
ACT OF 1991

**HON. MEL LEVINE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that will bolster the prospects for peace in El Salvador and make clear the view of the U.S. Congress that any future military assistance to El Sal-

vador must be conditioned on respect for human rights. Mr. BERMAN, MR. KOSTMAYER, and Mr. FEIGHAN have joined me as original cosponsors of this bill.

This legislation closely parallels a proposal introduced by Senator DODD and LEAHY. The main difference is that our bill updates certain policy language to reflect important changes that have taken place in El Salvador's political situation.

There are reasons to be hopeful that an end to the civil war in El Salvador is close at hand. Late last month, through the agile and committed leadership of U.N. Secretary Perez de Cuellar, the Government of El Salvador and the FMLN signed a political agreement establishing a framework for the process of national reconciliation. This agreement has been heralded by both of the parties as a watershed event in the tragic history of the Salvadoran civil war. The United States must not miss this opportunity for peace and should use its influence to ensure that this progress in negotiations is not only preserved but also built upon to facilitate a permanent cease-fire and to make a national reconciliation a reality.

It is precisely for this reason that we are introducing the El Salvador Peace and Security Act of 1991. The central focus of the legislation is to keep the parties negotiating within the framework of the U.N. agreement and in good faith. Under the terms of this legislation, military assistance to El Salvador may be terminated if the Government fails to continue to negotiate with the FMLN. Conversely, none of the assistance authorized in this bill would be withheld from the Government if the FMLN fails to continue to negotiate in good faith. This cut-off-in-funding mechanism provides a compelling incentive to both parties to stay engaged in the negotiation process.

Aside from the recent developments in the peace process, significant changes also have taken place in the status of the trial of the murdered Jesuit priests at the University of Central America. Last weekend, a jury convicted two of the nine defendants for their involvement in the killings. While this is an unprecedented event in that the veil of immunity traditionally extended to members of the Salvadoran military for involvement in human rights abuse has finally been pierced, the trial failed to produce a just result in some very substantial ways. For instance, numerous defendants who admitted to the killings were acquitted on the grounds that they were simply carrying out orders. Additionally, the judicial process failed to account for all of the military officials implicated in the murders. Persuasive evidence, suggesting that the order to execute the Jesuits was given by higher ups, continues to linger.

This bill also addresses the human rights problem in El Salvador. It provides for a cut-off of aid to El Salvador if the Government fails to investigate and prosecute to the fullest extent of the law all those responsible for the murders of the Jesuits including high ranking officials who authorized or covered up these crimes.

I am hopeful that enactment of this bill will accomplish two objectives: to facilitate an expeditious and lasting peace to El Salvador and to foster greater respect for human rights.

I have attached a summary of the legislation that I ask to be included at the end of this statement.

#### SUMMARY OF LEVINE BILL ON EL SALVADOR

(1) Policy Objectives: Sets forth the following policy objectives:

To promote a permanent settlement and cease-fire to the Salvadoran conflict through the mediation of the U.N. Secretary General;

To foster greater respect for basic human rights and the rule of law; and

To advance political accommodation and national reconciliation.

(2) Funding Cap: Caps Military Assistance at \$69 million for FY '92.

(3) Funding Prohibition: Prohibits all U.S. military assistance to El Salvador if the President determines and reports to Congress that:

The Government has failed to negotiate in good faith;

The Government has ceased to support the mediating role of the UN Secretary General;

The Government has not acted in good faith to carry out its portion of the UN-brokered agreement of September 25;

The Government has failed to conduct a professional investigation into evidence of involvement or subsequent cover up of high ranking Salvadoran military officials in the murder of the Jesuits;

The military and security forces of El Salvador are assassinating or abducting civilians.

The determination made under this section must be made in accordance with the reprogramming procedures of the Foreign Assistance Act.

(4) 50 Percent Withholding of Funding: Withholds 50 percent of U.S. military assistance available to El Salvador in FY '92, and 50 percent of any existing military assistance in the pipeline, unless the President determines and reports to Congress that:

The FMLN has failed to negotiate in good faith;

The FMLN has ceased to support a mediating role for the UN Secretary General.

The FMLN is not acting in good faith to carry out its portion of the UN-brokered agreement of September 25;

The survival of the constitutional government of El Salvador is being jeopardized by a substantial military offensive by the FMLN;

Proof exists and has been provided to Congress that the FMLN continues to receive military assistance from foreign sources;

The FMLN is assassinating or abducting civilians.

The determination required under this section must be made in accordance with the reprogramming procedures of the foreign assistance act.

#### H.R. 2519, VA-HUD CONFERENCE REPORT

#### HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to thank the chairman of the VA-HUD and Independent Agencies Appropriations Subcommittee and the members of the subcommittee for their diligence and attention to some of the most important domestic concerns we face in the conference report on H.R. 2519.

As we all know, this subcommittee has jurisdiction over a set of the most disparate accounts conceivable, including veterans cemeteries and medical care, manned space exploration and space science, public and subsidized housing, and hazardous waste disposal.

Reconciling important national priorities with very scarce resources, gives Chairman TRAXLER and his subcommittee one of the toughest jobs in the House.

The conference agreement reflects their strong efforts to provide adequate funds for important programs. They deserve our gratitude.

The conference agreement includes \$1.5 billion for title II of the National Affordable Housing Act, the Home Investment Partnerships Program. The home program provides support for State and local jurisdictions to increase the supply of affordable housing in this Nation—perhaps the most pressing concern for Americans in many communities throughout the country.

The home program will allow communities to work toward increasing affordable single- and multi-family and housing with a new degree of creativity and flexibility.

The committee's decisions in this regard make it a full participant in efforts to empower and expand opportunities for low and middle income Americans. Housing authorities, advocates, and nonprofit sponsors of low and middle income housing in the State of Maryland are fully prepared to take advantage of these expanded opportunities, and I again want to thank the chairman and the subcommittee for their attention and responsiveness.

Mr. Speaker, this bill also includes other provisions that are noteworthy, including funding for the renovation and conversion to low income single-room occupancy apartments of a motel in New Carrollton, in my district. As we all know, affordable housing is a very scarce commodity, especially in the Washington metropolitan area. The difficulty that local residents face in finding adequate housing, however, pales beside the problems confronting the minimum wage worker, the disabled, and the relatively young who have limited incomes but are otherwise prepared to live independently.

Again, I want to express my appreciation to the committee for including this project, which will help Prince Georges County to reach the goal of significantly expanding affordable rental housing units in the next 5 years.

Mr. Speaker, my time is limited, but I would also like to mention a few other projects which were included in the conference report which will benefit the Nation and the State of Maryland.

The committee included \$20 million for the Christopher Columbus Center for Marine Biotechnology in Baltimore. These funds will help assure that the Columbus Center remains in the forefront of efforts to maintain America's leadership in the budding field of marine biotechnology. When America's leadership is being challenged in so many areas, this subcommittee wisely chose to invest in America's future.

The committee also included funds for the Chesapeake Bay water quality model and the Patuxent River. Again, the committee has cho-

sen to support research and programs that improve and protect our natural resources and enhance the quality of life for future generations.

Mr. Speaker, I have briefly described only a few of the items that are praiseworthy in this bill.

Once again, I want to express my appreciation to the subcommittee chairman, BOB TRAXLER, The ranking member Representative GREEN, and the entire subcommittee for their attention to important domestic programs. I strongly support the conference report and urge all of my colleagues to do so as well.

#### SUPPORT UNEMPLOYMENT EXTENSION

### HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the conference report on S. 1722, which both the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate have approved. This emergency extension of unemployment benefits is desperately needed, and I wish to state my support for this legislation in the strongest possible terms.

I wish to emphasize how vital this effort is to the working men and women of southern Illinois. I am deeply concerned that without some assistance, and for my State it would be only 7 additional weeks, these fine people will suffer even further.

I support the extended unemployment compensation package because it recognizes the emergency here at home. I am not oblivious to world events, and I am glad to know the President is not either. That is in part why the people elected a President. But they also elected him to guide our domestic affairs, and I must say I believe the President is misguided in his decision to veto this bill.

We are proposing to supply long-term unemployed workers with a little breathing room. I do not believe American workers want anything more than the chance to continue their job search while keeping their pride and dignity intact. They want to work, not collect unemployment, but if that is their only option until their situation improves, it is a reasonable last resort.

The unemployment trust fund has a sufficient balance to afford this expenditure. After all, that is the reason for its existence, and if this isn't an emergency, I would hate to see what is. There is definitely an emergency in my district, and as I look around the country, I suspect our situation is not much different from everywhere else.

I urge President Bush to take a second look at this position on this bill. I know we have declared emergencies for people overseas, and I do not begrudge them that aid, but I certainly don't want it to come at the expense of our people here at home.

I am proud to stand with the large majority of my colleagues who see this emergency extension of unemployment benefits as the right thing to do, and will continue my efforts to encourage the President to sign this bill.

#### THE ADMINISTRATION'S MISGUIDED ISRAEL-BASHING

### HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I join many of my colleagues in the Congress in expressing my profound dismay at the administration's decision to oppose until January 1992 the consideration of housing loan guarantees to assist Israel in its massive effort to resettle Jewish refugees from the Soviet Union, Ethiopia, and other countries.

The Government and people of Israel will take the grave risks for peace in the Middle East only if they are convinced that the United States is supporting them in the difficult and perilous decisions they will have to make. The policies which the administration is pursuing are self-destructive and will not lead to the conclusion of the peace agreement we all so earnestly seek.

Mr. Speaker, today's Washington Post published an excellent Op-ed piece by Lally Weymouth which discusses intelligently and perceptively the negative impact of the administration's policies on the goals we are pursuing. I ask that this article be placed in the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to give it serious attention.

[From the Washington Post, Oct. 3, 1991]

#### BUSH'S MISGUIDED ISRAEL-BASHING

(By Lally Weymouth)

TEL AVIV.—The Bush administration has shrewdly disguised its real intention—to gain leverage over Israel at the upcoming peace conference—by arguing that Washington merely wants a 120-day delay before it grants Israel U.S.-backed loan guarantees. President Bush initially maintained that his sole goal was to enhance the likelihood of success at the impending U.S.-sponsored conference.

The administration subsequently argued that, particularly during a recession, U.S. tax dollars should not—even indirectly (loan guarantees, after all, are not foreign aid)—fund settlements in the territories Israel seized in 1967. President Bush, it is well to note, has yet to explain why it was appropriate for Washington just this year simply to forgive Egypt's \$7 billion debt to the United States.

Bashing the Israelis—and Americans who support Israel—proved popular: polls appear to show that most of the public backs the President. As an added bonus, from the administration's standpoint, Bush managed to create an unprecedented rift between American Jews—eager to avoid a confrontation with the president—and Jerusalem.

Some members of the Israeli opposition, the Labor Party, view the conflict between the Shamir-led Likud government and the American president as a prospective opening for a Labor comeback. Indeed, some ranking Laborites have actually gone to Washington to urge the administration to keep the pressure on Shamir.

But the Bush initiative is profoundly misguided. To achieve a genuine agreement of any kind between Israel and its Arab neighbors, Israel must appear to be strong; the Arabs must perceive the U.S.-Israel alliance as close, and the Israeli prime minister must trust the U.S. administration.

Washington's attacks on Israel, its disparaging personal remarks about the Israeli prime minister, its demand for unilateral concessions from Israel in advance of the conference, and the administration's apparent effort to use U.S. pressure to bring to power a more moderate, Labor-led government in Jerusalem have all served to make Shamir dig in his heels.

Now, on the eve of the U.S.-sponsored peace conference, the Israeli prime minister has decided to adopt a new strategy: it was reflected in an uncompromising interview he gave me last week. Shamir will speak out publicly to let Washington know just where he stands: although he will attend the upcoming conference, he has no plans to change his fundamental positions. Shamir holds that there will be no territorial concessions: "We are \* \* \* the owners of these territories \* \* \* This land belongs to us."

If the administration genuinely wants to bring about a political settlement between the Arabs and the Israelis, it must take into account Israel's need to be militarily secure and on close terms with the United States. Washington should also understand that Israel can only be asked to take risks for peace—and any concession on territory represents a risk—if its qualitative military edge over the Arabs is maintained.

Ironclad U.S. security guarantees, including an American troop presence, are one path toward this goal. It should, of course, be noted that longterm mistrust of Washington's ability to keep commitments—from Saigon to Beirut—makes even this a problematic solution.

The best viable alternative is to persuade the Arab countries to substantially reduce their vast conventional forces. Unless Arab conventional superiority over Israel is essentially eliminated, Israel is in no position to surrender territory.

Shamir and his government understand the seriousness of the threat posed to Israel by Hafez Assad's Syria. For one thing, Syria maintains a standing army of 11 divisions, while Israel maintains only three standing divisions. (At present, it requires 48 hours for Israel to call up its reserves.) Moreover, Syria has an ample supply of chemical weapons. And now there is strong evidence that Damascus is developing a sophisticated nuclear program, thanks to assistance from China.

Thus was Jerusalem especially disconcerted by the apparent American decision to represent Syria—long a sponsor of anti-Western international terrorism—as a new regional diplomatic ally. (On Sept. 1, as it happens, in a hushed-up development, a group of terrorists were arrested in Egypt. They had planned to attack an American ship in the Suez Canal, using rockets and missiles. The group was based in Damascus.)

Should the administration recognize a need to change directions, as it almost certainly will, Washington's recent experiment in Israel-bashing has rendered its task more difficult. This is particularly true if it elects to station U.S. troops in the Middle East in a peace-keeping capacity and needs to convince the American public of the wisdom of this path.

CENTER FOR ENTREPRENEURIAL  
OPPORTUNITY

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to discuss the establishment of a Center for Entrepreneurial Opportunity at Seton Hill College located in Greensburg, PA. Seton Hill College an outstanding liberal arts college founded by the Sisters of Charity, takes pride in its 73-year history of leadership in higher education for women. Recently, Seton Hill College was chosen "one of the 100 best buys in private education in the country" by Money magazine.

There is a clear need in both the existing entrepreneurial and the would-be entrepreneurial community for the kind of education and training to be provided through the Seton Hill Center for Entrepreneurial Opportunity. A comprehensive study by the Pennsylvania Economic Development Partnership Board concluded that the women businessowner is an untapped resource that needs to be supported, expanded, and capitalized in the Nation.

Prior to 1970, women owned less than 5 percent of the country's businesses. Today, they own 30 percent of the businesses overall. The U.S. Small Business Administration predicts by the year 2000 more than one-half of all nonfarm businesses will be owned by women. Women today are entering new areas of business with increases shown in high tech services, manufacturing, insurance, and legal services. In publicly held firms, women fill at the most 3 percent of high executive jobs. In family-owned businesses, they hold 33 percent of the executive positions. Without appropriate preparation for the steps they take in starting new businesses, their risk for failure is high.

Here are a few examples of specific cases I have run into in my region alone. There are thousands of more examples. A woman with her husband owned a trash hauling business. The couple had nine children. Her husband died a few years ago. When the widow went to the bank to request continued financing the tone was very negative. This was not the case when her husband was alive. Obviously, the bank felt uncomfortable lending money to a woman for a typically defined male-dominated business such as trash hauling.

A woman in business for herself said during the first few years her arts supply company was in business, she signed all business correspondence "C. Morreo." She indicated "I picked up right away that I'd get better results if I didn't use my full name."

Many women I have spoken with do not have credit in their own names. They don't know where to go for money or how to deal with banks or other lending institutions. They admit being too shy about asking for financing, discussing financing, or asking tough questions.

The objectives of the Center for Entrepreneurial Opportunity are to address situations such as these by offering educational assistance to women across the country who

wish to start a new business, expand a business, or take over the management of an existing business. The primary goal of the center is to prepare women to run businesses that will succeed. To achieve these goals, the Center for Entrepreneurial Opportunity will focus on educating women on how to handle the finances of running a business, offer advice or solving problems specific to a woman-owned business, publish educational newsletters and reports on needs and responses to the problems of women-owned or managed businesses, coordinate regional networks of women businessowners who will assist in the education of other women, and provide seminars in the region responding to the needs of women.

Women are becoming entrepreneurs at such a fast rate that fathers are now considering their daughters to take over their business for the first time rather than the way it used to be, whereby a father would only be succeeded by a son or son-in-law. There are many conflicts involved and special needs that need to be addressed when a woman becomes the head of a company. Employees may be doubly hard on a daughter when she takes over her father's business. Customers who are used to dealing with a man on top, may not treat a woman owner with respect. Women have to work twice as hard to prove themselves when on top of a family business.

Seton Hill is particularly well-positioned to provide education and information sharing. Of the 50 States, Pennsylvania ranks fifth in its concentration of women-owned businesses. The environment at a women's college—where role models in leadership and achievement abound—is the ideal environment for women to learn management skills and feel empowered to succeed. Our center will help women deal with their unique entrepreneurial problems and send a message to American women that their work is taken seriously.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to discuss with you today the Center for Entrepreneurial Opportunity at Seton Hill College.

THE INDOMITABLE SPIRIT OF  
MRS. THANG LE

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, as one who has witnessed both the wondrous development of three beautiful children, as well as the life-robbing horror of war, I am still amazed by the joyous, unexplained phenomenon that can only be described as a miracle.

Recently, friends and family celebrated the miraculous recovery of Mrs. Thang Le of San Diego, California. Mrs. Le's triumph is a welcome relief to those who love and know her, and it should be an inspiration to us all.

Having fled the tyranny and oppression of communist Vietnam in 1979, Mrs. Le, her husband and daughter quickly embraced their new American homeland. After earning United States citizenship, Mrs. Le became a familiar spectator at weekly naturalization ceremonies. She would often register other newly natural-

ized citizens to vote, a privilege she is proud to exercise.

Earlier this year, Mrs. Le was diagnosed with a rare form of brain cancer. Doctors expected her to either slowly succumb to the disease or not survive a complicated operation.

I am proud and pleased to announce to you, Mr. Speaker, and my distinguished colleagues of the House of Representatives that Mrs. Thang Le not only endured the surgery but is now anticipated to make a full and complete recovery.

I am certain that this modern miracle could not have been achieved without the strong and loving support of the Le family who comforted and prayed for her.

The miraculous story of Mrs. Le's faith and courage triumphant against long odds is hereby memorialized into this permanent RECORD of the Congress of the United States.

TRIBUTE TO MILES DAVIS

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, one of the true geniuses of American music in this century is no longer with us. After a life filled with personal pain, physical agony—and incredible musical accomplishments—Miles Davis has passed into eternity.

From the time he left an achievement-oriented family in East Saint Louis, Illinois, to go east to the Juilliard School of Music in New York City, Miles Davis was a musician of rare potential. His stay at Juilliard was a short one because he soon moved on to the challenge of the improvisational jazz clubs that festooned Fifty-Second Street in the late 1940's and early 1950's. There he developed his inimitable muted trumpet style, while playing with such jazz immortals as Charley Parker, Cannonball Adderly and, later, among others, John Coltrane and the young Herbie Hancock.

In 1949 he recorded his first hit album—"The Birth of the Cool." It was an immediate sensation among jazz aficionados, and marked the first truly innovative departure in the culture of jazz trumpeting since the early days of Louis Armstrong.

At the Newport Jazz Festival in 1954 Miles Davis first came to the attention of a wider listening audience, with his virtuoso rendition of "Round Midnight." The tumultuous standing ovation that he received seemed to inspire him to make new forays into uncharted musical waters.

This resulted in a series of extraordinary albums in the next dozen years that included: "Walkin'"; with the Miles Davis All Stars; "Miles Ahead"; Kind of Blue"; "Sketches of Spain"; "Sorcerer"; "Seven Steps to Heaven"; and "Miles Smiles". During this period he also recorded two albums, "Porgy and Bess" and "My Funny Valentine", that featured moving interpretations of "old standards."

In later years, between recurring bouts of illness and other afflictions, his creative musical melancholy came through in such albums as "Jack Johnson", "On the Corner", and his 1980 rendition of "The Man With The Horn."

Miles Davis's life-song has ended—but the legacy of his music will linger on. He was—and will remain—a musical treasure trove for the people of this Nation and the planet at large. So Miles, a eulogy of thanks and appreciation for your magical music and the happy memories it has evoked in so many for so long.

TRIBUTE TO ROGER MOORE

**HON. DAVE CAMP**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great admiration that I rise today to congratulate Roger Moore on being named an Outstanding School Principal in America. His commitment to service and excellence in education certainly demonstrates how much he deserves this award.

Tomorrow, Mr. Moore will be officially honored as one of the 1991 National Distinguished Principals. He has had a long and prosperous career in the Lake City, MI, school system and is admired and esteemed not only in the principal's office, but also in the classroom, on the playing field, and in the hallways of the schools.

After receiving his degrees from Adrian College and Central Michigan University, Mr. Moore began his career in Lake City as a teacher in September 1969. Throughout the years he excelled not only as a teacher, but as athletic director, as transportation director, and as principal of the middle school. In 1984, Mr. Moore became principal of Lake City Elementary School.

Mr. Moore is an inspiration to the students, the parents, and the community. He is a leader of the Kiwanis and is active in the First Presbyterian Church. With his wife Cindy, and children Chad and Ryan, Mr. Moore is a role model for the importance of education, family, and community involvement.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating Mr. Moore. While he may be awarded a National Distinguished Principal of 1991, he will be an outstanding school principal, teacher, family man, community leader, and friend for many, many years to come.

SCHOLARS' GALLERY

**HON. H. MARTIN LANCASTER**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. LANCASTER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution to establish a scholars' gallery in the House of Representatives. Academics are presently barred from the press galleries, and those who sit in the public galleries are not allowed to take notes. This resolution simply amends the rules of the House to require the Speaker to set aside a portion of the gallery for the use by scholars of Congress. Scholars would be admitted to this gallery under regulations prescribed by the Speaker.

In a Roll Call article, Nelson Polby, director of the Institute of Governmental Students at

the University of California at Berkeley, noted the following:

Unlike employees of the Nation's news media, professional scholars of Congress have no regular, institutionalized, independent access to Congress. There is no such thing as a scholars' gallery, where professionals studying Congress for the purpose of writing books or scholarly articles might perform such elementary tasks as taking notes or gathering up news releases.

I learned of this anomaly when my wife, a college social studies instructor, was asked to refrain from taking notes during a debate she had come into hear.

I am urging my colleagues who have not yet done so to cosponsor this resolution that will enable serious studies of the Congress to study, first hand, the proceedings conducted in the House of Representatives and record in notes their observations and impressions of our work on this floor.

DOUBLE TENTH

**HON. ROBIN TALLON**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. TALLON. Mr. Speaker, our friends in Taiwan will soon be celebrating the Double Tenth, their version of our July Fourth, held on October 10. As we know, the Republic of China was founded in 1911 by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Dr. Sun overthrew the Ch'ing Dynasty and ushered in a modern democratic republic founded on the principles of nationhood and liberty.

Now, 80 years later, on the island of Taiwan, Dr. Sun had finally realized his dream of building a modern nation which is free and prosperous. It is my hope that the Republic of China will continue to have good fortune and good economic and political growth into the future.

FORWARDING ORDER EXPIRED:  
THE BUCK STOPS HERE

**HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, today the House is completing its work on the Postal Service appropriation for fiscal year 1992. We should not, however, fool ourselves by thinking that our work vis a vis the Postal Service is complete.

Postal management may ignore the complaints that pour in daily about their arrogant policies and indifferent service; this body cannot.

A management review is badly needed and long overdue, yet the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service Committee continues to shield the Postal Service from scrutiny.

As my friend Ray McGrath said last night, the time for stalling and passing the buck is past. So long as the Government maintains responsibility for the Postal Service, we in Congress have an obligation to do something

about the mail problems that affect every person in this country.

My resolution, House Resolution 194, is a start. It asks the President to create a commission to take a good hard look at the Postal Service. I hope my colleagues will join me in cosponsoring this important legislation.

HONORING DR. GWEN THOMAS

**HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to extend congratulations and best wishes to Dr. Gwen Thomas, who is being honored this week upon her retirement from service in the New York City public school system.

I have known Gwen Thomas for many years, and I can personally attest to her dedication and commitment to excellence. Every student, family, teacher and administrator who has worked with her knows of the thoroughness and understanding Gwen brings to the job. Her attributes will be missed but her legacy will live on, especially at Public School No. 68, where she most recently served as principal.

Clearly, our Nation and our communities need more people like Dr. Gwen Thomas. In her retirement, I know Gwen can reflect on all the lives she has touched in a positive way and recognize that her career has made a difference for so many people. On behalf of my constituents, and on a most personal level, I offer thanks to Gwen Thomas and wish her good luck and good health.

MIKE ADRAY: DEARBORN CITIZEN  
NO. 1

**HON. JOHN D. DINGELL**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a very special friend who lives in my congressional district, Mr. Michael Adray, on the occasion of his 70th birthday. I am delighted to take this opportunity to salute the truly remarkable contributions Mr. Adray has made to our community.

Proclaimed as Dearborn's No. 1 citizen, Mr. Adray is president and owner of Adray Appliance and Photo Center Inc., in Dearborn. For over a quarter of a century, in Dearborn and throughout southeastern Michigan, Mr. Adray has helped thousands of people by taking leadership roles in amateur athletics, higher education, and other community causes.

Mr. Adray has worn many hats in his career. He was a tool and die maker at Ford Motor Co. He was a bombardier-navigator in the Army Air Corps. He returned to work at Ford Motor Co., while attending mechanical engineering classes at Henry Ford Community College and Wayne State University, as a production process engineer, and launched his business in 1955.

Mr. Speaker, throughout his career, Mr. Adray has demonstrated a remarkable diversity and worth to his community, often helping to raise much needed money for community projects. Mike and his wife, Louise, contributed academic college scholarships to the Adray Community Hockey League and I commend Mike Adray's commitment to America's young athletes, which goes well beyond dollars and cents. In 1956, he sponsored his first class E baseball team. He now sponsors 1,138 Little League teams, as well as numerous baseball teams, softball teams, basketball teams, in addition to a 100-member wrestling club. President of the All-American-Amateur Baseball Association in 1981-1983, Mr. Adray sponsors three Adray Baseball Leagues throughout Michigan. Among his numerous awards for such dedication, Mr. Adray received Sponsor of the Year Award from the American Amateur Baseball Congress. He has also received the United Foundation Sportsman of the Year Award 1982-83, and has been honored with the Michigan Sports Hall of Fame and the Amateur Softball Association Hall of Fame.

Mr. Adray has hit home run balls for health care institutions and the medical profession in his capacity as chairman of the Oakwood Hospital Foundation Board of Trustees in 1988, and as a member of the board of trustees of Henry Ford Hospital, and has chaired with determination Dearborn's American Cancer Society.

A leading figure in the business community, Mr. Adray is director of Dearborn Bank and Trust, and is a member of the Governor's Entrepreneurial and Small Business Commission. For his service to the business community, in 1982 he received the chamber of commerce Outstanding Citizen of the Year Award and in 1986 was awarded an honorary doctor of humanities from the Detroit College of Business.

Mr. Adray's life has also been filled by the love of his family and many, many friends. Mr. Speaker, you can see that Michael Adray is truly deserving of recognition. Let us therefore rise as a body and pay our tribute to Mr. Michael Adray, who in addition to being a hard-working and successful businessman and huge community leader, is a great American and a man I am proud to call my friend.

FIRST UNITED METHODIST  
CHURCH: DOWNTOWN MIAMI'S  
BEACON OF LIGHT

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the First United Methodist Church, which was recently featured in the Miami Herald. The article by Bea L. Hines tells of how the church has served as a beacon of light to the downtown area, throughout the city of Miami's history since 1896:

It occupies a corner of downtown Miami and its neighbors are Bayside, banks, hotels and parking meters. Elderly citizens and homeless people find warm food and friends under its roof.

This is First United Methodist Church of Miami at 400 Biscayne Blvd. In the heart of downtown, it is "a beacon of light to the city," says Ed Simon, 77, a member since 1946.

First United Methodist was born out of a merger in 1966 of two of Miami's pioneer churches (White Temple, organized in 1896, and Trinity, which began two years later in 1898). Its members recently celebrated the church's 95th anniversary.

According to William Barnes, pastor of the church for the past seven years, the church has a membership of about 1,014, "with about 220 regulars attending Sunday morning worship," he said.

Dorothy Phelps, 85, still drives to Sunday morning services from her home in Coconut Grove. She has been a member since 1920.

Said Phelps, "We have always felt there is a need for the church to be in the city."

"Some [members] feel the homeless are not very inviting, but if Jesus was here, this is where He would be," she said.

Phelps praised the church's younger, new members who also see the need, and the Rev. Barnes who, she said, "preaches a passionate and powerful sermon each Sunday."

A widow (her late husband, Grady, was one of the nine men who were incorporators of First United Methodist), Phelps is the mother of two children and the grandmother of four.

"I'm still loving that church," she said. "It's a real part of my life."

At the merger in 1966, Simon was another of the incorporators. He agreed with Phelps that the role of the two early churches had always been to serve the physical and spiritual needs of the community.

Service to the community started with the Spanish-American War, Simon said, when White Temple provided reading rooms for the soldiers stationed here.

Later, in the fall of that year, there was the yellow fever epidemic and the church furnished soup kitchens," he said. "Then, during the first World War, both churches provided recreation rooms and suppers for the soldiers."

Simon said that during the 1926 hurricane, rooms in both churches were converted to emergency hospitals and refugee centers for casualties.

He remembers how even before Fidel Castro, when an influx of Cuban refugees came to Miami, it was the churches who welcomed them. For White Temple's efforts in helping to get the refugees settled, the church was recognized by *Guideposts* magazine.

But the services to the community didn't end there. White Temple, with a seating capacity of more than 2,000, became the site of many concerts and other cultural events, Simon said. Both churches had radio broadcasts every Sunday.

On New Year's Eve in 1964, an arsonist set fire to White Temple's main sanctuary, burning it beyond repair. It was the fire, Simon said, that probably brought on the union of the two churches.

Miami-Dade Community College bought the property of both churches and in 1978 the ground-breaking for the present church was held. The first service in the new sanctuary was in 1980.

Simon, who still practices law, said it has not been an easy thing for First United Methodist to stay in the city. He credits Barnes with doing "a magnificent job" of helping the church to remain downtown.

The church has no plans to move, Barnes said. "The Lord needs us here. We continue to remind ourselves that this is a special calling."

"This is a courageous, committed congregation. They voted to stay downtown a number of years ago and they remember that commitment," Barnes said. "We believe God gives us the gift and the strength we need to persevere, and that He honors our faithfulness with His faithfulness."

I am happy to pay tribute to Pastor William Barnes and his dedicated congregation by reprinting this article from the Miami Herald. The church has served the community in many ways, from providing reading rooms to soldiers during the Spanish-American War, to feeding today's homeless in downtown Miami. Through wars, hurricanes, fires and refugee influxes, the First United Methodist Church has always been ready and willing to serve.

THE TELEPHONE DISCLOSURE AND  
DISPUTE RESOLUTION ACT

HON. AL SWIFT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. SWIFT. Mr. Speaker, today I am joining my colleagues, Congressmen MARKEY, RITTER, and RINALDO to introduce comprehensive legislation to deal with the growing problems in the pay-per-call, 900 number industry. Abuses in this industry have generated tremendous numbers of consumer complaints to the Federal Trade Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, the State attorneys general, and to public and private consumer agencies. I am pleased to say that the legislation we are introducing has been developed with the active participation of all the above groups.

I am also very pleased to say that this legislation is the joint and constructive effort of both the Transportation and Hazardous Materials Subcommittee and the Telecommunications and Finance Subcommittee. The majority and minority of both subcommittees have worked together and with the telecommunications industry to craft legislation that will protect consumers from fraudulent and deceptive behavior in the use of 900 numbers.

The pay-per-call industry has grown exponentially in the past few years, in part because it offers both consumers and vendors a payment mechanism that is convenient and cost-effective. Unfortunately, this very useful technology has gotten a bad reputation from consumers because of problems with the quality of services provided and in abusive billing and collection practices. The lack of nationally uniform regulatory guidelines has led to confusion not only for consumers, but industry and regulatory agencies as well as to the rights of callers and the oversight responsibilities of the regulatory authorities. This has allowed some pay-per-call businesses to engage in practices which have abused the rights of customers. This legislation—the product of both subcommittees with jurisdiction in this area—addresses those concerns.

The continued growth of the legitimate pay-per-call industry is dependent upon consumer confidence that unfair and deceptive behavior will be effectively curtailed and that consumers will have adequate rights of redress. I hope that Congress will enact this legislation to offer

both consumers and vendors necessary protections and help facilitate the growth of a robust and competitive pay-per-call marketplace.

#### DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

### HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute the fine work of Women Escaping a Violent Environment [WEAVE], an organization dedicated to reducing domestic violence in the Sacramento area.

On October 7, Lifetime television and Sacramento Cable will present a special WEAVE benefit showing of "Prisoners of Wedlock," a documentary on domestic violence. The importance of this film and of awareness of domestic violence cannot be overstated. According to the Surgeon General, domestic violence is the largest cause of injury to women in the United States. Sadly, domestic violence is also one of the leading causes of death among women. Every 15 seconds, a woman is the victim of domestic violence in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, this trend of increased domestic violence must not continue. At a time when there is so much talk about improving the institution of family, let us take the first steps by promoting awareness, providing safeguards, and establishing strong punishments for the crime of domestic violence. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing National Domestic Violence Awareness Month and to work toward ending this tragedy that affects so many of this country's families.

#### INTRODUCTION OF CARRYOVER BASIS ACT OF 1991

### HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation with Congressman PEASE of Ohio that will help restore a degree of fairness and progressivity to our Tax Code and encourage investment in more productive economic activities. Our bill would correct a longstanding deficiency in tax policy that allows capital gains held until death to escape taxation.

There's been much discussion recently, Mr. Speaker, about policies to promote economic growth and tax fairness. During the 1980's, the Nation was asked to participate in a supply-side experiment. The engineers of the accompanying tax and budget policies promised booming economic growth and a higher standard of living for all Americans.

Precisely the opposite occurred. The underpinnings for economic growth—a sound fiscal position, good roads, well-educated students—were weakened. Only a very few in this country accumulated tremendous wealth while the vast majority of Americans struggled just to make ends meet. The richest 2.5 mil-

lion Americans now have as much income as the 100 million Americans with the lowest incomes.

President Bush's response is to prolong the supply-side fantasy. He proposes to reduce the tax rate paid on capital gains in the vain hope it will boost economic growth.

He does this knowing full well that there isn't any evidence that capital gains enhances economic growth, that it will add billions of dollars to the Federal budget deficit, and that 77 percent of all capital gains go to the top 1 percent of Americans.

Mr. Speaker, the fact is that the very wealthy in this country already enjoy many tax advantages that most lower- and middle-income Americans do not. Before we race off to grant new tax advantages, we need to examine the ones that already exist.

One of the largest and most egregious is the loophole that allows the capital gains on assets held at death to pass untaxed to the next generation. If an individual sells an asset today, that person is taxed on the appreciation of that asset. But if he or she holds an asset until death, the appreciation of that asset is not taxed and the basis of the asset is stepped up to fair market value before being passed on to the heirs. The result is that the capital gains earned during the individual's lifetime will never be taxed.

Mr. Speaker, it's not right that these gains completely escape taxation. They should be taxed like all other capital gains. Furthermore, this loophole creates an enormous incentive to hold assets until death. Not only does that hurt economic growth by locking investments into less productive uses, but it costs the Treasury enormous amounts of revenue.

Finally, it perpetuates the unfairness of our Tax Code. The rich are allowed to stay rich through no effort of their own, while lower- and middle-income Americans are asked to help make up for the lost revenues.

The bill we are introducing today addresses this inequity by eliminating the step-up in basis for assets received from estates valued above \$600,000. Estates valued at less than \$600,000 would continue to receive a step-up in basis under section 1014 of the Internal Revenue Code.

The basis of property received from estates valued at more than \$600,000 would be determined under a new section 1022. The basis of this property would be the property's initial basis increased by the section 1022 adjustment. Initial basis is defined as the basis of the property in the hands of the decedent increased by the fresh start adjustment provided in the bill.

The fresh start adjustment increases the basis of the property to its fair market value as of December 31, 1991. This adjustment was included so that the bill would apply on a prospective basis only.

Further adjustments are provided under section 1022 to assure that only large estates will be impacted by this change. These adjustments will allow, in many cases, the basis of inherited property to be increased to at least \$600,000. Some qualified farms and closely held businesses will get to increase the basis of this property to as much as \$850,000.

A central feature of the legislation is the establishment of carryover basis rules. Under

our bill, decedents or their executors will have two options: First, recognize any appreciated value from the initial basis, pay the capital gains tax due, and receive a step-up in basis; or second, carryover the initial basis for the assets. Thus, the appreciation of assets will not escape taxation, but individuals will retain control over when to dispose of the assets.

The legislation has been carefully crafted to take care of legitimate concerns regarding family farms and businesses. The operation of family farms would be unaffected by this legislation. Farms which are eligible for the reduced estate tax under section 2032A would be allowed a supplementary \$250,000 step-up in basis.

Under this proposal, a farm that is passed down to a farmer's children will never be required to pay capital gains taxes at death. The family would be able to continue the enterprise without interruption. Taxes would only be due if the heirs sell the farm, at which time only farms with a fair market value exceeding \$850,000 will face taxes.

Likewise, a family business, as defined in section 6166(b), would be eligible for an additional \$250,000 supplementary step-up in basis. This additional basis, when combined with the \$600,000 minimum basis and the carryover basis option, would ensure that families never face liquidity problems due to tax on capital gains at death.

Family run businesses can pass from generation to generation without recognizing any capital gains, while receiving substantial step-up under the minimum basis and supplementary basis rule. Taxes would only be due if the heirs sell their interest in the business, at which time estates under \$850,000 would be exempted entirely from paying taxes.

I hope that during the coming debate over economic growth and tax fairness, we look at this legislation as a way of making the Code work in a more fair and economically productive manner. Mr. PEASE and I look forward to working with our colleagues to correct his inequity in the code.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

### HON. FREDERICK S. UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to tell the American public how Congress handled the extension of unemployment benefits.

This week I voted to extend additional benefits to help unemployed families across America. My home State of Michigan has the Nation's second highest unemployment rate, and families are struggling to put food on the table. But instead of directly addressing this problem, Congress argued and delayed while deserting Americans continued to bear the weight of this Nation's prolonged economic recession.

As a fiscal conservative I, like the President, don't think we have to increase the deficit to relieve this pain. We could have quickly provided additional benefits through offsetting cuts in other programs. Senator DOLE offered such a measure, but unfortunately was

rebuffed. Here in the House, we did not even get the chance to vote on offsetting cuts. I'm angry we were only given the choice of providing no benefits, increasing the deficit, or raising taxes.

Congress abrogated its responsibility to unemployed Americans when our help was needed the most and then acted to spend money we don't have. It's not too late to do it right, and I will continue to push for more responsible ways to pay for these critical needs. But then, you may ask, why did I vote for the bill that increases the deficit in this way? Because it is not fair unemployed families pay for our irresponsibility, and I won't put the burden on their shoulders because we couldn't do our job. That's why I voted for the extended benefits.

#### AIDS AND INNOCENCE

### HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw my colleagues' attention to an article in yesterday's Washington Post by a close friend, Scott Hitt. Scott is a respected internist in the Los Angeles area who specializes in treating HIV-positive patients.

In his article Scott dispels a number of common misperceptions about people with AIDS. Since its discovery the public has regarded AIDS as a disease which afflicted other people like gays, drug addicts, and the poor. The harsh reality is that AIDS is a deadly disease which, if it has not already, will soon affect all of us, no matter where we live or how we live our lives. As Scott points out, it is already the second leading killer of adult men between the ages of 25 and 44 and fifth among women of the same age group.

Congress and the Administration must get on with the task of finding a cure for this horrible and deadly disease. Until we do so, all of us are at risk. I urge my colleagues to take a moment to read Scott's article. It will be well worth your time.

[From the Washington Post, Oct. 2, 1991]

#### AIDS AND INNOCENCE—IT IS NOT AN 'US' VERSUS 'THEM' DISEASE

Kimberly Bergalis, the young Florida woman who reportedly contracted AIDS from her dentist, has captured the sympathy of the nation. Recently, America's media carried accounts of her testimony on Capitol Hill. "AIDS is a terrible disease that we must take seriously," she stated. "I didn't do anything wrong, but I'm being made to suffer like this."

Why, out of the nearly 200,000 people who have developed AIDS in the United States over the past decade, have millions of Americans been transfixed by Kimberly Bergalis's plight?

Because Kimberly Bergalis, like Ryan White before her, is perceived by some to be an "innocent" victim of AIDS. The National Commission on AIDS documented this view in its just-released final report. In the United States, it said, there is "a thinly veiled feeling that those who acquired the virus are getting what they deserve and a collective indifference to their fate."

I have three objections to this widespread belief regarding people with AIDS and HIV.

The first is discrimination. Despite the tragedy in Africa—where countless millions of both sexes have contracted AIDS through heterosexual contact—many Americans continue to view AIDS as a "gay disease" and, therefore, not deserving of compassion. This misconception has lingered even though AIDS now ranks as the second leading cause of death among all American men between the ages of 25 and 44 and the fifth leading cause of death among American women of the same age group.

My second objection to the term "innocent" is its imprecision. At what point are people to blame for AIDS? Is it when they learn that they are homosexual or decide to use drugs? Or do people become "guilty" when they engage in unprotected sex or use dirty needles? If this is true, then a lot more individuals deserve the sympathy that most Americans seem to be reserving for the "innocent."

Consider: Until the development of the HIV-antibody test in the mid-1980s, it was virtually impossible to determine exposure to AIDS unless physical symptoms had manifested themselves. The lack of widespread educational programs until this time, moreover, hindered the ability of individuals to take precautions that would have prevented transmission of the disease.

Because it typically takes a number of years for any physical symptoms to appear after infection with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), which causes AIDS, it is likely that most individuals who develop AIDS over the next few years—are "innocent." After all, they contracted the disease before receiving information that might have altered their behavior.

My third objection to the term "innocent" is that it diverts attention from those who, in reality, are to blame.

According to the National Commission on AIDS, "our nation's leaders have not done well" in fighting the epidemic. The White House "has rarely broken its silence" on AIDS during the last decade, and Congress "has often failed to provide adequate funding for AIDS programs." As a result, "the United States, which has more people with AIDS than any country in the world, is one of the few developed nations with no national plan."

Because of this inaction, Americans won't be able to categorize people with AIDS as "innocent" or "guilty" much longer. In some rural areas, the ratio of HIV infection is evenly divided between men and women, thereby increasing the likelihood that AIDS will become a heterosexual epidemic in the United States, similar to Africa.

Even "innocent" teenagers are now at risk. According to recent studies, AIDS prevention messages are failing to reach younger Americans. Meanwhile, many parents' groups seek to limit teenagers' access to condoms, fearing that this will lead to more permissive attitudes regarding sex. In the future, will those teenagers who did not have the opportunity to learn about "safe sex" be labeled "guilty" as well?

If the tragic example of Kimberly Bergalis makes Americans remember the plight of untold millions who suffer from AIDS around the world, then I am all for publicizing her plight—even as I am saddened by her personal tragedy.

However, if she and Ryan White serve only to reassure Americans that AIDS is an "us" vs. "them" disease, with the "us" being somehow innocent and the "them" somehow

guilty, then I say that we are mocking the examples of their lives.

If we are to find some good in the tragic cases of Kimberly Bergalis, Ryan White and countless others, it should be to restore our passion and humanity for all of those who are battling the disease. Goodness knows, they face enough challenges without society's blame.

#### IN REMEMBRANCE OF BABI YAR

### HON. JOHN W. COX, JR.

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. COX of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, this weekend marked the 50th anniversary of the Babi Yar massacre, one of the most harrowing episodes of the Nazi Holocaust.

It is critical that we take this opportunity to remember the tragedy of Babi Yar, a tragedy of senseless death and a tragedy which for so long went unrecognized.

In 1941, in the week between Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur, over 33,000 Jews were taken to Babi Yar, stripped of their clothes and brutally massacred by Nazi and Ukrainian soldiers. In addition, during the next 2 years, tens of thousands of Jews and non-Jews were murdered at the ravine. These tragic events were, for too long, left unrecorded in Soviet history.

I speak today to commemorate the lives lost at Babi Yar. I speak in hopes that our memories of this tragedy do not fade. We must discuss, understand and remember this event, for silence only allows history to repeat itself. We must say today, never again.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE EXPANDED EAST COAST PLAN ROLLBACK ACT

### HON. DICK ZIMMER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. ZIMMER. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced legislation that would provide much-needed relief from the burden of aircraft noise for many of my constituents.

This bill would require the Federal Aviation Administration to reroute air traffic currently flying over New Jersey and New York to air routes over the Atlantic Ocean. In cases where aircraft cannot be rerouted over the ocean, the legislation requires the use of air routes used before the Expanded East Coast Plan was adopted in 1987.

The FAA would have 18 months to change the routes.

The final provision of the bill would require the FAA to prepare an environmental impact statement examining the effects of the modification of the Expanded East Coast Plan.

The Expanded East Coast Plan has failed to meet its goal of reducing delays, has resulted in safety problems and has generated excessive noise over dozens of communities, some of which are 40 miles from the nearest airport.

Enactment of this legislation will put an end to the noise pollution that has afflicted large

portions of the New Jersey-New York metropolitan area since the Expanded East Coast Plan was implemented.

**HONG-PAO REFUGEES FACE  
GROWING DANGER**

**HON. TOBY ROTH**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, the Laotian Americans of Wisconsin, many of whom reside in my Eighth Congressional District, have expressed grave concern for the safety of family members and friends who are currently located in Thailand but facing the possibility of forced repatriation back to Laos.

Many fear that if these refugees are forced to return to Laos they might very well be slaughtered on trumped-up charges of political crimes.

In order to bring this important matter to the attention of the American people, I ask that a resolution drafted by the Lao Human Rights Council be inserted into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

I would first like to outline the plight of the Lao refugees now located in Thailand and why they deserve our best efforts to help them. These refugees include thousands of Laotian highlanders known as Hmongs.

United States military involvement in Laos is well documented. Americans are known to have helped to train, equip, and support Hmong-Lao forces as far back as the 1950's. In fact, at the height of the Vietnam war, the secret Hmong-Lao force was reported to number 30,000 men.

Since 1975, when the Government of Laos fell to the Communists, over 300,000 Hmong and Lao have fled the country. Most of those sought safety in Thailand. Today, according to the United States State Department, there are more than 60,000 asylum-seekers in Thailand. Of these, approximately 52,000 are Hmong and 8,000 are Laotians.

The procedures governing the issue of repatriation are governed by bilateral agreements between Thailand and Laos, as well as principles of international law.

Under these provisions, the basic protection afforded to people comes from the determination that a party is a refugee and thereafter termed "screened-in." In general, refugee status is accorded to those that have fled Laos with a well-founded fear of persecution on the grounds of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political party. Once a person is deemed to have acquired refugee status, international law provides certain protections.

In addition, under other international agreements, such screened-in people are provided the opportunity to be repatriated to third countries under the supervision of the U.N. High Commissioner For Refugees [UNHCR].

It is through this process that many Laotians decided to come to the United States. In fact, today, the United States remains the largest resettlement country for Hmong and Lao refugees. According to the State Department, since 1975, roughly 100,000 Hmong and

123,000 Laotians have been resettled in the United States. This year, the State Department projects that 6,500 to 7,000 Hmong and Lao refugees will come to the United States.

The concerns raised by my Hmong constituents are justified on a number of grounds. First, some refugees are not accorded any of the protections enjoyed by those who have attained refugee status. And second, these screened-out refugees are currently not accorded the protection of UNHCR supervision of their repatriation back to Laos.

In short, these so called screened-out refugees are viewed as illegal aliens by the country of Thailand. Accordingly, their return to Laos is now governed exclusively by bilateral agreements between Thailand and Laos.

In August 1991, these governments agreed that all screened-out refugees will be returned to Laos over the next 3 years.

As a nation that prides itself as a leader in international human rights, we should draw worldwide attention to the issue of the potentially tragic outcome of the forced repatriation of the Hmong and Laotians back to Laos if those people are not provided at least some protection.

I commend the following resolution to the U.S. Congress.

**EIGHTEEN POINTS ON LAOS: LAOTIAN REFUGEES NEED HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT**

(By the Laotian Americans and Refugees in the United States)

We, the participants in the Lao Human Rights Conference on Refugees of September 14-15, 1991, in Green Bay, Wisconsin, have endorsed and adopted the following eighteen points to find solutions to the Laotian Refugee Crisis in Thailand and in Laos. We agree that the deaths of more than 300,000 Laotian people in the past fifteen years and the more than 70,000 Vietnamese troops who are stationed inside Laos in 1991 are the main causes of the refugee crisis. Human rights violations and Vietnamese aggressions and domination are unacceptable to the Laotian people. We need the U.S. Congress to recognize these matters. We propose that the U.S. Government consider the following points:

1. We request that the U.S. Government and UNCHR send a committee to supervise and bring peace and freedom to the returnees to Laos from Thailand. In addition, the U.S. Government and the UNCHR must send a committee to investigate the future and conditions of three Hmong returnees who escaped to Thailand from prison camps in Laos, and who were then forced by the UNCHR and Thai authorities, on August 16, 1991, to return to Laos.

2. We request that the U.S. Congress, the White House, and the Department of State immediately request the Thai Government and the UNCHR to stop on the policy of forced repatriation of Hmong and Laotian refugees from Thailand back to Laos.

3. We request that the U.S. Government recognize that the returnees are murdered, persecuted, imprisoned and tortured by the Communist Pathet Lao Government.

4. We request that the U.S. Government recognize that the policy of forced repatriation has been going on the Thailand.

5. We request that the U.S. Government recognize that the Thai Government and UNCHR have reversed their policy, from voluntary repatriation to forced repatriation.

6. We request that the U.S. Government recognize that neither the policy of vol-

untary repatriation nor forced repatriation is acceptable to the Hmong and Laotian refugees, because the returnees have been persecuted and killed by the Communist Pathet Lao Government.

7. We request that the U.S. Government request that the Thai Government and UNCHR grant "refugee status" to Laotian refugees in Thailand.

8. We request that the U.S. Government request that the Thai Government allow Hmong and Laotian refugees in Thailand to stay there until it is safe to return to their homeland. The refugees will return to Laos under the 15 Principles, which was drafted by the Lao-Hmong Human Rights Council and approved by the refugees on January 20, 1991.

9. We request that the U.S. Government, Thai Government, and UNCHR continue humanitarian assistance to the Laotian refugees.

10. We request that the U.S. Government not provide any type of foreign assistance to the United Nations, Laos, and Thailand for refugee repatriations from Thailand to Laos.

11. We request that the U.S. Government recognize the linkage between the political settlement in Cambodia and in Laos. We request that the U.S. and the United Nations link the political and military problems in Cambodia with settling the question on peace and war in Laos. We request that the Vietnamese occupation of Laos and Cambodia by invasion of Vietnamese troops be recognized by the U.S. Government.

12. We request that the U.S. Government recognize that peace, democracy, stability, and national reconciliation in Laos be based upon the Paris Peace Agreement on Indochina and the Vientiane Peace Agreement on Laos of 1973.

13. We request that the U.S. Government pressure the Vietnamese Government to withdraw all its troops from Laos unconditionally and completely. The end of foreign aggression and occupation and human rights violations will end the troubles of Laotian Refugee Crisis.

14. We request that the U.S. Government support the objectives of the Laotian freedom and democracy movement, reconstruction of a democratic government under the rightful heir to the throne, pending free elections under international supervision in Laos.

15. We request that the U.S. Government admit more Laotian refugees into the United States. However, we request that the U.S. Government not permit persons loyal to the Communist Pathet Lao Government into the United States. In addition, in order to protect peace, freedom, and democracy, we propose that the U.S. Government revoke the citizenship of Laotian refugees or individuals who are engaged in and have cooperated on information and security matters for the Communist Pathet Lao Government.

16. We request that the U.S. Government not establish full diplomatic relations with Laos until there are free elections, multi-political parties, human rights, peace, democratic principles, freedom, and government by the and for the people in Laos.

17. We request that the U.S. Government not establish diplomatic relations with Vietnam until all Vietnamese troops leave Laos completely and unconditionally. Neither the government of Laos nor of Vietnam have fully cooperated with the U.S. Government on American POW/MIA issues. These governments do not tell the truth to the U.S. Government.

18. We request that the U.S. Government cut off all foreign assistance and other types

of aid to Laos, because the crop substitute projects have resulted in the power of officials of the Communist Pathet Lao Government to produce and export more opium for national revenues. The Communist Pathet Lao Government has been heavily dependent on opium production for survival of Communist power.

Please consider the above 18 points. Thank you very much in advance for your consideration of these proposals.—Vang Pobzeb, Chairman, Lao Human Rights Council.

## THE FUTURE OF DEFENSE

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, the debate over the right defense for the future has taken a significant turn, one that favors the vision of the future that a majority of the Members in this House shares. That turn occurred following Friday's dramatic action by President Bush on nuclear weapons.

The President acted to remove unilaterally a whole class of weapons—tactical nuclear weapons on land and at sea—and sought to put the genie of multiple warheads on land-based ballistic missiles back in the bottle for good. These were commendable actions.

But the cheers for the President had hardly died down before the hard questions began. Mr. Bush may feel as if he were mugged on the way home from a moment in history. On the evidence we have seen since Friday, the President's far-reaching speech reached farther than he would have liked. The speech did two things that have caused the present turmoil in the defense debate.

First, the speech legitimized the notion that unilateral cuts could be in the U.S. national interest. The President was correct to act unilaterally on tactical nuclear weapons but now others are saying we should not stop there.

Second, the speech raised arguments against some nuclear systems that can be used more broadly than the President applied them. If the Soviet threat is now so blunted that we can take bombers off alert and do away with mobility for our land-based missiles, then surely, the reasoning goes, we can do more. In short, he blurred the line between systems he wants and those he doesn't want.

These points, in turn, opened the President's position to erosion on two fronts, one in Washington and one in Moscow. In Washington, the President will be pressed for more cuts in the defense budget. In Moscow, he will be pressed to broaden the agenda to meet traditional Soviet concerns—such as multiple-warhead ballistic missiles aboard U.S. submarines, and the continuing desire for a ban on nuclear testing.

In Washington so far, the debate has concentrated on the defense budget for Fiscal Year 1992. We have heard claims that the President's speech was a blow to the B-2 Stealth bomber and strategic defenses. Mr. Speaker, from the point of view of the House, the speech had nothing to do with either defenses or the B-2. Here's why.

The House position on the bomber is that there is no compelling strategic mission for B-

2, and we should stop the program at the currently authorized level of 15 planes. The original program called for 132 B-2's. Then it was scaled back to 75 bombers by the Administration. Both figures were based on the strategic nuclear mission. For that mission, the number of planes is determined by the number of targets you want to hit, since there would be no second trip on the nuclear mission.

On conventional missions, however, planes can make repeated sorties. A smaller number of planes can hit a larger number of targets by making return trips. Ten planes could cover 50 targets in 5 trips. Five planes in ten trips, and so on. That's why the 15 B-2's already authorized would make a potent conventional force, if they can overcome recent problems over stealthiness. We don't need any more.

Nothing in the President's speech challenged this analysis. Perhaps that's why some were so unhappy with it.

The House has already moved to restructure ballistic missile defenses to concentrate on three areas: One, theater defenses; two, limited, ground-based defense of the United States against accidental or unauthorized launch, and a future Third World threat; and three, research on breakthrough technologies. The House steered the program away from space-based defenses against a massive, deliberate Soviet attack, which seems less likely with each passing headline. Nothing in the President's speech challenged this analysis. Perhaps that's why some were so unhappy with it.

One other issue we are dealing with in the 1992 budget is humanitarian aid for the Soviet people this winter. This has become an issue since the failed coup in Moscow accelerated the disintegration of the Soviet Union. I have proposed using up to \$1 billion from the fiscal 1992 defense budget for this emergency aid. It belongs in the defense budget because it is defense by another means. We don't want social chaos in a country with 30,000 nuclear warheads and we don't want the first winter of freedom in 70 years to be a disaster for the Soviet people.

So, missile defenses, B-2 and humanitarian aid to the Soviet people this winter are the chief issues still in contention for the 1992 budget. The House is on the right side of these issues, Mr. Speaker. We passed the defense authorization bill in May and it looks pretty good. We got the numbers right and we got them right for the right reasons. The House heard history coming.

That's the 1992 budget. Some are already looking ahead, asking whether we should abandon the budget agreement for 1993 and beyond to make more cuts.

We can again use the President's Friday speech as a point of departure for considering how we will approach those questions.

The President's speech, in effect, responded to one revolution whose outcome we know and another one that seems to be taking place now.

The first revolution lasted from December of 1988 until November of 1989. Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev began this one in a speech to the United Nations in December, 1988, that announced unilateral, a symmetrical cuts in Soviet forces. It ended in November of 1989 with the fall of the Berlin Wall. The results of

that year were amazing. Soviet troops were vacating Eastern Europe as quickly as they could. Communist governments were ousted. Germany was reunified. The Soviet-led Warsaw Pact threat to Europe was gone.

In this country, it took us a while to sort this out. A debate went on during the first half of 1990 over whether the decline in the threat could be reversed. Those who said it was irreversible prevailed and three things resulted. One was the decision to reduce U.S. forces by 25 percent. Another was the Base Force concept for the remaining U.S. forces, and the third was the White House-Capitol Hill budget agreement establishing guidelines to set spending levels into fiscal 1995.

Now it looks like we may have a second revolution following the failed coup in Moscow in August. In truth, we don't know how this one will end up. It did not simply restore the status quo ante after the coup failed. It gave the reformers a jump start. Its ultimate results could be more fundamental than the first revolution. That was the end of the Warsaw Pact threat. This could mean the end of the Soviet threat, itself.

The President's speech on Friday, in effect, responded to both revolutions. The response to the first revolution was pulling back U.S. tactical nuclear weapons. Basically, it was an action he could have taken after the fall of the Berlin Wall. When the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies seemed to have the edge in non-nuclear military power, we felt we needed nuclear weapons to compensate. Now, with the demise of the Pact, the United States has the edge in conventional military forces, and we're concerned with such things as weapons falling into terrorist hands, and unauthorized or accidental use. So, the fewer nuclear weapons there are, the better off we are.

The President's speech also responded to the potential for a second revolution when he took U.S. bombers off alert, when he decided to stop work on mobility for U.S. land-based missiles and when he speeded up the reductions in U.S. forces required by the START agreement. The implicit judgment was that the Soviet Union after the coup was a place much less likely to start a nuclear war than it was before. Clearly, this decision was made on a calculation of Soviet intentions. This is a big change. The administration has been firm in the past that decisions had to be based on Soviet capabilities since intentions can change. For the first time, the President was willing to base actions on intentions.

But, as with the first revolution, it is going to take a while for us to sort this second one out, if a revolution is what it turns out to be. How should we respond?

The first revolution irreversibly ended the Warsaw Pact threat to Western Europe and the right response was judged to be a 25 percent reduction in our forces. If this second revolution results in the end of the Soviet military threat to the United States, can't we go further? Some say no, that we hold at the 25 percent reduction. I don't think that position can be held if the Soviet threat is really gone.

We on the House Committee on Armed Services are preparing a major effort to investigate this, to help determine what defenses we need at the spending levels we can justify by the real threats we face. This effort will in-

clude a comprehensive look at the lessons for the future we can draw from the war with Iraq. It will also include hearings on new developments in the Soviet Union, and on the proposed Base Force concept and how it will meet the needs of a new era.

Our general approach to this task will have two parts.

First, we have to make sure the decline in the Soviet conventional military threat is irreversible. There are a number of indicators we should watch. Chief among them is the fate of the massive Soviet military industrial complex. If the complex is dismantled and the resources now devoted to military production are directed into civilian goods, the demise of the Soviet military colossus will be irreversible and we can respond with reduced defense spending.

Second, we'll have to figure out how to spend our remaining defense dollars smartly. The war with Iraq showed that simply buying a smaller version of the force we built to deal with the Soviets isn't necessary the way to go.

In sum, we are on the right course for fiscal 1992. The right response to the failed coup in the 1992 defense budget is the House position on B-2 and SDI and humanitarian aid. When we look beyond the 1992 budget in the coming weeks, our efforts will help determine the future of the budget agreement, the 25 percent build down and the base force concept. They will help determine what our national defense looks like for years to come. That is the defense debate we must now have.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS ENGINEERING SCIENCES QUALIFICATION ACT OF 1991

##### HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, today, I have introduced the Federal Communications Commission Engineering Sciences Qualification Act of 1991.

The bill requires that at least one member of the Federal Communications Commission [FCC] have an engineering background.

The FCC is charged with regulating one of the fastest growing and technologically dynamic industries in this country. Since its formation in 1934, there have been 64 FCC Commissioners. Of these, only eight have had an engineering background.

Engineering talent is now more necessary than ever at the FCC. The FCC deals with many complex telecommunications engineering issues and until 1982, the Communications Act required that one professional staff assistant for each Commissioner had to be an engineer. Yet today only 1 of the 15 professional staff assistants to the current FCC Commissioners has a background in engineering.

The technical sophistication and complexity of communications regulatory issues has increased dramatically over the 57 years since the FCC was formed. Advances in technology, such as digital audio broadcasting [DAB], high definition television [HDTV] and personal com-

munications systems [PCS] represent just some of the regulatory challenges that the FCC must face in the near future. These issues, where technology meets regulation, require technical, as well as economic, legal and political expertise.

That is why I believe that one of the FCC commissioners should be required to have an engineering background. This will give a new level of technical sophistication to the FCC. It will give the Commission greater ability to handle the complex technical engineering questions that will be coming before the Commission in the years to come.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this bill so that our telecommunications regulators will be able to keep up with this the fast-paced industry that it oversees.

#### FANNY PIEMONTESE AND JOSEPH COLOSIMO: YONKERS' COLUMBUS DAY HONOREES

##### HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, Columbus Day is a special day for all Americans. It is particularly so for Americans of Italian descent, who take this time every year to celebrate their myriad contributions to the development of American society, and to pay tribute to members of their community whose recent achievements are of special note. For 499 years, Italian-Americans have played a vital role in the growth, and the greatness, of the United States.

Tomorrow, members of the Yonkers Italian-American community will gather for the annual Columbus Day Celebration Committee dinner-dance. They will honor two very special individuals for their lifetimes as champions of Italian heritage. I want to join them in paying tribute to Fanny Piemontese and Joseph Colosimo.

Fanny Piemontese was born and received her formal education in Italy. After coming to this country as a young woman, she settled in Yonkers with her husband, Morris. Together, they built a successful clothing business, and Fanny became a leader of the community. She is a past-president of the Westchester Women's Division of the American Committee on Italian Migration, and has been chairman of such organizations as the Soroptimist Fund Raising Committee for Yonkers youth programs, the United Fund of Yonkers, Boys' Town of Italy, the Benefit Shop of St. John's Riverside Hospital, the Enrico Fermi Stamp Committee, the Yonkers Cancer Crusade, and the Yonkers Cancer Society. She has raised funds for the Sicilian Disaster Relief Fund and Friuli earthquake victims, organized Italian classes at the Yonkers Y.M.C.A., gave television commentaries for Italian-speaking viewers, and helped win approval by the Italian Government of a stamp honoring Enrico Fermi. Her tireless and effective work has been recognized and honored numerous times. I am very pleased to add my name to the many others who have recognized Fanny's accomplishments. She is one of our community's finest assets.

Joining her in the spotlight tomorrow evening will be Joseph Colosimo. An accomplished public engineer and a Yonkers civic leader, he has made it his work to ensure that the accomplishments of Italian-Americans are widely recognized. After seeing a children's text book which purported that Lief Erikson and not Christopher Columbus discovered America, he led a crusade to have New York State school syllabi recognize the important contributions that people of Italian descent have made, and particularly the importance of the events whose quincennial we will all celebrate together next year. Working together with the State Sons of Italy, he was able to convince the Federal Government to fund a curriculum study by the New York State Education Department to evaluate the Italian-American experience. He was also appointed to the Education Department's Advisory Council of Ethnic Studies. Thanks to Joe Colosimo, students all over New York are taught about all of the things that members of the Italian-American community have done to make America great.

The Columbus Day Celebration Committee has chosen wisely in naming this year's honorees. Fanny Piemontese and Joseph Colosimo are making a difference in the Yonkers Italian community and throughout our area. I am sure that all of my colleagues join me in wishing these two great individuals well and in congratulating them for that honor that they are receiving.

#### KATHERINE AFENDOU LIS, MICHIGAN TEACHER OF THE YEAR 1991

##### HON. PAUL B. HENRY

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, education is the key to our future, and our hopes for the Nation can only be as bright as the people we entrust to develop our children's minds.

So, it is with great pride that I rise today to tell you about Michigan's Teacher of the Year, Katherine Afendoulis.

Katie teaches third grade at Collins Elementary School in Grand Rapids. In her 19 years as an educator, she has demonstrated a deep commitment to the many young lives she has touched.

She has particular concern for children who need special help in the critical early years of education. At Collins Elementary, she is involved in the gain academic power program, aimed at helping high-risk youngsters.

Mr. Speaker, on October 23, Michigan Teacher of the Year Katie Afendoulis will be here in Washington, along with Teachers of the Year from the other 49 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, for a symposium on the critical issues in education. I urge my colleagues to take the time to meet with these important educators, to learn from their knowledge and experience what we in Congress can do to better meet the needs of our Nation's young people.

COMPLETE DISCLOSURE REQUESTED OF THOSE WHO HAVE ABUSED HOUSE BANK PRIVILEGES

**HON. THOMAS W. EWING**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, the time has come for a full accounting of all those who have abused the House bank privileges. The American citizens have a right to know exactly who is involved in this scandal and those Members of Congress who are innocent deserve the opportunity to clear their names.

I appreciate the efforts of the Speaker and the minority leader to resolve this issue, but frankly the American people deserve to know if their representatives have abused the extraordinary privileges available through the House bank. Like it or not, elected representatives of the people are held up to a particularly high standard and how we conduct our personal lives does concern our constituents. When a Representative has conducted his financial affairs in a way which clearly raises ethical questions, the citizens do have a legitimate right to know.

The irresponsible actions of repeat check-bouncers have cast a dark shadow over the whole House. Those who have not written bad checks and those who have made honest mistakes have been tainted by this scandal and deserve the opportunity to have their names cleared. This can only be done with complete disclosure.

GERMAN REUNIFICATION DAY

**HON. DAVID E. BONIOR**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join with people around the world who are celebrating the Day of German Unity.

It is extremely important that we all remember the momentous and truly historic events that led to the realization of German reunification. The mass demonstrations in Leipzig and the collapse of the Berlin Wall are events that propelled the wave of freedom that swept across Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

The images of people taking hammers and chisels to the wall are indelibly etched upon the minds of freedom-loving people everywhere.

While the struggle of the past was for freedom, the struggle of the future will be economic. However, I am optimistic that Germany faces a bright and prosperous future in which all people will enjoy the blessings of freedom.

TRIBUTE TO LEON STEWART

**HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Leon Stewart of Pawtucket, RI,

as being one of the bravest persons in the country.

Hasboro toys has chosen 7-year-old Leon as a national winner in the G.I. Joe Search for Real American Heroes for the courage he displayed when rescuing his two brothers, Jonathan age 4, and Gregory almost 2 years old, from their burning home. Leon's ability to think rationally during this critical situation saved the lives of both his brothers.

Leon has proven himself a true hero. He has certainly saved his family from much grief. I commend you, Leon, on your bravery and your use of common sense. You have truly shown that you are worthy of this award.

HAPPY 80TH BIRTHDAY, TAIWAN

**HON. BOB LIVINGSTON**

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, this Thursday, October 10, the Republic of China on Taiwan will celebrate its 80th Independence Day. As I know from personal experience, the Taiwanese are a very proud people, and they have every right to be.

Taiwan is a modern, industrialized, democratic nation. I think it's worth special note that its people enjoy a standard of living far higher than that of their colleagues on the mainland.

I would also like to make note of the Republic of China's increasing willingness to shoulder more international responsibilities. As the world turns away from communism and state-owned, state-run enterprises, there is going to be dramatic need for capital investment worldwide.

The United States cannot accept these burdens alone and that's why the support and expertise of other free countries is so indispensable. The Republic of China should be applauded for its efforts to be a responsible international partner.

Also in that spirit, I am glad to see that President Bush is now on record as supporting Taiwan's entry into GATT.

Mr. Speaker, to all the citizens and leaders on the Republic of Taiwan, I send my best wishes for a happy independence day.

TRIBUTE TO CARL L. STACEY

**HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Carl L. Stacey, a loyal public service employee in Columbiana, OH. He has served the people in my 17th District for 33 years, and is now retiring.

Mr. Stacey was elected in 1958 to the clerk of common pleas court in Columbiana. To this day, Mr. Stacey has served his constituents with steadfast allegiance. Such a commitment cannot go unnoticed. I congratulate Mr. Stacey and wish him well as he retires on October 31, 1991.

Previous to his present position, Mr. Stacey served his country in World War II accom-

panying America's Armed Forces on the D-day invasion of France. Soon afterwards, Mr. Stacey arrived on the homefront and began to serve his community. He has been the president of the Ohio Clerk of Courts Association. Currently, he is the longest serving officeholder in the history of Columbiana since 1803.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Mr. Carl L. Stacey. He is most worthy of congratulations as he retires at the end of this month.

A MUCH NEEDED BREAK TO PENSION PLAN PARTICIPANTS

**HON. DEAN A. GALLO**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, Today, I am introducing legislation to address an immediate dilemma facing many employers and employees who participate in IRS section 403(b) annuity programs through insurance companies that have become impaired or insolvent.

As you know, the State of New Jersey has recently taken over the operation of Mutual Benefit Life, which has left hundreds of employers and thousands of employees concerned about the security of their investment in the 403(b) annuity program.

Many employees have already instructed their employers to cease salary reductions. However, current IRS regulations have left these employees and employers with few alternatives in which to protect existing plan assets.

Specifically, under current IRS regulations, there is a limitation on the number of salary reduction elections permitted for any taxable year for any given employee under 403(b) plans. This means that if an employee instructs an employer to stop salary reductions, that employee cannot make another election until January 1 of the following year. In the alternative, if an employee continues to have his salary reduced but the employer places the salary reduction amounts into an escrow account, this would not be deemed a second election. However, if this money is placed into an interest bearing escrow account, the employer must issue a Form 1099 for the income earned and the employees must pay taxes on said income.

Therefore, in order to give these employers and employees more flexibility to respond to the situation, I am introducing legislation to override the yearly election limitation under 403(b) annuity programs. This exception would only apply when an insurance company who issues these plans becomes impaired or insolvent.

I appreciate the support of my colleagues in this effort and welcome your cosponsorship of this bill.

INTRODUCTION OF CARRYOVER  
BASIS ACT OF 1991

**HON. DONALD J. PEASE**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. PEASE. Mr. Speaker, today, Congressman LEVIN of Michigan and I are introducing the Carryover Basis Act of 1991 which will improve our tax laws by removing a loophole which allows some capital gains to go completely untaxed.

Under current law, the wealthiest families in this country are afforded a tremendous tax break when they pass assets from one generation to another. This occurs through section 1014 of the Internal Revenue Code which increases inherited property's basis—usually the property's original cost—to its fair market value at the date it is received. For example, a share of stock that cost \$10 and has a fair market value of \$100 automatically receives a basis of \$100 when it is handed down through a bequest. The result is that no income tax is ever paid on the \$90 of gain.

Our bill would correct this inequity by repealing section 1014 for property received from estates valued above \$600,000. Estates valued at less than \$600,000 would still qualify for the beneficial treatment under section 1014.

The basis of inherited property received from estates valued at more than \$600,000 would be determined under new section 1022. The basis of this property would be the property's initial basis increased by the section 1022 adjustment. Initial basis is defined as the basis of the property in the hands of the decedent increased by the fresh start adjustment provided in the bill.

The fresh start adjustment increases the basis to the property to its fair market value at December 31, 1991. This adjustment was included so that the bill would apply only on a prospective basis. It assures that no appreciation accruing before this date would be subject to tax.

Section 1022 provides for additional adjustments to assure that only the largest estates will be impacted by this change. These adjustments will, in many cases, allow the basis of inherited property to be increased to at least \$600,000. Some qualified farms and closely held businesses will get to increase the basis of this property to as much as \$850,000.

It is time that this loophole is closed. We cannot continue to provide substantial tax breaks to this country's wealthiest families while increasing the tax burden of middle-income families.

The summary of the bill follows:

SUMMARY OF LEVIN/PEASE BILL TO MODIFY  
STEPUP OF BASIS RULES UNDER IRS SECTION  
1014

EFFECT ON CALCULATING ESTATE TAX LIABILITY

The bill makes no changes to the calculation of estate tax liability under current law.

SMALL ESTATES

Estates in which the aggregate fair market value of all the property is \$600,000 or less will continue to qualify for a step-up in basis provided by Section 1014.

MODIFICATION OF SECTION 1014

Except for small estates as defined above, the step-up in basis under Section 1014 is limited to those instances where the executor of the estate elects to include the untaxed appreciation of such assets, subject to the basis adjustments provided in the bill, on the final income tax return of the decedent. If an executor makes this election, the basis of the assets used to calculate the gain on the decedent's final income tax return would reflect the minimum basis, family farm, closely held business and "fresh start" adjustments as described below.

For estates for which this election is not made, the basis of such assets in the hands of a person acquiring the property is determined under the rules provided in new Section 1022.

BASIS DETERMINATION UNDER NEW SECTION 1022

The basis of property, in the hands of a person acquiring such property from a decedent, which is subject to this Section is the sum of:

1. the property's adjusted basis for purposes of determining gain in the hands of the decedent, as adjusted for the "fresh start" provision, plus
2. a "minimum basis adjustment" equal to the amount by which \$600,000 exceeds the property's adjusted basis for determining gain in the hands of the decedent (#1 above), limited to the fair market value of the property, plus
3. either a "family farm adjustment" or a "closely held business adjustment", whichever applies, equal to the amount by which \$850,000 exceeds the adjusted basis for purposes of determining gain in the hands of a decedent (#1 above) and any "minimum basis adjustment" applicable (#2 above), limited to the fair market value of the property, plus
4. an adjustment for estate taxes paid.

The executor will allocate any adjustment to basis of the estate's property to individual assets in whatever manner is appropriate so long as no individual asset is allocated basis in excess of the fair market value of the asset.

FRESH START PROVISION UNDER SECTION 1022

The fair market value of property at December 31, 1991 will be substituted for its adjusted basis if the fair market value exceeds the adjusted basis. This "step-up" will only apply for purposes of calculating gain on the decedent's final tax return. Therefore, the decedent will not be able to recognize losses on his or her final return merely as a result of this adjustment to fair market value.

For purposes of the fresh start adjustment, the fair market value of marketable securities at December 31, 1991 will be their value as reported on a recognized stock exchange or over-the-counter market.

Other property will be valued at December 31, 1991 using one of the three following methods, whichever produces the highest value:

1. discount the property's fair market value as of the decedent's date of death back to December 31, 1991 using an inflation factor,
2. allocate the property's appreciation over time, from the date the property was purchased to the decedent's date of death, assuming that the appreciation occurred ratably over the period it was held by the decedent, or,
3. appraise the property as of December 31, 1991.

THE GREAT BUDGET BUST OF 1992

**HON. NEWT GINGRICH**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, over the past 2 months, the House has considered legislation to extend unemployment compensation benefits four times. It would be much more useful if the House were allowed to vote to create jobs for the unemployed not just to provide them a Government check.

Twice, now, I have testified before the Rules Committee and requested that my legislation H.R. 3130, the Economic Growth Act, be made in order as an amendment to the Democrats' unemployment extension bills. Twice, now, my request has been denied.

Mr. Speaker, the October 1, 1991, Washington Times editorial titled "The Great Budget Bust of 1992" makes the case for economic growth. I commend it to your attention, and ask that it be printed in its entirety at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

[From the Washington Times, Oct. 1, 1991]

THE GREAT BUDGET BUST OF 1992

A year ago the Washington establishment made a "budget" deal with itself. The right hand of the establishment, represented by Republican President Bush, agreed to \$163 billion in new taxes. In return the left hand, represented by the Democratic Congress, promised to hold increases in federal spending within preset limits. The goal was to hold the growth of the national debt to \$527 billion over five years. But when fiscal 1991 ended yesterday, it was estimated the government had spent \$279 billion more than it had taken in—eating up more than half the five-year deficit allowance. And as fiscal 1992 begins today, both houses of Congress will vote to break last year's budget deal. They will approve a \$6.4 billion extension in unemployment benefits, and they will offer no means to pay for it.

Democrats pushing the unemployment extension, including Senate Finance Chairman Lloyd Bentsen and Budget Chairman Jim Sasser, have argued that the nation's unemployed deserve extended benefits because they have paid premiums into a federal unemployment trust fund worth \$7.6 billion. Real growth in the gross national product has averaged only 0.6 percent per year on Mr. Bush's watch, they add. We face a true economic emergency, so it's time to pay down the trust fund and provide relief to the long-term unemployed.

The problem here is that the Washington establishment has already spent the extended unemployment trust fund and more. When Americans pay unemployment taxes (as well as Social Security taxes and taxes purportedly earmarked for trust funds to build highways and airports), the money is not held in trust. It is spent. Every cent is dumped into the federal treasury.

As of this morning, New Year's Fiscal 1992, the federal government owes \$3.614 trillion. It owes \$889 billion of that to various trust funds, including the unemployment fund. If Congress and the president agreed to zero out the entire defense budget for the next three years, it would save just enough money to pay back this one portion of the debt.

So what's the answer? Economic growth. And you achieve that by cutting taxes and

providing people with incentives to work and save.

Growth-minded Republicans in the House and Senate, including Sen. Phil Gramm of Texas and House Minority Whip Newt Gingrich, have offered such a plan. It would reduce the capital gains tax rate, create inner-city and rural enterprise zones and establish an IRA-savings plan that would allow Americans to receive tax-free interest on retirement accounts started with after-tax savings, among other things. But so far, it has gone nowhere.

The president should veto the Democrat's budget-busting unemployment bill. But if he doesn't counter that bill with a proposal to ease the burdens on the nation's businesses and taxpayers, he should expect more unemployed Americans, less federal revenue and intensified Democratic efforts to further bust a budget that is already in pieces.

#### SHARON'S SESQUICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

### HON. THOMAS J. RIDGE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. RIDGE. Mr. Speaker, on October 3, 1991, the people of Sharon, PA will be marking the 150th anniversary of the establishment of their community.

Sharon has grown from a handful of pioneering families—the Budds, Bentleys, Renos, Stokleys, Hoaglands, McBrides, and Loves—to the largest community in Mercer County with an approximate population of 17,000 people.

Those early pioneers soon discovered coal. Mining became the staple industry in the early 1800's. This discovery also brought improvements in the transportation system which made Sharon more accessible to people traveling through the area and which made Sharon's coal and other products more available to the rest of the young Nation. The community was growing and with the development of blast furnaces and the birth of the steel industry, Sharon soon became one of the top steel producing communities in the United States.

The steel and iron industry brought great prosperity to Sharon throughout the late 1800's and well into the 1900's. Generations of hard working men and women gave their all to the mills. In return, Sharon prospered.

That all ended in the early 1980's. But Sharonites, like their pioneering ancestors were determined to stay in the area even in tough times. Even during the hardest times, the community pride and spirit never wavered.

As we embark upon this new decade, Sharon is still an industry based city, but with more diversification than ever before. The hard working citizens of Sharon have broadened their horizons and explored new ideas and avenues for success. Sharon once again is back on track heading for a very bright future.

So today I join together with all the citizens of Sharon and congratulate them on the 150th anniversary of their city. As we all look forward to the 21st century with determination and courage, I hope for many more years of success and prosperity for this area.

#### TRIBUTE TO MURIEL RUSSELL

### HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I recently had the pleasure of attending a reception honoring my dear friend, Muriel Russell, for the many contributions she has made to our community and particularly to the Michael-Ann Russell Jewish Community Center. It was a genuinely happy occasion, and one Muriel Russell truly deserves.

Muriel is a person of great strength, caring, and vision. She was able to overcome personal tragedy and turn adversity and sorrow into happiness and hope for hundreds of people. Her hard work and dedication are legendary, and our community has been enriched in so many ways because of her efforts.

Muriel Russell is a precious community resource. She is more than just appreciated and admired; she is genuinely loved. I am privileged to join with her many friends in saying thank you for all the wonderful things that she has done.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues some additional information about this remarkable lady.

#### MURIEL RUSSELL

Muriel Russell, with her late husband Robert, was the moving force behind the Michael-Ann Russell Jewish Community Center. Muriel was born in Brooklyn, NY and has lived in Florida for many years. She became involved in the center's activity when her late daughter, Michael-Ann attended the nursery school at the YM-YMHA, the forerunner of our present Jewish Community Center.

Muriel was president of the Center for four years. She has always been involved in our community. Her many activities include: board positions in Greater Miami Jewish Federation, Jewish Welfare Board (now called the JCCA), Temple Israel, Florida Congressional Committee, American Israeli Public Affairs Committee, American Tel Aviv University, Cedars of Lebanon, and many more. Her latest awards are from Tel Aviv University, and the JCC for her "Ongoing Support and Leadership at the J". In spite of her many activities, the Michael-Ann Russell JCC will always be first in her heart and her affection is certainly reciprocated by our members.

She continues to be a leading force in the JCC. Her support goes beyond the resources that she shares, as she offers focus, vision and dedication to the purpose and mission of MAR-JCC.

#### H.R. 1414, THE PASSIVE LOSS CORRECTIONS ACT

### HON. JOAN KELLY HORN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Ms. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1414, the Passive Loss Corrections Act. This legislation presents an opportunity to correct an injustice made in the 1986 Tax Code by reinstating the passive loss tax deduction for real estate investors. I feel this legislation is neither over zealous nor imprudent. The reestablishment of a passive loss tax deduction for losses incurred in the real estate market corrects an inequity. It is unfair when investors in financial markets are permitted a tax deduction when they lose money on their investments and investors in real estate have no similar deduction.

I feel this deduction is needed to achieve three aims. First, it will allow real estate investment for the long-term by lessening the financial burden of holding properties. This will help to carry investors through a soft market, such as the one the United States is experiencing now. Second, it will help move the properties currently held by the FIDC and the Resolution Trust Corporation back to the private sector where they belong. Finally, H.R. 1414 encourages investment in completed projects and will not promote the construction of new and unnecessary properties because it does not reestablish a tax shelter.

In order to claim a tax deduction in the new rules set forth in H.R. 1414, a minimum of 50 percent of one's professional time and 500 hours annually toward the property must be invested. In other words, by definition, individuals who qualify under these new rules would have to be committed to the profitability of their investment. This will prevent the use of this provision by people who are looking only for a tax break.

In the St. Louis metropolitan area alone there are currently 1,145 multiple family units for sale and an additional 798 which are no longer listed but were never sold. Fewer than one-third of the properties for sale in the last 2 years have changed owners. While these figures are staggering, they are rectifiable with the passage of H.R. 1414. This legislation will provide a much-needed catalyst to the real estate market nationwide. Moreover, H.R. 1414 will help to stabilize plummeting property values for home and business owners.

#### INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO DECLARE CERTAIN PORTIONS OF WAPPINGER CREEK IN DUCHESS COUNTY, NJ, TO BE NONNAVIGABLE WATERS

### HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced legislation today to reclassify part of a small creek branching off the Hudson River as non-navigable waters. The purpose of the admit-

tedly obscure measure is to help preserve a form of transportation that is not waterborne—our railroad service. Wappinger Creek, the small stream affected by this bill, is crossed by a railroad bridge that carries the passenger traffic of Amtrak, the commuter traffic of the Metro-North Railroad, and the freight traffic of Conrail through the Hudson Valley. The bridge is actually owned by Metro-North. About 70 trains—60 of them passenger and commuter serve—traverse the bridge each day.

In earlier times, the entrance to Wappinger Creek off the Hudson needed to be accessible for waterborne commerce, and so the original railroad bridge was configured as a drawspan. Now, however, that requirement no longer exists, and to maintain the bridge as a drawspan not only imposes sizable unnecessary expenses on its rail users, but also impede the use of the latest continuous-welded-rail technology to make rail service faster and smoother. The last requested nongovernment opening of the drawspan occurred in the late 1970's. Beside normal deterioration, the drawspan mechanism was damaged by a suspected arson fire several years ago.

To bring the bridge back to current operational drawspan standards would cost approximately \$6 million, and would impose sizable continuing maintenance costs. There is no marine usage sufficient to justify this expense, and those dollars are sorely needed by Amtrak and Metro-North in these times of fiscal austerity. Amtrak receives Federal tax dollars for those expenses that it cannot cover from revenues, just as Metro-North receives funds from the State of New York through the Metropolitan Transportation Authority for expenses not covered by fare collections. By reclassifying Wappinger Creek as nonnavigable, the Congress can bring the legal requirements affecting the bridge into harmony with the transportation realities of the situation and help conserve funds for transportation projects of real importance.

Changing the status of this former draw-bridge due to evolving patterns of commerce and travel is similar to the change from an earlier era here in the immediate vicinity of the Capitol. Until the last 20 years or so, all Potomac River bridges below Georgetown—including Memorial Bridge and the railroad bridge that connects the Northeast corridor with all southerly routes—were required to be built and maintained as drawspans to assure navigability. Now times have changed, and the drawspan requirement has been dropped. The bill I am introducing today would merely recognize similar changing realities at Wappinger Creek's intersection with the Hudson River.

#### MANY HAPPY RETURNS TO JACK MANTON

#### HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to John J. Manton who will celebrate his 81st birthday on Monday, October 7, 1991. I am proud to honor this Sunnyside community leader who also happens to be my Uncle Jack.

John J. Manton was born on October 7, 1910, in Roscommon, Ireland, to Bridget Connell and Thomas Manton. He was 1 of 10 children including Patrick, Barney, James, Michael, Joseph, Mary, Catherine, Della, and my father, Thomas. To his many friends and family he is known as "Jack" or "Uncle Jack."

Like so many others in 1926, he left the Emerald Isle to settle in New York City. Arrived during the Roaring Twenties and surviving the Great Depression, Jack Manton went on to serve his new country during World War II by joining the U.S. Army and achieving the rank of corporal.

After the war Jack returned to his job at the Long Island Railroad where he worked for more than 30 years. In 1949, at a hurling match in Gaelic Park, he met his future wife, Nora Cronin. The couple married in October 1950, and set up residence in Sunnyside, Queens.

Since settling in Sunnyside, Jack Manton has been actively involved in the community. Jack has been a member of the Holy Name Society of St. Teresa's Parish and has served as an usher of St. Teresa's Parish for more than 20 years. Jack also serves as the treasurer of the Anoroc Democratic Club and is an active and tireless campaigner for the Democratic Party. Finally, Jack is a long-time member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Mr. Speaker, for his devotion to his community, Jack has become known as "the Unofficial Mayor of Sunnyside." We are all grateful to Jack Manton for his contribution as a citizen and patriot. As he begins another exciting year, I know all my colleagues join me in wishing Uncle Jack a very happy birthday.

#### HELP FOR WORKING FAMILIES

#### HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to expand the dependent care tax credit, make it applicable for respite care expenses, and make the credit refundable.

The increase of women entering the workforce and the aging population, has brought a corresponding increase in the need for both child and elderly care. The expenses incurred by such care can significantly strain a family's budget.

Bureau of Labor Statistics 1990 data reveal that over 54 percent of women with children under 6 years old work outside the home. Costs for out of home child care vary widely, with the average cost of full-time care approximating \$3,500 per year, per child. Managing child care costs is difficult for many families, but is exceptionally burdensome for single heads of households, whose incomes are much lower, on average, than those of other families.

In addition, many working families are struggling with the cost of caring for elderly dependents. Parent care responsibilities have been steadily increasing since 1920 when there were five middle-aged persons for every one elderly person. Today there are only two

middle-aged persons for every one elderly person. Further, the age group over 80 is the fastest growing segment of the population.

Since its enactment in 1976, the dependent care tax credit has provided significant Federal assistance to millions of families with child and adult dependents. The credit is available to taxpayers who incur work-related expenses for the care of a child under age 13, a disabled spouse, or any other dependent who is physically or mentally incapable of caring for him or herself. However, the value of the credit has eroded in recent years, particularly for low- and moderate-income families.

In 1981, Congress replaced the previously flat credit rate for dependent care with a sliding scale that focused the maximum benefit of the credit on lower income families.

Currently, a taxpayer with an annual income of \$10,000 or less can claim 30 percent credit for work-related dependent care expenses up to \$2,400. The credit is then reduced by 1 percentage point for each \$2,000 of income between \$10,000 and \$28,000 to a minimum of 20 percent. Using this scale, a family earning \$10,000 would have to pay \$2,400 in taxes a year, nearly one-fourth of its income, to receive the maximum credit.

Present tax laws, however, preclude most families with an annual income of \$10,000 or less from the tax liability necessary to receive the credit. In other words, a family that does not owe taxes cannot receive the benefit of the credit, even though they may incur work-related dependent care expenses.

My legislation is intended to solve these problems. The dependent care tax credit expansion I am proposing would address the increased needs and costs relative to dependent care and respite care by expanding the credit to more realistically reflect tax liability levels. First of all, the sliding scale would be raised to 50 percent of work-related dependent care expenditures for families earning \$15,000 or less. The scale would be reduced by 1 percentage point for each additional \$1,000 of income, down to a credit of 20 percent for persons earning \$45,000 or more.

In addition, my legislation would index the dependent care tax credit to the cost of living and make it refundable, so that those families with incomes too low to have tax liability or whose credit exceeds their tax liability would have access to the credit. In this way, my bill would ensure that low-income families have the same access to the credit benefit as do middle and higher income families.

Finally, this legislation would expand the definition of dependent care to include respite care, thereby offering relief from this additional expense. A respite care credit would be allowed for up to \$1,200 for one qualifying dependent and \$2,400 for two qualifying dependents. This money could go, for example, toward hiring an attendant for an elderly dependent during the work day, or for admittance to an adult day care center. The credit for respite care expenses would be available regardless of the caregiver's employment status.

Such a respite care credit will save dollars for both caregiving families and the Government by postponing, or even avoiding, expensive institutionalization. Further, it is an important way to address the needs of elderly citi-

zens, the fastest-growing and increasingly vulnerable segment of our Nation's population.

The dependent care and respite care tax credit provisions of this bill offer a compassionate and prudent approach to helping families provide for their loved ones. I urge my colleagues to join me in this effort by supporting this important piece of legislation.

CONGRESSIONAL BIOMEDICAL  
RESEARCH CAUCUS

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues remarks made by Dr. Robert Lefkowitz at a recent congressional biomedical research caucus briefing. Dr. Lefkowitz came from the Duke University Medical Center to describe his work with epinephrine receptors and other hormones which have resulted in the development of more effective and specific drugs for heart disease.

After Dr. Lefkowitz' remarks, I would like to share some general remarks made by Dr. W. Virgil Brown, president of the American Heart Association.

DRUG RECEPTORS: GATEWAY TO THE CELL,  
KEY TO NEW THERAPEUTICS  
(By Dr. Robert J. Lefkowitz)

I too would like to thank Congressman Gekas for the opportunity to speak to you today about some of my perspectives on fundamental biomedical research, its current and future impact on heart and cardiovascular disorders and the importance of your support.

I am a Professor of Medicine and an Investigator of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute at Duke University Medical Center in Durham, North Carolina. My research career dates to 1968. In July of that year, together with Mike Brown and his colleague Joe Goldstein as well as Hal Varmus another Nobel laureate who recently addressed this group, I arrived at the NIH. We were all right out of our medical residencies, newly appointed officers in the USPHS who had come to the mecca of biomedical research in the world. Two years later, our assignments completed, we all returned to academia to finish our training as fellows in NIH supported training programs. Since that time all of us have continuously been supported by various NIH grants. I suspect that the importance of NIH research support is just as striking for most of the scientists who have appeared at this caucus.

My own research is focused on trying to understand the nature and regulation of molecules called receptors. These molecules are present on the surface of essentially all cells and represent the initial points of contact of various hormones, drugs and neurotransmitters with the cell. Each particular class of hormone or drug has its own types of receptor molecules. The molecular shapes of the particular hormone or drug and its receptors are exactly complementary. You might think of the receptors as locks and drugs or hormones as the keys which fit them and thereby unlock the cell. Once a substance binds to a receptor it may either stimulate some cellular process (these are called agonists) or in the case of many useful drugs they may cause no such stimulation

but simply prevent other stimulatory substances from acting by competitively occupying the receptors. These are called antagonists or blockers.

Research over the past ten years in my laboratory and many others has led to the biochemical identification of these important receptor molecules, their isolation, determination of their molecular structures and unraveling of the mechanisms which regulate their function. I've been particularly interested in the receptors for epinephrine (also known as adrenaline) which are remarkably important in human physiology. Adrenaline and its close relative noradrenaline act on many cells and control such important bodily functions as heart rate and force, blood pressure, sweating and gastrointestinal function to name just a few.

I'd like to give you some examples of how basic research on these receptors impacts on an important clinical problem—hypertension.

More than 60 million people in the United States have hypertension. Its more common among blacks than whites and it increases with age. Uncontrolled, hypertension can lead to significant morbidity due to failure of the kidneys and the heart. Untreated, hypertension also significantly predisposes to strokes and heart attacks.

Despite decades of research the specific cause of hypertension remains unknown in 95% of cases. Nonetheless, giant strides have been made in the medical treatment of the disease. Presently blood pressure levels in hypertension patients can be adequately controlled by medical therapy in 85-90% of cases. This is true because although we do not understand the basic underlying cause of hypertension, we do understand a great deal about the factors which normally regulate blood pressure. As you can imagine this is a remarkably complex subject, to which entire text books are devoted. For the purposes of our discussion suffice it to say that several major systems are involved. One of the most important is the so called "sympathetic nervous system". This system consists of certain nerves which secrete noradrenaline and the adrenal gland which makes adrenaline. A good example of the functioning of this system is the classic involuntary "flight or fight" response that one has to a frightening or alarming stimulus. This consists of rapid heart beat, increased strength of cardiac action with palpitations, constriction of blood vessels, with elevated blood pressure, sweating, enlargement of the pupils—you get the idea. These responses occur because adrenaline and noradrenaline, released by sympathetic nerves and the adrenal gland bind to receptors on various cells and stimulate them. In patients with essential hypertension these normal physiologic mechanisms may be hyperactive leading to some elevation of blood pressure and heart rate even in the absence of specific alarming stimuli.

This physiological understanding forms the basis for various therapeutic approaches to hypertension. For example, drugs have been developed which bind to the receptors and block the actions of adrenaline and thereby lower blood pressure.

It turns out that there are various types of receptors for adrenaline, which perform different functions. Some control heart rate, some control tightening of blood vessel walls, some work on receptors in the brain. These receptors are generally called by Greek letters—alpha receptors, beta receptors and so forth. I'm sure many of you have heard of so called "beta-blockers" which block

the beta-receptors and which are very useful for treating hypertension as well as other conditions such as angina.

The existence of more than one type of receptor for a particular substance like adrenaline is good news and bad news. The bad news is that drugs which affect the particular receptors you want to target will also often bind to other types of receptors which you don't want to target. This leads to side effects. For example, some of the antihypertensive drugs which are blockers of alpha or beta receptors will not only lower blood pressure, but may cause the heart rate to drop too low causing dizziness, or they may have the opposite effect causing the heart rate to increase causing palpitations or they may lead to sexual dysfunction. These side effects are caused by the drugs reacting with receptors which are not specifically involved in regulating blood pressure but rather with these other functions.

So what's the good news. The good news is that if we could just isolate, characterize and test drugs against all the different closely related receptor types it might be possible to design drugs specific enough to fit only a single receptor type very effectively without binding to other closely related types. Recent fundamental research has brought this once seemingly distant goal to hand. In 1950 we knew of only two types of receptors for adrenaline. By 1975 the tally was four. Within the last five years the number has jumped to nine. The reason is that powerful, recently developed techniques for gene cloning which you have already heard about, have allowed us to isolate genes for a whole spectrum of closely related adrenaline receptors. Each of these genes can be inserted back into cells and now used in the laboratory as test reagents for screening for highly selective new agents. Such work is proceeding right now and should lead to very selective drugs capable of targeting specific receptor subtypes thus avoiding limiting side effects and toxicities. With the adrenaline receptors alone this approach will lead to novel drugs for treating not only hypertension, but also CHF, and angina. But the implications are not only for cardiovascular diseases. Other conditions where drugs interacting with adrenaline receptors play a major role include asthma, and more recently prostatic disease and impotence.

I want you to bear in mind that the specific examples I have just given you with adrenaline receptors provide a paradigm which appears to be quite general. Important physiological control systems exert their effects through numerous closely related receptor subtypes many of which have yet to be discovered. Basic research provides approaches to discovery of these receptors, isolation and manipulation of their genes and development of specific drugs which target each one.

I wish that I had more time to tell you about some of the other recent exciting discoveries with receptors which have direct implications for treating cardiovascular and other diseases. For example, we've recently discovered how the function of the receptors can be switched on and off by novel control systems within the cell. It turns out that a very general property of almost all agonist or stimulatory drugs is that their effects decrease over time. Apparently cells have evolved mechanisms for protecting themselves from such stimulation. This phenomenon is called desensitization, and while it plays an important adaptive role in some physiological circumstances it also markedly limits the therapeutic effects and duration of action of many drugs.

We recently discovered that when an agonist occupies its receptors and stimulates a cell it also stimulates other reactions which chemically inactivate the receptors, thereby limiting the drugs' effects. Recently, we've isolated the enzyme responsible for this inactivation reaction and even cloned its gene. It appears that there are a whole family of such enzymes which likely inactivate many different kinds of receptors. By developing inhibitors of these enzymes it should be possible to block or attenuate the desensitization process initiated by many drugs and thereby prolong and extend their therapeutic effects. I'm sure you can imagine the remarkable therapeutic implications of being able to control the function of such receptors by gaining control of the systems which inactivate them. And imagine, we didn't even know of the existence of these systems just a few years ago.

I hope that my brief remarks have helped you to better understand but one or two examples of how basic research into the nature and regulation of such important biological molecules as receptor can be rapidly translated into important clinical advances which can improve the quality and duration of life.

#### COMMENTS OF W. VIRGIL BROWN, M.D.

Good Afternoon, we are very pleased to have the opportunity to visit with you today to talk about the Biomedical Science Enterprise in the U.S. There are few issues which more directly concern the American people than their health—and the greatest threat to their health is cardiovascular disease.

Six million Americans know that they have coronary heart disease and millions more have the disease without learning of its presence—and they learn all too often by having a heart attack. Nearly three million people are living with the consequences of a stroke.

These statistics exist in spite of the tremendous progress we have made in diagnosis, treatment and prevention, and without this progress patients with known Coronary Artery Disease would number 10 to 12 million and stroke patients approximately 6 to 8 million.

Having those sick and disabled people in our population would have added significantly to the cost of medical care and would have reduced the productivity of the nation.

We believe we are making progress because of our growing knowledge of the causes of vascular disease, the new technology for its diagnosis and new, much more effective treatments.

You are going to hear about some of that research today. Wonderful examples of how placement of dollars into an environment with highly motivated medical investigators leads to fundamental understanding.

It is our ability to improve our knowledge which makes the future bright. Research is

the major way in which we can improve the quality and increase availability of medical care while reducing the costs.

Appropriate and misdirected therapies are expensive. And most expensive are treatments which are partially effective—often applied very late in the disease. The existence of these problems is a natural part of medical practice but this can and does change most dramatically and definitively with scientific research findings which clarify issues and make definitive treatments possible.

The existence of the Congressional Caucus for Biomedical Research gives new hope for unleashing the tremendous research talent available in this country.

The AHA believes we are at a crucial point in our history when we could address our ignorance about key health care issues in a manner that could be extremely beneficial for our people and for the world.

The AHA is dedicated to making this happen. We have 3.2 million volunteers and 2,000 divisions across this country—They will complete the disbursement of our first billion dollars for research this fiscal year. And we are committed to awarding another billion by the year 2000.

We are very excited about the new leadership in Congress which can help convince their colleagues of the central role research plays in addressing the health needs of the nation. We believe your strong interest and dedication will lead to the support needed to take full advantage of our Biomedical Research Enterprise.

Such support will prove to be tremendous investment. It will pay great dividends in the near future. But best of all new knowledge (unlike most investments) is not depleted by its use—it will be there to serve our children and their children.

#### IN MEMORY OF THE LATE PATRIARCH DEMETRIOS I—SPIRITUAL LEADER OF 300 MILLION ORTHODOX CHRISTIANS

#### HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1991

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my sadness over the passing of one of the world's great religious leaders—Patriarch Demetrios I. The world has experienced a terrible loss with the death of this remarkable man yesterday, October 2. Patriarch Demetrios will be remembered for his successful tenure as ecumenical patriarch, his warmth, humility and his vision.

Some in this Chamber may not realize it, but after the Catholic Church the Orthodox Church is the largest Christian body in the world with 6 million Orthodox Christians in the United States, and millions of followers in Russia, Eastern Europe, and elsewhere.

Patriarch Demetrios was installed in 1972 as Archbishop of Constantinople and was known as *primus inter pares*, or first among equals, of the five senior eastern European leaders. Patriarch Demetrios was born in Constantinople, once known as the new Rome, of the ancient Byzantine empire. The Orthodox Church is broken down into 14 churches including many ethnic groups: Greeks, Serbians, Russians, and Albanians.

Mr. Speaker, Patriarch Demetrios was the 269th successor to St. Andrew, the apostle. St. Andrew, to whom Orthodox Christianity is traced, founded the church in Constantinople—which is known as Istanbul. However, many Orthodox Christians still refer to this great and historic city as Constantinople.

The patriarchate parallels the office of the Pope, and whereas the Pope is the successor to the Apostle Peter, the Orthodox Patriarch is the successor to the Apostle Andrew.

Patriarch Demetrios was truly a man dedicated to Christian unity in 1987, the Patriarch visited the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and the Archbishop of Canterbury in London. He also met with Pope John Paul II at the Vatican. The result of this historic meeting was a joint declaration in which both the Pope and the Patriarch issued a Declaration of Ecumenical Commitment expressing hope that through further dialog a full communion of the two churches might be possible.

What happened on that visit was truly remarkable—the two men recited the liturgy of the word together, the first time in a millennium that the Pope and the Orthodox Patriarch have joined together in reading the liturgy.

Patriarch Demetrios was the leader of the Greek Orthodox community in the United States—and my 7,000 Greek-American constituents in Tarpon Springs, FL, are saddened by the passing of the Patriarch. Memorial services are being held today at the Saint Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church in Tarpon Springs and similar services are being held nationwide.

Mr. Speaker, again I would like to ask that all of us here in the House of Representatives pause and reflect on the Patriarch Demetrios' grace, devotion, and desire to seek Christian unity. He was a remarkable man and we pray that his legacy will live on forever.