

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

GEORGE RUSSELL, FINE PUBLIC  
SERVANT AND GOOD FRIEND

**HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 1991

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I was saddened to hear that George Russell passed away last Friday night.

George served his Nation and his Government for more than 42 years, first in the military and then in civilian life. We were fortunate to have him with us right here on the dais for 17 years.

I would like to extend my condolences to his wife, Helen, and to his daughter, Diane Tolbert, who also serves in the House with us, as a staffer in the office of TIM VALENTINE.

George was a good friend and a fine public servant. I will miss him.

REMARKS OF DR. HOWARD MORGAN  
ON HEART DISEASE RESEARCH

**HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 1991

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues remarks made by Dr. Howard Morgan, of the Geisinger Clinic in Danville, PA. Dr. Morgan discussed research he has done on heart disease at a recent meeting of the Congressional Biomedical Research Caucus.

The remarks of Dr. Morgan follow:

REMARKS OF DR. HOWARD MORGAN

Thank you Congressman Gekas. It is a pleasure and honor to be asked to talk with you today in regard to an important and life-threatening condition, congestive heart failure. The Congressional Biomedical Research Caucus provides me the opportunity to describe recent advances in our understanding of the mechanisms that lead to heart failure and new approaches to its treatment. My perspective is that of a biochemist and physiologist who has lived and worked in Congressman Gekas' district for the past 25 years. I have had a leadership role in founding two biomedical research programs in the 17th Congressional district of Pennsylvania. The first was the Milton Hershey Medical Center where I was the first Professor and Chairman of Physiology from 1966 to 1987, and the second is the Sigfried and Janet Weis Center for Research at Geisinger Clinic where I am Director of Research. As indicated by the names of these institutions, philanthropy by forward-looking and generous citizens of the district were vital to the founding of these institutions. Support by the National Institutes of Health, however, is vital to the operation of the research programs of the Weis Center in which 25 sci-

entists are conducting research in basic cardiovascular biology at the cellular and molecular levels. The Weis Center is unique in that it is a basic research center set in a rural area and part of a regional health care system that serves a primarily rural population. In addition to its research mission, a key function of the Weis Center is to aid in the training of medical residents and fellows, many of whom will practice in rural America. In this context, the Weis Center and Geisinger are responding to Congressional plans to increase the available resources and improve access to health care services in communities in rural America.

Congestive heart failure is a major and increasing public health problem. Congestive heart failure is a syndrome characterized by poor function of the left ventricle, reduced exercise tolerance, progressively declining quality of life and markedly shortened life expectancy. About 2 million patients in the United States have congestive heart failure and the numbers are predicted to increase in the years ahead. The one year mortality ranges from 15% in all patients with heart failure to 50% in those with the poorest ventricular function. About 35% of all patients with congestive heart failure are hospitalized each year.

The disease history of patients with congestive heart failure reveals that approximately 70% have ischemic heart disease due to arteriosclerosis of the coronary arteries, approximately 2% have had a heart attack that resulted in death of a portion of the heart muscle, and formation of scar, about 40% have hypertension, 25% have diabetes and 18% have a dilated poorly functioning heart of unknown cause. In recent years, drugs that dilate the small arteries and veins, so-called vasodilator drugs, have been widely used as an adjunct to treatment with digitalis and diuretics. The vasodilator drugs reduce the work of the heart and improve exercise tolerance.

About 6 weeks ago, two large clinical trials that were supported by the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute and the Veterans Administration, and involved almost 3,400 patients with heart failure were reported in the New England Journal of Medicine. One trial named "Studies of Left Ventricular Dysfunction" and referred to by the acronym, SOLVD, was designed to determine whether treatment with an inhibitor of angiotensin formation would reduce mortality. The other trial called the "Vasodilator-Heart Failure Trial II" was designed to determine whether the angiotensin blocker was better than other vasodilators. Angiotensin is a hormone that is produced in the body and causes small arteries and veins to contract, increases blood pressure, and raises the work of the heart. When angiotensin formation is blocked, these vessels dilate and work of the heart is reduced. Treatment with an inhibitor of angiotensin formation called enalapril, reduces mortality by 16% and deaths and hospitalization for worsening heart failure by 26%, and was more effective than earlier vasodilator therapy. Dr. Claude Lenfant, Director of the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, has estimated that routine use of an inhibitor of

angiotensin formation could prevent between 10,000 and 20,000 deaths annually in the U.S. and about 100,000 hospitalizations. On the basis of these results, vasodilators can now be considered one of the three cornerstones of drug treatment of heart failure, the others are digitalis which increases the force of heart action, and diuretics which reduce the salt and fluid retention.

Enalapril, the inhibitor of angiotensin formation, probably is more effective than non-specific vasodilators because the drug blocks angiotensin formation in the walls of arteries, including the coronary arteries, and slows growth of the heart that is severely overloaded. Following a heart attack that results in death of heart muscle, the onset of congestive heart failure may be prevented by growth of the remaining normal heart muscle. Similarly, in patients with hypertension, the heart grows to compensate for the increased work load placed upon it. If this situation is compared to excise of a skeletal muscle, the overloaded heart gets more exercise and enlarges in the same manner as an arm or leg muscle that is exercised. This process is called hypertrophy which means that each heart muscle cell gets larger, but the cells do not divide.

Although, the enlarged heart may be able to deal more effectively with severe overload. The size of the heart, and particularly the left ventricle, turned out to be the single most potent determinant for cardiovascular disease, with the exception of age, in the Framingham Heart Study. The mortality from cardiovascular disease was 4.8 times higher in men and 3.0 times higher in women with left ventricular hypertrophy than in those without. As a result, prevention of severe overload and the resulting hypertrophy by effective treatment of hypertension and vasodilator therapy in patients with even mild degrees of congestive heart failure is a much better strategy.

The laboratories of Dr. Kenneth Baker and my own at the Weis Center are actively studying the effects of angiotensin on the heart. Dr. Baker's laboratory found that angiotensin stimulates growth of isolated heart muscle cells in tissue culture. These findings indicate that angiotensin directly affects growth independent of any effects on blood pressure or heart work. Infusion of angiotensin into rats increased heart weight by approximately 20% after 1 or 2 weeks of treatment. Treatment of the rats with angiotensin and a non-specific vasodilator to prevent any rise in blood pressure, did not block the effect of angiotensin to increase heart size. In other experiments, Dr. Baker found that enalapril, the inhibitor of angiotensin formation, would prevent hypertrophy of the heart in rats that had elevated blood pressure secondary to narrowing of the aorta. My laboratory found that treatment of newborn pigs with enalapril would block the rapid growth of the left ventricle that occurs in the first days of life due to a markedly increased load on the heart at birth. Overall, treatment of patients with congestive heart failure with inhibitors of angiotensin formation results in vasodilation of both arteries and veins, and reduces blood pressure. With reduced

\* 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.

angiotensin formation, hypertrophy of the heart is restrained and the risk of cardiovascular mortality is reduced.

Because cardiac hypertrophy has such a negative prognostic implication on cardiovascular disease and mortality, control of growth of cardiac muscle cells is a major research focus of several other laboratories at the Weis Center. In order for the heart to hypertrophy, increased work of the heart and hormones such as angiotensin must generate signalling chemicals within the cells that accelerate growth. These chemicals activate the genes responsible for coding for the components of the major site of production of heart proteins, a part of the cell called a ribosome. Dr. Lawrence Rothblum has cloned the genes responsible for a protein known as a transcription factor that regulates ribosome formation. Greater amounts of the transcription factor are present in cardiac muscle cells that are contracting vigorously and growing. Work in my laboratory and the laboratories of Dr. Kenneth Baker and Dr. Harold Singer is focussed on the identifying the intracellular signals, such as increased calcium, cyclic AMP and diacylglycerol that link increased work of the heart to growth. Dr. Peter Watson and Dr. John Krupinski have shown that cells that are increased in size by swelling have increased formation of cyclic AMP, and their findings suggests a direct link between stretching of the wall of the heart, increased heart work and hypertrophy. Ultimately, an understanding of the events that link increased heart work to growth of heart cells may offer new targets for drugs that will improve our ability to control hypertrophy of the heart, and will delay the onset and progression of congestive heart failure.

In conclusion, congestive heart failure is a progressive and debilitating condition encountered by 2 million Americans that decrease the quality of life and duration. Recently, treatment with inhibitors of angiotensin formation that reduce the work load on the heart and cardiac hypertrophy were shown to decrease mortality and severity of heart failure. Ultimately, however, prevention of congestive heart failure depends on prevention and treatment of coronary artery arteriosclerosis and hypertension because these conditions lead to heart damage and hypertrophy, the precursors of heart failure.

#### LOCAL OFFICIALS PLAY ROLE IN THWARTING SOVIET COUP

**HON. JAMES P. MORAN, JR.**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 1991

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, as a former mayor, I was heartened to learn that local city officials across the Soviet Union played a key role in the resistance against the August coup attempt. In the September 2 issue of *Nation's Cities Weekly*, a publication of the the National League of Cities, Los Angeles City Council member Zev Yaroslavsky recognizes the courageous behind-the-scenes efforts of municipal officials.

Yaroslavsky participated recently in a local government reform program sponsored by the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs [NDI]. Last year, NDI identified democratic reformers in many of the Soviet Union's

largest cities and created a program to assist the economic and political transformation underway by local governments. Yaroslavsky's article describes his participation in an April seminar that focused on democratic government and municipal finance. He plans to return to Moscow in October for extended consultations with council members there.

I want to share with my colleagues this article and commend the Soviet elected officials as they seek to establish democratic systems at the local level.

#### LOCAL OFFICIALS' KEY ROLE IN ABORTING COUP

(By Zev Yaroslavsky)

American television audiences have become familiar with the names and faces of the courageous Russian Republic President Boris Yeltsin, the Soviet Presidential Mikhail Gorbachev, and even those of the plotters of the coup in the Soviet Union. Yet it was members of the local governments who played a largely unnoticed but critical role in preventing a return to totalitarianism.

In the cities of Moscow and Leningrad, it was the Mayors, Gavriil Popov and Anatoly Sobchak, their deputies and council members who called the people out to man the barricades, and coordinated the flow of information to and from the Russian parliament where Yeltsin was headquartered. It was from the rooms of the Moscow City Council on Tverskaya Street that word went out to local councils across Russia to deny the legitimacy of the coup against Gorbachev.

I know many of the local officials who participated in this movement. As a representative of the Washington-based National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI), which has been conducting a municipal reform program in the Soviet Union since August 1990, I travelled to Moscow and Leningrad last May. Together with 15 colleagues, I led a series of training workshops for 150 city council members and administrators from Russia, Belorussia, Moldavia, the Ukraine and the Baltics on issues ranging from the separation of powers in democratic local governments to technical questions of municipal budgeting and finance.

This was the second of NDI's large-scale training seminars. The first meeting was held in Moscow in December 1990. The Institute's international experts have included mayors, city council members, administrators and city managers from the United States, Poland, Great Britain, Sweden, Germany and the Netherlands.

Former Vice President Mondale led the first bipartisan delegation. My colleagues in this process have included Mayors Tom Volgy, George Latimer and Joseph Riley, and New York Councilwoman Ronnie Eldridge as well as the Klaus von Dohnanyi, the former Mayor-Governor of Hamburg, Germany, and Jerzy Regulski, Poland's Under Secretary of State for Local Government Reform.

In its selection of American trainers, NDI benefitted from the advice of the National League of Cities. To my knowledge, the NDI program is the most systematic and broad-based training program for local officials in the Soviet Union. Its work has already given rise to the Association of Russian cities. The Institute also translates materials into Russian and can provide orientation sessions for Soviet city council members visiting U.S. municipalities.

Three distinctive features of Soviet local governments have struck me. Since the elections of spring 1990, the leading democratic

reformers like Mayor Sobchak in Leningrad and deputy mayor Sergei Stankevich in Moscow have been nationally known politicians, with seats in parliament, who have chosen to focus their efforts on municipal reform and decentralization.

Municipal reform is a complicated task. Soviet cities have an overwhelming number of responsibilities: they run industrial enterprises, for example. They are major industrial and residential property owners. They are involved in the distribution and subsidizing of food. In short, they perform many of the functions that our private sector and even our national government normally perform.

Yet, the newly elected city council members who must address city concerns in a period of economic instability have little experience of management, few technical skills and virtually no understanding of democratic government. Historically, the municipalities have been run by Communist Party bureaucrats. When I was there in May, in fact, I found all political institutions in disarray. The Communists had ensured that local councils were, in the words of Mayor Sobchak "ornaments or facades which voted the way they are told."

Without much experience and in a period of profound political turmoil, the city council members are struggling with fundamental questions: how to divide powers between executive and legislative branches of governments; what powers to assume at the local level and what powers to reserve at the republic or even national level and how to develop a political system capable of making decisions and producing results.

They need technical assistance in areas as diverse as land valuation, privatization, municipal housing, tax policy and budgeting.

In October, I shall return to Moscow and Leningrad with NDI in order to work intensively with members of the Moscow City Council and the Leningrad City Council on technical aspects of municipal budgeting and finance. Let us not hesitate now in providing them the technical training assistance they so desperately need.

Zev Yaroslavsky is a member of the Los Angeles City Council and chairman of its Budget and Finance Committee.

#### THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN TURKEY

**HON. LEE H. HAMILTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 1991

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to draw to the attention of my colleagues a recent exchange of letters with the Department of State regarding the human rights situation in Turkey. In recent months, reports of widespread use of torture and other human rights violations in Turkey have increased, raising serious questions about the commitment of the Government of Turkey to addressing these problems.

I believe it is important that the United States take an objective and critical view of human rights development in Turkey. The State Department response to my letter of July 17, 1991, speaks of some positive advances on human rights issues in Turkey, but fails to mention other developments which undermine the impact of some of these steps.

Turkey is an important friend and NATO ally. It is in our interest and in the interest of

the future of United States-Turkish relationship to ensure that serious human rights violations cease to occur in Turkey.

The correspondence follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, DC, August 5, 1991.

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on Europe and the  
Middle East, Washington, DC.

DEA MR. HAMILTON: Thank you for your letter of July 17, 1991, to the Secretary expressing concern over the human rights situation in Turkey.

There have been some positive advances on human rights issues in Turkey this past year, but some problems remain. On the positive side the Turks took the following actions: Parliament repealed the ban on use of the Kurdish language; amnestied 20,000 prisoners; and repealed the "thought-crime" laws (although a recent constitutional court decision leaves the practical effect of this last move somewhat questionable). Parliament also established a human rights commission which has taken an active role in investigating allegations of human rights abuses.

On the negative side, the continuation of incommunicado detention and the recent incidents in the southeast are cause for concern. The latest southeastern violence was sparked by the murder of Vedat Aydin, President of the Diyarbakir branch of the People's Labor Party (HEP) and a member of the local Human Rights Association. He was picked up from his home by four individuals who identified themselves as members of the police force, something they would be most unlikely to do if they really were members of a security force and intended to kill him. We do not know whether they produced any identification. Mr. Aydin's body was found 3 days later. Masquerading as members of the security forces has been a frequent ploy for Turkish terrorists, including the individuals who murdered an American citizen in Istanbul several months ago. The opposition parties and the Human Rights Association have yet to reach any consensus regarding the motive for the killing or the possible identity of the killers. Two official investigations are underway, one by parliament and the other by the Ministry of the Interior.

Mr. Aydin's funeral in Diyarbakir on July 11 sparked a violent demonstration which included gunfire. The police claim the first shot came from the crowd which, newspaper accounts make clear, was already pelting them with stones. The demonstration took place in narrow streets bordering on the city's medieval walls. Some people were shot; others were trampled, pushed off the walls, or otherwise injured. At least three people were killed and thirty eight injured, some seriously. The police detained over three hundred people. This incident, too, is under investigation.

Mr. Aydin's murder and the violence at his funeral came in the aftermath of a bombing at the Diyarbakir Human Rights Association; a car bomb which wounded another human rights activist (and his son) in the region; and a second car bomb incident in Diyarbakir in which no one was hurt.

While it is unclear whether these latest events involved human rights violations, there is no doubt we have conveyed our concerns on this subject repeatedly to the highest levels of the Turkish government, most recently during the visit of President Bush. I can assure you that Ambassador Abramowitz made human rights one of his top priorities, as will Ambassador-designate Barkley. You should also be aware that our

Embassy in Ankara has initiated a program of human rights seminars, the first of which was held in May. It was attended by human rights activists, government officials, and parliamentarians. We hope to hold two more seminars in the next year.

We believe the new Turkish government will continue to take steps to improve its human rights record. This was a subject of discussion between President Bush and Turkish leaders during the recent state visit; the discussion followed a mention of human rights in President Bush's arrival statement. We have an open and continuing dialogue with the Turks and believe the open and continuing dialogue with the Turks and believe the government is determined to improve its generally excellent democracy—free elections, courts and parties—with police reforms.

Sincerely,

JANET H. MULLINS,  
Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO MAURIZIO BIVONA

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 1991

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I address my colleagues in the House today, for I rise to extend my heartiest congratulations and warmest best wishes to Maurizio Bivona who is being named "Man of the Year" by the Italian-American Forum of Lodi.

Maurizio Bivona moved here from Sicily with his family at the age of 17. He helped his family adjust to a new culture, learn a new language, and survive economically. At the same time he pursued his long-time aspiration of achieving a college education. He helped run the family fruit store and pizza shop during the day and attended NJIT at night, eventually earning a degree in industrial engineering in 1976. Also during this time, Maurizio became a U.S. citizen.

After graduation, he married Graziella Ciminata and joined M & SD Corp., a telecommunication consulting firm. Here he distinguished himself through hard work and dedication and was quickly promoted to vice president.

Maurizio is, and always has been, actively involved in his community. He is a proud member of the San Ciro Society of Garfield where he serves as a director. Among his proudest achievements is his help in founding COM.IT.ES, a committee created in conjunction with the Italian Government to promote Italian heritage in the United States.

Maurizio is also one of the senior members of the Italian-American Forum. He has served this organization in many offices including president and is currently a member of the board of directors.

Mr. Bivona strongly believes that the education of our youth is one of the most important purposes of the Italian-American Forum. He is one of the founders of the scholarship committee and strongly believes in their motto "A better America through education".

Maurizio and his wife Graziella have two sons, Alexander and Maximilian. He is highly

respected by his community as an example of the success that can be achieved by hard work in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join in paying tribute to this exceptional man and extend my best wishes to him.

#### TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL E. WHIPPLE

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 1991

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a fine young citizen, Michael E. Whipple, of Sunbury, PA, who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout.

Michael has been involved with Scouting for many years, beginning in 1982 with Cub Scout Pack 3309 of Sunbury, where he served as den chief and earned his Arrow of Light. He later joined Boy Scout Troop 304 at St. Michael's Church in Sunbury, and proudly served his troop as assistant patrol leader, patrol leader, assistant senior patrol leader, senior patrol leader, troop guide, and life Scout. He also has been awarded the Vigil Honor of the Order of the Arrow.

I am very heartened by Michael's statement of purpose for his Eagle Scout project: To show people that "there are kids that care about the way they want to live." Michael decided to take charge of the cleanup committee for Sunbury's first annual Riverfest. Michael expressed enthusiasm for this task and was able to get other young people to pitch in and help cleanup Sunbury's riverfront.

Michael is also a private in the U.S. Army Reserve and is a member of the Patriotic Sons of America. He is a senior in high school, and no doubt has a very bright future ahead of him. Michael has demonstrated a great attitude, a desire to work hard, and an ability to follow instructions and get the job done.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in congratulating Michael Whipple on attaining the rank of Eagle Scout, and in wishing him the best in his future. That future is one I am sure that will be successful and rewarding.

#### GIRL SCOUTS HONOR ROME WOMEN OF DISTINCTION

HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 1991

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor three exceptional leaders in the Rome, GA community. Judge Jean P. Duncan, business owner Mary Kate Massey, and realtor Julie Spector Windler may have excelled in different professions, but their common thread of Girl Scouting has earned them all the honor of being named "Woman of Distinction" by the Northwest Georgia Council of Girl Scouts. Women of Distinction hold positions of importance in their communities.

In addition to offering my personal congratulations on their achievement, I would like to

share with my colleagues the following article from the Rome News-Tribune which includes profiles of these remarkable individuals and their achievements.

[From the Rome News-Tribune, Sunday, Sept. 22, 1991]

**GIRL SCOUTS HONOR ROME WOMEN OF DISTINCTION**

Three Rome women have been named Girl Scout Women of Distinction, according to the Northwest Georgia Council of Girl Scouts which includes the Rome area.

They are: Judge Jean P. Duncan, business owner Mary Kate Massey and realtor Julie Spector Windler.

Women of Distinction hold positions of importance in their communities. They may be business women, professionals, managers or respected volunteers. They all have achievement in common.

Many of them are still involved in some facet of Girl Scouting, whether serving as a troop leader or chairing the Girl Scouts annual fund-raising campaign. Other Women of Distinction were not Girl Scouts in their childhood but have been supportive of Girl Scouting in their adult years.

A Rome resident and former Girl Scout, Mrs. Duncan serves as judge of the Floyd County Probate Court. Her responsibilities include hearing all matters pertaining to wills, estates and guardianships and hearing all Floyd County traffic cases.

She has been honored with the Liberty Bell award, presented by the Rome Bar Association, and is a former recipient of the Award of Recognition by the Women in Management Committee of the Rome Chamber of Commerce. She was educated in the Rome City Schools, Carroll Lynn Business Schools, Floyd College and through seminars conducted by the American Bar Association and the University of Georgia. A widow, she is the mother of three grown children and has three grandchildren.

Although she is a native of Maryville, Tenn., Mrs. Massey is a long-time resident of Rome. As owner of Town House Apparels Inc., Mrs. Massey is responsible for the general management of the business, apparel buying, advertising, selling and marketing. She began her Girl Scout career as a Brownie in Tennessee.

Mrs. Massey attend the University of Tennessee and Jacksonville (Fla.) University, from which she received a home economics degree. Her memberships include the Floyd Medical Center Foundation, Greater Rome Chamber of Commerce, Advisory Board for the College of Home Economics at Berry College and First United Methodist Church. She and her husband, John, have three sons and four grandchildren.

Rome native and former Brownie Girl Scout, Mrs. Windler is president and owner of Garden Lakes Realty Co. She is responsible for land development, commercial and residential sales, and property management. The company manages more than 400 properties and with all business operations included does an excess of \$5 million a year in business.

Mrs. Windler holds a bachelor-of-science degree in industrial management from Georgia Institute of Technology. She has served as treasurer of the Greater Rome Board of Realtors and as state director of the organization.

She also is active in the Greater Rome Chamber of Commerce and has served with the fund drive for the Rome United Way. She is a senior designated member of the National Association of Real Estate Appraisers

and was named to "Who's Who" in television. She is married to Frank J. Windler and she has 3 children.

**TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM HILLENBRAND**

**HON. LEE H. HAMILTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 1991

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the selection of William Hillenbrand for posthumous induction into the 1991 Health Care Hall of Fame. Mr. Hillenbrand and other inductees will be honored at the fourth annual award ceremonies in Chicago on November 6, 1991, to be sponsored by Modern Healthcare magazine.

The Hall of Fame honors pioneers in the health industry, whose portraits are hung at Philadelphia's Pennsylvania Hospital. Other inductees this year include Margaret Lewis, pioneer of home healthcare services; Robert M. Cunningham, Jr., author and editor of numerous health industry books and publications; educator Gerhard Hartman; and healthcare financial adviser Harold Hinderer.

William Hillenbrand was one of the outstanding business and community leaders in Indiana until his death in 1986. Mr. Hillenbrand was born and raised in Batesville, IN in the Ninth Congressional District, which I represent.

After graduating from Notre Dame University in 1927, he started a business which revolutionized the hospital supply industry. His innovation was "to bring the home into the hospital" by replacing cold white steel beds with warm wood beds. Mr. Hillenbrand was also responsible for introducing other important health care innovations, including the adjustable crank double pedestal overbed table; the short safety side bed; the labor bed; the pediatric intensive care bed; and a therapeutically designed rocker/recliner.

Today, Mr. Hillenbrand's company, Hill-Rom, has annual sales of about \$300 million and employs about 2,000 people. It is one of six subsidiaries of publicly held Hillenbrand Industries.

William Hillenbrand was an old-style manager, dedicated to the success of his business and to the satisfaction of his customers. He often traveled for weeks at a time around the country visiting with hospital customers to find out what products and services they needed and wanted. Hill-Rom is testament to his great achievement in the hospital industry.

He stands among the giants of American enterprise. I will always think of him as among the best of American business leaders—innovative, industrious, community minded, and concerned about people.

**FAIR TRADE IN FINANCIAL SERVICES**

**HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 1991

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, how long will it take Japan's Ministry of Finance to wake up and smell the coffee? How many more scandals do we have to read about before they finally take decisive action to clean up their financial markets? Fair and open financial markets are crucial if we are to maintain our competitive edge in the global marketplace.

On Thursday, October 3, I introduced, along with Representatives LEACH and STARK, a strengthened version of Senator RIEGLE's and Senator GARN's fair trade in financial services bill. This bill will arm the Treasury with the tools it needs to open foreign markets to U.S. firms. Recent events in Japan show why it is imperative for the United States to take action on this vital issue.

This summer, the financial pages of our newspapers were littered with new revelations of crime and corruption in the Japanese stock markets. Japan's largest brokerage houses have admitted to covering \$1.5 billion in stock market favored losses of their most favored customers—all Japanese concerns. Normura and Nikko Securities have admitted to covering the losses of, and financing the activities of, one of Japan's most notorious Mafia bosses. In another case, one woman was able to borrow almost \$2.5 billion from Japan's biggest banks in one of the greatest cases of bank fraud of all time. The 1988 Recruit scandal proved that this corruption reaches the highest levels of the Japanese Government.

Despite these bombshells, Japanese firms and their leaders continue to conduct business as usual. Ministers and officials who are supposed to have resigned their posts are instead merely reassigned to someplace else within the same organization. The Japanese Ministry of Finance issues warnings and holds hearings, but their meager actions have failed to restore credibility to their marketplace. The one reform they are trying to institute is the creation of an SEC-like agency to oversee their stock market. This, however, is a sham, because this new agency would still be under the direct control of the Ministry of Finance which, time and time again, has proved itself to be too cushy with the Japanese firms it regulates.

Armed with protected financial markets and inexpensive domestic sources of capital, foreign firms are entering the American financial markets with devastating effect. American firms, on the other hand, have no such advantage in their home markets and are shut out of equal competition abroad—not only in Japan, but Korea, Brazil, and other countries. This is simply not fair.

Riegle/Garn is a wise and measured response to the trade discrimination our banks, securities firms, and investment advisers are facing in many parts of the globe. It merely says that unless you give our firms national treatment—the same treatment you apply to your own domestic firms—the United States has the right to apply sanctions against your firms operating here in the States.

The bill strengthens Riegle/Garn in three ways:

First, it would add a series of factors, taken from the Treasury Department's "National Treatment Study" which must be considered when the Treasury Secretary makes a determination as to whether U.S. firms are receiving fair treatment abroad.

Second, it requires the Treasury Secretary to publish in the Federal Register the names of those countries not according us national treatment.

Third, it excludes the financial institutions of the European Community and Canada from these provisions, since United States financial institutions are protected under existing treaties, so long as these countries continue to accord United States firms national treatment.

Fair and open financial markets are crucial if we are to maintain our edge in the world's financial markets. I would urge my colleagues to support this wake up call and provide U.S. financial firms with the level playing field they deserve.

#### TRIBUTE TO DR. MARIO VIGLIANI

### HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dr. Mario Vigliani for his significant contributions to his Rhode Island community. Dr. Vigliani is recognized by the International Institute of Rhode Island with its annual Outstanding Citizen Award. Each year the International Institute presents this award to a foreign-born naturalized citizen for his or her contributions to the community. The International Institute, a United Way member agency, is a nonprofit organization that provides immigration and educational services to Rhode Island's immigrants and refugees. It is especially significant that this year's Outstanding Citizen Award be received by a member of Rhode Island's Italian-American community.

Born and raised in Italy, he traveled his native land following his father's assignments in Italian Navy Intelligence. He attended medical school in Pisa, graduated in 1948 and traveled to New York where he completed his internship and first residency. He then came Providence, RI, for a residency at Charles Chapin Hospital, where he specialized in contagious diseases. Dr. Vigliani then decided to stay in Providence, where he served the Italian-American community, establishing his own practice.

He was drafted into the U.S. Air Force as a captain during the Korean war. He served his country honorably as chief of pediatrics for the Northeastern Command. After the war he returned to Providence to continue his ambition to serve others through the practice of medicine. After reopening his own practice, he later headed the Atwood Pediatric Group in Johnston until he retired in 1989.

His distinguished career has included several volunteer contributions as well. He unselfishly devoted hours each week to such causes as the developmentally disabled, and other free clinics in the region, including four well-baby clinics. He has made his family, friends,

and peers proud, giving to the community the care it so deserved.

I ask that my colleagues join me in wishing Dr. Vigliani and his family health and happiness in the future.

#### SUPPORT FOR MARTIN GAFFNEY

### HON. BRIAN J. DONNELLY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 1991

Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support and commend Marine Officer Martin Gaffney of South Weymouth, MA, a man who has been suffering, but fighting a brave battle not only for his own life but for the future of his surviving daughter.

Officer Gaffney's story is a most tragic one. The following is reprinted from the Patriot Ledger of Quincy, MA, which grimly details his current situation.

#### GAFFNEY FEARS HE'LL DIE OF AIDS BEFORE U.S. PAYS

(By Helen Rojas)

BOSTON.—The end of Martin Gaffney's legal battle drew a step closer yesterday but the Marine officer said he still fears he will die of AIDS before the government pays him a \$3.8 million court judgment.

Judge Rya Zobel ruled yesterday that the Justice Department must decide whether to appeal her \$3.8 million final judgment for Gaffney by Oct. 7. Zobel rejected technical objections that would have delayed the appeal deadline.

If the Justice Department decides not to fight Zobel's judgment, Gaffney should receive his award check in eight to 10 weeks, according to U.S. attorney Wayne A. Budd's office.

But Gaffney, 42, entered Massachusetts General Hospital last week, and said he is worried he will not receive the award before he dies.

He said he hoped to use the court award to travel with his daughter, Maureen, a third-grader at a South Shore private school, who has tested negative for the AIDS virus.

"I was hoping I'd have this before I got sick so I could travel with my daughter and plan for her future," Gaffney said. "Last night I didn't know if I was going to leave this hospital alive."

Gaffney is being treated for headaches, dizziness, double-vision and coughing that his doctors have told him are the result of the AIDS virus.

AIDS has already claimed Gaffney's wife, who received a tainted blood transfusion at a Navy hospital, and the couple's infant son.

Gaffney's lawyer, Jaclyn McKenney, filed a court motion last week accusing the government of stalling with trivial legal maneuvers in anticipation of Gaffney's death.

Gaffney has refused offers of a smaller cash settlement. Mary Elizabeth Carmody, an assistant U.S. attorney wrote in a court motion that the government's offer to settle was not intended to delay an end to his three-year court battle.

"A settlement would, as a matter of course, ensure that the plaintiffs would receive an award sooner rather than later," Carmody wrote in reply to a legal motion filed by Gaffney's lawyer. "This suggestion was completely appropriate but was completely misconstrued by plaintiffs' counsel. The suggestion was obviously roundly rejected."

Gaffney said the long court battle and delays by the government's lawyers have embittered him.

"These people have ice water in their veins," Gaffney said. "This case did not have to go this long."

Gaffney is still on active duty as a chief warrant officer at South Weymouth Naval Air Station and has been supporting his daughter on his Marine Corps paycheck.

He said he still hopes to take his daughter to Washington, D.C., to see the Capitol and has promised her grandparents in Okinawa that he will bring her to see them during the Christmas school break.

Gaffney said that after he dies Maureen will be raised by his brother and sister-in-law, who live in Massachusetts.

My colleague, BARNEY FRANK of Massachusetts, has introduced H.R. 3407, which I am a cosponsor, to allow claims against the United States for damages arising from negligent medical care provided by the Armed Forces. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation so that Officer Gaffney and others will be spared this needless suffering.

#### GEORGE WILL: "LET THEM EAT CRACK"

### HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 1991

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, the political etiquette business has been good to George Will. He has had a long and financially rewarding career instructing us on the proprieties of American politics. Cosseted in his Chevy Chase manor, he functions as a sort of federalized Emily Post.

Rather than invoking specific rules for correct political behavior, Mr. Will's columns are oiled instead with aphorisms. For every thorny public policy question he has a sage observation from Edmund Burke. For every societal ill, an acerbic jape from H.L. Mencken. When all else fails, an entire paragraph from Cicero—not Cicero as in Illinois, but Cicero as in Marcus Tullius.

Mr. Will's work has a certain drawing-room unreality. One has the sense that for Mr. Will mean streets is a fender bender in Chevy Chase, not the murder of children by children in Los Angeles.

Unemployment is a hoary anecdote from the Great Depression, ushered in by a quote from Hobbes, rather than the trauma of 30 percent unemployment in some sectors of American society today.

In the October 3 Washington Post, Mr. Will announced triumphantly that he will make the case for congressional term limits by showing "how amateur basketball is becoming a Federal project." Well, now.

Apparently what has stuck in Mr. Will's refined craw is a rather modest, bipartisan proposal, the Midnight Basketball League Training and Partnership Act, H.R. 3102, which authorizes \$2.5 million in HUD grants to public housing authorities to work with private groups organizing athletic activities that incorporate employment counseling, job training, and other educational efforts for male adolescents. Targeted communities are those with a substan-

tial illegal drug problem, a high crime level involving young adults, high unemployment, and school dropout rates, and so forth.

The Midnight Basketball League program originated in Chicago, where it has been a resounding success. League director Gil Walker points with pride at the fact that since joining the program none of the league's 180 participants had been in trouble with the law. In addition, more than one-half are now either employed full time or have obtained their GED degrees.

Taking sharp exception to the idea of using Federal funds to help spread a program that works, Mr. Will has entered the ranks of those peculiar American conservatives who, to paraphrase H.L. Mencken, lie awake at night worrying that somewhere, somehow an impoverished kid might get a leg up on the world.

Mr. Will opposes the expenditure of Federal money on athletic programs for inner-city kids. What a hoot. He has no objection to viewing Redskins games from the posh VIP boxes at RFK Stadium, which was constructed with millions of dollars of taxpayer money.

As for kids at risk out in America, George Will has the solution, "let them eat crack."

#### EXPORTS MADE UP 80 PERCENT OF LAST YEAR'S GNP

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, the Department of Commerce states that over 80 percent of our Nation's GNP last year was a result of exports, and is at its highest level ever: \$394 billion.

There is much the Federal Government can do to help American business in this effort. Recently, I had an opportunity to learn about an exciting and informative conference held in Miami, as a part of a series being held throughout the country by Secretary of Commerce Robert Mosbacher and other officials who are making the resources of their agencies accessible to U.S. firms.

I want to commend Secretary Mosbacher and his colleagues for their efforts to make all the trade promotion resources of the Federal Government better known at the grassroots level and to encourage businesses in Miami, and throughout the country, to take advantage of this opportunity.

#### CONGRESSIONAL TRIBUTE AND SALUTE HONORING THE 40TH AN- NIVERSARY OF THE RIVERSIDE VETERANS AUXILIARY

### HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 1991

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, October 12, 1991, the Riverside Veterans Auxiliary will be celebrating its 40th anniversary with a gala dinner at Paterson's historical Brownstone House which lies in the heart of my

Eighth Congressional District of New Jersey. This gala affair will honor the hard-working members of the auxiliary who have done so much to benefit their fellow citizens through charitable good works and community service.

Mr. Speaker, this evening we gather to honor the Riverside Veterans Auxiliary, an organization truly worthy of commendation. I would like to salute the outstanding current leadership of this most worthy organization: President Annamarie Stark-Dockery, Vice President Marion Masker, Recording Secretary Catherine Spina, Treasurer Ruth Gallo, Chaplain Caroline Rovello, Service Officer Ida Ponte, and Mistress at Arms Barbara DeFerdinando.

No mention of this august body would be complete without first recognizing the Riverside Veterans, Inc. The history of our Nation shows that whenever duty has called, brave men and women have followed our flag to protect and safeguard America's freedom. The members of the Riverside Veterans, Inc., proudly continued this tradition, serving the interests of the United States throughout the globe.

From its inception in November 1946, the Riverside Veterans, Inc., has thrived on a spirit representative of a true family relationship, always mindful of basic unity and the enrichment of the organization spiritually and socially.

After the Second World War, veterans from the Riverside section of Paterson, under the leadership of founder Anthony Tirri formed the Riverside Veterans, Inc. This organization has to this day, continued to be active not only in veterans affairs, but in the community and city of Paterson as well.

The Riverside Veterans, Inc., is made up of individuals who grew up in the Riverside section of Paterson, which was predominantly Italian in heritage. The children who grew up there were immersed in a close knit family atmosphere. Subsequently, with the outbreak of the Second World War, many of the founding members entered the service together and were assigned to the same combat unit. They lived and fought side by side, forging a bond between them that only those who have survived the battlefield can know. Out of this experience, the Riverside Veterans, Inc., was formed.

Mr. Speaker, after several months of hard work under the guidance of Post Commander Emil Malizia and First Vice Commander Joseph Bernasconi, the women's auxiliary was formed in October 1951. The steering committee consisted of Dot Malizia, Pearl Plavan, Ida Ponte, Lavina Di Ferinando, Susan De Luca, and Bianca Frioli Hancock.

In April 1952, the first election of officers took place, with Mary DeNova elected president. The additional officers of the charter members were: Vice President Addie Pacillo, Secretary Dot Tirri, Financial Secretary Dot Malizia, Chaplain Pearl Plavan, Service Officer Rose Pallotta, and Mistress at Arms Connie Barone. The executive committee consisted of Angie Tadoo, Betty Natoll, Julia Cosgrove, Diana Cuccinello, and Mary Mancinelli. These ladies set the highest of standards for auxiliary, which have continued to this day.

It would be very difficult indeed to find a more dedicated or hard working group of

women than the auxiliary of the Riverside Veterans, Inc. They have performed countless charitable good deeds for the community since their inception. Most important of all, they have maintained an organization that has promoted true fellowship and strong family values. I salute them for all their good deeds, they are truly a credit to our community, State, and Nation.

#### ARKANSANS WORKING FOR LITERACY

### HON. BILL ALEXANDER

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 1991

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Margo Reiser of Jonesboro, AR who has worked in cooperation with the Arkansas State Voluntary Literacy Council to bring literacy to every corner of the State.

Craighead County, the largest county in my district in terms of population, has an 11.7 percent illiteracy rate. That means that there are 6,173 functional illiterates above the age of 25 living in one of my 24 counties. These are people who can't perform the simplest of tasks, such as reading the newspaper, signing checks or exercising their right to vote. Some of them can't even recognize their own name in print.

I have always been supportive of literacy programs, and my constituents can continue to count on me to support literacy programs in the future.

Margo Reiser is to be commended for her work to bring literacy to all Arkansans. I want to wish her success during the months of October and November as she conducts three separate literacy workshops in my congressional district.

I was once told that a problem is not a problem if there's a solution. Thanks to Margo Reiser, and others like her, we have a solution for illiteracy in northeast Arkansas. It's called caring.

#### OPPOSITION TO THE CONFERENCE REPORT ON TREASURY-POSTAL SERVICE APPROPRIATIONS

### HON. TIMOTHY J. PENNY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 1991

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the conference report. The appropriations level, nearly \$20 billion, endorsed by the conferees on the Treasury-Postal Service appropriations measure now before us is \$252 million higher than the House-passed bill. I find this level of spending excessive and necessary at a time when the Federal budget deficit is approaching \$400 billion and will alone consume over 6 percent of the gross national product this fiscal year.

As excessive at this level of spending is, there are tucked away in the report several special interest provisions including a \$350,000 grant for a drug treatment center in

Pima County, AZ. Now drug treatment is needed, but why earmark funds for one center when literally very drug treatment facility in the Nation is in dire need of funds to expand their treatment programs?

If you've wondered why the General Services Administration is receiving such a large increase in its budget over the House-passed bill, in part it's because of the growing laundry list of earmarks for construction projects. Funds are also appropriated in this bill for the Peace Bridge border facility in Buffalo, NY, and the conference report puts the final touches on the mandated move of certain Bureau of Public Debt facilities and employees to Parkersburg, WV, which is on its face a questionable expenditure of Federal funds.

Now, some of these specific earmarks may be needed, but as is usually the case, the good and the purely special interest provisions are lumped together and we will never know what's necessary and what's pork barrel.

On the floor in June, I withdrew an amendment to the House bill to reduce the Vice President's budget by \$27,000. This amount is equivalent to the expense of a personal vacation Vice President QUAYLE took earlier this spring. Chairman EDWARD ROYBAL indicated he would write the Vice President for an explanation, and I can report today the chairman's letter was indeed sent. I appreciate Chairman ROYBAL and Mr. WOLF's assistance in this matter. I must say, however, that I was not at all satisfied with Vice President's QUAYLE's explanation, which was signed by an aide. His response gave no specific answer to the question of why the Vice President does not reimburse the Treasury for purely personal travel expenses. I intend to revisit this matter until such a time as the Vice President develops a travel policy that holds him accountable for his personal expenses.

I urge Members to vote "no" on this conference report. Now is not the time to surrender the fight for deficit reduction.

#### INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE EXTENDED UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS TO RAILROAD WORKERS

**HON. PAT WILLIAMS**

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 1991

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to provide extended unemployment benefits to railroad workers similarly to those granted to other workers in S. 1722.

My legislation would give approximately 3,000 railroad workers, with less than 10 years in the railroad system, up to 65 days of extended benefits, so long as the national unemployment rate is at least 6 percent. The number of days of benefits depends on the earnings of the worker.

This legislation amends the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act which is in the jurisdiction of the Energy and Commerce Committee. I have the support of Chairmen DINGELL and SWIFT in offering this legislation. This legislation is an important step for the Congress

to provide equity for the men and women who work on our Nation's railroads.

The Congressional Budget Office gave me a cost estimate for this legislation of \$10 million. The current balance of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund was \$337 million as of June 30, 1991, compared to an average base line balance of \$225 million. Thus, this fund is more than \$110 million above normal balances and could easily fund the \$10 million cost.

#### FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION'S MAJ. GEN. JOHN H. TILELLI SPEAKS TO THE MISSOURI PRESS ASSOCIATION

**HON. IKE SKELTON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 1991

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, on September 20, 1991, the commander of the U.S. Army's 1st Cavalry Division, Maj. Gen. John H. Tilelli, Jr., spoke to the Missouri Press Association at its annual meeting in Columbia, MO. He gave an excellent description of the role of the 1st Cavalry in creating a deception that led Saddam Hussein's forces to focus in the wrong place. The 1st Cavalry Division certainly performed magnificently and I compliment Major General Tilelli and his troops for the outstanding performance. In Major General Tilelli's address, he pointed out the reasons American soldiers did so well in the Middle East: excellent leadership, excellent equipment, excellent training, and excellent people. Major General Tilelli's speech is set forth as follows:

REMARKS OF MAJ. GEN. JOHN H. TILELLI

Thank you Mr. Smith (R.B. Smith III, Assc. Pres.) for that kind introduction. It's a privilege to be here in Missouri on the 125th anniversary of your association to take advantage of this opportunity to address so many members of the 4th estate.

I had the pleasure of briefing Congressman Skelton when he was at Fort Hood in May to see his son awarded the Bronze Star Medal for valor. It was a proud moment for both of us. I'm honored to call him a friend of the 1st Cav.

I don't know how many of you have worked around the military, but let me briefly explain my job. As the commander of the 1st Cavalry Division, a modern armored division, I am responsible for the training, equipping and preparation of approximately 16,000 soldiers to deploy anywhere in the world, at any time, and if necessary—fight and win.

This week is the commemoration of the bicentennial of our Bill of Rights. Our Founding Fathers considered these ten rights so important that they gave them constitutional status 200 years ago. Their importance has not lessened. I think it's appropriate for this particular group, representing government, the military, the media, and the people to be here at this particular time.

As a soldier, I've always taken pride in my profession's role: the defense of freedom. Our code of conduct includes these words: "I am an American, I serve in the forces which guard my country and our way of life, and I am prepared to give my life in their defense." We take those words seriously, in fact we take pride not just in our job, but in our very commitment to it.

I think you understand that pride, in fact I think you share it. Our way of life relies on the exercise of public opinion, expressed privately in the voting booth or publicly in a thousand different forums. Those who shape and publicize opinion wield great power and take on correspondingly great responsibility. Justice William O. Douglas referred to that responsibility when he said, "The press has a preferred position in our constitutional scheme; not to enable it to make money, not to set newsmen apart as a favored class, but to bring fulfillment to the public's right to know."

Entrusted to you—as to us—is a precious charge. Your contribution is no less than the informing of a public empowered to use information more effectively and powerfully than any public at any time, anywhere.

Our Nation has won three wars within the last twenty-two months, two hot and one cold. And evidence of the power of an informed, free public is the victory we have just experienced. Desert Storm wasn't a victory over aggression alone, it was a victory over defeatism and doubt. It was the victory of our re-awakened self-confidence as a nation.

Our test came from an unexpected place, at an unexpected time. On August 2, I don't think a single soldier in our division imagined that the invasion of Kuwait, half a world away, would lead one year later to victory parades in Houston, Atlanta, Dallas, Austin, New York, down Constitution Avenue, and through the hearts of Americans all across our Nation. But our alert on August 7 for possible deployment changed all that. Just like veterans before, our soldiers prepared to go where their Nation needed them.

Since Vietnam, we had focused on Europe—deploying into a theater offering infrastructure, one we had studied and fully prepared for—with war stocks waiting and an enemy we were familiar with.

And that is where our Desert Storm victory began to take shape—at Fort Hood in August. This is where the great character of the American soldier began to really shine. Over weeks without weekends and days without end, our soldiers worked. They worked first to finish the man-machine weld, training on their tanks and Bradleys, artillery pieces and Apaches during the period before ships arrived at the port to take equipment east.

At Fort Hood, 1st Cav soldiers were firing on over 30 ranges. The local media was at first fascinated with the newly applied sand coat each vehicle wore. They were consumed with questions about the fierce desert heat, and its effects on man and machine. Our response, validated now by experience, was simply that these were the best trained troops in the world, already veterans or operations in one desert, and completely ready to tackle another.

As our soldiers trained, they worked to prepare their equipment, themselves, and their families for the deployment. I think our paint booth operation was an example Earl Scheib could learn from—in about 40 24-hour days, we painted 10,000 pieces of equipment, but I'd be lying if I told you we didn't have a run or two.

Effectively, 100 percent of our equipment went to Saudi Arabia by ship, 17 ships in all each taking just under 3 weeks from Houston, through the Suez Canal and into the Eastern Saudi Port of Dammam, a world-class facility that incidentally is the product of U.S./Saudi cooperation.

With our equipment all but gone, we completed small arms and individual training

programs, which in the future we would hone into fully developed skills. In late September and through mid October, we said our good-byes. Any separation is tough on families. You're all familiar with the scenes of farewell, equalled in intensity only by the welcomes 6 and 7 months later. But in September and October, those joyous moments could not even be imagined.

It was then that the overwhelming support coming from everywhere really started helping. While we were headed out unsure when we'd return, we knew that we didn't travel alone, that our loved ones wouldn't wait alone. That support is another of the victories of Desert Storm.

In Mid-October after the mercifully brief stay at the port while our equipment arrived, the division rolled to the desert. We were the first to entirely set up there. It was a nearly unimaginable contrast to anything we'd done. Even at the national training center at Fort Irwin in the California Mojave, the desert had not been without limit as this one seemed to be. Correspondingly, in the Mojave, we all knew when we'd head home again, and each soldier was fairly certain he'd make the trip. Now, assurances like those came a little harder.

I knew we'd made the transition when two things happened:

The first was when we carved out of the desert a full gunnery range on which we fired all our systems, including our new Abrams tanks and Bradley fighting vehicles. This range, which I consider the best I've even seen in terms of safety and capacity to exercise crews in realistic conditions, was built entirely by our soldiers. Three months later they were using in Iraq what they'd learned on that range.

The second event was when I saw in an artillery battery, in a big army tent, a company store set up selling (at cost) snacks bought at an isolated shop on an isolated road that led to Iraq. Peter Jennings, in a Thanksgiving visit, bought a bottle of non-alcoholic beer and autographed it to be auctioned off. And for five months I waited for someone to ask me to sign a beer.

In any event, with soldiers showing industry and initiative like that, I knew we were ahead, and the Iraqis were doomed.

Our emphasis on training and maintaining continued through the fall without letup. Our high state of preparedness, sharpened with the intense training of August and September, gave us a platform from which we could catapult the last obstacles presented by this particular environment.

And this kind of situation, one demanding ingenuity and flexibility, is where the efforts of our leaders—in and out of uniform, over the past decade—paid off. Planting the seeds of victory, these visionaries, most with names not associated with Desert Storm fought to get high-quality equipment, training, and people. When the opportunities arose, we were ready to take advantage of them:

Our leaders developed maneuver techniques suited to the open desert. They pioneered formations that turned their units into compact, irresistible steel arrowheads.

Our logisticians developed mobile fuel and ammunition depots that could—and later did—keep up with those fast-moving formations. In a single day, our division was consuming 250,000 gallons of fuel, so you can see the importance of mobile, capable logistics.

While we were developing these great warfighting techniques, a couple of things happened that without doubt were even greater in the minds of some troopers. Cele-

brating Thanksgiving, we ate our first hot food not originating in a can—and at the same time, our new AT&T phone home telephone tent opened to a very receptive crowd.

For our soldiers, and I refer to soldiers of all ranks, that was a boon to morale. It dramatically reduced anguish born of uncertainty on both sides. At that point, mail was taking two or three weeks. As the situation permitted, I spoke several times with wives and our local media in phone conferences from the desert. On one occasion, as we sweltered, I learned that one reporter couldn't make it because his car wouldn't start in the near-zero cold snap then hitting Texas.

The support our local media provided the families was significant. One lesson we learned was the benefit derived from the information loop they closed. The effect was greatest immediately after they had visited us and returned to file their stories.

At this point, media visits other than our hometown, visit, were unilateral. In retrospect, these visits—most taking place in one day but with several overnights—were a good preparation for the pool experience that would grace us in mid-January as the air campaign began.

Just prior to that time, the division moved into the defense near a town called Hafer Al Batin, in the tri-border area of the Wadi Al Batin. The Wadi is a great shallow valley leading up into Iraq and presenting the classic approach to "the mother of all battles."

In fact, Saddam himself has stated that at Hafer Al Batin his mother of all battles would occur. So, in early January, amid indications of a spoiling attack on key logistic bases destined to supply the Hail Mary play, we were ordered in.

Well, Saddam never showed up, and we like to think our defense impressed him. What impressed me was the coordination between our division and other coalition forces in the area—French, Saudi, British, and even Syrian. While we had detached the 2d Armored Division's Tiger Brigade on moving north into positions here, we had gained a brigade of the 101st Airborne Division, the "Screaming Eagles". That too called for a lot of coordination, and through it all our staffs, commanders, and soldiers kept things straight—an accurate indicator of operations ahead.

Our shooting war began shortly after bombs began falling on Baghdad.

In early February, our second phase of wartime operations began. For the great Hail Mary play to make yardage, the Iraqis had to believe that we were going to do something else entirely. By now, you all understand the concept—every schoolboy does. What pulled Hussein's attention away from the west, what permitted surprise was a deception plan that led him to focus in the wrong place. The deception worked for two basic reasons:

First we reinforced what Hussein already wanted to believe—that the fight was coming up the wadi. It's always easier to convince someone who's half-convinced already.

And second—and this is the real reason—the 1st Cavalry Division was chosen to go in there and do the mission.

On February 7th, our first artillery strikes destroyed an enemy reconnaissance position and thereafter we conducted operations almost daily. We hit him with artillery raids—the first of the war—with airstrikes, probes, and we sent combat engineers to the border berm to blow his obstacles and really make him jumpy. Finally, we sent our armor onto his turf. On the 20th of February, 4 days before G-Day, we attacked with an armored

task force 10 kilometers into Iraq on a reconnaissance in force. In fact, we lost three men killed there, but pinpointed a concentration of enemy artillery that no longer was useful after heavy bombardment that night.

All this commotion was accomplishing some significant objectives: It was destroying a lot of enemy gear and rendering defenseless thousands of enemy soldiers who either surrendered or went home; it was screening VII Corps' move west in preparation for G-Day; and it was fooling Saddam. His divisions were focusing on the 1st Cav in the wadi, oblivious to anything else except, of course, the amphibious build-up of marines off Kuwait.

On the 24th—G-Day—to cement the deception and but a few more hours for the coalition's offense, as well as determine the possibilities for further movement north, we attacked with one of our armored brigades up the Wadi Al Batin one last time. 40 kilometers into Iraq, we encountered stiff resistance. Our lead tanks were getting shot at in the area of fire trenches, spectacular infernos that sent up a wall of dense black smoke. An Iraqi Sam hit and knocked down one of our Apaches.

The brigade commander, Colonel Randy House, probably the only Houstonian alive not given to exaggeration, informed me that he could penetrate and continue north, but it would cost him. But at that point, with events going well in the west, we didn't need to. The deception had worked and we were ordered to disengage and attack to join VII Corps for the destruction of the Republican Guard.

At this point, many of our soldiers had been in constant operation for 2 days, and in combat for three weeks. With little sleep, eating cold meals spooned from Green plastic pouches in the rain that hadn't let up since January, they got ready to move again.

The division launched at noon on the 26th, refueling on the move and entering Iraq in rain, through breaches that for a change someone else had made. Virtually without stopping, we moved northeast until noon on the 27th. After 24 hours and 300 kilometers, we stopped to prepare for battle with a Republican Guard Division.

To anyone who saw it, not just to an old tanker, the spectacle of a division moving massed in the desert is awesome—and if you're on the wrong end—awful. In the most concrete, understandable terms, this last attack into the enemy's heart was our Nation's expression of solidarity and resolve. It was a message for all the world to read, and for one leader in particular. And he read it. February 28th brought a cease fire and the 1st Cav went into a posture of defense and force protection deep in Iraq. Within hours, we began clearing bunkers and destroying enemy equipment, much of it new and in excellent shape.

Among veterans, the prospect of a cease fire carries the hard edge of caution. We had so destroyed the enemy's ability to communicate, that the danger of isolated units not getting the word was very real. Also, scattered throughout the Iraqi desert were unexploded artillery munitions and enemy mines. Keeping our vigilance against these threats was as urgent a necessity as any we'd experienced.

Our mission in Iraq ended in mid-March. XVIII Airborne Corps units were at the ports and our turn came to head south. Our final desert home before hitting the port ourselves was appropriately on the plain above the Wadi Al Batin, where we'd begun our war two months before. Symbolically, we called

it assembly area Killeen, after one of our Fort Hood communities.

Within Days, our first soldiers began the flight home we had all imagined but refused to dwell on. Full of success and accomplishment, it was a great flight.

Why were we successful? The reasons, proven now, were in place well before August 2d or 9th or February 24th. There are four:

First, excellent leadership.—It starts from the top and extends to our noncommissioned officers. Today, we have the brightest young leaders our Army has seen, and they will be absolutely necessary for tomorrow's challenges in a changing, volatile world. Our leadership is not confined to the military: In Desert Storm, our political leaders set the objectives and allowed the military to accomplish them. The results speak for themselves.

Second, excellent equipment.—The reason we have the world's best is because Congress and the people have funded the weapons systems we have today—they bought the best and regardless of what the skeptics have been saying, our equipment worked. The superiority of our new M1A1 Abrams and M2A2 Bradley fighting vehicles gave us a dramatic advantage over the best the enemy had. In Desert Storm, our crews were engaging—and destroying—Iraqi T-72s before the enemy could even see us. At the end of our 300 kilometer attack, over 90% of our equipment was fully combat ready. This so-called high-tech equipment—in the hands of our well-trained soldiers—helped change the face of modern battle. More important. It saved American lives.

Third, excellent training.—We train as we fight, we insist on readiness and refuse shortcuts. Our success as an army in quickly deploying, fighting, and even providing comfort after the fight, is directly attributable to our superb training. Our division was ready to fight in October 1990 in Southwest Asia largely because in years previous it had fought at the national training center at Fort Irwin, California. Good training is very expensive, but poor training is prohibitively expensive.

And fourth, and most important, our excellent people—the people we have in the military today are some of the best and brightest this Nation can offer. They are damn good, dedicated, skilled, and hard working. They share a deep confidence in their team. And they're backed by families and communities just as dedicated and confident. Our welcome home, a welcome we share with other veterans, was the outpouring of this dedication and confidence that had already supported us for months of separation and sacrifice.

It was support that reached us from your own Lebanon, Missouri, where the Charles E. Brown Beverage Company donated 2,700 packages of Eagle snacks to soldiers, the VFW in Kansas City spearheaded "Operation Hometown" resulting in shipment of 100,000 support packages to deployed soldiers, and in Dent County, Mrs. Rita Eckles led a county-wide collection of over 12,000 cookies and gifts. Packing them for shipment and bringing them to Fort Leonard Wood before Christmas.

The past few months have been great months, but as we all know, the euphoria will fade. Ours is not a martial nation and appropriately will move on to new challenges. You will forgive those of us in uniform, however, if we remain focused in readiness in an evolving, uncertain world. We have seen how even Third World countries can wield sophisticated threats. The next Hussein may not give us months to get our

forces into place. He may prove a more formidable commander, willing and able to use all his tools.

While Desert Storm was a victory of historic dimensions, we can't afford to rest on our victor's laurels. Our Armed Forces face reduction and our challenge is to maintain and even improve our capability to defend our national interests.

By 1995, our Army—your Army—will be smaller than it's been since before World War Two. We must carefully shape it to fulfill four requirements fundamental to the needs of the Nation.

The Army must be versatile in its ability to deploy and if necessary, fight anywhere. The success in our ability to shift focus from Europe, deploy, and fight in Southwest Asia is an example of versatility.

Second, the Army must be deployable.—While we will retain a forward presence of forces in the critical regions of Europe and the Pacific, our smaller Army will be largely based in the U.S. It must be capable of effective power projection—moving quickly to any theater and arriving ready.

Third, our Army must be expandable.—Ready and able to grow quickly while maintaining coherence. Our Reserve and National Guard will continue to play invaluable roles in our Army's ability to expand and reinforce the active component.

Fourth and most important—our Army must remain lethal.—It must be equipped, trained, and led to enable it to accomplish its mission quickly and effectively anywhere in the world—with as few U.S. and civilian casualties as possible.

Meeting each of these requirements depends on our doing certain things well. We have the right ingredients now—quality, well-trained and led soldiers, backed by their Nation, equipped with successful doctrine and the world's best equipment. We must maintain this solid foundation, and we must continue to build on this and keep it totally responsive to our Nation's needs: Defense is a dynamic business.

We must continue to attract, recruit, and retain quality men and women. Over 95% of our Army holds the equivalent of a high school diploma. We are now familiar with the effectiveness of high-tech weapons systems—it takes quality soldiers to use them effectively. Quality soldiers conduct themselves responsibly: They fight with ferocious resolve and then care for those who are displaced by war. They are great warriors—and ambassadors.

We must continue to train to tough and realistic standards. We owe it to our soldiers to ensure they are as prepared as we can make them. It pays off: After the route of the Iraqi Army our soldiers repeatedly commented that when things go hot, their training took over—and they performed. Training, more than any factor, is perishable. We cannot afford even a momentary lapse in its pace.

Our soldiers—and the Nation they protect—deserve the best leadership, which is itself partially a function of training. Our leaders, at every level, are our Army's direction, and we have seen what sound direction can accomplish. Our young leaders—sergeants and officers—are entrusted with the greatest responsibility. They must be skilled in the complexities of their craft, they must be totally responsible and committed. As they manage the Army's complex systems, they must simultaneously lead its magnificent soldiers.

And finally, we must continue to modernize both our Active and Reserve component

forces. The systems we used so effectively in the desert where the products of years and decades of effort. We must develop now for our requirements in the future.

What our Nation needs and expects is nothing less than a trained and ready army. And nothing less is what we will continue to deliver.

Serving in West Germany in November 1989, I watched as the Berlin Wall came down, as Checkpoint Charlie ceased to have significance other than as a road hazard, and as the German frontier I had spent many years guarding—opened. As Europe chose freedom, we Americans saw the rewards of our our cold war against tyranny.

The invasion of Kuwait came as a jolt to our euphoria, but in Desert Storm, we experienced not a reversal of progress, but a resounding affirmation of progress. It was progress written on the face of an old Kuwaiti kissing an American flag, progress forecast in the confidence our Nation again exudes, and progress confirmed in new developments for peace in the Middle East.

I don't suppose that, 200 years ago, our Founding Fathers were concerned for much more than just America's freedom. Back then that was a platiful. But now, we hold out to the world the promise of freedom, the vision of liberty. And I am proud to be among those privileged to safeguard this most precious gift. Mine is a pride I'm sure you share.

**RAOUL WALLENBERG: HAS THE COUP OPENED A DOOR TO HIS FATE?**

### HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 1991

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, October 5, 1991, was Raoul Wallenberg Day, which honors the brave young Swedish diplomat who served as First Secretary at the Swedish Legation in Budapest, Hungary, during the Holocaust. Incredibly, Raoul Wallenberg personally saved thousands from certain death in the Nazi camps, and it is a reflection of the scope of his works that he is one of only three persons made honorary citizens of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, the story of Raoul Wallenberg did not end happily. He was taken into custody by the Soviet Army at the end of World War II, and his fate still remains unknown.

Mr. Speaker, Raoul Wallenberg was reported dead by the Soviet authorities in Lubyanka. He was said to have died of a heart attack in 1947. It was determined, however, by an international investigative team which took a trip to Moscow in the fall of 1990, that Mr. Wallenberg may in fact be alive, and people the world over continue to demand a full explanation of his fate to this day.

Following the recent coup in the Soviet Union, at a time when reforms are supposedly breaching the walls of the Soviet KGB, the United States must renew its demand for an accounting of the whereabouts of Raoul Wallenberg. Mr. Speaker, simple justice demands an answer to his fate.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

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

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, October 8, 1991, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

OCTOBER 9

1:00 p.m.  
Joint Economic  
To resume hearings to examine the environmental costs of economic activity, focusing on how national income and product accounts (such as GNP-Gross National Product) can be revised to reflect environmental factors, and the feasibility of implementing a natural resources and environmental accounts system.  
SD-562

OCTOBER 15

9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 209 and H.R. 476, to designate certain rivers in the State of Michigan as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and S. 1743, to designate certain rivers in the State of Arkansas as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.  
SD-366

OCTOBER 17

9:00 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Communications Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine the feasibility of auctioning radio spectrums.  
SR-253

2:00 p.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 1225, to designate specified lands in the Los Padres and the Angeles National Forests, California, as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System.  
SD-366

Select on Indian Affairs  
To hold hearings on S. 1687, to increase the capacity of Indian tribal govern-

ments for waste management on Indian lands.  
SR-485

2:30 p.m.  
Judiciary  
Courts and Administrative Practice Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on S. 1569, to implement the recommendations of the Federal Courts Study Committee to improve the American justice system, and to establish an intercourt conflict resolution demonstration program and the National Commission on Federal Criminal Law, and to begin hearings on S. 1673, to improve the Federal justices and judges survivors' annuities program.  
SD-226

OCTOBER 18

9:30 a.m.  
Veterans' Affairs  
To hold hearings on the nominations of Allen B. Clark, Jr., of Texas, to be Director of the National Cemetery System, James A. Endicott, Jr., of Texas, to be General Counsel, Sylvia Chavez Long, of New Mexico, to be Assistant Secretary for Congressional Affairs, and Jo Ann K. Webb, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary for Policy and Planning, all of the Department of Veterans Affairs.  
SR-418

OCTOBER 22

9:00 a.m.  
Select on Indian Affairs  
To hold hearings on S. 1315, to transfer administrative consideration of applications for Federal recognition of an Indian tribe to an independent commission.  
SR-485

9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 1696, to designate certain national forest lands in the State of Montana as wilderness, and to release other national forest lands in the State of Montana for multiple use management.  
SD-366

2:00 p.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Water and Power Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on H.R. 429, to authorize additional funds for the construction of the Buffalo Bill Dam and Reservoir, Shoshone Project, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program, Wyoming, focusing on titles X, XI, XXIV, XXVII, XXIX, and XXX.  
SD-366

OCTOBER 23

9:00 a.m.  
Veterans' Affairs  
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the Report of the Commission on the Future Structure of Veterans Health Care.  
334 Cannon Building

9:30 a.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
To resume hearings to examine the employment and promotion opportunities in the Federal Government for women and minorities.  
SD-342

2:00 p.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Water and Power Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 1618, to permit the Mountain Park Master Conservancy District in Oklahoma to make a payment to satisfy certain obligations to the U.S., S. 724, to clarify cost-share requirements for the flood control project, Rio Grande Floodway, San Acaia to Bosque del Apache Unit, New Mexico, S. 1370, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior in cooperation with the Secretary of Energy to make available Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin Program project pumping power to non-Federal irrigation projects in the State of Montana, and to continue hearings on H.R. 429, to authorize additional funds for the construction of the Buffalo Bill Dam and Reservoir, Shoshone Project, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program, Wyoming, focusing on titles XII, XXI, XXII, XXVI, and XXVIII.  
SD-366

OCTOBER 24

8:45 a.m.  
Office of Technology Assessment Board meeting, to consider pending business.  
EF-100, Capitol

2:00 p.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Water and Power Subcommittee  
To continue hearings on H.R. 429, to authorize funds for the construction of the Buffalo Bill Dam and Reservoir, Shoshone Project, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program, Wyoming, focusing on titles XVI, XV, and XVIII.  
SD-366

OCTOBER 29

9:30 a.m.  
Select on Indian Affairs  
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on the Interior on H.R. 1476, to provide for the divestiture of certain properties of the San Carlos Indian Irrigation Project in the State of Arizona.  
SR-485

POSTPONEMENTS

OCTOBER 8

9:30 a.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine whether the Federal government is making environmentally conscious decisions in its purchasing practices.  
SD-342

OCTOBER 17

9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Energy Regulation and Conservation Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings on implementation of the Department of Energy's joint venture program for renewable energy.  
SD-366