

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON
TAIWAN

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, I know that many of my colleagues share my interest in the economic and political trends affecting the United States' relations with the Republic of China on Taiwan, especially as the 80th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of China approaches.

Among the many distinguished scholars specializing in the study of Taiwan is Dr. Winston L.Y. Yang of the Department of Asian Studies at Seton Hall University. Over the years, Dr. Yang has distinguished himself as an expert in United States relations with Taiwan and democratization on Taiwan.

Dr. Yang recently prepared an article on recent developments on Taiwan, and I would like to introduce it into the RECORD for the use and information of my colleagues:

DEMOCRATIZATION AND HUMAN RIGHTS
PRACTICES IN TAIWAN IN THE 1990'S

(By Winston L.Y. Yang)

On April 30, 1991, President Lee Teng-hui announced in Taipei his government's decision to bring an end to the "Period of Mobilization for Suppression of the Communist Rebellion," clearing the way for full democracy in Taiwan and reconciliation with Peking.

Under President Lee's leadership, Taiwan, especially since Mr. Hau Pei-tsun became Premier in June, 1990, has taken many concrete steps to move toward greater democracy. Its people have enjoyed unprecedented freedoms and better human rights protection. The Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) has emerged as a strong opposition force to challenge the ruling party, Kuomintang (KMT). Despite some problems, a two-party democratic structure, similar to the U.S. system, has emerged in Taiwan.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

Mr. Hau, personally selected by President Lee as the ROC's Premier, is committed, like Mr. Lee, to democratic reforms. Since his inauguration, Mr. Hau has contributed much to Taiwan's democratization, stability, and economic development by adopting or carrying out the following policies or programs:

Hastening the pace of democratization while stressing the importance of the rule of law in his administrative operations.

Taking necessary legal steps against the illegal actions taken by Taiwan Independence Movement leaders in order to ensure Taiwan's stability.

Adopting a 6-year Comprehensive National Development Program to ensure more rapid economic growth and better quality of life.

Improving Taiwan's international standing by adopting a pragmatic foreign policy to improve or upgrade existing relations with a number of foreign countries.

Adopting a more pragmatic policy to reduce tensions and improve relations with

Mainland China and establishing two important organizations to handle problems arising from the growing unofficial contacts and exchanges between Taiwan and the Mainland.

Carrying out a national defense modernization program to strengthen Taiwan's defense capabilities.

Taking a number of important measures to reduce robberies, violence, and other illegal and criminal activities to ensure the safety of the people.

The above and other policies and programs adopted by the Premier have gradually improved Taiwan's political, economic, and social situations to enable the island republic to move toward orderly democratization. With his determination and self-confidence, Mr. Hau is helping Taiwan achieve fuller democracy, greater stability, and more prosperity.

As a result of his programs and achievements, Premier Hau, like President Lee, has been given high ratings (well over 80%) in public opinion polls conducted since his inauguration. It is obvious that the people of Taiwan have overwhelmingly approved Mr. Hau's policies, programs, and performances.

CRITICISMS AND MISUNDERSTANDINGS

Mr. Hau had a distinguished military career before he was named Premier. During his 8-year tenure as the Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and a 1-year term as Defense Minister, he made great contributions to Taiwan's defense modernization designed to strengthen its security. After he was nominated by President Lee to serve as Premier, Mr. Hau retired from active military duty. Following the steps of Dwight D. Eisenhower, George Marshall, and Chen Cheng, Mr. Hau resigned from the armed forces to become a political leader. It is not true that the military, as alleged by some critics, dominates Taiwan's politics under Premier Hau. Taiwan's armed forces have long been nationalized. As a national army committed to democratic reform process, the military has been neutral and nonpolitical. Its sole responsibility is national defense. In fact, the armed forces have been under the command of Lee Teng-hui, the duly elected President.

Despite the much reduced tension between Taiwan and Mainland China, the Peking government has refused to rule out the possibility of the use of force against Taiwan whenever necessary. Taiwan is thus still under the military threats of the Communist regime in Peking. It is necessary, therefore, for Taiwan to ensure its internal security and stability in every way it can.

Although Taiwan has not yet reached the perfect stage of human rights in recent years. Few cases of political and other extrajudicial killing, torture or other cruel punishment have been reported during the past year. Arbitrary arrests, detention of exiles, denial of fair public trials have rarely been heard of. Arbitrary interference with privacy is not allowed. Civil liberties, such as the freedoms of speech and press, religion, and peaceful assembly and association, have been well respected. Some observers even believe that such freedoms have been practiced excessively.

FREEDOM OF ENTRY

Some observers have criticized the government's failure to allow certain radical Taiwan independence movement leaders to return to Taiwan from abroad. The government has barred their return on the basis of the National Security Law because they intend to promote the independence movement in Taiwan or even create great disturbance or violence so as to illegally overthrow the government.

Exit and entry permits may be refused for a number of reasons. Under the National Security Law, however, reasons for refusal must be given, and appeals may be made to a special board. Only a very small number of applications for entry into Taiwan have been denied pursuant to the National Security Law because these applicants pose "grave risks to national security or social stability." A number of dissidents (about 10) who have entered Taiwan without visas were subsequently either deported or prosecuted for illegal entry. The government has indicated that it has greatly reduced the number of persons on the so-called blacklist of persons denied admission because of grave risks to national security.

Like all other countries, including the U.S., the ROC refuses to allow a very small number of persons to enter Taiwan purely for national security reasons. The National Security Law has been the legal basis for the disapproval of entry applications.

INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY

Taiwan's legal system is based on European and Japanese models and does not provide for trial by jury. All judges are appointed by, and responsible to, the Judicial Yuan. The judiciary is independent and is rarely susceptible to political or personal pressure. Since the lifting of martial law on July 15, 1987, civilians may no longer be tried in military courts. Trials are public, but attendance at trials involving juveniles or politically sensitive issues may require permission from the court. Defendants have a right to an attorney, but an attorney will be assigned by the court only in serious cases. If the defendant is suspected of committing a crime for which the penalty is 3 or more years imprisonment, or if the defendant is handicapped or elderly, the judge may assign an attorney.

The government permits representatives of nearly all credible international human rights organizations, including Amnesty International and Asia Watch, to visit Taiwan and meet citizens freely. Taiwan has two principal human rights organizations: the Chinese Association of Human Rights (CAHR) and the Taiwan Association for Human Rights (TAHR). Both have been fairly active.

Taiwan has indeed taken some significant steps to move away from its authoritarian political system to a more pluralistic one.

THE COOPERATIVE TEAM

President Lee and Premier Hau, both of whom received part of their education in the U.S., are equally committed to human rights protection. Even though Taiwan's human rights record may not yet have reached a perfect stage, it has improved very significantly under their leadership.

* 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.

Working closely together, President Lee and Premier Hau are guiding Taiwan to move toward greater democracy, freedom, stability, and prosperity and better human rights protection in the 1990s.

BOB GATES' INDEPENDENCE

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, in an article published last month, I pointed out that Bob Gates, the nominee for Director of Central Intelligence, often has been known for his independent views. As debate over his confirmation intensifies, I would like to submit for the record an article written by Paul Gigot for the October 4 Wall Street Journal.

It centers on CIA analysis of the Soviet economy and defense spending. I previously pointed out that in the early 1980's, Mr. Gates commissioned a restudy of CIA estimates which lowered estimates of Soviet defense spending and of its drain on the Soviet economy—although this undercut the Reagan defense budget. In retrospect, it appears that CIA should have increased, rather than decreased, those estimates. However, Mr. Gigot points out that by 1986, Bob Gates was willing to commission an outside study which questioned the 1982 revision.

Although Mr. Gates never effected another change in CIA figures, he often cautioned others about their limits. Had he again changed them, his critics now probably would be accusing him of "cooking the books" to support Reagan defense policy—for, as Mr. Gigot points out, no one seems to care about the substantive merits of Mr. Gates' past policy positions. Indeed, to this day, CIA clings to the early 1980's methodology, although it failed completely to anticipate the Soviet economic collapse. This should tell you a little about some analysts' resistance to new ideas.

A hallmark of Mr. Gates' career has been the effort to make intelligence more useful to policymakers, and he has advocated close contacts between analysts and policy officials. An unfortunate result is that critics have pounced on a 1985 study of Iran which allegedly was used to justify arms sales there.

Mr. Gigot's revelations about CIA attitudes toward "white hats" and "black hats" demonstrate a strong wish among some analysts to stick to hidebound academic studies that are pure of political implications and avoid pointing out foreign policy opportunities. While there must be great care to maintain objectivity, these self-styled "white hats" risk irrelevance, snobbery, and budget cuts.

GATES' OPPONENTS BLAME HIM FOR BEING RIGHT

(By Paul A. Gigot)

In April 1986, on the day of the Libyan bombing raid, four men briefed Ronald Reagan in the Oval Office on the coming economic crisis in the Soviet Union.

They were Andrew Marshall, who judges the world military balance for the Pentagon, Henry Rowen of Stanford, Charles Wolf of Rand, and Vladimir Treml of Duke. Not one was from the CIA, and only Mr. Treml was a

Soviet scholar. Who was the man who instigated their far-seeing, icon-busting study?

Robert Gates.

Yes, the same Robert Gates who is President Bush's nominee as CIA director and is described by his enemies as a politicizing, brook-no-dissent enforcer for Bill Casey.

"I think he's getting a bum rap," says Mr. Wolf, who is so esteemed as a political economist he's routinely consulted by Pentagon bigshots. "The notion that Bob Gates quelled dissent isn't fair. He's the main reason I got into this issue. The charge he gave us was to look at all the evidence and see if the CIA was far off in its view of the Soviet economy and military spending."

"Far off" is putting it kindly. The Rowen-Wolf study remains classified, but spook-watchers know it's the only U.S. study that correctly assessed Soviet economic collapse and its consequences for the Soviet military and empire.

Meanwhile, our salaried spooks were asleep at their stereotypewriters. Even after Mr. Wolf and friends showed otherwise, CIA Sovietologist clung to their belief that the Soviet economy was "muddling through" at more than half the size of our own. Defense spending was said to be only 15% of GNP.

The Rowen-Wolf team figured the Soviet economy was less than one-third the size of ours, with defense spending at 25% or more of GNP, suggesting that something had to give. The Rowen-Wolf findings have since been acknowledged by Russians, not to mention by events. Comparing the Rowen-Wolf figures with the CIA's in the Oval Office in 1986, the Gipper quipped, "Yours look right to me."

Yet, in a supreme irony, Robert Gates is now the man in the dock for having failed to predict the demise of the Soviet Union. Even more perversely, he's accused by CIA analysts from the very same school of Sovietology that misunderstood the nature of the Soviet crisis. Mr. Gates's travail proves that in Washington it's dangerous to be wrong, but it's usually fatal to be right.

Why does this revisionism sell? In part because of politics. Democratic Sens. Daniel Patrick Moynihan and Bill Bradley, who are smart enough to understand the real CIA failure, want to discredit U.S. defense spending during the 1980s. They also want to show that their party's post-Vietnam dovishness wasn't wrong after all. If they can show Mr. Gates didn't foresee the Soviet collapse, they think they discredit the hard-line Reagan policies he supported.

This is also ironic, because the Rowen-Wolf team was actually the hard-line team; they figured U.S. pressure would make struggling empire collapse even sooner. Last week at Washington's Carnegie Endowment, Vladimir Lukin, a Boris Yeltsin foreign-policy adviser, said that such policies as the Reagan Doctrine and SDI "accelerated our economic convulsions by perhaps five years." Maybe the Senate should invite Russians to defend Mr. Gates.

The other force at work is what one source calls "the revenge of the nerds," or the CIA bureaucracy. Mr. Gates was part of a Reagan vanguard that wanted to make intelligence better serve U.S. foreign policy. "I was hired to change things," he told the Senate yesterday.

Yet over the years a hidebound bureaucracy at the CIA began to think of itself as the repository of truth; they were "objective," while elected policy-makers were "political." In the real world, of course, it's absurd to think that career analysts don't also have their own "political" views.

This mindset is drummed into analysts the minute they set foot in Langley, though. In an eye-popping outline for one instructor's CIA orientation course (provided by an informant), there are said to be two different "schools" of "intelligence and policy-making."

The outline describes one as the "traditional" CIA school, which is said to wear "white hats." The other school, described as "modernist," is said to wear "black hats." And the greenhorn CIA analysts are told that the "Godfather" of the black hats is none other than "Bob Gates."

According to the outline, the white hats think sound policy "starts with realities," while the black hats favor "political considerations." The whites stress "foreign constraints," while the Gatesian black-hatters look to "U.S. opportunities." The white hat school "prevails among academics" and "congressional Democrats," while the black hats include "Casey and the 1981 CIA transition team."

Even if this is exaggerated by the instructor to make a point, it suggests how badly the CIA bureaucracy needs to be shaken up, especially after the Cold War. Mr. Gates's critics don't want him confirmed because they know that as a "black hat" he's exactly the man to do the shaking. Sen. Moynihan has proposed that the CIA be abolished and transferred to the State Department. If Bob Gates isn't confirmed, Mr. Bush should take him up on the offer.

SUPPORT FOR HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 340, NATIONAL RED RIBBON WEEK FOR A DRUG-FREE AMERICA

HON. LARRY LAROCOCO

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. LAROCOCO. Mr. Speaker, this morning, I am adding my name as a cosponsor of House Joint Resolution 340, declaring the week of October 19th through the 27th as "National Red Ribbon Week for a Drug-Free America," and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Last week I was visited by a very special young woman from Idaho's First Congressional District, Her name is Shelby Justesen, and she was one of only eight young people in this Nation chosen to testify before the House Select Committee of Children, Youth and Families.

Shelby is a student at Meridian High School in Meridian, ID, and is a leader in the Parents And Youth Against Drug Abuse Program, commonly known in Idaho as PAYADA.

PAYADA is a community-based nonprofit enterprise sponsored in part by the Boise City Police Department, and since 1981, they have been educating Idaho children and parents about the dangers of drug abuse. They are an outstanding example of what can be accomplished in communities through cooperation and commitment.

Shelby's work on behalf of the PAYADA Program has helped numerous people, young and old, to understand more about drugs, and the damage they do to individuals, and to our communities. Her work is intensely personal, and her dedication and commitment to the cause can best be appreciated by hearing her own words.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Shelby's statement before the Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families be printed in the RECORD at this point:

TESTIMONY OF SHELBY JUSTESEN

Chairwoman Schroeder, Mr. Wolf, members of the committee, my name is Shelby Justesen. I am a sophomore at Meridian High School, near Boise, Idaho. I am involved in a wonderful program called PAYADA (Parents and Youth Against Drug Abuse) Youth to Youth. I also serve as a "Natural Helper"—trained to listen to my friends in a helpful way.

I became involved in the PAYADA Youth to Youth program when my counselor at school shared a scholarship to attend a weekend conference. A friend then encouraged me to start attending weekly support meetings in our community. At Youth to Youth, I found that I was accepted for who I am. We are youth working together to give each other support in our drug-free choice. Youth to Youth provides a safe harbor when things aren't going well, and a place to celebrate when I am excited and happy about life. Through this program I have become more outgoing, friendly, and self-confident—and I see the same things happening in other teens' lives.

I have experienced the tremendous pain when those close to me have used drugs, and I know that I have the opportunity to make my own decisions not to use alcohol and other drugs. Through Youth to Youth I have felt the support of my peers, and the joy of helping others as they struggle to make positive choices. The opportunity to staff conferences, participate in skits, and travel to other communities in Idaho to help them start Youth to Youth programs has meant a lot to me.

As a cheerleader at my school, I am able to get out and see the problems and experience the peer pressure facing young people today. I see peer pressure as a major, recognizable problem for today's youth. Everybody knows it's there, but there are so many who won't stand up for what they believe in and say, "Hey, that's not for me!" I feel very fortunate to have joined Youth to Youth as an eighth grader before I had to face as much peer pressure as I have now. I learned at a younger age that it's okay to say no, and if your "friends" don't accept you for it, then maybe they're not great friends. I now have the confidence to stand up and speak up for what I believe, knowing that I have wonderful friends who will join me. I am also learning how to really communicate with adults. After all, that's what PAYADA is all about. Parents and Youth working together against drug abuse!

Today, I am seeking your help. As members of Congress, you can support programs like PAYADA Youth to Youth that actively involve teens in leadership and training roles as we reach out to others. Financial support through grants and scholarships can help us reach and train more young people. Publicity, and sharing professional expertise as we create advertisements and media events will involve more youth and adults across this nation in drug prevention and youth development. Teens should be more involved in working committees that have decision-making roles which mold the future of our nation. Through these experiences we all learn to communicate and share dreams for a better world. Your vocal support can open doors in the business community.

In a few weeks, the National Red Ribbon Campaign will focus attention on drug pre-

vention. Many people like DEA Agent Enrique Camarena have given their lives to stop drug abuse. We have the opportunity as citizens to prevent drug abuse. It makes me feel proud as PAYADA Youth to Youth takes the leading role in the Idaho Red Ribbon Campaign. It feels good to share that lime-light with adults who care enough to get involved.

I challenge you to speak out for youth-led drug prevention efforts. We welcome adult assistance and expertise, but we want our ideas to be heard. Join me and thousands of other Youth to Youth members in the United States and around the world who shout "The Choice for Me . . . Drug Free!"

Thank you for the opportunity to testify before you. I would be pleased to answer any questions.

I want to thank my colleagues on the committee for their outstanding work, as well as the sponsor of House Joint Resolution 340, Congresswoman HORN of Missouri. The Red Ribbon Campaign, and the PAYADA Program, represent opportunities for everyone to get involved in the fight against drugs. With volunteers like Shelby leading the way in communities across the country, we can create a drug-free future for ourselves and for our children.

THE PRESIDENT'S ARMS CONTROL SPEECH

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, October 9, 1991, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

THE PRESIDENT'S ARMS CONTROL SPEECH

President Bush's September 27th speech on nuclear arms reductions responds to the remarkable changes in the Soviet Union following the failed coup attempt. The President announced that he will scrap all U.S. ground-based, short-range nuclear weapons, remove all nuclear weapons and cruise missiles from ships, cancel several nuclear modernization programs, and remove strategic bombers from alert status. He offered to negotiate with the Soviet Union for reductions in the most dangerous missiles, and challenged the Soviets to match U.S. steps. These moves affect one-fifth of the total U.S. arsenal of about 19,000 weapons.

The President is seeking to keep pace with world events and to seize the momentum of change. He is also worried that Soviet short-range weapons might fall into the wrong hands. The importance of his speech, however, goes far beyond arms control or nuclear safety. His initiative is a concrete example of American support for Soviet reformers. It sets a new agenda, and marks a dramatic change in the U.S. assessment of the Soviet threat.

IMPLICATIONS FOR THE UNITED STATES

First, the most astonishing aspect of the President's initiative is his call for a unilateral reduction of U.S. armaments. In one stroke, he scrapped much of the now obsolete nuclear doctrine and Cold War thinking of the past four decades. He has paved the way for a new approach. He is now basing his actions on trust, instead of President Reagan's

approach of "trust but verify." In part, the President chose to take unilateral steps and invite reciprocity to avoid long negotiations with a weakened Soviet government.

Second, the steps taken by the President represent a new way of dealing with the Soviet Union. He consulted directly not only with Gorbachev but Russian President Yeltsin, thereby recognizing the shared nature of power in the Soviet Union. His speech implies a level of confidence that did not exist previously between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. He demanded nothing, but he expects a great deal. The initial Soviet reaction to his speech has been positive. Reciprocal unilateral cuts by each side may become a much faster and efficient method of achieving arms control. It took nine years of strategic arms reduction (START) talks to eliminate about the same number of weapons that the President did in one speech.

Third, there is minimal risk to the U.S. What the President did makes military sense. He is cutting the least controllable and least useful weapons from the U.S. arsenal. For example, aging and inaccurate short-range nuclear weapons in Europe cannot reach targets beyond Poland or Czechoslovakia, which are now friendly, democratic countries. These weapons are obsolete.

Fourth, by eliminating short-range nuclear weapons now, the U.S. wants to push the Soviet Union to do the same. Small, mobile, and hard to monitor, these weapons would require lengthy negotiations to limit. Soviet weapons could fall into the hands of nationalist extremists in republics such as Georgia and Azerbaijan. Getting rid of these weapons now will reduce the threat of nuclear civil war.

Fifth, the President's initiative accepts the view of both European government and opposition leaders that the continent should be free of short-range weapons. The elimination of nuclear weapons from surface ship will also ease political problems with friendly nations such as Japan, New Zealand, and Norway. These nations have long objected to nuclear-armed ships entering their ports.

Sixth, this initiative will increase demands for further cuts in the defense budget. The political momentum in the country is running against defense spending. People are worried about the economy, education, health care and other domestic issues. They are increasingly concerned about pouring tax dollars into the military budget. It will be hard to defend the B-2 bomber or the Strategic Defense Initiative when the President has decided to cancel other strategic weapons programs.

Seventh, direct savings from the President's plan will be small at the outset. The cost of dismantling weapons and cancelling contracts will offset initial savings, but cuts could yield large long-term savings.

Eighth, the initiative maintains the U.S. strategic triad of air, land, and sea-based nuclear forces. The strategic bomber force will be taken off alert status for the first time since 1957, but will remain intact. Land-based missiles will be reduced on an accelerated schedule, but in accordance with the START treaty. There will be no change in submarine missile forces. The Soviets will see this as one-sided, because the U.S. has a big advantage in sea-launched ballistic missiles with multiple nuclear warheads.

Finally, this initiative does not mean the end of arms negotiations. There is simply too much at stake, and written agreements will still be necessary. For example, formal agreement probably will be needed to eliminate land-based multiple warhead missiles.

as the President has proposed. The Soviets will want to include U.S. sea-based missiles and mutual ban on nuclear testing in those same talks.

CONCLUSIONS

It is important to remember that even after this initiative and reductions under the START treaty are implemented, both the U.S. and the Soviet Union will have more than enough nuclear weapons to wipe out each other. So much work still needs to be done. The President's initiative, nonetheless, offers an opportunity to break with the slow, time-consuming process of arms control talks that have often been overtaken by events. Swifter and deeper arms cuts are possible, and cheating will be more difficult, in part because the Soviet Union is much more open than it used to be. Moreover, its leaders are desperate for Western economic help and eager to cooperate.

Some questions remain. Will the U.S. follow up this step with an equally dramatic challenge to the Soviets to cut long-range strategic nuclear forces? Will the U.S. now concentrate on working with the Soviets to address common threats from the proliferation of nuclear weapons and missile technology? I hope that the President's speech points the way to a new era of rapid progress in arms control, deep cuts in nuclear weapons, and close U.S.-Soviet cooperation. This would make the world a much safer place.

A FAREWELL TO MILES DAVIS: MUSICAL GENIUS

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert for the RECORD, an editorial paying tribute to the late, critically acclaimed musician Miles Dewey Davis that appeared in the October 3-9 edition of the St. Louis American newspaper:

MILES DEWEY DAVIS III: MASTER MUSICIAN FOR ALL SEASONS

"For me, music has been my life, and musicians I have known and loved and grown from have been my family."—Miles Davis (1926-1991)

"Miles Davis is a very human human being. He is very tough in some ways and in others he's a very fragile guy, very easily injured. Because he's black, because of things like being beat up in New York by cops in front of Birdland for just standing there, because he's a genius who knows what his contribution had been and doesn't feel it's been recognized, because he doesn't feel that Frank Sinatra or Elvis Presley would be treated the way he has, he can be angry and bitter and sometimes he overreacts."—Quincy Troupe, Davis' biographer and personal confidante

After leaving East St. Louis in his teens to study classical music at the Juilliard School in New York City, Miles Dewey Davis III started a long career as one of the most original and influential musicians in the history of American music. His remarkable technique and restless innovation as both a performer and a leader of Jazz groups won him recognition as one of the most innovative musicians in America's only widely-recognized indigenous musical form. His genius will be celebrated for his extraordinary

achievements in music, but he was a man of stark contradictions who at times seemed angry, sullen and arrogant and on another side, generous, perceptive and introspective.

Miles Davis was a supremely talented musician who played what he felt from his life experiences. He demonstrated integrity in his music and would not yield or be turned away from his convictions. He felt compelled to bear witness to the fullness of the black experience in this country. His greatness as a musician is widely recognized and his reputation will certainly grow and stay alive.

Equally as important for African-Americans as his musical contributions, is the profound sense of pride and self-worth Davis articulated through his art. Miles Davis and other innovative jazz masters like Charlie Parker, Sonny Rollins, Bud Powell, Lester Young and John Coltrane, had a special relevance for African-Americans growing up in a period when most African-Americans were docile and passive in the face of pervasive, overt racial discrimination.

In the absence of political activism and confrontation with oppression, these gifted and rebellious artists created a musical expression and personal style that helped inform and strengthen the spirit in restive African-American minds.

Miles Davis along with several fellow musicians were widely-known for their refusal to acquiesce to racist treatment in all the forms it takes. He was outspoken about his pride in his blackness and his music; he and his peers were indispensable role models for frustrated young people who deeply resented the established social order of the 50s and 60s and yearned to have their own value system authenticated.

Miles Davis was a strong independent-minded African-American who never compromised the integrity of his music or his life. Although his personal life was hardly exemplary, his impact was always great. Miles was no saint but the deep respect and affection felt for him by so many African-Americans was firm because of his undisputed love of music and his contributions to the rich tradition of African-American music. His earnestness and love of music were apparent when he said "I play for myself and I play for musicians." In 1985 he told writer Ira Gitler, "I enjoy playing; I enjoy every minute that I play."

The unquestioned genius and personal style of men like Miles Davis, Charlie Parker and Charlie Mingus made a deep and indelible impression on the community when African-American assertiveness and strong sense of self were buried in self-doubt.

The nation's established system of racism influenced all of the country's institutions and its social order stifled political dissent and activism. In spite of destructive personal behavior by some of these musicians, they were artists of high genius who produced great music from their own sensibility. Their determination led to a defining art in their own terms in defiance of a hostile, disrespectful racist society.

Miles Dewey Davis III, born and nurtured in the St. Louis-area, stood tall among his music peers as a dedicated artist and an individual. We are deeply saddened by his death which came after so much physical pain and suffering. He endured his afflictions courageously with characteristic silence and calm.

We will miss him very much. But we and our children are blessed to have the rich legacy he left us—compulsive and extraordinary musical innovativeness, superb, inspired performances for his fellow musicians and the rest of us, and a steadfastness and inner

strength that was always willing to confront racism in the music business and American society in general.

COMMENDING THE PEOPLE OF THE SOVIET UNION

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, the people of the Soviet Union, who stood their ground in August and won a great victory for civilian rule and democracy, deserve our recognition. That is why I am proud to be an original cosponsor of House Concurrent Resolution 199, a resolution commending the people and democratically elected leaders of the Soviet Union for their courage and commitment to freedom.

I don't have to tell anyone in this room the foreboding that we all felt upon hearing first news of the hard liners apparently successful coup in the early hours of August 19. All the progress that we had made, working together with the reform-minded Gorbachev government, to reduce superpower tensions, return from the brink of nuclear war, and build confidence between our two nations was threatened with reversal.

One of my immediate concerns was the fate of Soviet Jews, who for so long persecuted and held hostage in their own country, had benefited from liberalized emigration policies. Would the apparatchiks who had seized control slow or reverse this emigration?

Instead, from the depths of Soviet society, the people made their voices heard. Manning the barricades to a man, they risked their lives to protect and defend the freedom they had only begun to taste.

Three of them, tragically, lost their lives in their attempt to halt a Red army tank. One, a Soviet Jew named Ilay Krichevsky, had already procured an exit visa to Israel, but nonetheless fought alongside his countrymen for freedom.

Thankfully, they did not die in vain. Three days after it had begun, the nightmare had receded, the putsch was defeated, and democracy and freedom were triumphant. And with the reassertion of control by the reformers, the Soviet Union's history turned a new page.

The new state of affairs, was most immediately symbolized by the reciting of the Kaddish, the Jewish prayer for the dead, at the state funeral accorded to the three heroes. Attended by nearly a million people in central Moscow and broadcast to millions more, the ceremony demonstrated that all the peoples of the Soviet Union—Jew and non-Jew alike—share a common purpose: a democratic future and freedom and dignity for all individuals.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID OSBORN

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a man whose service to his community

has recently won him the National Conference of Christians and Jews' prestigious Citizen of the Year Award. David A. Osborn, publisher of the Las Vegas Review Journal and vice president of Donrey Media Group, has distinguished himself both in journalism and in his community with outstanding dedication to both.

Osborn graduated from Bedford High School in 1960 and entered the Air Force in November of that year. He spent 1 year as a disk jockey for Armed Forces Radio in Korea, after which he served as a sports editor of the base newspaper at North America Air Defense Command [NORAD] in Colorado Springs, CO. Soon after his stint in the Air Force, Mr. Osborn started his first full time newspaper job as a reporter for the Gazette Telegraph in Colorado Springs.

After joining Donrey in March 1968 and a series of promotions, Osborn became advertising director for the Las Vegas Review-Journal. He served in that position for 6 years until he was promoted to general manager of the 12,000 circulation Carson City, Nevada Appeal. Eventually, after another series of promotions, Osborn became general manager of the Review-Journal and then a publisher and vice president of Donrey Media Group.

In addition to his media career, Osborn has distinguished himself as a leader in the Las Vegas community. He served as president of the Carson City Chamber of Commerce in 1982 and president of the Nevada State Press Association in 1984. He was also president of the Carson City unit of the American Cancer Society and served as the crusade chairman for the ABC's Nevada Division. He was named Carson City's "Man of the Year" in 1981 and Nevada Appeal was named "Business of the Year" in 1982 while under Osborn's direction.

In 1987, Osborn served as Butte/Glenn County, CA, campaign chairman for the United Way and exceeded that year's goal by several thousand dollars. He has served as a United Way volunteer for most of the past 16 years and was chairman of the southern Nevada campaign's metro division in 1989. He is presently board member of Southern Nevada United Way.

Mr. Osborn's other awards and positions are too numerous to mention, but I ask you to join with me in praising this year's National Conference of Christians and Jews Citizen of the Year. David Osborn's extraordinary career in journalism and his remarkable dedication to his community make him an excellent choice for this award.

PRINCEVILLE, NC, IS THE OLDEST INCORPORATED BLACK TOWN IN AMERICA

HON. TIM VALENTINE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. VALENTINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the achievements of a town of special significance in my district: Princeville, NC. First incorporated by former slaves in 1885, Princeville has the unique distinction of being the oldest incorporated black town in America.

I bring this to the attention of this body today not to boast, but to give voice to the pride my constituents in Princeville take in this special honor, and to salute the hard work and dedication of the founders of this community. Princeville's survival and growth has been difficult, but it has maintained the same values and beliefs that citizens from small towns across the Nation hold dear: the values of hard work and honesty, and the belief in home, family, and government.

Princeville was incorporated by an act of the North Carolina General Assembly on February 20, 1885, on the bank of the Tar River across from the city of Tarboro. This small black town, whose population is only a little more than 1,500 people, has, by its survival and growth, created an important historical legacy that will endure for generations to come. I am especially proud that Princeville, with its distinctive history as America's oldest black town, is located in my district.

As this body struggles over the mighty questions of the day, we would all be well to remember the small town values of the citizens of towns such as Princeville. Mr. Speaker, it is those values of honesty, hard work, and belief in home and family that we must continue to cherish.

CIVIL TILTROTOR ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, today Chairman ROBERT A. ROE and ranking Republican JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, WILLIAM CLINGER the ranking Republican on the Subcommittee on Aviation, members of the Subcommittee on Aviation, GREG LAUGHLIN, PETE GEREN, and JAMES M. INHOFE, and I are introducing the Civil Tiltrotor Development Advisory Committee Act of 1991.

Tiltrotor aircraft, currently under development and testing by the Department of Defense, combine the vertical takeoff and landing characteristics and benefits of helicopters with the speed and efficiency of modern, sophisticated turboprop aircraft. Mr. Speaker, our colleagues will recall that on April 25, 1990, a tiltrotor aircraft prototype was on display and gave a flight demonstration on the east Capitol Plaza in conjunction with Subcommittee on Aviation hearings on the potential use of tiltrotor aircraft in the Nation's civil air transportation system.

Earlier this year, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Federal Aviation Administration issued a comprehensive report entitled "Civil Tiltrotor Missions and Applications; the Commercial Passenger Market." Among the conclusions reached in the NASA/FAA study are:

Commercial tiltrotor aircraft would be technically feasible and economically competitive;

The market potential for short-haul passenger operations is strong;

Because of their unique operating characteristic, tiltrotors could increase hub airport

capacity and reduce airport congestion and traffic on roads leading to airports; and,

Commercial tiltrotor aircraft, in order to be viable and of practical use, needs an air/ground infrastructure suited to its operating characteristics.

While the NASA/FAA report is very positive on the potential for tiltrotor aircraft in our transportation system and clearly points out the benefits of this new technology for the Nation's economy, the report also found that much remains to be done in both the Government and private sectors to make it happen.

Foremost among the report's recommendations is a call for the formation of a public/private partnership to pursue a national commercial tiltrotor plan with the Department of Transportation taking a leadership role. This bill implements this key recommendation by establishing an Advisory Committee to further " * * * evaluate the technical feasibility and economic viability of developing civil tiltrotor aircraft and a national system of infrastructure to support the incorporation of tiltrotor aircraft technology into the national transportation system."

The Advisory Committee would be composed of high level representatives of the Department of Transportation, the Federal Aviation Administration, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration as well as representatives from other Federal, State and local governments and private industry.

The bill spells out the specific duties of the Advisory Committee and the scope of issues to be examined and a timetable for reporting to the Congress on the committee's determinations and recommendations.

Civil tiltrotor aircraft hold great promise for resolving a number of our vexing transportation problems, particularly with respect to airport and airway capacity and congestion. It is important that Government and industry take initiatives today so that future opportunities will not be forgone. We do not want to be in a position later this decade of wringing our hands over losing the initiative on this technology in 1991. We have a unique opportunity of looking to the future and taking concrete steps now to plan and coordinate activities to bring about a particular outcome. Let us not now miss this opportunity.

If Members are interested in cosponsoring this legislation, please have your staff contact the staff of the Subcommittee on Aviation at x59161.

INTEGRATION OF PRIMARY CARE AND DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation to address a major problem in the treatment of drug users—the absence of primary health care. Primary health care clinics can prevent illnesses or treat them before they become so severe that the individual must be hospitalized. In addition to injection drug users, other drug users, such as unemployed mothers, adolescents, and weekend

users are not well known to the health care system. This legislation is designed to reach all of these individuals.

Even those drug users who have managed to get into treatment programs rarely have access to primary health care. This is especially troubling since impoverished drug users typically are sicker and die sooner than similar non-drug using individuals.

A study by a New York City drug treatment program found that about 34 percent of all injection drug users are hospitalized at least once a year. Of those not in treatment, more than 38 percent are hospitalized once a year or more, and 16 percent are inpatients from 3 to 6 times in 1 year. More than half of the hospitalizations are the result of HIV infection and AIDS. These rates are much higher than those for nondrug users.

The fragile health of the majority of drug users is further assaulted as AIDS becomes another threat to their lives. In fact, drugs and AIDS are two overlapping epidemics striking the same vulnerable communities with a double blow. Not only is HIV disease a devastating illness on its own, but it exacerbates all the other illnesses that commonly plague injection drug users such as bacterial pneumonia, endocarditis, sexually transmitted diseases and tuberculosis. For example, if an HIV-infected drug user is exposed to the pathogen that causes tuberculosis, he or she is much more likely to develop the active disease than the non-HIV infected person.

As is true for women generally, women who use drugs are less often accurately diagnosed with HIV disease; and once a diagnosis is made, on average, they die within an even shorter period of time than male drug users. Female drug users are less likely than males to seek early medical care at all. One reason for this self-neglect is that they are the care givers for their children, and child care is hard to obtain. It is essential that such women and their children gain access to both drug treatment and health care in their communities, with transportation and child care provided as necessary.

The Centers for Disease Control have recommended that persons with asymptomatic HIV disease be offered early intervention treatments to prolong the period of good health before the onset of AIDS. For most low-income persons addicted to drugs, this is a cruel joke, for they are unable to obtain even the most basic forms of preventive care or primary care unless their conditions reach emergency status. Access to preventive treatments with AZT and prophylaxis against *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia and the medical monitoring and laboratory tests that should accompany them are out of reach. These treatments and tests should be offered in primary care clinics.

The legislation I am introducing today will authorize a program that integrates treatment for drug abuse and primary health care services for those persons in drug abuse treatment and their children and sexual partners in order to first, improve the effectiveness of drug abuse treatment, second, offer primary care to drug users and their families, and third, intervene in the transmission of HIV.

This legislation is based on a demonstration program funded by the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration and adminis-

tered by the Health Resources and Services Administration in the Department of Health and Human Services. The 21 grantees include community health centers, State and local health departments, privately as well as publicly funded substance abuse agencies, a private medical center and a university medical center.

In its first year, the demonstration program has been successful. It has served more than 6,500 high risk drug users and family members; 5,000 drug users received primary care and were followed intensively by case managers; and 2,900 clients agreed to be tested for HIV. The 15 percent who tested positive for HIV received appropriate primary care.

The legislation I am introducing today embodies many features of the demonstration program. Three-year grants will be awarded to nonprofit publicly or privately funded drug treatment programs or primary care providers for the purpose of linking with or establishing the service—either primary care or drug abuse treatment—that is not currently being provided. Grantees under the demonstration program now in operation will be eligible to apply for continued funding.

There are three possible models for meeting the goals of the program. They are first, providing drug abuse treatment in a primary care setting, second, primary care in a drug abuse treatment setting, and third, referral mechanisms linking discrete primary health care and drug abuse treatment sites.

For example, a methadone maintenance treatment center may be awarded funds to set-up a primary care unit on site or in a nearby location. A primary care provider such as a community health center, not offering drug treatment, could be funded to coordinate with a drug treatment program—including referral, transfer of medical records, individual patient followup, and transportation between sites for those who need it. A third model could be a residential drug treatment facility which has a nurse on staff, but no clinic, which is funded to develop a clinic in the facility for the residents and their children and sexual partners.

Drug users transmit HIV and other illnesses to sexual partners, through needle-sharing, trading sex for drugs, and to infants through perinatal transmission. In order to help prevent transmission, HIV testing and pre- and post-test counseling will be made available to all clients with informed consent and the guarantee of confidentiality. Counseling sessions will educate the individual in the prevention of HIV transmission to others. Those clients who wish to be tested and are seropositive can begin early intervention treatments.

Because fewer than 20 percent of drug users are in treatment at any one time, all grantees will be required to provide or develop linkages with outreach services in the community to identify drug users and encourage them to enter treatment and thus take advantage of primary health care offered to them and their families.

Funding for this program is authorized at \$40 million in fiscal year 1992, with increases of \$10 million per year for each year through fiscal year 1996.

The text of the legislation follows:

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 "Drug Abuse Treatment and Primary Health Services Amendments Act".

SEC. 2. LINKAGE OF TREATMENT FOR DRUG ABUSE WITH PROVISION OF PRIMARY HEALTH SERVICES.

Part A of title V of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290aa et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"LINKAGE OF TREATMENT FOR DRUG ABUSE WITH PROVISION OF PRIMARY HEALTH SERVICES

"SEC. 509H. (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may make grants for the purpose of carrying out projects that—

"(1) provide treatment for the abuse of drugs; and

"(2) in the case of individuals undergoing such treatment, provide primary health services to the individuals and to the sexual partners and children of the individuals.

"(b) INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT REGARDING ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall carry out this section acting through the Administrator of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration and the Administrator of the Health Resources and Services Administration. The Secretary, acting through such Administrators, shall ensure that the Director of the National Institute of Drug Abuse and the Director of the Bureau of Health Care Delivery and Assistance enter into an agreement providing for the administration of the program established in this section.

"(c) GRANTEEES.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Grants under subsection (a) may be made only to public or nonprofit private entities that—

"(A) provide treatment for the abuse of drugs; or

"(B) provide primary health services.

"(2) AVAILABILITY OF ALL SERVICES THROUGH EACH GRANTEE.—The Secretary may make a grant under subsection (a) only if the applicant involved has made such arrangements with other entities as may be necessary to ensure that all authorized services will be available from the project carried out with the grant.

"(d) ELIGIBLE GEOGRAPHIC AREAS.—The Secretary may make a grant under subsection (a) only if the geographic area to be served by the applicant pursuant to such subsection has a substantial need for authorized services based on the following factors for the area:

"(1) The lack of availability of treatment of the abuse of drugs and the number of cases of such abuse.

"(2) The lack of availability of primary health services.

"(3) The number of cases of acquired immune deficiency syndrome, and the rate of increases in such cases.

"(4) The number of cases of sexually transmitted diseases, and the number of cases of tuberculosis.

"(5) The rate of increase in each of the cases described in paragraph (1) and in paragraph (4).

"(e) PRIORITY REGARDING OUTPATIENT CARE.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—In making grants under subsection (a), the Secretary shall give priority to applicants that will provide authorized services pursuant to such subsection on an outpatient basis.

"(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION REGARDING RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT.—Paragraph (1) may not be construed as prohibiting the Secretary from making grants under subsection (a) to entities that provide treatment for substance abuse through programs in which the individuals undergoing treatment reside in facilities provided by the entities.

"(f) COUNSELING AND TESTING REGARDING HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—A funding agreement for an applicant is that, in providing authorized services to an individual pursuant to subsection (a), the applicant will make available to the individual—

"(A) counseling on the prevention of exposure to, and the transmission of, the human immunodeficiency virus; and

"(B) testing for such virus.

"(2) CONFIDENTIALITY, INFORMED CONSENT, AND COUNSELING.—A funding agreement for an applicant is that sections 2661, 2662, and 2664 (b) will apply to the provision under paragraph (1) of counseling and testing regarding the human immunodeficiency virus to the same extent and in the same manner as such sections apply to the provision of such counseling and testing under section 2651.

"(g) ACCESSIBILITY; CULTURAL CONTEXT OF SERVICES.—A funding agreement for an applicant is that authorized services provided pursuant to subsection (a)—

"(1) will be provided at locations accessible to low-income individuals; and

"(2) will be provided in the language and the cultural context that is most appropriate for the individuals to whom the services are provided.

"(h) OUTREACH.—A funding agreement for an applicant is that the applicant will provide outreach services in the community involved for the purpose of identifying individuals who are engaging in the abuse of drugs and encouraging the individuals to undergo treatment for such abuse. A grant under subsection (a) may be expended for such purpose.

"(i) MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), a funding agreement is that the applicant involved will maintain expenditures of non-Federal amounts for authorized services at a level that is not less than the level of such expenditures maintained by the applicant for the fiscal year preceding the first fiscal year for which the applicant receives a grant under subsection (a).

"(2) APPLICABILITY TO PRIVATE ENTITIES.—

In the case of a nonprofit private entity making an agreement under paragraph (1), the Secretary may require the entity to comply with the agreement only to the extent of the amount of non-Federal amounts that are available to the entity for authorized services.

"(j) REQUIREMENT OF APPLICATION.—The Secretary may not make a grant under subsection (a) unless the applicant involved makes an agreement to expend the grant only for the purpose described in such subsection, and the applicant makes each of the other agreements described in this section. Such a grant may be made only if an application for the grant is submitted to the Secretary containing such agreements, and the application is in such form, is made in such manner, and contains such other agreements, and such assurances and information, as the Secretary determines to be necessary to carry out this section.

"(k) DURATION OF GRANT.—The period during which payments are made to an entity from a grant under subsection (a) may not

exceed 3 years. The provision of such payments shall be subject to annual approval by the Secretary of the payments and subject to the availability of appropriations for the fiscal year involved to make the payments. The preceding sentence may not be construed to establish a limitation on the number of grants under such subsection that may be made to an entity.

"(l) EVALUATIONS; DISSEMINATION OF FINDINGS.—The Secretary shall provide for the conduct of evaluations of programs carried out pursuant to subsection (a). The Secretary shall ensure that the evaluations are conducted in accordance with the requirements for confidentiality that, pursuant to subsection (f)(2), are applicable to grantees under subsection (a). The Secretary shall disseminate to the States the findings made as a result of the evaluations.

"(m) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may provide for the provision of technical assistance with respect to the planning, development, and operation of any project under subsection (a).

"(n) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

"(1) The term 'authorized services' means treatment for the abuse of drugs, primary health services, and (other than in subsection (e)(1)) outreach services described in subsection (h).

"(2) The term 'funding agreement' means an agreement required in subsection (j) as a condition of receiving a grant under subsection (a).

"(3) The term 'primary health services' has the meaning given such term in section 330(b), and includes the counseling and testing described in subsection (f).

"(4) The term 'human immunodeficiency virus' means the etiologic agent for acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

"(o) FUNDING.—

"(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For the purpose of carrying out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated \$40,000,000 for fiscal year 1992, \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 1993, \$60,000,000 for fiscal year 1994, \$70,000,000 for fiscal year 1995, and \$80,000,000 for fiscal year 1996.

"(2) CERTAIN ALLOCATIONS.—Of the amounts appropriated under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall make available not less than 2 percent for conducting evaluations under subsection (l) and not less than 2 percent for providing technical assistance under subsection (m)."

IN HONOR OF RICHARD CRILEY; A
DEDICATED LEADER IN THE
PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Richard Criley on his 80th birthday, October 20, 1991.

Richard was born in Paris, France, in 1911. His family came to the Monterey Peninsula in 1914 and built a permanent home in the Carmel Highlands. Richard's education included 2 years at Stanford University where he was awarded lower division honors and won the fencing championship, and further success at University of California Berkeley in 1934 where he earned a bachelor of arts cum laude in history and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

In 1934, with labor unrest and political radicalism sweeping through California with the Great Depression, Richard Criley began his lifelong commitment to political activism. On his return to Berkeley for graduate study, the campus was in turmoil over the suspension of five student leaders at UCLA, who had petitioned for an open forum to hear the Democratic candidate for Governor. Richard took a leadership role in organizing a "free-speech" strike demanding the reinstatement of the suspended students.

The Berkeley student strike proved to be a major turning point in his life. Richard gave up his academic career, quitting graduate school to become an organizer for the American Student Union. He later went on to work for the rights of the cannery workers in the Santa Clara Valley and then to work on the San Francisco waterfront.

In 1942 Richard Criley was drafted into military service where he served as an MP at Fort Ord, earned a commission in officer candidate school, and spent 3 years as a civil affairs officer in North Africa, Italy, and France, leaving his service at the rank of captain at the end of World War II. After the war he moved to Chicago to support his wife's career as a union organizer.

In Chicago, Richard reestablished himself as a leader when he became involved in civil liberties and civil rights activism. He founded the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights which helped lead a successful campaign to abolish the notorious House Un-American Activities Committee. Then, in 1970, he helped found a coalition movement to combat the numerous civil liberties abuses of the Chicago "Daley Machine" city government.

Similar to others who dissented from the FBI's attempt to enforce conformity, Richard's active role in organizing brought him to the attention of the FBI, a political ally of the House Un-American Activities Committee and a strong force in the development of "McCarthyism." He became the target of FBI and police harassment. In response, he became a plaintiff in a successful lawsuit against the FBI and the Chicago Police "red squad."

Richard returned to his family home in the Carmel Highlands after Chicago, where he continued his civil liberties work. He became executive director of the Monterey County ACLU, and the Northern California Director of the National Committee Against Repressive Legislation [NCARL]. After a NCARL lawsuit with the FBI, he wrote the book, "The FBI vs. The First Amendment."

Richard Criley was the recipient of the Monterey ACLU's "Francis Heisler Award" in 1984, Northern California ACLU's "Earl Warren Award" in 1985, and the 1990 award of the "Fund for Free Expression." He is presently a founder and committee member of the Monterey chapter of SANE/FREEZE, and a founder of the Reproductive Rights Coalition of Monterey County. He is also currently president of the Carmel Highlands Association, Inc.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I ask my colleagues to join me now in congratulating Richard Criley on his 80th birthday. His long and distinguished record as a leader throughout his life and his commitment to social responsibility have been immeasurably valuable to the people of Monterey County and to the Nation as a whole.

SALUTING THE 1,000-YEAR COMMEMORATION OF LEIF ERIKSSON'S VISIT TO AMERICA

HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, today, roughly 1,000 years after Leif Eriksson first landed on the shores of North America, three Viking longboats arrived in Washington, DC.

Just as Thor Heyerdahl's epic travels on a reed raft showed that navigators and sailors from ancient cultures could travel long distances over broad and uncharted seas, the journey of the *Gaia*, the *Oseberg*, and the *Saja Siglar* removes any doubts about the ability of Leif Eriksson to sail the Atlantic from the Old World to the New.

Leif, the son of famed Icelandic explorer, Eric the Red, first heard of North America from fellow explorer Bjarni Hergjofsson who sighted—but did not land on—the North American coast.

In the true spirit of Norwegian adventure, Leif soon set out to see this New World for himself. When he arrived, he established a small settlement and called the new land Vinland because of the abundance of grapes.

Before 1963, evidence supporting Leif's visit to America was vague and circumstantial, and many doubted the ability of a Viking longboat to make the arduous journey across the storm-tossed North Atlantic. Since then, however, significant new evidence has emerged—including the discovery of a Norse settlement in Newfoundland dating to about 1,000 A.D.—to confirm that he did in fact actually land on North American soil nearly 1,000 years ago.

Today, with the arrival of the *Gaia*, the *Oseberg*, and the *Saja Siglar*, there can no longer be any doubt about Leif's ability to make the long journey across the North Atlantic. In particular, the successful journey of the *Gaia*, an exact replica of a large Viking ship originally built in Norway in 850 A.D., signifies that it is time to recognize Leif Eriksson as one of the very first European visitors to North America.

But he represents more than a first. Leif Eriksson represents something all Americans can be proud of—mankind's unending quest for progress and exploration into the unknowns that surround us.

In recognition of the man and the spirit he represents, I have introduced legislation to bestow honorary U.S. citizenship on Leif, a small tribute to the spirit of exploration he shares with all Americans. Several of my colleagues have joined me in cosponsoring this proposal and I hope we will be able to move it in this 1,000-year anniversary.

In the meantime, I encourage all of my fellow House Members, Norwegians by blood or Norwegians by spirit, to join me and former Vice President Walter Mondale at the reception at Washington harbor welcoming the arrival of the *Gaia*, the *Oseberg*, the *Saja Siglar*, and the spirit of Leif Eriksson. Thank you.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

REAUTHORIZATION OF THE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

HON. WILLIAM J. HUGHES

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, today Representative CARLOS MOORHEAD, the ranking Republican on the Judiciary Subcommittee on Intellectual Property and Judicial Administration, and I are introducing legislation to reauthorize the Patent and Trademark Office [PTO] for a period of 1 year.

Legal protection for intellectual property is the fuel for inventiveness and is provided for in the U.S. Constitution. Congress has delegated authority for the administration of our patent and trademark laws to the Patent and Trademark Office in the U.S. Department of Commerce. The bill Mr. MOORHEAD and I introduce today would authorize appropriations for PTO for fiscal year 1992. It would also extend authority to PTO to raise funds through user fees.

The Patent and Trademark Office was last authorized in 1988, and the 3-year authorization expired September 30, 1991. The reauthorization is complicated this year because the Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, Public Law 101-508, converted the Patent and Trademark Office from a partially user fee funded agency to one almost entirely funded by user fees. This was done to generate savings in the Federal Budget deficit.

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act imposed a 69-percent surcharge on patent application, issuance and maintenance fees in fiscal year 1991 in order to generate the necessary savings in the Federal deficit. Prior to this fee increase, the trademark functions of PTO were 100-percent financed through user fees, and the patent functions were approximately two-thirds funded by fees. The intellectual property community strongly opposed the dramatic and sudden increase in patent user fees. The Judiciary Committee also expressed serious concern about increasing the fees, not only because the fee increase constituted, in essence, a tax on patent filers, but also because there was a danger that the Patent and Trademark Office could take on characteristics of a private entity and thereby avoid congressional oversight.

Earlier this year, Representative CARLOS MOORHEAD and I introduced H.R. 1613, the administration's proposal for reauthorizing PTO. The administration's proposal reflected a total PTO operating budget of \$461,990,000 in fiscal year 1992 and \$555,000,000 in fiscal year 1993. The proposal sought to generate revenues for PTO by eliminating the small entity fee structure—under which universities, independent inventors, and small businesses pay 50 percent of what large entities pay—for all patent fees other than the initial filing fees. It further proposed authority for the Commissioner to raise patent and trademark fees at his discretion and to use trademark fees for activities other than the processing of trademark applications. Current law prevents the use of trademark fees for any nontrademark activities in PTO.

The subcommittee held two hearings to consider the administration's proposal in May

1991. Apart from administration officials, witnesses expressed uniform opposition to the proposed fee increases, to the operating budget upon which the proposal was based, and to the virtual elimination of the small entity fee structure.

Mr. MOORHEAD and I subsequently developed an alternative approach for reauthorizing the Patent and Trademark Office and this approach is reflected in the bill we introduce today. This bill, approved by the Subcommittee on Intellectual Property and Judicial Administration on October 1, 1991, contains the following key features:

First, retains the small entity fee structure;

Second, sets new patent processing fees in section 41 (a) and (b) of title 35, United States Code to reflect a Patent and Trademark Office operating budget of \$426 million in 1991;

Third, limits authorization to 1-year period so that the subcommittee can closely monitor PTO's progress in automation system and other aspects of PTO operations;

Fourth, retains the "fence" between trademark fees and other agency funds but authorizes use of trademark fees to pay a proportion of PTO administrative costs;

Fifth, increases patent and trademark fees across the board, and follows the mandate of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act by lowering the surcharge so that only targeted \$95 million will be raised; and

Sixth, authorizes \$26 million in public funds in an effort to restore partial public funding for PTO operations.

Representative MOORHEAD and I have worked very closely with the intellectual property community and with the Patent and Trademark Office to craft this proposal. Our bill will assure that PTO has adequate funding for fiscal year 1992. At the same time, we have tried to keep patent and trademark fees as low as possible. In addition, while we do not anticipate that substantial public funds will be appropriated to PTO in fiscal year 1992, the bill authorizes the appropriation of public funds, and we intend to continue to seek restoration of such funds for PTO in the future.

I am very grateful to Mr. MOORHEAD for collaborating with me on this important legislation. We will seek expedited approval from the Judiciary Committee and from the full House of Representatives for this measure. The Senate, under the leadership of Senator DECONCINI, is processing very similar legislation, and I expect that we will have reauthorization legislation enacted into law in the near future.

RECOGNIZING 42 YEARS OF SERVICE BY FLOYD HART

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise and pay special tribute to a gentleman from my district, Mr. Floyd Hart.

There is no more distinguished record of public involvement on behalf of aviation and the public it serves than that of Floyd Hart. His service on the Southern Illinois Airport Board dates back to October 13, 1949. Exhaustive

research indicates that makes Floyd the longest continuously serving commissioner in the aviation history of the United States.

Since his first board meeting in November 1949, Floyd has helped guide the remarkable development of this regional airport. During his 42 years on the board, the airport has grown from a little over \$200,000 in value to where it is now valued at over \$13.4 million.

But its worth to the area is surely much greater than that, because as a member of the Public Works and Transportation Aviation Subcommittee, I know how vital air service is to growth and prosperity in our area. In that respect, Floyd has been a steady, firm, and imaginative leader.

His ability has been confirmed by six different mayors of the city of Murphysboro, who have appointed him to eight separate terms. In that time, Floyd held the gavel as chairman for eleven 1-year terms, in addition to lengthy stints as vice chairman, secretary, and treasurer. In 42 years, he's attended more than 560 airport board meetings, a record which would appear to be as safe as Joe DiMaggio's.

Rural areas such as southern Illinois depend greatly on people the caliber of Floyd Hart. Without him and the many others who share his devotion, our communities would not be nearly as strong and prosperous. I am pleased to let the U.S. House of Representatives know of his service and dedication.

**FIRST THINGS FIRST: ANY
DIVIDEND IS FOR THE DEFICIT**

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, President Bush's historic proposal to scale back America's nuclear arsenal has met with well-deserved acclaim. His leadership, which prompted the Soviets to announce similar cuts in their nuclear forces, is moving us further from the threat of nuclear confrontation than ever before.

But as the President cautioned, we cannot use these cuts to rationalize a domestic spending spree. In fact, since most of the savings will be realized over several years, converting these gradual reductions into spending increases in other areas would be irresponsible in the extreme.

When national indebtedness is mortgaging our children's and grandchildren's future and crippling our competitiveness, it is clear that the only proper use of savings is to pay our bills. It's time to reaffirm our responsibility to the bottom line, something the Congress has sadly, but repeatedly, ignored.

Reducing nuclear weaponry is good news, Mr. Speaker, but not if we use it to perpetuate a cycle of increased spending. Let's use any savings to pay our debts, instead of passing the bill to future generations.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

**ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL
HERITAGE CORRIDOR**

HON. MARTY RUSSO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. RUSSO. Mr. Speaker, today I, along with a bipartisan group of colleagues from Illinois, am introducing legislation which will amend the Illinois and Michigan Canal Heritage Corridor Act of 1984 to authorize appropriations for badly needed capital improvement projects.

First designated by the Congress in 1984, the Illinois and Michigan Canal Heritage Corridor extends from Navy Pier in Chicago 120 miles to LaSalle/Peru, IL. As the first national heritage corridor of its kind, the canal has created a model for partnership parks throughout the Nation.

The corridor celebrates the history of Chicago and the Midwest and offers residents thousands of acres of natural and recreational areas. It follows the route of the historic Illinois and Michigan Canal and related waterways that succeeded it as key transportation networks. Prior to the canal's designation, Illinois, the sixth most populous State in the Nation, had no national park, and the corridor was seen as an innovative model for providing recreational resources in populous urban areas.

Since the corridor was established in 1984, the only Federal involvement has been an annual \$250,000 appropriation to fund administration and ongoing programs. Partners in making the heritage corridor a reality include 5 counties, the city of Chicago and 41 other municipalities, numerous park and forest preserve districts, the State of Illinois and many private organizations and individuals.

While these partnerships have helped to enhance the corridor, there has been no major Federal investment in capital improvements, and there is still a great deal to be done. Sited as a national historic landmark, the Illinois and Michigan Canal has been included by the Federal Government on its list of endangered landmarks due to its deteriorating condition.

Within this corridor, there exists a treasure trove of 19th century buildings whose conditions range from pristine to barely standing. Forest preserves and wetlands, bird sanctuaries, geological outcroppings which provide evidence of early dramatic ice age events, and archaeological traces of the early days of Indians and French fur traders line the banks of the canal.

The Congress' purpose in designating the Illinois and Michigan Canal a national heritage corridor was "to retain, enhance, and interpret for the benefit and inspiration of present and future generations, the cultural, historical, natural, recreational, and economic resources of the corridor, where feasible, consistent with industrial and economic growth." In order for the corridor to function as Congress intended it to, money for capital improvement projects must be made available.

This legislation would greatly assist some of the capital projects that could tie the region together as a spectacular urban cultural park serving the Nation's third largest metropolitan population as well as residents of the entire

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region. With State and local investment, these improvements will give residents of Chicago and northeastern Illinois an unparalleled recreational resource and opportunity to celebrate their history as a building block for the future.

**A TRIBUTE TO DAVE STOCKTON,
CAPTAIN OF THE VICTORIOUS
RYDER CUP TEAM**

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Capt. Dave Stockton, a distinguished constituent of California's 35th District, and the entire American Ryder Cup golf team, for bringing the Ryder Cup home to America after 6 years in Europe.

Last week's victorious match on Kiawah Island, SC, pitted the best of America against the best of Europe. The American team prevailed. This victory culminated nearly 2 years of preparation by Capt. Dave Stockton, who was an integral and inspirational force behind the American squad.

Dave Stockton, winner of 11 PGA tournaments, including the 1970 and 1976 PGA Championship, is a resident of Mentone, CA. He joined the PGA tour in 1964, and has accumulated over a million dollars in career earnings. Dave was a competitor on the victorious 1971 and 1977 Ryder Cup teams, where he sported a 3-1-1 record in match play. Dave Stockton's record of success as a competitor in Ryder Cup competition inspired this year's team to perform brilliantly against an extremely talented European squad.

Mr. Speaker, anyone who witnessed last week's matches can attest to the enormity of pressure under which the captain and his team were competing. Their achievement is worthy of recognition by the House of Representatives. The weight of a nation was on the Ryder Cup team, and they responded in a manner that makes us all proud to be Americans. Please join me and our colleagues in commending Capt. Dave Stockton and the 1991 Ryder Cup team for their heroic performance on Kiawah Island.

**A TRIBUTE TO THE FORD/UAW
APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM**

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute to—and call the Nation's attention to—the Ford-UAW Apprenticeship Program on the occasion of its 50th anniversary.

This world-class apprentice training program produces some of America's finest skilled trades personnel. It has now graduated 22,000 men and women—electricians, tool and die makers, machine repairers, plumber-pipefitters, millwrights, and other trades personnel so critical to the efficient manufacture and assembly of quality cars and trucks.

The program has been designed to meet exceptionally demanding standards. It generally requires 4 years and 8,000 hours of training for every apprentice. This training combines supervised shop floor experience with guidance by experienced journeymen and related classroom instruction delivered primarily by community colleges.

The program is also noteworthy because it was one of the earliest joint management-union efforts in American industry. For 50 years, apprenticeship training at Ford has been in the hands of a national joint apprenticeship committee and plant subcommittees consisting of equal numbers of management and union representatives. The success enjoyed by the program is due in large part to the common vision of doing what is best for the apprentice's learning experience.

Throughout its history, the National Committee has stayed alert to the future by proving a strong foundation in trade knowledge, plus the ability to learn and adapt, always aware that tomorrow's skilled trades personnel will need new skills. The apprentices who are in the program now—and there are almost 1,100 of them—will be building, maintaining, troubleshooting, and contributing to the design of Ford equipment and machines well into the next century.

In peacetime and wartime, the Ford-UAW Apprenticeship Program has played a vital role in developing skilled trades expertise in the company, and sharing it with the auto industry, as well as the Nation. Many graduates have gone on to leadership positions in the company, the UAW, and the community.

At a time when the United States is in a fierce struggle to preserve its industrial base, the Ford-UAW Apprenticeship Program is making major contributions to our ability to compete internationally. I salute the program itself, all those who are giving it life, and all of its graduation—past, present, and future.

EASING TRAFFIC CONGESTION IN SUBURBAN PHILADELPHIA

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. House of Representatives today gave final approval to a transportation spending bill that includes \$2.40 billion I requested for three transportation projects in my district. The three projects—SEPTA's proposed cross-county metro rail line, a new section of Route 202 between Montgomeryville and Doylestown, and efforts to reduce Quakertown-area traffic congestion—are designed to ease gridlock in suburban Philadelphia. These funds were included in a \$14.3 billion transportation appropriations bill for fiscal year 1992, and are in addition to the normal allocations for transit and highway projects that are provided to the region under Federal funding formulas.

One million dollars will go toward SEPTA's cross-county metro project, a 53-mile suburban rail line from Morrisville to Downingtown. The metro would use an existing Conrail right of way, running parallel to sections of the

Pennsylvania Turnpike and Route 202. Because over 60 percent of the traffic in the Delaware Valley is now intrasuburban, the line would both help relieve the traffic congestion that plagues the area and improve a deteriorating environment. This is a crucial project that will simultaneously stimulate economic development, protect the environment, speed suburban travel, and add new vitality to one of the Nation's oldest public transit systems. The \$1 million appropriation follows last year's \$200,000 I requested to study the initial feasibility of the metro.

The Quakertown effort, designed to ease near-gridlock conditions in and around Quakertown Borough, especially where the northeast extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike converges with Routes 309 and 663, will receive \$1 million from the spending bill. This proposal responds to the community's need for increased safety and decreased traffic congestion.

Finally, \$400,000 will go toward additional preliminary engineering work on a limited-access roadway to handle the increasing traffic on Route 202. This project was recommended by the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission to handle an anticipated 40,000 cars a day. The dramatic rise in traffic along Route 202 is a result of increased development in the area. The \$400,000 will complement the \$1.36 million I requested last year for the project.

Mr. Speaker, the population growth and changing demographic patterns in southeastern Pennsylvania are producing serious transportation and environmental problems. I am pleased that the House has realized the need to explore projects that will ease this pressure. Hopefully, with these appropriations, Bucks County can preserve and enhance the quality of life it now offers its residents.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO CREATE PARKS OUT OF CONFISCATED LAND FROM A DRUG RAID

HON. J. ROY ROWLAND

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. ROWLAND. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I joined with my colleague from Georgia, BUDDY DARDEN, in the introduction of legislation that will create a new park for the citizens of our State out of land recently confiscated by the DEA in a drug raid.

It is a heavily forested, 35-acre site, richly endowed with native azaleas, waterfalls, a spring and other natural resources. It is located in Cobb County, just north of Atlanta, in one of the fastest growing areas of the country.

Under existing law, land which is criminally forfeited to the Federal Government may be transferred to a State of local government for use as a public area if a request is submitted by a Governor to the U.S. Attorney General. Gov. Zell Miller has done this on behalf of Cobb County.

The Governor has established a program to acquire land for public use throughout the

State which is called Preservation 200. He is also helping local governments acquire additional lands for public use. This is a part of that wonderful effort, and we commend Governor Miller and the governing officials of Cobb County.

Congressman DARDEN and I will do our small part by offering an amendment to the crime bill next week to legally pave the way for this transaction.

CALIFORNIA PRESS ENDORSES WATER CONTRACT REFORMS

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, over the past year, Senator BILL BRADLEY and I have been engaged in a very diligent effort to bring the Federal water contracting program in California, and juggling, into the 20th century. And just in time.

Over the course of the next few years, dozens of water contracts with irrigators—who use more than 80 percent of our State's water—are going to expire. These are contracts, not property rights. The water belongs to the people of the United States, not to the individual district or irrigators who happen to have enjoyed millions of dollars in subsidized water benefits over the past half century.

When these contracts were signed, in most cases, Harry Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower were President. There has been, as they say, a lot of water under the bridge.

But like Old Man River, these contracts just keep rollin' along, frozen in volume and duration—and often in price—for 40 years.

Now the contracts are going to begin expiring. The General Accounting Office has just released a very important report whose title, "Reclamation Law: Changes Needed Before Water Contracts Are Renewed," says it all. GAO concluded:

Irrigation practices have contributed to selenium poisoning and increased salinity in the CVP's San Joaquin Valley; some farmers use CVP subsidized water to grow crops that are also eligible for UDA subsidies; water supplies for wildlife habitat are inadequate because so much CVP water is devoted to irrigation; the Bureau cannot meet changing needs in California if existing irrigation water contracts are automatically renewed, as the Bureau intends; the problems associated with current contracts and irrigation practices will continue, and irrigators will have little incentive to change current harmful and costly practices.

Accordingly, GAO recommends a moratorium, on all CVP contract renewals and calls on the Congress to amend current law to allow explicitly for the Secretary of the Interior to alter the duration and amounts of future contracts and extensions.

The Interior Department, which has done a less than exemplary job in monitoring the use of the water and in collecting debts owed for its sale, intends to renew the contracts automatically for another 40 years, at the same volumes. The only reason Interior will charge more realistic, though still subsidized prices for

Federal water, is because Congress insisted on pricing reforms in the 1982 Reclamation Reform Act.

If ever there were a bonehead policy, Interior has enshrined it by deciding to extend all existing contracts for another 40 years. California, like the United States, today little resembles itself four decades ago, and will change as radically in the half century to come. Agriculture has dwindled as a percentage of State revenues, as an employer, and as a factor in State economic growth. The State had less than 10 million people back then; we have 30 million today, and most of them are very short of water while, at the same time, many irrigators are wasting this precious, and highly subsidized, resource.

Does it make sense to continue to commit vast amounts of water to irrigation when other users are willing to pay 10 times as much for alternative uses? Should we continue to use taxpayer money to encourage the cultivation of low quality lands that generate toxic waste—that taxpayers must then pay to clean up? Should we lavish taxpayer subsidies on irrigators who grow surplus crops that we are then required to grant price supports?

Or should we instead, insist upon a realistic and modern contracting process, one in which the resource to be dispersed is measured against competing needs, and allocate the water accordingly?

This is not antiagriculture. The Sacramento Bee, the largest circulation newspaper in the agricultural region of California, vigorously endorsed water contract reforms in an editorial on September 29.

And our views are not antisouthern California. As illustrated by an editorial in last Saturday's Los Angeles Times, water contract reforms are essential in the best interest of the entire State of California. Indeed, the San Diego Water Authority, whose farmers pay \$400 an acre foot for water, support the contracting reforms Senator BRADLEY and I are promoting.

The editorials follow:

TIME TO RETHINK THE CVP?

The federal government's Central Valley Project is the largest water system in California. But the purposes it serves, primarily irrigation, were defined to meet the state's needs as they existed nearly 70 years ago. A recent report from Congress' General Accounting Office suggests that the time has come to begin re-examining some of those purposes and to consider whether the operations of the CVP can be updated to serve California's water needs as they continue to evolve into the next century.

Development of the CVP laid the foundation for the modern prosperity of the Central Valley and it continues to support some of the most productive agricultural enterprises on earth. But as the GAO report points out, the project is also responsible for severe drainage problems that threaten to pollute many of the region's land and water resources. The government's pricing policies heap taxpayer subsidies one on top of another. And other potential uses for that water, for wildlife as well as for California's growing cities, are often ignored.

The Department of the Interior nevertheless refuses to consider any updating or change in those operations. In fact, the department maintains that it is obligated to renew its water contracts for another 40

years, without reducing by one drop the amount of water it currently provides to its agricultural customers. Such intransigence only ensures that a public project that was intended to benefit rational water development in California will instead become an increasingly anachronistic obstacle to further progress.

The GAO proposes suspending all renewals of CVP water contracts until Congress rewrites the law to make it clear that the government has a duty to reassess how that water is being used. That means that future contracts may be for shorter periods and for smaller amounts of water than in the past. Alternatively, U.S. Sen. Bill Bradley has proposed legislation that would allow the current contractors to continue renewing forever, but would offer them various inducements to divert some of those supplies to other purposes. Both proposals are worth considering, but neither goes far enough toward fulfilling the role that the CVP could play in meeting the state's future water needs.

Putting some flexibility into the CVP's operations won't be an easy political fight if agribusiness continues to dig in its heels and oppose any change. But the alternatives, especially for agriculture, could be much worse. Trying to make the CVP into a truly modern system that can serve the cities as well as the farms, for example, makes a lot more sense than destroying the entire system of California water rights or crippling all of the state's existing water agencies, which is what the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California proposed in a water marketing bill this year.

The point is that there are alternatives available to solve California's water problems—if we are just willing to consider them.

UNDOING THE MISTAKES OF PAST

The Interior Department is blithely planning to put 20% of California's water out of reach to thirsty urban areas until 29 years into the next century, according to a recent report by the General Accounting Office.

The GAO recommends a moratorium on new contracts in the federal Central Valley Project, which supplies most of California's irrigation water, until Washington thinks more carefully about this policy. Does renewing older water contracts makes sense in a time when California cities are rapidly growing and face a possible sixth year of drought? In our view it doesn't.

Federal rules already forbid sales of water to farms or cities that are outside the boundaries of the Central Valley, which means that surplus water can't be sold south of the Tehachapis.

Simply extending old water contracts—some of which were signed in 1949—as though nothing has changed in 40 years will also extend damage to vast areas of cropland. It would leave unchanged an intolerable situation in which wildlife habitat in the valley chronically lacks water.

Congress should respond at once, not only for the sake of wildlife in the San Joaquin Valley but to help ensure the future of the entire state.

Interior officials argue that a 1956 law gives them no choice in whether to renew contracts. They also read the law as saying the Interior Department cannot make significant changes in contract terms. So it's up to Congress to intervene.

Congress should pass two important bills. One, sponsored by Sen. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.), would change the rules for the federal water system in California—the largest such

project in the nation—so that its water could be bought and sold as a commodity under state law.

The other is by Rep. George Miller (D-Martinique) to require farmers to take either federal water subsidies or federal crop subsidies, but not both. The GAO report said that in the mid-1980s nearly half of the federal water delivered at subsidized prices was used to grow crops sold, in turn, at subsidized prices.

Federal rules make buying and selling of Central Valley water far more difficult than do California rules. Although the state's policies need fine-tuning to create a true market for water, they were good enough to allow Gov. Pete Wilson to create a state water bank earlier this year as a drought emergency measure.

At the federal level, Interior already has signed about a dozen contracts that commit it to sell cheap water to irrigation districts for another 40 years, the report says. Over the next five years, it could sign another 50 or more unless the law is changed.

California agriculture must stop living in the past and let the people of California allocate nearly 8 million acre-feet of water with a process that fits the state's present-day needs. The bills that would do that both sit in the U.S. Senate's Energy and Natural Resources Committee.

Bradley should put them to a vote without delay. And California's Republican Sen. John Seymour should drop his misguided opposition to the bills and help them along.

KATIE DAVIS: PERFORMING LABORS OF LOVE

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extol the virtues and talents of Ms. Katie Davis, whose labors of love transform everything and everyone around her. Within the Bedford-Stuyvesant community Katie Davis is known as a lightning rod for getting things done, and getting them done well.

Presently, Mrs. Davis juggles the responsibilities of motherhood, community service, and professional work. She serves on numerous boards such as the board of directors of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Trust Fund, the Vanguard Urban Improvement Association, in addition to serving as a member of the Antioch Baptist Church board of trustees.

Katie Davis' vision spans generations. Her efforts have positively affected young and old alike. One result of her efforts was her co-founding the Lafayette Gardens Youth and Senior Citizens' Center. Additionally she was the founding member of Community School District 13 Parent Council.

Ms. Davis received her undergraduate degree from Hunter College and her master's from Columbia University. She works as the director for facility administration for the New York State Office of Mental Health, Kingsboro Psychiatric Center in Brooklyn.

Among her many other responsibilities, Mrs. Davis serves as the president of Medgar Evers College Community Council, and is currently vice president of New York Region National Health Service Executives.

INTRODUCTION OF ECONOMIC
EQUITY ACT

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, today I join with the other Members of the congressional women's caucus in introducing the Economic Equity Act of 1991. This bill addresses the full range of difficulties now facing women in today's workplace, and promotes women's economic standing in society as a whole.

The Economic Equity Act will give women the tools necessary to compete equally. It will open up new opportunities in the work force, provide educational and job training and address the harsh inequities facing women of retirement age.

Today, women comprise almost half of the civilian work force and by the year 2000, two out of every three new entrants into the work force will be women. If America is to remain competitive in the international marketplace, we must respond to the changing needs of our society and allow women to achieve their full potential as an economic resource.

I have included in the Economic Equity Act a bill titled "Microlend for the Future" which would provide loans and technical assistance to low-income women starting small businesses. Women have been consistently denied access to commercial credit. My bill would provide an opportunity for these women to receive business loans and also the technical assistance or business training which is vital to helping them become and remain financially self-sufficient.

I urge my colleagues to support the Economic Equity Act. Let's act now for the economic future of our Nation and invest in women as an economic resource.

LISTEN AND ACT: THE 1991 AIDS
CRISIS REPORT

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, once again I rise to call the attention of my colleagues to the unfolding AIDS crisis, an epidemic so threatening that it is soon expected to surpass all other diseases in lost human potential.

I recommend my colleagues to the recently published report by the National Commission on AIDS, created in 1988 by Congress to monitor the President's progress toward a national AIDS strategy.

The report, entitled "America Living with AIDS: Transforming Anger, Fear, and Indifference Into Action," accurately depicts the Nation at a crossroads: We must either choose to confront the issues and challenges posed by AIDS or consign ourselves to tragedy.

The Commission also describes the new faces of AIDS: "Disproportionately and increasingly the epidemic has attacked segments of society already at a disadvantage—communities of color, women and men grap-

pling with poverty and drug use, and adolescents who have not been effectively warned of this new risk to their futures."

In New York, we know these faces all too well.

AIDS is the leading cause of death in New York City among all men aged 30 to 49 and all women aged 20 to 39. New York City has an estimated 200,000 intravenous drug users, roughly half of whom are HIV positive. And more than 80 percent of all female cases and 88 percent of all pediatric cases in New York are black or Hispanic.

So far, 21,276 New Yorkers have died from AIDS.

Of course, not just New Yorkers but all Americans should be concerned with the epidemic.

The cumulative American deaths of the first 10 years of AIDS will more than double in the next 2: By the end of 1993, the death toll will rise from 120,000 to 350,000. And by the year 2000, the World Health Organization predicts, some 40 million people will be infected with the AIDS virus.

Yet despite these epic proportions—despite the rapid spread of AIDS into our schools, our churches, and our homes, despite the crushing impact the disease has on delivery of health care to our communities, despite the 120,000 American lives already lost in the first decade—we are still not getting the job done.

As the National Commission on AIDS stated, "Our Nation's leaders have not done well."

President Bush, to be sure, has not done well. He had made only one speech—only a single speech out of thousands—on AIDS. He has consistently undercut congressional efforts to fund AIDS research and health care. And his administration has impeded efforts to establish reasonable and responsible public policy by introducing obscuring and peripheral issues, like barring visas to HIV positive individuals.

"Worst of all," the Commission reports, "the country has responded with indifference." Americans must learn that AIDS will not wait for them.

We must become more humane and compassionate in our treatment of AIDS patients. We must become willing to commit more funds to research. We must ensure that medical care is available to those that desperately need it.

And we must provide IV drug users treatment on demand. The National Institute on Drug Abuse estimated that more than 107,000 people are currently on waiting lists for drug treatment. Over 107,000 people want treatment, people are waiting in line for it—but cannot get it. Any concerted effort to slow AIDS has to include an effective drug treatment policy.

Above all, we must break the silence on AIDS.

As the New York Times columnist A.M. Rosenthal recently wrote, "Silence has a loud voice. It shouts, 'Nothing important is happening, don't worry.' So when something important is going on, silence is a lie."

Let us be silent no more.

I encourage my colleagues to carefully consider the 30 recommendations of the 1991 National Commission on AIDS:

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. A comprehensive national HIV plan should be developed with the full participation of involved federal agencies and with input from national organizations representing various levels of government to identify priorities and resources necessary for preventing and treating HIV disease.

2. Universal health care coverage should be provided for all persons living in the United States to ensure access to quality health care services.

3. The federal government should establish a comprehensive national HIV prevention initiative.

4. Government should assure access to a system of health care for all people with HIV disease.

5. Medicaid should cover all low-income people with HIV disease.

6. States and/or the federal government should pay the COBRA premiums for low-income people with HIV disease who have left their jobs and cannot afford to pay the health insurance premium.

7. Medicaid payment rates for providers should be increased sufficiently to ensure adequate participation in the Medicaid program.

8. Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) beneficiaries who are disabled and have HIV disease or another serious chronic health condition should have the option of purchasing Medicare during the current two-year waiting period.

9. Congress and the Administration should work together to adequately raise the Medicaid cap on funds directed to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to ensure equal access to care and treatment.

10. Policies should be developed now to address future plans for the distribution of AIDS vaccines and the ethical and liability issues that will arise when vaccines become available.

11. The federal government should fund the Ryan White CARE Act at the fully authorized level.

12. Congress should remove the government restrictions that have been imposed on the use of funds for certain kinds of HIV education, services, and research.

13. The Secretary of Health and Human Services should direct the National Institutes of Health, the Health Care Financing Administration, and the Health Resources and Services Administration to work together to develop a series of recommendations to address the obstacles that keep many people from participating in HIV-related clinical trials, as well as the variables that force some people to seek participation in trials because they have no other health care options.

14. HIV-related services should be expanded to facilities where underserved populations receive health care and human services, in part to ensure their increased participation in trials of investigational new therapies.

15. Current efforts at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to expand the recruitment of underrepresented populations in the AIDS Clinical Trials Group should be continued and increased.

16. HIV education and training programs for health care providers should be improved and expanded and better methods should be developed to disseminate state-of-the-art clinical information about HIV disease, as well as drug and alcohol use, to the full range of health care providers.

17. Greater priority and funding should be given to behavioral, social science, and health services research.

18. The Food and Drug Administration should aggressively pursue all options for permitting the early use of promising new therapies for conditions for which there is no standard therapy or for patients who have failed or are intolerant of standard therapy.

19. The National Institutes of Health should develop a formal mechanism for disseminating state-of-the-art treatment information in an expeditious and far-reaching manner.

20. The Department of Health and Human Services should conduct a study to determine the policies of third-party payers regarding the payments of certain health service costs that are provided as part of an individual's participation in clinical trials conducted in the development of HIV-related drugs.

21. Implementation of the Americans with Disabilities Act should be carefully monitored, and states and localities should evaluate the adequacy of existing state and local antidiscrimination laws and ordinances for people with disabilities, including people living with HIV disease.

22. The federal government should expand drug abuse treatment so that all who apply for treatment can be accepted into treatment programs. The federal government should also continually work to improve the quality and effectiveness of drug abuse treatment.

23. Legal barriers to the purchase and possession of injection equipment should be removed.

24. The following interim steps to improve access to expensive HIV-related drugs should be taken:

(a) adequately reimburse for the purchase of drugs required in the prevention and treatment of HIV disease, including clotting factor for hemophilia;

(b) undertake, through the Department of Health and Human Services, a consolidated purchase and distribution of drugs used in the prevention and treatment of HIV disease;

(c) amend the Orphan Drug Act to set a maximum sales cap for covered drugs.

25. All levels of government should develop comprehensive HIV plans that establish priorities, ensure consistent and comprehensive policies, and allocate resources.

26. Federal, state, and local governments should join forces with the private sector in providing long-term support to community-based organizations.

27. The U.S. Public Health Service should expand and promote comprehensive programs for technical assistance and capacity building for effective long-term prevention efforts.

28. Federal, state, and local entities should provide support for training, technical assistance, supervisory staff, and program coordination to acknowledge and support the family members, friends, and volunteers who are an integral part of the care system of a person with HIV disease.

29. The federal government should develop an evaluation and technical assistance component for all federally funded HIV-related programs.

30. Elected officials at all levels of government have the responsibility to be leaders in this time of health care crisis and should exercise leadership in the HIV epidemic based on sound science and informed public health practices.

FARM PROGRAM TARGETING BILL

HON. TIM JOHNSON

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to introduce legislation, with my colleague from North Dakota, BYRON DORGAN, to target farm program benefits to family-sized farmers and ranchers. I serve on the House Agriculture Committee, and maintaining a strong family farm-based agricultural economy is critically important to me. Farm program payments in the grain sector of the ag economy continue to be important, and I support a higher target price for grain commodities. However, as we see the budget levels for farm program spending continuing to shrink, I would like to see those payments directed at family size operations.

Family farmers, however, cannot rely on the Federal Government over the long run. We need to structure an ag economy where family farmers and ranchers can prosper on decent market prices rather than reliance on government payments. In order to accomplish this, I support higher nonrecourse loan rates and management of production levels. In an increasingly international ag market, it will be essential for our Government to negotiate production levels and export enhancements with our grain growing allies as well as imposing limits on domestic production.

The alternative to creating a better market-price environment is to continue following the Reagan and Bush administration efforts to develop a completely free market agriculture. While I doubt that a completely free market is ever achievable, the emphasis of the past two administrations has been on phasing out government payments while simultaneously encouraging a cheap grain policy. This has been great for the huge grain trading corporations, but a disaster for family farmers. We are on the verge of achieving the worst of both worlds—no subsidies and no decent market prices, either one.

The legislation that Congressman DORGAN and I have introduced would increase the target prices for wheat and feed grains to \$4.50 for wheat, \$3.10 for corn, \$1.63 for oats, and \$2.94 for grain sorghum to begin to more accurately reflect the cost of production for these crops. These increased target prices will be paid on the first 26,000 bushels of corn production and comparable amounts for the other feed grains to be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. Wheat producers would receive the target price of \$4.50 on their first 18,000 bushels of production.

The loan rate for wheat and feed grains would be set at 100 percent of the average market price—figured over the last 5 years dropping the high and low—versus the 85 percent figure contained in the 1990 farm bill. The 5 and 10 percent reductions based on ending stocks would remain in place. However, we repeal the additional 10 percent competitiveness reduction.

While I do not claim that this will solve all of the problems facing our agricultural producers, it will continue the dialog that we must have to try to maintain the network of family

farms which support our rural cities and towns. I am hopeful that my colleagues will take an active interest in this debate and look forward to addressing this issue as we look for ways to shore up the slumping agricultural economy. As Senate Minority Leader BOB DOLE indicated in a letter to President Bush recently, "the agricultural economy now could best be described as a house of cards."

We cannot afford to ignore the financial health of America's farmers and ranchers. If we do, I am not certain that we are ready to pay the price involved to consumers and rural communities.

INTRODUCTION OF THE WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EQUITY ACT

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, you do not have to be a woman to want economic equity for women, but it is the leadership of women in this House who have brought us the Economic Equity Act. The very breadth of the economic remedies addressed in this act is the best evidence of the continuing pervasive discrimination against women in our economic life. The broad sweep—from employment opportunities to retirement equity—challenges Congress to get down to work until every provision of this act has been passed.

I speak especially for the two sections of the act that I wrote on surety bonding for women- and minority-owned businesses. They are important particularly because they seek to pull down the barriers from one of the most exclusive bastions—the construction industry.

The Equal Surety Bond Opportunity Act, modeled after the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, bars surety companies from discriminating on the basis of such issues as sex, race, or marital status. It also requires that surety companies that contract with the Federal Government notify contractors denied bonding of the reasons for that denial upon the request of the contractor.

The Small Business Access to Surety Bonding Survey Act of 1991 is designed to help determine what barriers exist to women- and minority-owned businesses in obtaining surety bonding. This bill would require the Comptroller General to conduct a comprehensive survey of business firms, especially those owned by women and minorities, to determine their experiences in obtaining surety bonding from corporate surety firms. The Comptroller General would be required to submit a report on its findings to the House and Senate Small Business Committees within 18 months of enactment of this act.

I urge my colleagues to support each and every section of this important act. True economic equity will not be obtained without it.

TRIBUTE TO CHIEF GEORGE KYRARGYROS

HON. AUSTIN J. MURPHY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Chief George Kyrargyros, who is retiring as chief of police of Ambridge, PA, after 33 years of fighting crime.

Chief Kyrargyros has been a tremendous asset to the citizens of Ambridge. His many achievements, extensive law enforcement training, and dedication to fighting crime will be sorely missed. The son of a Greek immigrant, Mr. Kyrargyros worked his way through the ranks of the department to become chief, a position he has held with honor and pride for the past 18 years. During his tenure as chief only four murders were committed and all but one has resulted in a conviction. Over these years Chief Kyrargyros has withstood many trials and tribulations to make Ambridge a safe place to live.

Chief Kyrargyros' law enforcement training includes municipal police training at the Pennsylvania State Police Regional Academy and the Command School for Police Supervisors. He has also attended and received certificates from numerous law enforcement seminars. Chief Kyrargyros is a member of the Beaver Valley Police Chief's Association, Western Pennsylvania Chief of Police Association, and the Pennsylvania Chief of Police Association. Chief Kyrargyros has endured 33½ years as a law enforcement official in Ambridge with the help of his family: wife Rena, daughter Sophia, and sons Andrew and Anthony. Chief George Kyrargyros' presence and loyalty will be missed greatly by local government officials and the citizens of Ambridge.

I am proud to stand in recognition of this fine American who made his community a safer and better place to live.

CLARIFICATION OF MISSED VOTE

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to state for the record that had I been here, I would have cast a "yea" vote on rollcall 298, a vote to amend the Job Training Partnership Act to improve the delivery of services to hard-to-serve youth and adults and for other purposes. I was summoned to the White House by President Bush to discuss the crime bill and was, therefore, unavoidably detained.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TOLEDO PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE TOLEDO PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATION'S FIFTH ANNUAL "DRUG FREE SCHOOLS WEEK"

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, October 14, the Toledo Public Schools and the Toledo Parent Teacher Association will kick-off the fifth annual "Drug Free Schools Week." The events that coincide with this week-long educational effort directly involve parents and educators by teaching them to recognize the early warning signs of drug use among our young people. It also sends a signal to our young people that adults care and will be involved in helping them shun what has become a cruel temptation to many.

With each passing day, as more and more media reports decry the use of drugs among our Nation's schoolchildren, parents, teachers, community leaders and policymakers face the realization that more must be done to stop this plague. We all know that adolescence, and the peer pressure that goes along with it, is perhaps the most difficult time in a young person's life. To change attitudes and get the message out among our young people that drugs destroy lives and rob adolescents of valuable learning opportunities, we need the help of everyone in our communities.

A recent survey in the Wall Street Journal showed that we have been making progress in ridding our schools of drugs and alcohol—but the numbers show that there is still much to be done. The survey of 12th graders who reported using a variety of drugs during the previous 30 days, while better than the decade before, is still alarming. Fifty-seven percent of all 12th graders reported that they had used alcohol in the past month, a decrease of 21 percent from 1980; 14 percent reported using marijuana, a decrease of 59 percent from the decade before; and 2 percent said they had used cocaine, a decrease of 60 percent from 10 years ago. The statistics show that the antidrug message is getting out, but we are still losing too many lives to the scourge of drugs.

It is through programs such as the "Drug Free Schools Week" in Toledo that communities make progress in reversing peer pressure and getting our young people on the right track. A committed effort by educators and parents can and do have an effect on children's lives. The Federal Government, through programs such as the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986, can assist communities in teaching students about the evils of drugs. But these programs can only work with active duty involvement.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of the efforts that have been underway for the past 5 years by the Toledo Public Schools and the Toledo Parent-Teacher Association to teach young people about the devastating effects associated with drug use. I salute the parents and teachers for their efforts. Most of all, I commend those students that have listened to that message and are using reverse peer pressure to tell their classmates that drug use is "uncool" and will not be tolerated.

VICTORY IS A BALM

HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, renowned Georgia columnist, humorist, author, and dyed-in-the-wool sports fan Lewis Grizzard has written a most entertaining article in the Atlanta Journal-Constitution which I believe expresses a certain closeness the city of Atlanta is now experiencing as a result of the Braves' success.

Georgians from all walks of life—young and old, rich and poor, even Democrats and Republicans—are putting aside differences to cheer this worst-to-first team which has brought yet more honors to the State of Georgia. We thought Atlanta's hosting the Olympic Summer Games in 1996 would the pinnacle of our successes for many years to come. But the talents and achievements of Georgians run wide and long.

The wave is gone. The chop lives on.

VICTORY IS A BALM—TRIUMPH HELPS ATLANTA TO HEAL A FEW WOUNDS

Sunday, Oct. 6, in the year of our Braves 1991, autumn's first windy chill was about as the team took the field as champions to play a game the entire city, state, region, even parts of the country and who knows how many in Denmark, didn't have to sweat out anymore. It ain't over till it's over. It was over.

The Olympics. Now this. Two "It's Atlanta!" headlines in such a short time. Hosea Williams drives in a victory parade down Peachtree and doesn't run over anybody. They quit working on the interstates. There's no cholesterol at the Varsity.

This may seem a terribly inappropriate time to bring up such a thing, as we celebrate the fact the Braves, woebegotten for a hundred years, are eight victories away from a world championship, but I've never felt as sorry for a city as I did for my own during Atlanta's murdered-and-missing black children nightmare of not that long ago.

There were times I wondered in the wretchedness of it all if Atlanta would forever be wounded.

Murdered-and-missing black children. The Klan. The Deep South. These are the things from which Geraldos and Donahues and damning the New York Times Sunday Magazine stories are born.

I'll never forget a cartoon I saw from a London newspaper. It pictured a frightened, black child standing in the middle of a cemetery. In the background was the skyline of Atlanta. The graves in the cemetery were all pointed, like the hats of the KKK.

That cartoon broke my heart.

It turned out there was no Klan involvement. Racism wasn't there.

A SCAR DOWN PEACHTREE

But a scar was, and it ran right down Peachtree. The Phoenix rises, but falls again.

A baseball championship certainly will not heal all the wounds of a city (see New York). And to speak of it in the same breath as the wrenching story of dead children should not imply I think victories in sport can wipe away the anguish of death.

But a victory, a championship, a balm for thousands of losses that came before it, can do wonders for a city's pride. It can restore faith. It can unite.

When the Braves won Friday night against Houston, in perhaps their most crucial game of the season, I stood and turned to a man behind me in Aisle 105 (I had scalped tickets) and clasped his hand tightly in celebration.

He had mentioned to me earlier in the game—bragged might be a better term—that he was a Georgia Tech fan. I once pulled for the Soviet Union when they played Tech in basketball.

But a Dawg and a Jacket were in agreement at that moment. Hell, I'd have kissed a militant feminist fat lady square on the mouth if there'd been one around.

And Saturday night at Sanford Stadium in Athens, Clemson and Georgia folk alike did a rousing tomahawk chop to honor the Braves. They went back to hating one another the second it was over, but the bitterest of enemies had found common ground on which to stand together.

(After the game, incidentally, there was talk in Athens of The Sweep. Tech lost, Auburn lost, the Dodgers lost, the Braves won, and Georgia won. A man added, "And somebody put Jan Kemp in jail.")

Friday at the stadium was for holding one's breath. Sunday was for laughs. Another sellout, watching for laughs this time. The kids lost to Houston. Who cares? But Saturday.

There has been no more precious moment in the sports history of Terminus-to-Marthasville-to-Atlanta, than when the Braves players came back afield after the pennant has been won and saluted their fans. There was much weeping.

There are all those moneybag players you love to hate. They, with the fat, long-term contracts. They with the whining. They, we suspect, with no real heart for the game.

But look down on that field. There are the dirty-britches Braves, welfare cases in comparison to, say, glitzy L.A. (which stands for "Lost to Atlanta," by the way) saluting us.

Such a nice word amid so much dividedness. Us.

The guy from Lilburn with his kid who's paid good money all year to come and chop. A sheetrock from Cherokee County. Mom, dad, and the kids who drove all the way from Opelika. Buckhead yuppies, Southside good ol' boys, grandmothers, blacks, whites, Republicans, Democrats, drawing natives and honking Northern transplants.

Us. We loved this team, and it loved us back. It loved us because when it asked us to dare to dream along with it, we did. Bobby Cox said Sunday the 2.1 million who paid to see were "our 26th man."

We loved it because it was an Olson, a catcher nobody else wanted, who squatted there behind the plate without relief for so many games.

Because it was that little vacuum cleaner, Belliard, and some guy Lemke. Most every sports fan in the country has heard of Mark Lemke now. Six months ago if he'd been a household word, it would have been "Drano."

Because it was Gant, who two years ago was on the brink of being out of the game in some damn place called Sumter, S.C. Because it was those kid pitchers and the ol' codg, Leibbrandt, and a bullpen that wouldn't fade away.

Because it was a Hunter and a Mitchell and a Willard and a Wohlers who came through when the big names fell. Because it was Lonnie Smith, who produced when Otis (My Man) Nixon fell to the demon weasels of drugs.

And Justice. He's an official superstar now. Don't let the millions he'll be making by this time next year spoil him.

And Pendleton. That bouncy guy at third. If he's not most valuable player, we go after the Baseball Writers of America with guns and knives.

Treadway. Blausler. And Cabrera, who hit that home run in the ninth to bring us back from the dead in Cincinnati. And forgotten Pete Smith, who threw a mini-shutout in relief of Leibbrandt to help the team come back from 6-0, again on the Reds last week.

And do you realize Rick Mahler, he of the former seasons from hell, won a game for the Braves in 1991?

Cox for manager of the year. John Schuerholz for figuring out how to balance the budget. If he can build a championship in Atlanta in one year, he can do anything. I don't know who our bullpen catcher is, but he should be bullpen catcher of the year.

I've even got to mention the media here. They had a season to remember, too. Skip's a jewel we should never let get away. Don Sutton saw and told us of things we'd of never known otherwise. The steady, comforting Van Wieren, whose call of the ninth inning Saturday was a Larry Munson spine tingler.

And Skip's kid, for goodness sake, a third-generation Caray in an announcer's booth. He'll be network one of these days. And they brought ol' Ern out of retirement to do a few games. It wouldn't have been the same without him.

Ol' Bisher had his moments in the papers, too, as did Hummer and Bradley. And the beat reporter gave us the news—some of it not so good—without the cynicism I've been guilty of myself.

I remember it well, a column I wrote last winter when it was announced the Braves had signed Deion Sanders. Deion Sanders? The guy the Yankees couldn't wait to get rid of? He couldn't hit me. I wrote that signing him was a joke.

But he was lightning on the bases, played some good defense and when the Braves called him off the Falcons roster to help, he came, wearing a football uniform and a baseball uniform on the same days, taking planes up and planes back, and taking what he called a "sacry" helicopter ride to get to the stadium on time. I took a helicopter ride myself once. Those things don't have any wings.

But Deion's biggest contribution to the Braves? If it weren't for him, there would have been no tomahawk chant, no tomahawk chop. A few Braves fans knew Florida State, for whom Sanders toiled collegiately, did the chant and chop. So, they picked it up and used it when Deion appeared in a Braves uniform and to say it caught on is to say ice cream soon became popular after being introduced.

Deion gave us the chant and the chop. Once Braves fans got to chanting and chopping, they quit the wave. Thank the Lord for that.

I was wrong about you, Prime Time. I'll leave you my gold cuff links in my will.

The "It's Atlanta!" headline Sunday with the tomahawk was the stroke of a headline-writing genius, by the way, and the photo of Olson leaping upon Smoltz is a framer.

The Men and Boys of Summer '91. This was Atlanta's team. Georgia's team. America's team. "The world is pulling for us," somebody was saying Sunday.

This was a team that spent six months charging up a hill against a machine-gun nest. And when one fell, another picked up his flag and charged on.

The Berlin Wall has come down. Communism is kaput. We've finally won another war. And the Braves have won a pennant.

I'll believe anything now. I'll believe Elvis is alive and well working in a carwash in Spartanburg. I'll believe gasoline will be 40 cents a gallon again, that a Democrat will sit in the White House again, that the Braves will beat the Pirates and then win the World Series.

When Georgia won the 1980 national football championship, Loran Smith and I wrote a book about the season. We named it, "Glory! Glory!" We asked Jim Minter, former editor of these papers and a bleeder of red and black, to write a foreword for us.

His final words were, "Let these memories last forever."

And let these.

Losersville is no longer an operable term, my fellow Atlantans. We ain't sports trash anymore.

Glory. Glory. Grits has me. Glitz and Grits has won.

ASSASSINS OF REPUTATION

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, today's Wall Street Journal contains a compelling Review & Outlook piece regarding the nature of political scandals in the Nation's Capital. I commend the following article to the attention of my colleagues:

ASSASSINS OF REPUTATION

The Iran-Contra panel yesterday received its best testimony so far about how the Contras were kept alive while U.S. aid was suspended. If the members had listened carefully, they would have learned that their micromanaging of Nicaragua policy was at least as big a problem as Ollie North's entrepreneurship. We only hope this bitter lesson will not lead them to assassinate the reputation of witness Elliott Abrams out of spite.

It has been a good week for Washington's reputation assassins. Clarence Thomas, on the doorstep of the Supreme Court, has been pulled down by a Washington establishment determined to make him understand that conservatism in that town carries a cost, as it has for so many individuals since 1980. Elliott Abrams, who in his years in the State Department did as much as anyone to create a new world order of democratic self-determination across Latin America, was brought down by Lawrence Walsh. What an awful, lurid place the American capital must now seem to the rest of the country.

As we went to press it appeared that Judge Thomas would be required to restore his reputation by proving the unprovable. No court at any level in the United States would entertain this uncorroborated accusation. Washington, having become one big kangaroo court, will do so with glee. One can only hope that Judge Thomas—and apparently his only uncowed political defender, Sen. John Danforth—will prevail over the grim forces arrayed against him. (At Kennebunkport the day of the nomination, President Bush asked Judge Thomas if he and his family were prepared to endure what was to come. We imagine Judge Thomas, in assenting, took this to mean that Mr. Bush would remain on the front lines.)

Does one need a flavor of what is going on here? Fancy this. Yesterday afternoon, as it was becoming apparent that the vote would be delayed, who should rise on the floor of

the Senate to speak but the distinguished senior Senator from Massachusetts, Edward Kennedy. This is what Teddy said:

"If members of the Senate ignore Professor Hill's serious charges, if the Senate votes on this nomination without making a serious attempt to resolve this issue, the Senate will bring dishonor on this great body * * *. If Professor Hill's allegations are true, Judge Thomas denied Professor Hill her right to work free from sexual harassment."

The Democratic Party is now led by the likes of this and such figures as Howard Metzenbaum and Howell Heflin. It is intriguing to contemplate the political ramifications of the party of Franklin Roosevelt, John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson not only trying to defeat a distinguished black American from sitting on the Supreme Court but destroying his person as well. In another time, there would have been party wise men to warn against going this far, but today the Democrats derive their wisdom from Ralph Neas, Kate Michelman and Paul Simon.

In pleading, Elliott Abrams has at least managed to free himself from the peculiar hellishness of the place. Congress' robotic Terminator, Lawrence Walsh, had pinned Mr. Abrams into a Hobson's choice and got the guilty plea. Mr. Abrams' alternative was to spend a minimum of \$1 million defending himself against a \$100 million, taxpayer-funded prosecution. Mr. Walsh was determined to get someone from the State Department, so he got what he wanted. And because Mr. Abrams had spent his years in the Reagan administration bluntly and publicly criticizing Congress' policies and indirectly the permanent Washington establishment, they both got what they wanted: Elliott Abrams on the front pages with the words "Pleads Guilty" appended.

Well, if character still counts for anything in Washington, we suspect that Mr. Abrams' reputation will survive this.

History can judge Mr. Abrams, but we have some preliminary thoughts. Congress and the Walsh operation during this period are tied forever to one phrase—*Iran-Contra*. That was their choice. By comparison, Mr. Abrams has a legitimate claim as a major architect of the new democratic structure of Latin America.

He worked, spoke and wrote tirelessly on behalf of democratic self-determination throughout the continent, and he helped keep the Contras alive body and soul until Danny Ortega was forced to accept free elections. Mr. Abrams urged that U.S. policy separate itself from Panama's Manuel Noriega. He pushed for a plebiscite on General Pinochet, and was the first member of the U.S. administration to oppose Marcos.

Both Judge Thomas and Mr. Abrams came to Washington to perform public service. In the same week, Washington has now tried to destroy both of them. It is of course useful to denounce what the city has become, but in the interests of preserving the system, more than a few people better start actively fighting back against the worst of it.

PUTTING ON THE BRAKES AFTER TAKING READERS FOR A JOYRIDE

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, Bob Collins has been a sports columnist for the In-

dianapolis Star for over 43 years. I have personally enjoyed reading his regular column, "Sports Over Lightly," for many of those years. Bob's humorous and sometimes irreverent view of the sporting world brought many years of enjoyment to me and to scores of readers who made his the most-read column in Indiana.

Bob has been one of the most decorated journalists in Indiana history, evidenced by the fact that he has received over 40 first-place writing awards and has been inducted into the Indiana Journalism Hall of Fame. In fact, Bob's writing was so decorated that the Hoosier State Press Association finally had to change its rules to make him no longer eligible for their writing awards contest.

On September 29, 1991, Bob submitted his last column for the Star. I would like to enter this column, published under the headline, "Putting on the Brakes After Taking Readers for a Joyride," into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as a tribute to a true legend in Indiana sportswriting history, Bob Collins:

[From the Indianapolis Star, Sept. 29, 1991]

PUTTING ON THE BRAKES AFTER TAKING READERS FOR A JOYRIDE

(By Bob Collins)

It's been a wonderful trip for a tough, little Irish kid from Haughville, traveling first class for 43 years on Mr. Pulliam's dollar.

And he should be proud of the way I spent his money. No Burger Kings for old Robert. No sir. It was Maxim's in Paris, Antoine's in New Orleans, Ernie's in San Francisco. One of the proudest moments of my life was when the business manager said that he asked to see all of my expense accounts because "they were works of art."

But we are speaking past tense.

The years, the miles and the screams for mercy from an abused body finally met at the same intersection. And the sign reads "STOP."

Dr. Bill Buffle said, "You've used 13 of your nine lives." A friend casually remarked, "Collins, you make it through 64 years without touching the brakes."

Thus, we've reached a moment I never thought would come.

I'm packing it in, retiring. It's time to get out of Dodge.

A few years ago, a friend asked if I was considering retirement. My answer: "From what? Hell, I've never worked a day in my life."

But the years, 64 closing in on 65, are hanging heavy. I have written many times that old jocks and actors often blow their exit lines: They stay on stage until the curtain hits them on the head. Not me. I'm doing a little soft shoe and a shuffle, and I'm out of here.

In my life I've seen the two days—the good and the bad. But let's hear no sad songs for R.J. I did what I loved for as long as I could.

This is my last column—no more colons, no more semicolons and no more commas tossed in between thoughts. There will be no sports or sports people mentioned in this final installment. This is the "Big Casino." The final message from me to you.

If you are a writer, you have an ego. Humility does not come with a keyboard. But I still lose my gift of speech when strangers approach me and say that they have read my column for years. The best I managed in those situations was a timid "Thank you."

I have friends, lots of them. But you are the people who have been best to me. I'm not

good at answering mail. Consider this a blanket thanks to each and every one of you.

Without you, I would have been just another guy chasing a buck. You've been like family. Many of you have stayed with me for nearly half a century—praising me when you liked something, peeling my skin when you didn't.

For many years I came at you five, sometimes six, days a week, sports page and back page. The sports stuff was irreverent to dedicated fans. But I never took the games or myself seriously. And the back page numbers made a celebrity out of Linda Collins, who probably never read a word I wrote.

I've laid out a few people. But I've always strived to be fair. And when I was wrong, I apologized.

The only things that really riled me were what I considered dishonesty or injustice.

Surveys have shown that you've made me the best-read columnist in Indiana.

Modesty does not become me. And since there is not a humble bone in my Celtic body, I'll say I believe that I was one of the best. For proof, I offer the fact that I have won more than 40 first-place writing awards, and have been inducted into the Indiana Journalism Hall of Fame. Not bad, not bad at all for an Irish kid from St. Anthony's.

When the late Tom Keating was working magic with words, we gave The Star a one-two punch that few newspapers could match.

I was angry at the time, but now I consider it a tribute: The Hoosier State Press Association changed its rules and legislated me out of its writing awards contest. Thanks, guys.

In 1984, when a second selection of my columns was published, I wrote an introduction, which said:

"I'm invited into your home five mornings a week. I try not to wake the baby or distract you so long you burn the bacon. If I can make you smile or reflect on the mores of everyday living, I've had a good day."

"This semipublic affair between you and me has continued for years. Perhaps we're too old now to change partners. Nonetheless, I'm delighted that so many of you have helped me on this odyssey through a world I'll never quite understand."

I still feel the same day. I love all of you. I'll close with the traditional Irish toast:

May the road rise to meet you.
May the sun always be at your back.
May the rain fall gently on your fields,
And until we meet again, may the Lord hold you in his hand.
Goodbye. And God bless.

TRIBUTE TO DENNIS HERRING

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to applaud one of NYNEX's employees, Dennis L. Herring. He is a 20-year resident of the Bushwick section of Brooklyn.

Mr. Herring is currently the president of the 83d Precinct Community Council. He also serves as a member of Community Board No. 4, the Obusty Local Development Corp., the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and the United Bushwick Block Association.

In 1989, Dennis Herring was elected to Community School District Board No. 32

where he serves as treasurer. He is the proud father of three and is actively involved in community youth activities. Dennis Herring is known for his versatility and tenacity. He can be counted on to shoulder the load when others are prepared to take an easier path. It is my pleasure to praise the efforts of a man who does not seek the limelight, but whose efforts of selfless service entitle him to be recognized.

TRIBUTE TO DOMINIC D.
DIFRANCESCO

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I give me great pleasure today to rise and pay tribute to a man who I am proud to call a friend and a leader. Dominic D. DiFrancesco, of Middletown, PA, deserves our accolades as he has become national commander of the American Legion.

Dominic has been involved in Legion activities since 1954, when his father handed him a membership card to Post 594 of Middletown. Dominic served his country in the U.S. Navy during the Korean war.

Dominic has been active at all levels within the Legion, serving as the commander of his post, Dauphin County and the 19th district. He also spent 4 years as an alternate national executive committeeman and 2 years as national executive committeeman for Pennsylvania. In 1986, the 260,000 member Pennsylvania American Legion selected Dominic as their State commander, where he was a powerful force for advancing the causes of veterans at the State and Federal levels.

Dominic also undertook a mission to the Persian Gulf during Operation Desert Storm, to check on the morale of our brave soldiers, and later visited President Bush at the White House to report on what he had seen in the gulf.

Dominic was selected national commander of the American Legion on September 5, 1991 at the organization's annual convention in Phoenix, AZ. Among the top goals Dominic has stated for the Legion is meeting the needs of the Nation's newest veterans, the brave men and women of Operation Desert Storm. This includes proper medical benefits and enactment of a new GI bill for education benefits. Dominic has also pledged to continue to speak out for the Nation's aging veterans, press forward on the issue of POW's and MIA's, and urging adoption of a constitutional amendment to protect the U.S. flag from desecration.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in honoring Dominic DiFrancesco for all of his accomplishments over the years, and in congratulating him on his election as national commander of the American Legion. I know that he will continue to work hard for this Nation's veterans, who have proudly served and sacrificed much for their country. I know all Legionnaires in Pennsylvania and around the Nation are proud to have Dominic at the helm and are grateful for his efforts.

MILES DAVIS: THE GIANT OF JAZZ

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I call the attention of my colleagues to the passing of a musical innovator and bandleader, the legendary Miles Davis. Last week people all over the world were saddened by the death of Mr. Davis, a founder of contemporary American music and a pioneer in almost every important jazz idiom during his 46 years as a jazz artist.

Davis' uniqueness goes well beyond the realm of musical talent. He was a symbol of the uncompromising black artist who developed music, not just played it. He was an innovator of different types of jazz music that were viewed as controversial and ahead of its time.

Davis was born in Alton, IL, and grew up in the East St. Louis. By the age of 13, he was already playing the trumpet. After high school, Davis moved to New York, where he enrolled in the Juilliard School of Music, however, he gained his most important schooling playing in the company of the jazz greats of his time. Davis' career took off in the late fifties and later he signed with Columbia Records. During the sixties, Davis became a cultural hero and later became known as the Giant of Jazz.

Recently, fellow jazz artist Wynton Marsalis was quoted as saying "few in jazz or in any other music have been as good as he was at his best." Luckily for us his best is still with us.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to read the attached Daily News article, "Miles Above the Others," and to learn about a special man who defied the conventional limits of music and entertained millions with his talent.

DAVIS: MILES ABOVE THE OTHERS

(By Earl Caldwell)

The rumors that he was very sick had made the rounds for several weeks.

Still, when the news came from California reporting the death of Miles Davis, it was shocking.

In the world of jazz music he was a genius. As a man, his style, flair and famed wild side gave him a larger-than-life aura.

He had 40 years at the center in music.

And for all that he accomplished, when he went out, his standing was that of a giant.

It all says that in so many ways, Miles Davis was a talent who was special and then some. Maybe the best way it was ever put into words was the way it was done by the author, playwright and poet Amiri Baraka.

In the summer of 1985, a profile of Davis that Baraka wrote was published in the Sunday magazine of The New York Times.

Baraka caught a lot of Miles Davis in the first paragraph he wrote: "For many years of my life, Miles Davis was my ultimate culture hero: artist, cool man, bad dude, hipster, clear as daylight and funky as revelation."

What Baraka captured in words was a feeling a whole generation had about Miles Davis. And not all were black. Of course he was special to black people. But millions of all colors gravitated to what Miles Davis made special.

He was born Miles Dewey Davis 3d, on the 25th of May, 1926, in a place called Alton, Ill.

He grew up in East St. Louis. To say that a person is black and grew up in that town

usually means that person's story has its roots in poverty.

Not Miles Davis.

He was the son of a well-to-do dentist and his father's father was affluent, too.

When I graduated from high school, I was an A student because I wasn't going to be caught dead in St. Louis," Davis told Lena Sherrod of New York in an interview for Essence magazine in 1984. "My mother said, 'Now you'll go down to Fisk University with Dorothy (his only sister).' I said, no, no; not me. Is Dizzy down there?"

Davis told Sherrod, "I made up my mind when I was 10 that I was going to be a musician." He said his father got the word from his high school music instructor. "He told my father, 'Don't expect him (Miles) to be a doctor; he's got too much of that (trumpet) in him.'"

On his 13th birthday, Davis said his father bought him a trumpet.

He said his mother told his father, "Do you know your son is crazy?"

He said his father replied, "Well, just remember he's crazy and don't mess with him."

Davis played his first job as a musician at age 16. "I used to watch people (musicians) I liked. When guys (a band) would come to town, I watched the way they moved, the way they dressed and the way they talked. If they talked funny and dressed funny, I knew they weren't going to be playing anything."

After high school, Miles Davis came to New York. He enrolled in the Juilliard School of Music in September of 1944. At the school he studied classical music, but at night, he took his trumpet to the clubs and the music was jazz.

"Everything I've done, white people name it, not me," he said. "They name it so they can catalogue it. First it was cool. I was supposed to be so cool, I didn't say I was cool; they did."

He knew what made him special.

"I develop music," he said. "I'm a stylist. I have that gift and I know it. So whatever other musicians say about me doesn't matter because I love music."

"If I can't add to it, I wouldn't be in it. I would just stop. I love music too much to spoil it."

In his time, Miles Davis launched many major musical changes. He developed "cool jazz" and "hard bop" and "electric fusion."

Miles Davis died last Saturday at a hospital in Santa Monica, Calif. He had suffered a stroke and doctors said that death was caused by pneumonia and respiratory failure. He was 65.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY FRANKLIN S.
LEE

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and wish a happy 60th birthday to a resident of my district, Franklin S. Lee. In Korean tradition, it is customary to celebrate one's 60th birthday with all of his friends, relatives, and family. This occasion is something which Mr. Lee will cherish for the rest of his life.

Mr. Lee is an exemplary citizen and a distinguished employee of Ground Transportation Professionals, Inc. Mr. Lee's many years of

selfless dedication and unwavering commitment have been an invaluable service to the community. I speak on behalf of the residents of my district who are grateful to Mr. Lee for the work he has done.

Thank you, Franklin, for all you have done for us. We all wish you a safe and healthy 60th birthday, and look forward to celebrating many more of your birthdays.

JEFFERSON COUNTY'S ANNA
CURRY: TRUE AMERICAN HERO

HON. BEN ERDREICH

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. ERDREICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues a truly inspiring story about one of my constituents, 10-year-old Anna Curry. On October 7, 1991, Anna was honored as one of 10 national "G.I. Joe Real American Heroes," and her remarkable courage can serve as an inspiration for us all.

Despite a bone disease—osteogenesis imperfecta—that has caused fractures to Anna's legs, arms, back, and sternum, she leads an active life. Through sheer determination and dedication, she enjoys playing her favorite sport, softball. A local championship softball game was recently dedicated to Anna in honor of her leadership and sportsmanship.

Anna's optimism and enthusiasm are contagious, and her warm smile will continue to light the way for other children who are working to overcome illness, disease and overwhelming odds. At a time when heroes are often hard to come by, we need only to look at Anna and see in her the spirit of a true champion.

I would also like to take this opportunity to commend Anna's parents, Ashley and Marga Curry, whose love and strength have given Anna the foundation she needs to meet the challenges life often brings.

I wish all of you could have the opportunity to meet this extraordinary young lady and her family. Jefferson County is certainly lucky to have Anna. I know my colleagues join me in thanking Anna and her family for giving us hope, courage and faith in the future.

PROHIBIT DISCRIMINATION BY THE SURETY INDUSTRY

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce two bills that will be included in the Women's Economic Equity Act. My bills are designed to help small and emerging construction firms, including those owned by women and minorities, to overcome the barriers they encounter in obtaining surety bonding.

Surety bonding is required to bid on all Federal construction work in excess of \$25,000, all federally assisted construction projects in excess of \$100,000, most other public con-

struction—State as well as local—and increasing numbers of private construction contracting opportunities.

The principal source of this bonding is private, for-profit corporate surety firms which determine the eligibility of a contractor for a bond on the basis of unspecified underwriting standards and the corporate surety firm's own business needs.

During my research on this subject, I learned that small business concerns—particularly those owned by women and minorities—have consistently expressed concerns about access to adequate surety bonding. These small business concerns assert that the business decisions of corporate surety firms all too frequently impede the development and survival of emerging small businesses.

Through conversations with the Women Construction Owners and Executives [WCOE] and the National Association of Minority Contractors [NAMC], I learned that both organizations have members who have encountered discriminatory practices by individual surety agents. Although the reasons the agents give for denial are generally more subtle forms of discrimination, WCOE informed me of instances in which the reasons given for denial of bonding included not being married, being a woman, or being a black woman. These reasons are clearly discriminatory.

The first of my bills, the Equal Surety Bond Opportunity Act [ESBOA], is modeled after the Equal Credit Opportunity Act. This legislation will help create an environment in which qualified small business firms, particularly those owned and controlled by women and minorities, can successfully obtain adequate surety bonding. The ESBOA will prohibit sureties from discriminating on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, marital status, sexual orientation, or age—if the applicant has the ability to contract.

In addition, it will prohibit discrimination because the applicant has obtained a bond through an individual surety or a special program designed to help small and emerging firms obtain surety bonding, or because an applicant has exercised his/her rights under this act. The bill provides for civil liability for discrimination, including actual damages, treble damages, equitable relief, and attorney's fees.

Surety firms that elect to seek approval by the U.S. Treasury Department in order to provide bonds on Federal contracts must meet a higher standard. That standard includes a requirement that a surety or its agent notify a contractor, within 30 days of receipt of a completed application for a bond, of the action taken on its application for a bond. The survey would also be required to provide contractors whose application for a bond has been rejected with a written statement of reasons for such action.

My second bill, the Small Business Access to Surety Bonding Survey Act of 1991, is designed to determine the extent to which small firms, particularly those owned by women and minorities, have problems gaining access to surety bonding. My research reveals that only limited surveys regarding access to bonding for small business concerns have been conducted by private sector firms, associations, and academic institutions. Although committees of Congress have periodically received

testimony regarding problems relating to access to adequate surety bonding, especially by small business concerns, no comprehensive survey regarding access to surety bonding by such concerns has been undertaken or directed.

The Small Business Access to Surety Bonding Survey Act of 1991 will require the Comptroller General to conduct a comprehensive survey of business firms, especially those owned by women and minorities, to determine their experiences in obtaining surety bonding from corporate surety firms. The bill establishes a base line of questions that should be included in a questionnaire to be sent to such firms in order to ensure that a comprehensive review is undertaken. Finally, the Comptroller General will be required to submit a report on its findings to the House and Senate Small Business Committees within 18 months of enactment of this act.

These bills are necessary in order for women- and minority-owned businesses to gain equal footing in the contracting business. They simply ensure that surety companies will comply with the same nondiscrimination laws that bind banks and other lending institutions. If a surety company is in compliance with those laws, they have nothing to fear from this legislation. I urge my colleagues to support these important bills.

TRIBUTE TO THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON TAIWAN ON ITS NATIONAL DAY

HON. BEN GARRIDO BLAZ

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. BLAZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as the people of the Republic of China on Taiwan prepare to celebrate their 80th National Day on the 10th of this month. As the Fourth of July is for us, I realize and appreciate how significant a day this is for my friends in Taiwan. I wish to pay tribute to the people of Taiwan—an old friend and ally—on this most important day.

It is truly amazing that in the short span of 40 years, the Republic of China on Taiwan has turned from an impoverished country with few resources into a major player in the world economy. It is a tribute to Taiwan that, as one of the world's most dynamic economies, real growth in gross national product has averaged about 9 percent a year during the past three decades. Export growth has been even faster and provided the impetus for industrialization, which has helped to rank Taiwan in the top 20 percent of major trading nations.

I am hopeful that these encouraging trends will continue so that Taiwan will continue to play an important role in the evolution of a new economic and political world order. Americans fought over 200 years ago for economic and political rights, and received much support from other countries in the process. As a tribute to the people of Taiwan on their 80th National Day, I call on the world community to support Taiwan's great efforts toward political self-determination and economic rights.

To President Lee Teng-hui and Ambassador Ding Mou-shih go our hearty congratulations

and our high hopes for continuing friendship and cooperation in the years to come between the Republic of China on Taiwan and the United States of America.

SOLICITOR GENERAL SHOULD PAY INDIVIDUAL WHAT THE COURT HAS AWARDED

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, for the past 10 years, CWO Martin Gaffney and his family have been living a nightmare beyond comprehension. Ten years ago, his wife contracted AIDS from a tainted blood transfusion at a Navy hospital. Following this fatal and negligent mistake, his 13-month-old son died of AIDS in 1986, and his wife succumbed to the disease a year later. Martin Gaffney himself is HIV positive and dying, with only a few weeks to live.

Last April, Mr. Gaffney was awarded \$3.8 million in a suit against the Government. Six months later, the Federal Government has failed to pay the amount due. And now, at the last minute, they have filed a notice of appeal which threatens to delay payment even longer.

Our Government is playing a game of chicken with a dying man. They are hoping that, in desperation, Mr. Gaffney will blink first and take a lower amount to settle his case in order to ensure the well-being of his 8-year-old daughter after his death. Martin Gaffney has called the action by our Government cruel. I find this dickering over the value of three lives barbaric.

Mr. Speaker, in the name of human decency, the Solicitor General should pay Mr. Gaffney what the court has awarded. They have already missed the opportunity to let Mr. Gaffney die in peace, the very least they can do is allow him to die with the peace of mind that he has provided for the only surviving member of his family.

IN CELEBRATION OF THE CHOICES WOMEN'S MEDICAL CENTERS TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate all those individuals whose efforts have led to the success of the Choices Women's Medical Center and join them in celebrating the center's 20th anniversary. I also want to take this time to pay tribute to the center's founder, Merle Hoffman, and all the workers who have contributed so much to the health of women in the United States.

As a Member of Congress, I have consistently supported legislation to create social and economic conditions that will enable all women to make sound health related decisions for themselves and their families, in an environment that welcomes and nurtures chil-

dren. The Choices Women's Medical Centers located in Forest Hills, Queens County, NY, exemplifies the importance of local health clinics providing low-income women with access to family planning and primary care. For many, these clinics are the only source of formal medical treatment.

True to its name, Choices offers an array of options—prenatal care, gynecological services, sterilization, abortions, and patient education—to women of all ages in a caring, nonjudgmental environment. While approximately half of Choices' patients come to the center for abortions, the other half uses the gynecological and family planning services, the low-cost prenatal/postpartum care program, the patient counseling program, diagnostic sonography, and sterilization services. Choices also delivers about 40 babies a year through the birthing facilities at LaGuardia Hospital. In the midst of the emotional debate over abortion, we often lose sight of the fact that most clinics provide a wide array of health services to women, only one of which is abortion. Merle Hoffman, in fact, has always said that "Without knowledge there is no choice."

I urge all my colleagues to join me in congratulating Ms. Hoffman and the staff at Choices for their fine efforts and continued services.

IN CELEBRATION OF JUDGE LUMBARD'S 90TH BIRTHDAY

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. GREEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Joseph Edward Lumbard, who celebrated his 90th birthday on August 18, 1991. Judge Lumbard is being honored in my congressional district on October 16, 1991.

Judge Lumbard, a fellow alumnus of Harvard College and law school, received his law degree in 1922. His vast knowledge of the law soon gained him great respect among his colleagues. He was counsel on such major cases as the Drukman murder prosecution and United States versus Standard Oil.

Judge Lumbard's professionalism and achievements in law did not go unnoticed. In 1947, he was appointed justice of the New York State Supreme Court. He was appointed U.S. attorney for the Southern District of New York in 1953 and to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit in 1955. He served as Chief Judge of that court from 1959 to 1971.

I regret that my duties here will keep me from participating in the October 16 event, but I am delighted to take this opportunity to pay my respects to Judge Lumbard.

NATIONAL MANUFACTURING WEEK

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, today, with Mr. Valentine, I am introducing legislation to cele-

brate the important contributions to our economy, national defense, and way of life of manufacturing in the United States. The legislation would designate the week of February 23-29, 1992 as National Manufacturing Week.

We need a renewed commitment to making things, and making them better all the time. As a nation we need to renew our appreciation for the role that manufacturing plays in assuring our continued international competitiveness and high standards of living.

Manufacturing directly employs over 18 million workers and at least that many workers in the service sector depend on a sound manufacturing sector for their jobs. Manufacturing accounts for many of the highest paying jobs in the economy and on the average, manufacturing wages are 20 percent higher than those in nonmanufacturing jobs.

Manufacturing is also an important source of tax revenue for local, State, and the Federal Government. Our continued leadership in science and technology is inherently linked to the success of manufacturing. And a sound manufacturing economy is an essential precondition for a strong national defense base.

Another important reason for renewed interest in manufacturing in the United States is a five letter word spelled J-A-P-A-N. Japan's national commitment—some would say obsession—with making things, and relentlessly making them better all the time has continued to raise the standards under which all goods are produced and traded in the global economy.

Japan's success in manufacturing is making Americans realize that when we talk about the competitiveness of industry in this country, we are talking most fundamentally about the manufacturing industry. The primacy of manufacturing in our Nation's competitiveness is demonstrated by the fact that the overwhelming preponderance of our Nation's trade deficit is in manufactured goods. Between 1981 and 1990 our total national trade deficit added up to an astounding \$807 billion. Of this amount, \$668 billion—or 83 percent—was represented by our trade deficit in manufactured goods alone.

The good news is that in the 1980's, as United States manufacturers were besieged by Japanese and other foreign competitors, they groped for new ways of doing business, new technologies, new answers. During much of the last decade, companies spanning America's industrial spectrum turned to quality to better satisfy customer needs while simultaneously reducing costs.

It's not merely by chance that America's movement to quality has coincided with a boom in U.S. exports of manufactured goods which have doubled in the last 5 years and reached \$315 billion in 1990. The one reason—besides the weaker dollar—most frequently cited for the new found acceptance of American-made goods in foreign markets is U.S. manufacturing's enthusiastic embrace of total quality methods.

We need to nurture and promote manufacturing; we can't beat it down with punitive taxes, strangle it with overregulation, ignore its R&D needs, and still expect it to perform the miracles of wealth and job creation.

Your cosponsorship of this important resolution will represent a prominent statement by Congress that manufacturing matters.

REPUBLIC OF CHINA'S 80TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, the Republic of China on Taiwan is a democratic country that has enjoyed spectacular economic growth in the last two decades. Today it ranks as one of the world's major economic entities and the sixth largest trading partner of the United States. We do billions of dollars of business with Taiwan every year. In years past, Taiwan has enjoyed huge trade surpluses with us, but fortunately, this surplus has been coming down. And soon I hope we will achieve a trade balance with Taiwan.

My point is simply that the Republic of China is vibrant. Its 20 million people are very hardworking and they strive to do the very best in everything they do, and they have achieved their economic success through hard work and ingenuity.

Therefore, I wish the Republic of China on Taiwan good luck and continuing good fortune on their 80th anniversary which is October 10, 1991.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE VALUABLE MEDICAL SERVICES PROVIDED BY CLINICAS DEL CAMINO REAL, INC.

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, it is with much pleasure that I rise today to recognize the important role which Clinicas del Camino Real, Inc. has played in providing much-needed medical care to the residents of Ventura County. Clinicas is part of the National Association of Community Health Care Centers, Inc., the sponsor of "Community Health Center Week," which this year is during the week of October 6.

Clinicas, presently in its 20th year of existence, originally started as a free clinic in Santa Paula and was appropriately named the Free Clinic of Santa Paula. The staff then was made up entirely of volunteers. In 1975, the name was changed to the Community Clinic of the Santa Clara River Valley. Finally, in 1981, because of the growth and impact the organization was experiencing outside the original valley area, the name was changed to its present form.

Mr. Speaker, Clinicas now has three clinics in Ventura County, located in downtown Oxnard, Saticoy, and Fillmore. All three sites have full-time doctors and support staff. The Clinicas family is now over 60 employees strong. While their corporate offices are currently in Camarillo, Clinicas will move to their new 16,000 square-foot medical facility in Oxnard in January 1992.

Last year alone, Clinicas' three sites provided over 22,000 medical encounters and 36,000 health education and community out-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

reach encounters. Many of Clinicas' patients are those who can least afford health insurance, such as seasonal and migrant farm workers.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the U.S. House of Representatives, I wish to commend Clinicas del Camino Real for their ongoing commitment to ensuring that quality health care is available to everyone in Ventura County.

AGRICULTURAL HALL OF FAME INDUCTEES

HON. JAN MEYERS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce today the induction of four individuals into the Agricultural Hall of Fame. These outstanding pioneers, who made lasting contributions to agriculture and rural living in America, will be honored on Friday, October 18, at the Agricultural Hall of Fame, which is located in my congressional district in Bonner Springs, KS.

Inductees this fall are Prof. James Dryden, Edna Westbrook Trigg, Frank E. Mullen, and Gustaf De Laval.

Prof. James Dryden (1863-1935), a studious poultry scientist, furthered the economic possibilities of the poultry industry with the development of the first hen to lay 300 eggs in a year and 1,000 eggs in a lifetime. Born in Galt, Ontario, his work in poultry production first drew attention at the Utah Agricultural College Experiment Station. Professor Dryden was then selected to head the Poultry Husbandry Department at Oregon Agricultural College, and later established a breeding farm at Modesto, CA. His work from 1907 to 1922 earned worldwide acclaim in the fields of hybridization and selection for economic traits over esthetics.

The efforts of Edna Westbrook Trigg (1868-1946), creator of a pilot program for in-home education of farm women and girls, led to the development of the Department of Agricultural's Cooperative Extension Service Home Demonstration Agent Program. In 1912 she organized 12 Girls Tomato Clubs so that farm women and their daughters could receive specialized training in the arts and crafts of homemaking. Her clubs held the first show of canned tomato products, the first exhibit of its kind in the State. After the passage of the Smith-Lever Act by Congress in 1914, she became the first County Home Demonstration Agent in Texas.

In March 1922, Frank E. Mullen (1896-1977), went on the air on the world's first commercial radio station, KDKA in Pittsburgh, as the first full-time farm radio broadcaster. His live programs grew to include participation by county agents, extension specialists, and farm leaders. In 1928 he created and produced the most famous and popular radio program of all time, the National Farm and Home Hour, which was broadcast 6 days a week for 16 years. This midday NBC network program, broadcast over 75 stations, became the longest running daily program. More than 4,700 live programs were on the air between 1928

and 1944. The radio show, known as Government's voice to farmers, agriculture's voice to the Nation, greatly assisted the Department of Agriculture, 4-H Clubs, the Future Farmers of America, farmers, and farm organizations for decades.

With the invention of a machine that could continuously separate cream from whole milk, Gustaf De Laval (1845-1913), created a new cash crop for farmers, sweet fresh cream. His worldwide manufacturing company also revolutionized dairy farming with the development of the first practical milking machine. Today, the company, known as Alfa-Laval, continues to manufacture an extensive line of dairy equipment and farm supplies.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to acknowledge the accomplishments of our early pioneers in the field of agriculture. These unique individuals contributed to the establishment, development, advancement, and improvement of agriculture in America.

TRIBUTE TO MR. MEREDITH P. LEADINGHAM AND MR. BERNARD E. RADUNSKIE, SR. ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR RETIREMENT

HON. BEVERLY B. BYRON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. BYRON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to acknowledge two very special men, Mr. Meredith P. Leadingham and Mr. Bernard E. Radunske, Sr., on the occasion of their retirement from 1110th Signal Battalion, located at Fort Detrick, MD.

Mr. Leadingham has dedicated over 39 years to the Federal service. His loyalty and dedication to his country was first evident when he served in the U.S. Air Force for 4 years during the 1950's. Over the past 27 years, Mr. Leadingham has been with the 1110th Signal Battalion stationed in my district. As the unit's operation's officer, Mr. Leadingham has played an integral role in the planning, installation, testing, upgrading, and renovation of every system ever installed at the 1110th Signal Battalion. Mr. Leadingham provides invaluable service and support to the highest levels of Government on a day-to-day basis and during times of world crisis.

Mr. Radunske has dedicated over 47 years in military and civilian service to the U.S. Army. For the past 17 years, Mr. Radunske has worked with the U.S. Army Signal community in both the tactical and strategic communications arenas. Mr. Radunske's loyalty, hard work, and professionalism carried him to the Philippines, Japan, Korea, Asmara Ethiopia, Canal Zone, Fort Gordon, Fort Ritchie, Fort Dix, Fort Bragg, Fort Carson, and Fort Monmouth. Currently, Mr. Radunske is the Primary Staff Satellite Communication Project Officer for the 7th Signal Command and the 1110th U.S. Army Signal Battalion. In this position, Mr. Radunske has planned and managed all the major construction and installation of associated communications equipment for 11 separate satellite stations to include the dual satellite station that supports the Presidential Hot Line to Moscow.

Both of these outstanding men have earned the trust and respect of their colleagues at the 1110th Signal Battalion, the U.S. Army, and their country. They will be sorely missed. I wish them both happiness and success in all their future endeavors.

**CADET MIKE BARSNESS IS THE
AUTHOR OF JOINT RESOLUTION**

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, 2 weeks ago on the floor of the House of Representatives, I read a joint resolution from the Science, Space, and Technology Committee of the 1990 Princeton University Model Congress.

The resolution called for a Federal mandate for a recovery system for chlorofluorocarbons. Unfortunately, I neglected to mention the author of this fine resolution, Cadet Mike Barsness of Army Navy Academy in Carlsbad, CA. I regret the oversight and wish to commend this bright young man on this fine piece of work.

**NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
AWARENESS MONTH IS FOR THE
ELDERLY TOO**

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, October 1991 has been designated as "Domestic Violence Awareness Month"—a time set aside to recognize that, in many homes, domestic violence occurs every day of the year.

According to the National Center for Domestic Violence, more than 3 to 4 million women suffer at the hands of family members per year. These staggering numbers should certainly not be ignored. However, it is important to note that over 1½ million older Americans—men and women—are physically, emotionally, or financially abused by their own relatives each year as well.

As the chairman of the House Select Committee on Aging's Subcommittee on Human Services, I have chaired and participated in several congressional hearings on the subject of elder abuse. What we have learned from these hearings is that elder abuse is not a new problem in our society, but the acknowledgment of it, and efforts to prevent and treat it, have been fairly recent. A hearing held by the Subcommittee on Human Services in June 1989 marked the 10th anniversary of the first National Conference on Abuse of Older Persons which was held in Boston, MA. It was at this conference that the term "elder abuse" was first used, although the problem has existed for centuries.

The work that has been done over the past decade by my colleagues on the House Select Committee on Aging, especially the late Claude Pepper, as well as the Senate Special Committee on Aging, the Senate Subcommit-

tee on Aging, the State and area agencies on aging throughout the Nation, and the entire aging network has brought the problems of elder abuse to the attention of the American people.

On September 12, I voted for H.R. 2967, the Older Americans Act Amendments of 1991, which addresses the problems of elder abuse and the rights of the elderly in its title III. New language in H.R. 2967 significantly strengthens those provisions whose purpose it is to protect the rights, autonomy, and independence of older persons. These programs include: the Long Term Care Ombudsman Program; Services to Prevent Abuse, Neglect, or Exploitation of Older Persons; and Legal Assistance Services. H.R. 2967 would establish a National Ombudsman Resource Center, and a National Center on Elder Abuse. The Senate will soon be voting on its version of the Older Americans Act Amendments of 1991, S. 243. This bill consolidates all those programs within the Older Americans Act that address elder rights and abuse—including outreach, counseling, and assistance programs for insurance and public benefit programs—into a new and separate title VII, and also establishes a National Ombudsman Resource Center and a National Center on Elder Abuse.

The fact that both these important pieces of legislation have included such strong language to continue the fight against elder abuse is a positive sign that the problem of elder abuse is being recognized and should be beginning its decline. Continued and improved training of volunteers and professionals; improved coordination of services; and better data collection will expand and enhance those programs that are successfully operating all over the country. In addition, special attention is being given in these bills to State and local ombudsman programs, who are often the only active and effective advocates for elderly residents of institutions, and whose service is critical to senior citizens, but whose programs have been drastically underfunded. I would like at this time to acknowledge the work of ombudsmen in my own State of New York, whose Long Term Care Ombudsman Program which has effectively served the needs of seniors in New York for many years. It is my hope that the Appropriations Committees will also join us in our fight to end elder abuse and exploitation by increasing the funding levels for these important programs when they meet in conference next week.

As we pause this month to recognize the countless numbers of family members who are victims of domestic violence, let us also think of those vulnerable older Americans who suffer as well. Domestic violence should not be acceptable for any segment of our population, and we must work together to eliminate it.

TRIBUTE TO GERALD STOOPS

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, Jr.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to draw the attention of my colleagues to a very valued constituent in my congressional district,

Mr. Gerald Stoops. For over 30 years, Mr. Stoops has worked on a variety of environmental programs, planting and watering seedling trees, implementing recycling programs, and leading school children on nature outings. Through a variety of publications, he has also shared his ideas and innovative approaches on environmental issues.

Mr. Stoop is more than an environmentalist, however. He has seen that the natural world can bring together people of diverse backgrounds to form bonds of friendship and cooperation. While he was a teacher at Richardson Junior High School, Mr. Stoops arranged camping trips for girls and boys, challenging them not just with nature but also with overcoming their differences. Mr. Stoops used the common bond of nature and his love for the environment to show young people that they have much in common.

By no means are my words intended to serve as a eulogy to Mr. Stoops, because he remains involved and active today. He leads a recycling program and remains active in reforestation programs. As just a small measure of his accomplishments, our community may count 100,000 trees planted as a result of his labor. We can subtract about 400,000 pounds of paper per year that, through his efforts, have been recycled. Over 50,000 people have been touched because of his love for and efforts on behalf of our environment.

Our Nation's first Earth Day was celebrated over 20 years ago. At that time, Gerald Stoops had been an environmental activist for over a decade. I am proud to count Gerald Stoops as a very valuable constituent.

RETIREMENT OF HERMAN WIENER

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, the Fairmont Hotel atop Nob Hill is a San Francisco monument. If you walk through the bronze doors of the grand Fairmont and open the door of the general manager's office, you will meet Herman Wiener and understand why the hotel has become the San Francisco landmark it is today.

Herman Wiener, through his boundless energy, sense of hospitality, and diplomacy, has made the Fairmont Hotel a place to remember in San Francisco. He has always given the highest consideration to the comfort and convenience of his guests. Many will remember San Francisco because they remember Herman Wiener.

The list of dignitaries, celebrities, and Members of Congress who have been beneficiaries of Herman's gracious attention throughout his 32 years of service at the Fairmont is a testament to his reputation as the premier San Francisco host. The list of visitors to the Fairmont includes President Bush, Mikhail Gorbachev, Helmut Kohl, Speaker of the House Tom Foley, Governor Mario Cuomo, Prince Charles, the Dalai Lama, Pope Paul VI, numerous other heads of state and world renown figures. Every President since President Eisenhower has known the hospitality of Herman Wiener.

Herman was born in Silesia, Germany, and in 1959 moved his family to the United States where they settled in San Francisco, much to our good fortune. Herman's first job was at the Fairmont where he started at the bottom and rose, through his strong desire to achieve excellence, to the position of general manager. Every aspect of the hotel business and operation of the Fairmont is familiar to Herman because he has performed virtually every function in every department of the Fairmont.

The Herman Wiener motto became known to everyone who worked at the Fairmont: "If you're not going to give it your best, why bother?" Anyone who knows Herman knows that his high regard for excellence demanded that everyone carry the same high standard in their work. Herman's dedication to his clientele, and to the reputation of the world-class hotel, will always be remembered in the traditions that will continue at the Fairmont.

I join with Herman's family in San Francisco and with his friends throughout the world to wish him a happy retirement from his 32 years at the Fairmont. Many people leave their heart in San Francisco, but many of those hearts are left atop Nob Hill because of Herman Wiener.

**EFFORTS MUST BE MADE TO
REDUCE FEDERAL BUDGET**

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, last year, the President and the Congress agreed to a 5-year budget deal to help put our fiscal house back in order. In the last 12 months, the world has turned upside down. But one thing hasn't changed—our deficit has continued to rise. The question in policy circles is this: should we revisit the Budget Summit Agreement, in light of these dramatic events, and direct potential savings from our defense account toward other nondefense domestic programs?

To this I answer "no." I say no because the best and most important domestic agenda for this country will come from budget discipline, not new spending. Yes, there are attractive and worthy programs seeking funding, but we defeat the purpose if at the same time we continue to strain the economy and the markets with an unpredictable and uncontrolled budget. We simply must control our spending.

Today, I have introduced legislation that in the event the President and Congress agree to revisit the Budget Summit Agreement, any and all savings achieved be used to reduce the Federal budget deficit, not to fund new Government spending.

My resolution also requires that if the agreement is to be modified, it include measures to control the growth of entitlement spending. Entitlement spending for health care, retirement programs, and other mandatory benefits, comprises 52 percent of our Federal budget. We now spend \$640 billion on these programs, a figure that will double by the year 2000. Defense in comparison stands at 22 percent of our Federal budget, or approximately \$300 billion, and is steadily declining.

Reducing our defense budget alone will not solve our deficit problem, which currently stands at \$350 billion. No serious effort to address the deficit can ignore the 52 percent of the budget comprised of mandatory programs.

We have an obligation to the taxpayers of this Nation to stop this compulsive spending and to make real efforts to reduce our Federal budget deficit. I believe this resolution states this clearly.

**STOP DIVERTING ATTENTION
FROM THE REAL WASHINGTON
OBSCENITIES**

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 1991

Mr. OWENS of New York. Mr. Speaker, one of the ways the dominance of the corporate agenda is maintained in America is by trashing the Government and those who run it. Since corporate power controls our non-governmental, but not so free, media they are able to launch their assaults at will—and through any trivial device at hand. Instead of fleeing in panic when confronted with media dirty tricks, the Members of Congress should seize the opportunity to educate the American people about the real and damaging perks that are wrecking our economy.

Golden parachutes, obscene bonuses, monstrous fees to be written off as business expenses, corporate jets, corporate apartments, and so forth have seldom been explained by the press to the American public. A Fannie Mae chief executive officer was recently rewarded with a \$27 million perk upon his retirement. But this looting of a quasi-public agency was as little publicized as the monstrous salaries and benefits routinely received by chief executive officers of corporations—including banks protected by taxpayer deposit guarantees.

When compared to the deeply rooted public obscenities which continue to prevail in Washington the abuses of checking account privileges by some Members of Congress is a relatively trivial matter. Along with other Members I am sorry that the Sergeant at Arms did not implement the controls which were recommended some time ago. The real scandal, however, is the absence of similar media fervor when confronted with the ongoing filth of our governmental processes.

Our Senate is about to confirm a man to serve as a Justice of the Supreme Court who lied about his friendship with a lobbyist who was paid millions of dollars by the South African Government to discredit Nelson Mandela and economic sanctions. The same nominee, Clarence Thomas, has boldly lied about his lifelong silence on Roe versus Wade.

A second nominee before the Senate is covered with the excrement of Iran-Contra, the treason in the basement of the White House. But the media does not consider Mr. Gates' lack of memory to be a scandalous thing. And the fact that this CIA executive occupied a pivotal spot in the intelligence organization that could not see the economic collapse of the Soviet Union is also not considered a worthy news story.

More than \$1 million has been wasted on a special prosecutor who in the end has exonerated Oliver North and generally been an instrument for the whitewashing of the treason in the basement of the White House.

Like the bubonic plague a number of banking bills are about to be injected into a stampered congressional decisionmaking process. The House will set aside only a few hours to debate measures which will rob the American taxpayers of billions of dollars for generations to come. There will be more billions for the bailout of the savings and loan associations. There will be new billions for the bailout of commercial banks. And there will be banking reform which holds the taxpayer deposit guarantees in place while deregulating the banks to permit more risky ventures.

While domestic programs such as unemployment, education, and health care continue to be neglected the President will continue to insist on the expenditure of more than \$100 billion for overseas bases and more than \$28 billion for the CIA and other intelligence gathering operations in this post-cold-war era.

The list of obscenities goes on and on. Why are the reporters, commentators and talk show hosts prohibited by their publishers and owners from discussing these democracy threatening conspiracies and maneuvers with the American people?

Instead of freedom of the press being used to promote the general welfare and protect our American democracy, the attention of the citizens is being constantly diverted with trivia. For example, the treasure hunt for perks could go on well past the 1992 elections. The following rap poem provides some indication of how we are headed into a tunnel of dangerous silliness:

WASHINGTON BACCHANAL OF TRIVIA

While Gates and Thomas jive
The media takes a dive
Only articulate jerks
Search fervently for perks.
Special favors are never right
Golden parachutes
Should make pundits uptight.
Why give seniors
A reduced fare
Who else gets rewarded
For just being there?
Why give special passes
To the accredited press
Any guy with a camera
Is as good as the rest.
When subjects join Lady Bush
At the White House for tea
Taxpayers demand fairness
Please charge a small cover fee.
When dignitaries arrive to dine
Serve Washington water
Don't pay for patriotic
California wine.
Stop East Room guests
From eating like hogs
Prohibit paid staff
From walking the President's dogs.
Why Air Force One
Deregulated airlines
Offer a wonderful ride
Imagine the president in coach
Squeezed down tight
By the common man's side.
Why executive limos so long
Contracting out to cabs
Wouldn't drive the economy wrong.
While S and L lions
Are eating taxpayers alive

The media takes a dive
 Articulate jerks
 Keep searching for perks:
 "Rap all ranks
 And level the ground
 Publishers and CEO's
 Are the only kings
 We'll allow to stay around."
 And after midget minds
 Pull off that caper
 Make capitol visitors
 Bring their own toilet paper.
 Or maybe just let the waste
 Fall on the floor
 Then call in the press—
 The nation's experts
 At profoundly playing
 In worthless mess.

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 Thursday, October 10, 1991, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

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

9:30 a.m.
 Governmental Affairs
 Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
 To resume hearings to examine efforts to combat fraud and abuse in the insurance industry.
 SD-342

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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 governments 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 9, 1991

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 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