

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SPEECHES FROM THE "OLD"
RUSSIA

HON. JIM LEACH

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, at the suggestion of our former colleague, the Honorable Fred Schwengel, president of the United States Capitol Historical Society, I would like to submit for the RECORD a speech by Boris Bakhmeteff, Ambassador to the United States from the Republic of Russia, given before the U.S. House of Representatives in June of 1917. At a time of great democratic optimism, squelched so tragically a month later in Lenin's preemptory revolution, the Ambassador spoke of his country's "entering now the dawn of new life, joining the ranks of democracy, striving for the happiness and the freedom of the world." Let us hope that with the changes currently underway in Russia that three quarters of a century later these dreams will finally be fulfilled.

ADDRESS BY BORIS BAKHMETEFF, AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES FROM THE REPUBLIC OF RUSSIA, JUNE 23, 1917

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House [applause]. I am deeply conscious how great an honor has been conferred on me and the members of my mission by this gracious reception. I understand how unusual it is for this House to accord to foreigners the privilege of the floor. I realize that if you were moved to make such an exception it was due to the great and most extraordinary historic events which have been and are now taking place in the world.

Great indeed is the honor and the privilege to speak here, in this House, exemplifying as it does the Constitution of the United States—that wonderful document which embodies so clearly and yet so tersely the principles of free government and democracy. [Applause.]

Gentlemen of the House, when addressing you on behalf of the Government and the people of new Russia, when conveying to you the greetings of the new-born Russian democracy, you will conceive how impressed I am by the historical significance of this moment; you will understand why my emotions do overwhelm me.

During the last few months Russia has really lived through events of world-wide importance. With a single impulse the nation has thrown down the old fetters of slavery. Free, she is entering now the dawn of new life, joining the ranks of democracy, striving for the happiness and the freedom of the world. [Applause.]

Does not one feel occasionally that the very greatness and significance of events are not fully appreciated, due to the facility and spontaneity with which the great change has been completed?

Does not one always realize and conceive what it really means to humanity that a nation of 180,000,000, a country boundless in expanse, has been suddenly set free from the

worst of oppression, has been given the joy and happiness of a free, self-conscious existence? [Applause.]

With what emotions are we inspired who have come to you as messengers of these great events, as bearers of the new principles proclaimed by the Russian Revolution.

May I be permitted to reiterate the expression of the feelings that stir our hearts and, impressed as I am by the might and grandeur of the wonderful events, welcome and greet you on behalf of free Russia? [Applause.]

Here at the very cradle of representative government I feel it proper to recall the very moments of birth of constitutional life in Russia which presented itself some 12 years ago at the time of the first Russian Revolution.

It was then that the Duma came into being. From the very inception of this assembly the old authority endeavored to curtail the powers that had been conferred on it. Its sole existence was an uninterrupted struggle; but in spite thereof, notwithstanding the limitations and narrowness of election laws, the Duma was bound to play a most important part in the national life of Russia.

It was the very fact of the being of a representative body which proved to be so fruitful and powerful.

It was that mysterious force of representation, force which draws everything into the whirlpool of legislative power, force the existence of which your American framers of the Constitution so deeply recognized and understood. It was that force which led the Duma, however limited, to express the feelings of Russia and frame her hopes during the world's crisis, and made the Duma ultimately the center and the hope of national life.

It was the Duma who at the epoch when the old authority by vicious and inefficient management had disorganized the supplies of the country and brought the military operations to unprecedented reverse; it was the Duma who with energy and devotion called the people to organize national defense and appealed to the vital forces of the country to meet the German attack and save the nation from definite subjugation. Again, when it appeared that the short-sighted Government, who never took advantage of the patriotic enthusiasm and national sacrifice, was not only incapable of leading the war to a successful end but would inevitably bring Russia to military collapse and economic and social ruin, it was the Duma again who at that terrible hour proclaimed the nation in danger [applause]; it was at the feet of the Duma that the soldiers of the revolution deposed their banners and, giving all allegiance, brought the revolution to a successful issue. It was then that from the ruins of the old régime emerged a new order embodied in the provisional government, a youthful offspring of the old Duma procreated by the forces of the revolution. [Applause.]

Instead of the old forms, there are now being firmly established and deeply embedded in the minds of the nation principles that power is reposed and springs from and only from the people. [Applause.] To effectuate these principles and to enact appro-

priate fundamental laws—that is going to be the main function of the constitutional assembly which is to be convoked as promptly as possible.

This assembly, elected on a democratic basis, is to represent the will and constructive power of the nation. It will inaugurate the forms of future political existence as well as establish the fundamental basis of economic structure of future Russia. Eventually all main questions of national being will be brought before and will be decided by the constitutional assembly—constitution, civil and criminal law, administration, nationalities, religion, reorganization of finance, land problem, conditionment of labor, annihilation of all restrictive legislation, encouragement of intense and fruitful development of the country. These are the tasks of the assembly, the aspirations and hopes of the nation.

Gentlemen of the House, do not you really feel that the assembly is expected to bring into life once more the grand principle which your illustrious President so aptly expressed in the sublime words, "Government by consent of the governed"? [Applause.]

It is the provisional government that is governing Russia at present. It is the task of the provisional government to conduct Russia safely to the constitutional assembly.

Guided by democratic precepts, the provisional government meanwhile is reorganizing the country on the basis of freedom, equality, and self-government, is rebuilding its economic and financial structure.

The outstanding feature of the present government is its recognition as fundamental and all important of the principles of legality. It is manifestly understood in Russia that the law, having its origin in the people's will, is the substance of the very existence of State. [Applause.]

Reposing confidence in such rule, the Russian people are rendering to the new authorities their support. The people are realizing more and more that to the very sake of further freedom law must be maintained and manifestation of anarchy suppressed.

In this respect local life has exemplified wonderful exertion of spontaneous public spirit which has contributed to the most effective process of self-organization of the nation. On many occasions, following the removal of the old authorities, a newly elected administration has naturally arisen, conscious of national interest and often developing in its spontaneity amazing examples of practical statesmanship.

It is these conditions which provide that the provisional government is gaining every day importance and power; is gaining capacity to check elements of disorder arising either from attempts of reaction of extremism. At the present time the provisional government has started to make most decisive measures in that respect, employing force when necessary, although always striving for a peaceful solution.

The last resolutions which have been framed by the Council of Workingmen, the Congress of Peasants, and other democratic organizations render the best proof of the general understanding of the necessity of creating strong power. The coalitionary

• 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.

character of the new cabinet, which includes eminent socialist leaders and represents all the vital elements of the nation, therefore enjoying its full support, is most effective securing the unity and power of the central government, the lack of which was so keenly felt during the first two months after the revolution.

Realizing the grandeur and complexity of the present events and conscious of the danger which is threatening the very achievements of the revolution, the Russian people are gathering around the new government, united on a "national program." [Applause.]

It is this program of "national salvation" which has united the middle classes as well as the populists, the labor elements, and socialists. Deep political wisdom has been exhibited by subordinating various class interests and differences to national welfare. In this way this Government is supported by an immense majority of the nation, and, outside of reactionaries only, is being opposed by comparatively small groups of extremists and internationalists.

As to foreign policy, Russia's national program has been clearly set forth in the statement of the provisional government of March 27 and more explicitly in the declaration of the new government of May 18.

With all emphasis may I state that Russia rejects any idea of a separate peace? [Applause.] I am aware that rumors were circulated in this country that a separate peace seemed probable. I am happy to affirm that such rumors were wholly without foundation in fact. [Applause.]

What Russia is aiming for is the establishment of a firm and lasting peace between democratic nations. [Applause.] The triumph of German autocracy would render such peace impossible. [Applause.] It would be the source of the greatest misery, and, besides that, be a threatening menace to Russia's freedom.

The provisional government is laying all endeavor to reorganize and fortify the army for action in common with its allies. [Applause.]

Gentlemen of the House, I will close my address by saying Russia will not fail to be a worthy partner in the "league of honor." [Applause.]

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO
DR. JAMES MCBRIDE

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding individual who has dedicated his life to the betterment of our society's health, Dr. James McBride. Dr. McBride will be honored this Wednesday, October 23, 1991, by the St. Anthony's Foundation. This very special occasion affords me the opportunity to express my deep appreciation for his many years of service to the community.

Born in 1927, at St. May's Hospital, Dr. McBride continued the family's association with the dental profession by entering USC Dental School following graduation from USC and St. Anthony's High School. After completing dental school in 1954, James joined his father, Dr. Leo McBride, and uncle, Dr. Arthur McBride, in their practice. Over the years their

hard work has garnered the much deserved respect from their community. This tradition lives on today with the graduation of Dr. McBride's daughter, Ann Marie McBride Dunning, from USC dental school.

By entering St. Anthony's High School, Dr. James McBride continued yet another family legacy that began with his uncle Herbert, who was in the first graduating class of 1923. While attending St. Anthony's, James displayed, in addition to his scholastic ability, his athletic talents as well, playing Bee basketball for 2 years and varsity baseball for 3 years.

After graduating from St. Anthony's, Dr. James McBride entered USC. A short time later, answering his country's call to duty, James interrupted his college education and served 2 years as a hospital corpsman for the U.S. Navy. Following his discharge from the Navy, Dr. McBride returned to USC completing his undergraduate degree. His love of sports was once again demonstrated as he lettered in USC varsity volleyball leading the team to the NCAA championship and acting as coxswain for 2 years on USC's first crew.

James McBride has practiced dentistry in Long Beach for 37 years. During this time, he has served on the Harbor District Dental Society's board of directors, the St. Anthony's High School board of directors, and the USC Dental School Century Club board of directors. He is also a trustee member on the St. Anthony's Foundation Board and was one of the first members of the prestigious Newman Club for Catholic businessmen. In addition, Dr. McBride and his wife, Monica Gosnell McBride, a board of directors member at St. Anthony and past president of the Mother's Club, devote endless hours to their community and St. Barnabas Church, where he has served as lector for the past 22 years.

While Dr. James McBride often shuns the limelight, his dedication to his church and his community is obvious. I take great pride in joining with James' wife, Monica, their 2 daughters, Ann Marie McBride Dunning and Carol McBride Merriman and all those attending this special occasion in expressing the gratitude he so richly deserves.

My wife, Lee, joins me in extending this congressional salute to Dr. James McBride whose contributions to oral health and dentistry have enhanced this community for 37 years.

UNITED NATIONS DAY IN
KENTUCKY

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI
OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, October 25, 1991, the Commonwealth of Kentucky, my home State, will celebrate the 46th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations.

On that day, Kentuckians and Americans in 1,000 communities across the country will take time to reflect on the very auspicious goals of the United Nations: To secure an enduring peace; to safeguard the environment; and, to advance human rights. Furthermore, it will be

an opportunity to announce to the world community that the United States of America remains firmly committed to the United Nations' work of solving world problems.

With a theme of "Uniting the World Against Drugs", this year's celebration will focus on a worldwide strategy for combating the drug scourge. And, because of the immensity of the problem of drug abuse throughout the world, the implementation of the strategy will be undertaken at all levels—local, State, national, and international.

Although much more needs to be done, I can speak with pride of the accomplishments made in Kentucky and of those made in my hometown of Louisville and Jefferson County in attacking the drug problem. In particular, the A.W.A.R.E. Coalition of Louisville and Jefferson County is sharing in the mission at the local level through a community-driven effort to combat drug abuse.

Mr. Speaker, I also take much pleasure in recognizing Dr. Liliayce Akers, president of the Kentucky Division of the United Nations Association of the U.S.A. Under her leadership, the Kentucky Association chapter has vigorously supported the vital work of the United Nations.

As a member of the Kentucky Congressional Delegation, I salute all who will proudly participate in the 1991 United Nations Day in the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

TRIBUTE TO WENDY TOKUDA

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the accomplishments of a truly outstanding American, Wendy Tokuda.

A native of Seattle, WA, Wendy Tokuda is now one of the most popular television anchors in the San Francisco Bay Area. She has made a rather phenomenal rise in the field of communication. After serving KPIX [CBS] as a science reporter with infrequent visibility she was promoted to anchor its weekend news telecasts. Most recently she was promoted to anchor their daily noon newscast, the only major TV station in San Francisco which has a scheduled daily noon news.

In addition to her professional achievements, Wendy Tokuda's involvement in the Japanese-American community has been quite notable. Ms. Tokuda's access to the media has enabled her to improve the public's sensitivity to the problems facing Japanese-Americans. She has worked extensively with the Japanese American Citizens League and other Japanese-American organizations on the role of the media and has encouraged others to consider communications for their career. She has long been involved in civic and community programs—hosting the TV coverage of the Nihon-machi Cherry Blossom Festival and acting as a judge in its Queen Contest.

Clearly, Ms. Tokuda has become a leader in the Asian-American community. She is an outstanding role model for young people who see the success she has achieved in a historically nontraditional field for Asian-Americans. Her

daily presence on television has exposed tens of thousands of bay area residents to an Asian personality that is professional, likable, and sensitive to the problems and needs of their communities. Furthermore, she has made special efforts to combat racism and civil rights abuses throughout the television industry.

Mr. Speaker, Wendy Tokuda's accomplishments are truly worthy of praise. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating her achievements and wishing her many years of continued success.

RULE ON H.R. 3575, THE FEDERAL SUPPLEMENTAL COMPENSATION ACT OF 1991

HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the rules of the Democratic caucus, I wish to serve notice to my colleagues that I have been instructed by the Committee on Ways and Means to seek less than an open rule for the consideration by the House of Representatives of H.R. 3575, the Federal Supplemental Compensation Act of 1991.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT M. WALLACE

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Robert M. Wallace as Rhode Island's Principal of the Year.

Mr. Wallace has been honored for his outstanding leadership as principal of Cumberland Middle School in Rhode Island. He has successfully anticipated possible difficulties within his school and has worked to effectively resolve them. He has also created a climate of high morale which emanates throughout the school and the Cumberland community as a whole.

Robert Wallace is certainly worthy of this honor. It pleases me that his efforts have not gone unnoticed. He has shown us all the importance in striving to create an educational system in which our children can thrive rather than stagnate. I give my deepest congratulations to Mr. Wallace for his success today and my sincerest wishes to him for all of his future accomplishments.

MONTCLAIR HIGH SCHOOL WELCOMES EXCHANGE STUDENTS FROM BUNDESGYMNASIUM, GRAZ, AUSTRIA

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, October 16, a most exciting thing happened in

my congressional district. The town of Montclair welcomed to New Jersey and the United States, a group of 21 students, their headmaster and vice principal, from Bundesgymnasium, Graz, Austria. This 3 week American tour is being sponsored by Overseas Neighbors, Montclair High School, and the Gymnasium in Graz.

In 1985, while on a regularly scheduled visit to Montclair, sponsored by the Overseas Neighbors, the principal of Bundesgymnasium in Graz, suggested to an American luncheon companion the possibility of enlarging the established policy of Overseas Neighbors visiting Graz every 10 years, as guests of the Burgermeister council, and Graz officials to visiting Montclair at the 5 year interval, and to include high school students.

Mr. Dietmar Dragaric, the principal was taken to Montclair High School to meet its German teacher, Mrs. Martina Mills who was deeply interested and enthusiastic about the exchange possibility. Due to the retirement of each principal involved, the idea lay dormant until this year when a new official at the Graz Gymnasium, Mr. Reinhold Tremel, and Mrs. Mills revived the opportunity to visit each others school, community, and country. With the assistance and hard work of Mrs. Juliana Belcsak, then president of Overseas Neighbors, and many others, this program became a reality. The students also raised money for this project with the assistance of various civic groups by washing cars, selling plants, and sponsoring bake sales at numerous athletic and civic events.

At the outset let me commend to you the diligence, foresight, and hard work that has been extended by the American and Austrian participants in this valuable experience to travel, live with families on both sides of the ocean and exchange talents, views and knowledge about other societies and cultures.

At this point I would like to insert in our historic journal of Congress, a roster of the principal participants:

Visitors from Graz: Dr. Reinhold Tremel, headmaster, Mrs. Elfriede Kollegger, vice principal; and students: Elmar Frank, Nils Hofer, Alexander Kohler, Katharina Kropfl, Stefan Krugler, Rene Kuhberger, Claudia Mild, Stefanie Rainer, Monika Riederer, Marko Scherfln, Paul Schurgl, Gerhard Stefan, Gerhard Stefan, Gerald Stepnicka, Martin Tomaselli, Thomas Trettnak, Klaus Weber, Katrin Weiss, Renate Weiss, Thomas Warner, Ute Volkar, and Martin Zechner.

Montclair hosts: Mrs. Martina Mills, German teacher; and students: Sharon Alonzo, Mariel Arredondo, Steven Cherep, Ben Dana, Gregory Donohue, Joshua Epstein, Matthew Givens, Scott Handelsman, Andrew Holloway, Timothy Kennedy, Gabriel Lazarus, Kenneth Meyer, Derik Mills, James Mone, Scott Moran, Amanda Parker, Jason Rodner, Niku Shroff, Elizabeth Skibo, Brett Straten, Eliza Straten, and Leila Van Metre.

After a welcoming dinner, prepared under the supervision of Mrs. Sheila Handelsman and the other host families, their agenda bustled with activity starting with a visit to New York City where they participated in tours of the United Nations, Liberty Park, New York City stock exchanges, Metropolitan Opera House, art museums, and other tourist attrac-

tions. They are also planning a visit to Washington, DC, where they will learn firsthand the workings of the U.S. Government.

Mr. Speaker, I know you will agree with me that this magnificent international exchange initiative is a people-to-people bridge which provides a learning experience about the world, develops a greater appreciation of the value of one's heritage, promotes greater understanding and strengthens the bond of friendship between Austria and the United States. The town of Montclair, our State, and our Nation welcome the opportunity to have guests from Austria experience the American way of life with its emphasis on family values, by living for a time with American families. I appreciate the opportunity to seek national recognition of the leadership endeavors of the people of Montclair, NJ, and Graz, Austria in this international exchange program and express deep appreciation to the families who have opened their homes to the students from Austria.

Mr. Speaker, I know you will join with me and our colleagues here in the Congress to say, Wir Heissen Zsie Alle Herzlich Willkommen.

IN SUPPORT OF THE POLICE CORPS AMENDMENT TO THE CRIME BILL

HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of an amendment to be offered later today to establish a police corps to help bring our streets under control.

Perhaps the biggest reason for our inability to curb crime in America is the lack of police power to prevent it. In just 30 years, violent crime in America has multiplied by nearly 10 times. It breeds on itself, creating an urban climate where the only response seems to be more violence. Most importantly, the rule of law, the protection of civilized society, has been withdrawn from millions of people, in city after city. Civic order, the basic securities we should be able to expect on the streets of our country, is directly related to the presence of peace officers, the police. But the police have been disappearing from the war zones of our inner cities.

A generation ago, there were three times as many police officers as there were violent crimes. But today, instead of having three police officers for every violent crime, we have three violent crimes for every police officer. The Nation as a whole, then, is devoting one-ninth the police power to violent crime it was a generation ago. And in some places, the ratio is even worse, reaching its nadir in East St. Louis, IL, where there are 27 violent felonies each year for every police officer. One of our first steps to take, I believe, to retake the streets from the criminals is to greatly increase the number of police officers on the streets where they are most needed.

One of the most imaginative proposals at the Federal level to accomplish this goal is before us today. The Police Corps could in-

crease the number of police officers in just a few years by 40 percent. If this program can help remove fear from our streets, our Federal investment will be amply rewarded.

KENWOOD HIGH SCHOOL HONORS
HALL OF FAME INDUCTEES

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues, I rise today to recognize the six graduates inducted into the Kenwood High School Hall of Fame for outstanding civic contributions.

It is with great respect and admiration that I congratulate these individuals as they will be recognized by Kenwood High School on this momentous occasion. Just as Congress represents a cross section of American life, the graduates being recognized by Kenwood High School also provide a unique cross section of occupations and professions. Upon graduating from high school, most of us have yet to decide upon one single career. Statistics have shown that even after employment, most individuals change their job occupation numerous times.

Those being inducted into the hall of fame demonstrate within the microcosm of one school the varied opportunities this great Nation has to offer. Students throughout the country have a vast array of opportunities to choose from unlike any where else in the world. Future graduates should take note that their futures are indeed unlimited.

Regrettably, Federal Judge Stanley C. Blair will be inducted posthumously. However, I make mention of his career as it is truly distinguished and equally deserving of recognition. As a 1944 graduate, he served for 9 months in the maritime service in 1944-45 and in the U.S. Army from 1953 to 1956. He later graduated from the University of Maryland with a law degree and passed the Maryland Bar in 1953. He served with a law firm in Bel Air, MD, elected as a delegate to the general assembly in 1962, and later served as secretary of state. He was chief of staff to Vice President Agnew and a Republican candidate for Governor of Maryland in 1970. From 1971 to 1980, he served as a Federal district court judge of Maryland.

A 1947 graduate of Kenwood, Mr. Wayne G. Burgemeister, continued his education at the University of Maryland, at Western Maryland College where he received a master of education in education administration and also attended Johns Hopkins University and Towson State University. Mr. Burgemeister served his Nation in the Navy and presently is retired and working in the marine services trades with a captain's license for small passenger vessels. Throughout his career in education, he taught physical education, served as assistant principal at Kenwood, principal of Sparrows Point High School, director of pupil services, and assistant superintendent, northeast area.

A 1968 graduate of Kenwood, Edith Lucille Creef attended St. Joseph School of Nursing, Coppin State College, and New York Univer-

sity where she received an MBA. Edith's employment includes Francis Scott Key Medical Center and Care Consultants, Inc.

A 1951 graduate of Kenwood, Anthony G. Marchione currently serves as deputy superintendent of Baltimore County Public Schools, Central Office. He also has served Baltimore County public schools as associate superintendent, assistant superintendent, director, staff, and community relations and has worked in a number of schools in the county as principal, vice principal and other positions since 1955.

A 1977 graduate, Edward Michael Preston earned a B.S. degree in mass communications at Towson State University. He currently works as a sports reporter for the Baltimore Sun after working as a reporter for the Essex Times.

Scott Alan Sewell, a 1968 graduate of Kenwood, left the school to serve in a career of law enforcement. He attended Essex Community College where he obtained an A.A. degree in criminal justice and then took various specialized courses with the Maryland State Police and U.S. Justice Department. In 1969, he began working for the Maryland State Police and in 1990 was appointed as U.S. Marshall. A personal friend, I know Scott very well and respect his professionalism and dedication to his job.

The diversity and importance of the careers of the Kenwood graduates to be inducted into the Hall of Fame indeed are remarkable. The true heroes of today are individuals just like the ones mentioned above who each day give of themselves in their own capacity with their own unique talents and abilities. If any event should serve as a source of encouragement for future high school graduates, it should be the six inductees of the Kenwood High School Hall of Fame.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate these fine individuals upon their recognition. May they have continued success and happiness in the years ahead.

JOHN S. ZIMMERMAN, UNION'S
ALL AMERICAN MAYOR

HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the late John S. Zimmerman, the former mayor of my hometown of Union, NJ. He served his community with honor and distinction, both as a public official and as a leader who inspired the most generous and warm hearted instincts in the township. During his tenure as mayor, Union Township achieved the honor of being selected as an all-American city.

The contributions of John Zimmerman were reported in the Union Post, and I ask that they be reprinted in the RECORD as follows:

Mr. Zimmerman, who served as mayor in 1976, was the prime mover behind the formation of what has become known as the Boys and Girls Club of Union, and one of the organizers of Union Council, 4504, Knights of Columbus. At the time of his death, he was a vice president of the Union Center National

Bank, in charge of new business development.

"The Township of Union has lost one of its most dedicated and productive citizens," said Mayor Anthony E. Russo, who was associated with Mr. Zimmerman for 34 years. "As a husband, father, citizen, civic leader and public servant, John Zimmerman exemplified the best our community has to offer. He was instrumental in making the post-war township all it has become, including being honored as an All-America city during the year he served as our mayor."

Rep. Matthew J. Rinaldo of Union, who also knew Mr. Zimmerman for more than 30 years, said the people of Union Township have lost "one of their most outstanding citizens, John Zimmerman has left an indelible mark on our community. I am proud to have numbered him among my good friends. He was a man of sterling character whom I liked, respected and trusted."

Mr. Zimmerman was also eulogized by John J. Davis, president and chief executive officer of The Union Center National Bank, where the former mayor worked for seven years. "In every sense of the word, John Zimmerman was an asset to everyone who knew him—to his family, to whom he was completely devoted, to the community he served so ably and honorably, and to the customers, directors, officers and employees of the bank, where he was regarded as a member of our family. The Township of Union has suffered a great loss."

Born in Manasquan, August 2, 1917, Mr. Zimmerman was a product of old Jersey City, where he was reared. His father died when he was 10 years old, leaving young John and his brother Raymond, then 6, to be raised by their mother, who was of Irish descent in a city then thoroughly dominated by Irish Democrats. Mr. Zimmerman years later recalled receiving food and a scuttle of coal from the local Democratic ward leader.

He married the former Edith Whelan. The Zimmermans moved to Union in 1946. Mr. Zimmerman became active in the affairs of St. Michael's Church. It was Mr. Zimmerman's involvement in a parish-sponsored cub scout pack that led him and other like-minded fathers to see the need for a boys club.

Around the same time, Mr. Zimmerman and other members of St. Michael's Parish organized Union Council 4504, Knights of Columbus. Mr. Zimmerman served as the council's second grand knight.

Mr. Zimmerman devoted his energies during the '60s to building a better Boys club. Enlisting the support of the late Edward Weber, a Union Township resident affiliated with the Operating Engineers Union, Mr. Zimmerman succeeded in getting a new building constructed on a Jeanette Avenue tract of land obtained from the township. Later a swimming pool was added. Eventually, the Boys Club became the Boys and Girls Club and was incorporated in the municipal recreation program. A new wing of the club has been named for Mr. Zimmerman, who also was honored for his work on behalf of recreation by Union County, which named a Morris Avenue park in his honor.

In 1973, Mr. Zimmerman finally realized his ambition to serve on the Township Committee, when he was elected to a three-year term following the death of Mayor Biertuempfel. He was mayor in 1976, the year a delegation of township residents went to Williamsburg, Va., where they won All-America City laurels for their Community.

Mr. Zimmerman leaves his widow, Edith, two daughters, Mrs. Jane Freisleben and Mrs. Ellen Whritenor; a son, John E., and

three grandchildren, David, Brian and Leigh Ellen Whritenor.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO
JACK SNOW—ALL AMERICAN

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding athlete and man whom I greatly admire, Mr. Jack Snow. Jack will be honored at St. Anthony's High School Foundation. This occasion affords me the opportunity to express my deepest appreciation for his many talents both on and off the playing field.

Jack, born January 25, 1943 in Rock Springs, WY, later making Long Beach his home, displayed great athletic prowess early in his life. While a student at Saint Anthony's High School, he gained local fame by being named "Rookie of the Year." He was an outstanding choice for All-Catholic and All-City honors and was named Long Beach's "Line-man of the Year." In addition to his athletic ability, Jack was also very involved in leadership and academics, serving as President of the Lettermen Club and Student Council. Following high school, Jack entered the University of Notre Dame where he received a bachelor's degree in sociology and was named All-American in football. Bringing a stellar collegiate career to fruition, Jack Snow signed with the Los Angeles Rams in 1965 as a wide receiver. During the 11 years Jack spent in professional football, he garnered the admiration and respect of his colleagues both for his playing ability and his knowledge of the game. On the heels of his illustrious football career, Jack joined the staff of KFOX radio as play-by-play announcer for the California State University, Long Beach, football and basketball teams. In 1982, Jack returned to the L.A. Rams Organization to serve as a coach. One year later, he was tapped by CBS Sports to become their college football analyst and broadcaster for regional and national games.

Now celebrated as one of sports most articulate broadcasters, Jack Snow succeeds in bringing the enthusiasm he displayed on the field to his broadcasts. His career highlights include a 3-year relationship with MIZLOU TV Network as an analyst for the Freedom Bowl, several years at Prime TV as analyst for PAC-10 Football for UCLA, and host of the "Rams Report." In 1986 he joined Mutual Radio as analyst for NFL Football and announcer for NCAA Football. His association with this organization continues today. Starting in 1988, Jack rejoined Prime Ticket TV as the host for UCLA's "Sports Magazine." This led to additional posts as play-by-play announcer for Simmons Cable TV, as analyst for NBC Radio's Rose Bowl coverage, Long Beach City College Media Productions as announcer for the South Coast Basketball Conference, and as analyst for The Sportschannel's Big West Football and WCC Basketball. This year he will serve as a guest host on Gabe Kaplin's "Sports Nuts." This is not Jack's first brush with celebrities, he has costarred with Gregory

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

October 22, 1991

Peck and Elizabeth Montgomery to name a few.

Even as full as Jack's life is with his broadcasting responsibilities, he continues to find time to contribute his energies to many charitable organizations earning him the Red Rose award and with his wife, Merry Carole, the Family Life award. They are truly an extraordinary couple.

My wife, Lee, joins me in extending our thanks to Jack Snow for his contributions to the sports world and to the community. We wish Jack, his wife Merry Carole, his children, Michelle, Jack, Jr., and Stephanie, all the best in the years to come.

LOUISVILLE AREA HIGH SCHOOLS
DESIGNATED AS BLUE RIBBON
SCHOOLS

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, on September 25, 1991, duPont Manual High School and Trinity High School, both of which are located in the Third Congressional District, were designated by President Bush as Department of Education 1990-91 Blue Ribbon Schools.

Manual and Trinity were among 222 public and private middle and secondary schools nationwide to be recognized as Blue Ribbon Schools. This is a remarkable distinction for the two schools involved and a source of pride and satisfaction to everyone in Louisville and Jefferson County, KY.

In an age where American schools are criticized for not preparing today's young people for the challenges of the 21st century, the citizens of the Third Congressional District are pleased that Manual and Trinity are schools which are doing it right.

Manual's and Trinity's accomplishments could not have been possible without the cooperation of parents, students, faculty, administrators, and community. All of these groups had a hand in the success stories of Manual High and Trinity High, and all deserve credit and hearty applause.

Trinity High School was founded in 1953 by the Catholic Archdiocese of Louisville and last year graduated its 35th class. There are 1,050 students currently enrolled in Trinity, and, if recent patterns continue, 90 percent of these students will go on to college.

Statistics do not, of course, tell the entire story here. Trinity is successful because its curriculum is tailored to meet the individual strengths and needs of a broad range of students, including the educationally-gifted as well as those with learning disabilities. Recently, Trinity added an extra class period and extended the school day in order to have a better opportunity to give the student body, particularly its younger students, greater exposure to computers and science.

DuPont Manual High School, a school within the Jefferson County Public School System, was founded in 1892. In 1984, it was established as the first Jefferson County Magnet high school. Because it has excelled in its educational mission, today it draws students

from all over Jefferson County. There are five magnet programs offered at Manual: math, science, and technology; performing arts; visual arts; communication and media arts; and the high school university program in which students take courses at the University of Louisville for college credit.

I salute duPont Manual High School and Trinity High School as Blue Ribbon Schools, and I wish these schools, their students, faculties, administrations, and parents much continued success and achievement.

TRIBUTE TO THE EIGHTH ANNUAL
CONVENTION OF ASIAN-AMERICANS

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend my best wishes to the Eighth Annual Convention of Asian-Americans to be held October 25-27 at the Franklin Plaza in Philadelphia, PA. This promises to be an outstanding event and I wish to extend my best wishes on a productive and successful conference.

This conference, sponsored by the Asian-American Voters Coalition and the Asian-American Fund, will be an excellent opportunity for Asian-American leaders to discuss and plan strategies for maximizing their contributions to their communities and the entire United States. Business leaders, government officials, politicians, and other interested citizens will be in attendance and will hear speeches, attend seminars and meetings, and enjoy banquets and other social events.

The 1990's hold tremendous promise for Asian-Americans so it is appropriate that the theme of this year's conference is "Opportunities of the 90's." As we approach the 21st century, members of each Asian-Pacific community must use their knowledge and past experiences to help prepare a promising agenda for the future. Let us continue to be committed to meeting the needs and concerns of Asian-Americans across the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that the Convention of Asian-Americans in Philadelphia will only strengthen the already strong commitment its participants have to improving the lives of all Americans. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting their fine efforts.

TRIBUTE TO OLGA BENEFEITO

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Olga Benefeito, of North Providence, RI. Olga Benefeito recently committed an act of heroism that resulted in saving a man's life.

During a luncheon at Brook Village, in North Providence, RI, a man choked on a piece of meat. Olga Benefeito made her way through a room full of 50 people to administer the

Heimlich maneuver to the choking victim. A tragedy was narrowly averted due to Olga Benefeito's quick action.

What makes this event even more remarkable is the fact that Olga Benefeito overcame physical handicap of her own to come to the aid of this man. She has severe diabetes which has resulted in three amputations, the most recent of which resulted in the loss of half of her foot. She also suffers from congestive heart failure.

Olga Benefeito is well respected at Brook Village for her ability to overcome her handicaps while still being able to bring happiness to everyone with her smile and good disposition. It is with great pleasure that I salute Olga Benefeito on her act of heroism, and wish her happiness in all the years to come.

RONALD W. GIACONIA OF THE BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB OF PASSAIC PRESENTED NATIONAL SILVER KEYSTONE AWARD

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, it is with the greatest pride that I rise today to pay special tribute to an extraordinary man from my Eighth Congressional District in New Jersey. A man who has given his time, his talent, and his heart to improving his community and making a positive difference in the lives of those around him. Ronald W. Giaconia is a man who exemplifies the term good citizen and has acted in the highest tradition of community involvement.

For his outstanding work over the last 24 years with the Boys and Girls Club of Passaic and for his many activities of public service, Ronald Giaconia will be presented with the National Silver Keystone Award, the highest award bestowed by the Boys and Girls Clubs of America. This extremely prestigious award will be presented as part of the Boys and Girls Club of Passaic's 85th anniversary celebration. A gala dinner-dance will be held to commemorate this important event on Friday, October 25, at the Excelsior in Saddle Brook, NJ.

Mr. Speaker, Ron has been a personal friend of mine for many years and I am especially proud to have this opportunity to share with my colleagues here in the House the many good works and fine examples of leadership which have been accomplished by this commendable gentleman.

Ron is the executive vice president of the Associated Insurance Brokers and president of Giaconia Life Associates in Clifton, NJ. A native of Passaic, Ron attended Passaic schools, graduating from Passaic High School in 1954. He matriculated at Rutgers University where he graduated with a bachelor's degree in economics in 1958.

Ron has been very successful in his professional career and has participated vigorously in many professional and business organizations. He is also currently a member of the board of overseers of Rutgers University and is chairman of the executive committee of the Scarlet "R" Foundation of Rutgers. Ron is a

director of the Clifton-Passaic Regional Chamber of Commerce, having served as president in 1978-79 and was instrumental in the combining of the bicity organization. He is a member of the National Association of Underwriters and a director of the Professional Mass Marketing Administrators.

In addition, Ron has been active in the political process, serving as chairman of the Passaic City Democratic organization and vice chairman of the Passaic County Democratic organization. He has also been appointed chairman of the Passaic Redevelopment Agency. In 1982, he was appointed by the chief justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey to the Passaic County Bar Association Fee Arbitration Committee, and he is currently a member of the American Arbitration Association. In May of this year, he was appointed to the Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission by Gov. James Florio.

A man of boundless energy, Ron has shown a high degree of interest in community affairs in spite of an active professional career. He served on the board of trustees of St. Mary's Hospital for 5 years and he has been a member of the Passaic Lions Club since 1967. He has served as president of the Passaic chapter of Unico National and has been a member since 1962.

Mr. Speaker, Ron's work with the Boys and Girls Club of Passaic has been of the highest distinction. Appointed to the board of directors in 1968, he served as president during the critical years of 1986-89 and was successful in revitalizing the club and forming an effective board of directors. Youth membership and the variety of programs were significantly increased during his tenure. His personal efforts and his enthusiasm to improve the operation of the club served as a model for fellow members of the board of directors. Ron remains as an active member of the board.

The National Silver Keystone Award will not be the first recognition that this distinguished citizen has received. Ron has received recognition from many community organizations. In 1984, he was cited as Man of the Year by the St. Bartolomeo Society, was named Outstanding Citizen by the Passaic chapter of Unico National in 1978 and was recognized in 1973 as the Passaic Jaycees Man of the Year.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that Ron's lovely wife, Toni, a teacher at Passaic High School, and their two children, Kathleen and Ronald, Jr., are extraordinarily proud of this latest recognition which has been bestowed upon him. Ron has utilized the vitality and vigor which has made him such a success in business to provide others with the opportunity to enrich their lives and follow his example.

Mr. Speaker, it takes a very special individual to devote not only time and knowledge but a true sense of caring and concern to the well-being and quality of life of others. Ron Giaconia continues to display these unique qualities which have meant so much to his community and to the many lives he has touched over the years. I know that I am not alone when I say that Ron Giaconia demonstrates what is best about America. I am proud to represent him here in Congress and I am even prouder to call him my friend.

EXTEND SMOKING BAN ON MILITARY FLIGHTS

HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, several weeks ago, I introduced a bill that would prohibit smoking on all military flights. I would like to submit for the record a letter I received from the American Heart Association, the American Lung Association, and the American Cancer Society endorsing this bill.

COALITION ON SMOKING OR HEALTH,
Washington, DC, October 15, 1991.
Hon. WAYNE OWENS,
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE OWENS: On behalf of the American Cancer Society, the American Heart Association and the American Lung Association, united as the Coalition on Smoking OR Health, we wish to endorse H.R. 3269. This legislation extends to military airline flights the current law requiring virtually all domestic airline flights to be smoke-free.

According to the U.S. Surgeon General, environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) is harmful, even deadly, to nonsmokers. The separation of smokers and nonsmokers in the same airspace does not eliminate the risk of harm posed by ETS. For this reason, Congress decided to protect the flying public by eliminating this hazard on virtually all domestic flights, effective February 25, 1990. Congress did so, as well, because of national polls which consistently have shown that the vast majority of those who fly, including the majority of passengers who smoke, applaud the significant improvement of air quality enjoyed on smoke-free flights.

Our organizations believe that all of our citizens, including those who serve in the armed forces of the United States and fly on military aircraft, should be protected from involuntary exposure to environmental tobacco smoke. The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Science Advisory Board has formally endorsed an EPA draft report, due to be released early next year, that classifies ETS as a "Group A" (known human) carcinogen, the category reserved for a select group of the most dangerous toxins. This finding echoes those of the Surgeon General, the National Academy of Sciences, the Centers for Disease Control, the World Health Organization and others.

We commend you for introducing this sensible measure.

Sincerely,

FRAN DUMELLE,
Chair, Coalition on Smoking OR Health,
Deputy Managing Director, American Lung Association.

SCOTT D. BALLIN,
Legislative Counsel, and Vice President for Public Affairs, American Heart Association.

ALAN C. DAVIS,
Vice President for Public Issues, American Cancer Society.

**RAYMOND G. PLUEMER RETIRES
FROM 40 YEARS OF SERVICE TO
PUBLIC EDUCATION**

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues, I rise today to recognize Mr. Raymond G. Pluemer upon his retirement from 40 years of devoted service to public education.

It is with great respect and admiration that I congratulate Mr. Pluemer on this momentous occasion. To invest four decades of one's to one particular occupation reflects a great deal of dedication and satisfaction with one's place in life.

Raymond Pluemer began his teaching career in 1951 as an industrial arts teacher at Kenwood High School. While at Kenwood, he became a department chairman but left the school in 1961 to serve as an assistant principal at Overlea High School. In 1963, he went to work at the Maryland State Department of Education in vocational education and in 1969 returned to Baltimore County to serve as principal of the county's only comprehensive vocational-technical high school.

Raymond Pluemer devoted 22 years of hard work and commitment to Eastern Vocational-Technical [EVT] High School. He literally has been with the school since its inception as he supervised the construction of the school, recruited staff and began selling the concept to future students.

Our Nation's educational system has received severe criticism throughout the years and in 1969 many individuals were not receptive to the new educational concept of a school such as EVT. Yet, thanks to his desire for excellence and hard work, the school truly has excelled. I know EVT very well and I am proud this fine school is located in my district. Likewise, Mr. Pluemer, the faculty and staff, and students of EVT should be very proud of their school. The school rightly has earned a reputation for quality and integrity.

In addition to his work at EVT, Ray also has held memberships in the Maryland State Teachers Association, Teachers Association of Baltimore County, the National Education Association, the Maryland Vocational Association, the American Vocational Association, the American Society of Curriculum, and the Iota Lambda Sigma Honor Society. Among the awards Ray has received is the Distinguished Service Award from Tota Lambda Sigma Honor Society (1962), Outstanding Service Award from the National Children and Youth Association (1967), a service award from the Baltimore County Counselors Association (1981), a meritorious service award from the Teachers Association of Baltimore County (1984), the Outstanding Administrator of the Year Award from the Maryland Vocational Association (1989), and he received an award as the first runner-up for the National Trade and Industry Award from the American Vocational Association (1990).

The list of professional achievements indeed is remarkable yet Ray involves himself in a number of other activities such as local improvement associations and serves as a

coach for recreation sports. He is also a very active member of St. Michael's Lutheran Church, serving as a committee member, usher, and member of the church council.

Through providing a learning atmosphere, Raymond Pluemer has been able to shape and challenge young minds and in doing so, has shaped the future of our country. Not only has he ensured a better and brighter future for his students, but for our entire Nation.

Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues, I am proud to congratulate Raymond G. Pluemer upon his retirement from 40 years of devoted service to public education. His work at Eastern Vocational-Technical High School and the preceding years in public education is deserving of the utmost recognition. I extend my best wishes to Ray for many more years of continued success and happiness.

**RABBI MEYER H. KORBMAN, 20TH
ANNIVERSARY**

HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Rabbi Meyer H. Korbman, who will be celebrating his 20th anniversary as the leader of Temple Israel of Union, NJ, on November 1, 1991.

Rabbi Korbman, an educator and scholar, has been a major influence on the lives of the Jewish community. Through his devotion to Jewish cultural, religious, and family values, the members of Temple Israel have developed a deeper understanding and appreciation of the Jewish experience from Biblical times to the present.

Indeed, Rabbi Korbman's commitment to education has been expressed in many ways beyond the walls of Temple Israel. His experience in the Newark public schools has given him a first-hand perspective of the needs of urban children and the many difficulties they face in today's large cities. Rabbi Korbman served as the former president of the Newark Reading Resource Association, a member of the American Association for Counseling and Development, and the American Federation of School Administrators.

In my hometown of Union, Rabbi Korbman is well known for his service on the Union Public Library Board of Trustees and the Senior Citizens Advisory Commission. During President Bush's visit to Union to present the township with an award as a model school district, Rabbi Korbman was presented with a certificate of recognition by the Union Board of Education for his educational leadership.

The list of his accomplishments is impressive, and they have been recognized by such organizations as the American Biographical Institute, which nominated him for Man of the Year in 1990; the Golden Circle Builder of Israel Award; the Certificate of Merit from the American Federation of School Administrators, and the award of the New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry for promoting health education. He is listed in "Who's Who in Religion," and in "Men of Achievement" published in Cambridge, England.

But it is among the members of his congregation that Rabbi Korbman has achieved the greatest distinction: A sense of appreciation, love, and respect for his dedication and devotion to their spiritual, intellectual, and moral welfare during the past 20 years.

Mr. Speaker, I join with members of Temple Israel in this special tribute to Rabbi Korbman, and his devoted wife, Mildred, and their children, Marc, Riva, and David on celebrating two decades of enlightenment of the mind and hearts of his congregation.

HERBERT HOOVER REMEMBERED

HON. JIM LEACH

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, as the world witnesses the wondrous events of this past year—the collapse of the Soviet Empire and the demise of communism—one of the principal issues raised is that of what response should be offered to the transitional inability of the people of the former Eastern bloc to feed themselves. In this context, I would like to submit for the RECORD a speech by Herbert Hoover III expressing understandable family, and indeed American, pride in the achievements of his namesake grandfather, the relevance of which would seem apparent.

The text of the speech follows:

REMARKS BY HERBERT HOOVER III, HOOVER GRAVESITE CEREMONY, AUGUST 11, 1991, WEST BRANCH, IA

As I look out upon this crowd today, I'm delighted to see more than a few of you who actually knew Herbert Hoover. You, like I, understand in a very personal way the depth of his spirit and his convictions. We have learned directly from his words, his actions, of his visions for America and the family of man. Perhaps, in a few words, I can pass on some of our feeling to those here that didn't know my grandfather—in particular, the youngsters that are here today—to the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts and members of the Boys and Girls Clubs. Though they are far too young to have known Herbert Hoover, they are nonetheless here today to honor him.

Grandad's parents came to West Branch 140 years ago with a vision of better opportunities—but not just for themselves but for their children as well. That tiny two room cottage that his parents built at the bottom of this hill sheltered their ceaseless efforts to provide those opportunities. In that cottage, my grandad and his brother and sister were equipped with strength of body, integrity of character, training of mind, and inspiration of religion. My grandfather relished his own Iowa boyhood.

He spent part of his young summers fishing with worms in that creek below us with marginal success, I would guess. In the winters he went sledding on these hills beside us. Grandad's boyhood years here were probably among the happiest of his long life.

It was that joy of youth that he carried with him later in life as a buffer to the horror he first saw in Europe during World War I. The horror in the eyes of starving, shell-shocked children who were the youngest victims of the "war-to-end-all wars." It was these chilling firsthand encounters with the youngest casualties of war, greed, and hate

that led Herbert Hoover to dream of a family of man living amid a world blessed with lasting peace instead of ceaseless conflict. His was a dream of a family of man willing and able to meet the basic needs of children. For he considered children—and I quote him here—"The wholesome part of the race, the sweetest, for they are fresher from the hands of God."

His response to the plight of these young victims of war took the form of massive famine relief campaigns, first in Europe, followed some eight years later in the Soviet Union, and then once again in Europe, this time after World War II. His efforts, spread over thirty years, kept hundred of millions of children fed during times of war, famine and pestilence.

My great grandparents here in West Branch knew what Grandad professed as President of the United States: that our nation, and our world, can only advance when its children enter upon the responsibilities of life better equipped in body, mind, and character than were their parents. Grandad knew that if, as a society, we fail in that, no amount of legislation, no amount of wealth, no amount of culture and scientific discovery will assure progress—or even permit Utah to maintain the status quo.

In 1930, out of his deep concern for America's children, he convened a White House Conference on Health and Protection of Children. From it emerged a children's charter that called for a national commitment to guaranteeing a better life for America's children. But, like a lasting peace, that goal, too, has proven to be an elusive one.

If he were alive today, how distressed he would be by how little progress we seem to have made on behalf of children during the past three generations. Today we live in a society where every night 100,000 children go to sleep without homes. Where every 10 seconds of every school day, a student drops out. Where every week over 300 children get measles that could have been prevented by adequate immunization. Where every 14 hours a child younger than five is murdered and every month at least 56,000 children are abused. And perhaps the most chilling statistic of all—as we enter the 21st century, we do so in a nation that ranks first economically, but 20th in infant mortality.

Many books have been written about my grandfather and about his long life of remarkable achievement. Some by authors who are here today. And, as you have just heard, Grandad's birthplace is now an Iowa Literary Landmark.

When asked by an eighth-grade class how the young people of America can help to keep peace in the world, Grandad offered these four specific suggestions:

(1) Work hard during school hours to get some indestructible things stored in your head;

(2) Play every chance you get—including fishing;

(3) Keep the rules of sport;

(4) And, don't begin to worry about international affairs until after you go to college, for there is nothing that you can do about them at this time in your life.

In response to a youngster who wrote of an ambition to become a doctor, Grandad seemed relieved: "I'm glad you want to be a doctor and not president," he wrote. "We do not have enough doctors, and there seems to be a sufficient number of candidates for president."

On the other hand, when "Kathy" asked about the chances of a woman becoming President of the United States, Grandad re-

plied, "As a generalization, the men have not done too good a job of government in the world in the last forty-seven years, and the chances for the women are thereby increased."

And to Larry, who expressed an interest in politics as a profession, Grandad replied: "I suggest you reorient your mind from the term 'Politics as a Profession' to 'Public Service as a Profession.' Politics per se is a transient business and does not lead to a profession. On the other hand, one of the greatest needs of our country is men and women and public service, and it is a profession of great honor."

And finally, to "Richard" who asked about the essentials for success, Grandad replied "Dear Richard: I believe the essentials for success are: (1) Religious faith and morals; (2) Education, including college; (3) Do not neglect being just a boy. It comes only once.

If Grandad were here today, I'm sure he would urge you—the young members of the audience—to strengthen your minds, your hearts, and your spirits for the challenges that await you as adults. He would urge you to think and to dream. He would urge you to learn and to laugh. And he would leave you, as I do now, with his vision for a world that understands that its first duty is to the health and well-being of its children.

SMALL TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANIES SUPPORT H.R. 1527

HON. JIM SLATTERY

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. SLATTERY. Mr. Speaker, during the 102d Congress, debate on the modification of final judgment [MFJ] has resulted in a Senate bill being passed and hearings at the subcommittee level in the Energy and Commerce Committee on H.R. 1527, legislation that Representative BILLY TAUZIN and I introduced in March. This bill, which currently has 118 cosponsors, would repeal the manufacturing restriction on the regional Bell companies contained in the MFJ.

To date, 140 small telecommunications companies, including many equipment manufacturers, have come out in strong support of H.R. 1527. I want to take this opportunity to include a list of these small companies in the RECORD:

AD-HOC COALITION OF SMALL TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANIES PUBLICLY ENDORSING H.R. 1527

Company	Location	Business engaged in by company
Protocol Engines, Inc.	California	Software for facilitating high speed data transmission.
Eagle Telephonics, Inc.	New York, Pennsylvania, Texas	Telephones.
Voice Control Systems	Texas	Voice processing technology (including voice processing and voice recognition).
ICOM America	Washington	Miscellaneous.
Cobotyx	Connecticut, New York	Robot reception and voice mail equipment.
Advanced Electronic Applications, Inc.	Washington	Miscellaneous.
Nicollet Technologies, Inc.	Minnesota	ACD products.
PairGain Technologies, Inc.	California	Equipment to increase use and quality of transmissions on telephone copper wire.

AD-HOC COALITION OF SMALL TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANIES PUBLICLY ENDORSING H.R. 1527—Continued

Company	Location	Business engaged in by company
International Mobile Machines Corp.	Pennsylvania	Digital radio transmission equipment.
Eldec Corp.	Washington	Miscellaneous.
URIX Corp.	Pennsylvania	Equipment necessary to provide "900" services.
Summa Four, Inc.	New Hampshire	Call accounting and programmable network interface equipment for enhanced services.
Applied Voice Technology, Inc.	Washington	Voice and call processing equipment.
Centigram Communications Corp.	California	Voice messaging equipment.
Superior Teletec	California, Georgia	Telephone cable and test equipment.
Utlix	Washington	Miscellaneous.
TeleSciences, Inc.	California, Illinois, New Jersey	Manufacturer and distributor of various equipment, including Centrex SMDR systems, network management and analysis systems, pay telephone retrofit kits, and digital microwave and lightwave transmission systems.
Crest Industries, Inc.	Washington	Miscellaneous.
Integrated Network Corp.	New Jersey	Multiplexing equipment, data switching equipment, and T1-Mux equipment.
Everett Sound Machine Works, Inc.	Washington	Miscellaneous.
Meteor Communications Corp.	Washington	Meteor burst communications technology.
Adtran	Alabama	Transmission equipment.
Biddle Instruments	Pennsylvania	Cable locating equipment and miscellaneous test equipment.
Racon, Inc.	Washington	Microwave transmission equipment.
Solid State Systems Inc.	Georgia, Mississippi	Automated call distribution equipment.
International TeleService Corp.	Pennsylvania, Virginia, Texas, Georgia, Kentucky	Pay telephones.
Silicon General, Inc.	California	Transmission equipment.
Cortelco	Mississippi, Tennessee	Telephones.
Frontier Communications Corp.	New York	Miscellaneous.
Teltrend	Illinois	Transmission equipment.
Multipoint Networks, Inc.	California	Digital radio transmission equipment.
Verilink Corp.	California	Multiplexers, diagnostic monitoring systems.
Phone-TTY	New Jersey	Software necessary to provide telecommunications services for hearing impaired people.
American Pipe & Plastics, Inc.	New York, South Carolina	PVC telephone conduit.
Avtec, Inc.	South Carolina	Specialized PBX.
Communications Test Design.	Pennsylvania	Refurbishment and repair of various types of telecommunications equipment.
Able Telecommunications, Inc.	California	Digital loop carrier systems.
Applied Digital Access, Inc.	California	Test equipment.
Keptel, Inc.	New Jersey	Power supplies, network interface systems, and test equipment.
Advance Concrete Products, Inc.	Michigan, Illinois	Miscellaneous.
Applied Innovations, Inc.	Ohio	Data communications equipment, data multiplexing equipment, protocol conversion units, and fiber optic mediation devices.
EMAR, Inc.	Indiana	Housings for telephone switching equipment.
Trimm, Inc.	Illinois	Jack panels and jack fields, DSX panels, patch cords, and terminal blocks.
XY Resources Inc.	Oklahoma	Miscellaneous equipment for telephone central offices.
HealthTech	Illinois	Equipment allowing for monitoring health conditions of elderly and chronically ill people.

AD-HOC COALITION OF SMALL TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANIES PUBLICLY ENDORSING H.R. 1527—Continued

Company	Location	Business engaged in by company
LC Technologies, Inc.	Virginia	Computer device enabling people with physical disabilities to communicate more easily than otherwise is possible.
Kurzweil Applied Intelligence, Inc.	Massachusetts	Speech recognition products.
Microwave Networks Inc	Texas	Microwave systems and components.
Indiana Electronic Manufacturers Assoc.	Indiana	Indiana trade association representing electronic manufacturers in Indiana.
X-10, Inc	New Jersey	Products for physically disabled people.
Trident Technologies Corp.	Connecticut	Technology to improve communications for the hearing impaired.
Telect	Washington	Miscellaneous.
Seisor Technologies	Oklahoma	Miscellaneous.
Ambox, Inc	Texas	Miscellaneous.
Restor Industries, Inc	Florida	Miscellaneous.
Bejed, Inc	Oregon	Miscellaneous.
Accurate Electronics, Inc.	Oregon	Miscellaneous.
Oval Window Audio	Colorado	Audio assistive devices for hearing impaired people.
The Tigon Corp	Texas	Voice Messaging business.
AmPro Corp	Florida	Miscellaneous.
Data Con, Inc	Massachusetts	Interconnect sub-systems.
Lumisys	California	High definition scanners for converting x-rays into digital images.
Broadband Technologies, Inc.	North Carolina	Electronics for "fiber to the home" telephone systems.
The Triangle Tool Group, Inc.	South Carolina	Miscellaneous.
Vicorp Interactive Systems, Inc.	Massachusetts	Software for interactive telecommunications services.
BI, Inc	Colorado	RF identification management systems.
Elcotel, Inc	Florida	Intelligent products utilized in the public pay phone and hospitality industries.
L.M. Berry Co	Ohio	Yellow page directories.
LHS, Inc	Massachusetts	Multilingual speech recognition software.
Silent Call Corp	Michigan	Assistive communications devices for disabled people.
Computer Consoles, Inc	New York	Miscellaneous products.
Ares Technologies Inc	Texas	Miscellaneous.
Teradyne, Inc	Massachusetts, Illinois	Telephone line test equipment.
XEL Communications, Inc.	Colorado	Transmission equipment.
TeleSensory Corp	California	High tech products for visually impaired people.
Aptek Technologies, Inc	Florida	Miscellaneous.
Electronic Modules, Inc	Texas	Fax and voice messaging equipment.
Network General Corp	California	Test equipment for local area networks.
Henricksen Data Systems, Inc.	Colorado	Automatic call distributors and other telecommunications switching equipment.
Brite Voice Systems, Inc.	Kansas	Interactive voice response systems.
Taesung Industries	Georgia	Telecommunications power supplies.
Melita International	Georgia	AC switching products.
Intellect, Inc	Texas	Miscellaneous.
Wander Guard, Inc	Nebraska	Healthcare communications equipment.
Quest Electronics	Wisconsin	Specialized communications products for hearing impaired people.
Young Design, Inc	Virginia	Modems.
Micro Precision Technologies	Massachusetts	Electronic components.
Jon/Beau, Inc	Massachusetts	Specialized communications consoles.
Willow Peripherals	New York	Video interface devices for digital transmitters.
Information Transfer, Inc.	New York	Matrix switching equipment.
Int'l Telesystems Corp	Virginia	Predictive dialer.
H&L Instruments	California	Fiber optic equipment.
Inovonics, Inc	California	Audio transmission equipment.
VSI Telecommunications, Inc.	California	Line sharing devices for fax, etc.
California Amplifier, Inc	California	Electronic components for microwave transmission systems.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

AD-HOC COALITION OF SMALL TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANIES PUBLICLY ENDORSING H.R. 1527—Continued

Company	Location	Business engaged in by company
Pacific West Electronics	California	Miscellaneous.
Sequoia Electronics	California	Parts and service for miscellaneous equipment.
Remarque Manufacturer Corp.	New York	Miscellaneous.
Solonics, Inc	California	Telephone backboard systems.
Wicom	California	Miscellaneous.
American Standard Communications Corp.	Texas	Miscellaneous.
Perception Technology Corp.	Massachusetts	Voice processing equipment.
MAR Associates	California	Miscellaneous.
Chromatic Technologies, Inc.	Massachusetts	Fiber optic cable.
Artel Communications Corp.	Massachusetts	Products for optical fiber and coaxial cable networks.
Resource Systems, Inc	Georgia	Telecommunications equipment repair.
OK Champion Corp	Indiana	Underground cable placing equipment.
Easi File Corp	California	Miscellaneous.
Senecom Computer Co., Inc.	Missouri	Voice processing system.
Senior Industries, Inc	Illinois	Poleline hardware.
R L Enhancers, Inc	North Carolina	Row-end identifiers.
Klein Tools, Inc	Illinois	Connectors and terminals.
SCS Mobilcom, Inc	New York	Miscellaneous.
Oza Communications Corp.	California	Miscellaneous.
Larus Corp	California	Digital and analog transmission equipment.
AML, Inc	California	RF and microwave amplifiers, components and subsystems.
Innovative Data Technology	California	Magnetic tape transports for telephone switching systems.
Telecommunications Techniques Corp.	Maryland	Telecommunications test equipment.
Teletip Corp	California	High speed modems.
Greenbriar Products, Inc. (Orbitron Div.)	Wisconsin	Satellite antennas.
Accu-Com, Inc	Wisconsin	Software and hardware.
Viking Electronics, Inc	Wisconsin	Telecommunications peripheral products.
Tennessee Telecom, Inc	Tennessee	Telecommunications equipment repair.
Sound Technologies Corp.	New Jersey	Miscellaneous.
DeYoung Mfg., Inc	Washington	Custom transformers and telecommunications test equipment.
Ensign-Bickford Optics	Connecticut	Optical fiber and cable and miscellaneous connectors and bus taps.
BekTel, Inc	Georgia	Public pay telephone equipment.
Noramco, Inc	North Carolina	High voltage communications cable isolation equipment for protection against ground potential rise.
American Microwave Corp.	Maryland	Pin diode attenuators and switches.
Wildlife Materials, Inc	Illinois	Radio tracking equipment.
Lingo, Inc	New Jersey	Lighting protection masts and antenna supporting plies.
Diversified Marketing and Bi-Directional Microwave.	Washington	Microwave telecommunications products.
Optical Dynamics, Inc	Washington	Fiber optic sensors, and high performance communications system design.
Lippincott Industries, Inc.	Washington	Telephone and related equipment.
Expedito Systems, Inc	Georgia	Specialized communications paging systems.
Systematix Electronics	New Jersey	Radio frequency synthesizer.
Dianatek Corp	New Hampshire	Dial number recorders and related equipment.
Olympic Controls Corp	Illinois	Miscellaneous central office equipment.
Digital Systems Int'l Inc.	Washington	Predictive dialer.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO DORIS TOPSY-ELVORD—A PIONEER OF DISTINCTION

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a remarkable woman whom I greatly respect, Mrs. Doris Topsy-Elvord. Mrs. Topsy-Elvord will be honored at St. Anthony's High School Foundation on Wednesday, October 23, 1991. This occasion gives me the opportunity to recognize her many years of work and service in the Long Beach community.

Doris was born June 17, 1931, in Vicksburg, MS and moved to Long Beach in 1942. After much persistence by her mother and intervention from the Chancery in Los Angeles, Doris enrolled in St. Anthony's Elementary School. These efforts were necessary because Doris Topsy-Elvord was the first African-American to cross the color barrier and attend St. Anthony's. She proved to be an exceptional student. She was chosen All-American "Saint" establishing herself as an exemplary athlete, demonstrating her skills in basketball, baseball, and volleyball. In 1949, she received the Helms Foundation Award as an outstanding basketball player. In addition to her sports activities, she served as vice president of the G.A.A. and was a member of the Spanish, Latin, and glee clubs.

Following graduation from St. Anthony's, Doris attended Immaculate Heart College from 1949 to 1951 and entered UCLA in 1952 where she majored in science before discovering her true calling was people. In 1953, Doris married Urlee Topsy and started to raise a family of three sons. During this time, Doris was employed by the State of California Youth Authority as a youth authority counselor. In 1961, and for the next 5 years, Doris worked in procurement for the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department. Following this position, she served as recreation leader for the City of Long Beach Recreation Department. She returned to work with delinquent youths for the Los Angeles County Probation Department in 1969.

Fourteen years, three children, and a distinguished career later, Doris returned to college at California State University, Long Beach to complete her bachelor of arts degree in social welfare. After receiving her B.A., she continued with her studies, earning a masters degree in criminal justice administration, graduating magna cum laude. The magnitude of her work and dedication has shown itself in all of her endeavors.

Doris Topsy-Elvord is an outstanding civic leader. Most recently she has been reelected to serve another 4 years on the Long Beach Unified School District's Personnel Commission. She is a past president of the Long Beach Civil Service Commission, a member of the United Way Admissions Committee, and a board of directors member for Pacific Hospital. Doris has also held the office of president for the Los Angeles Chapter of Eta Phi Beta national sorority, served on the board of Catholic Charities, and as a member of Long Beach Area Citizens Involved, Mayor Kell's Advisory

Committee, and under mandate by His Holiness Pope John Paul II and referral by Bishop Carl Fisher, appointed by Cardinal Roger Mahony as commissioner of the First Justice and Peace Commission of the Archdiocese of Los Angeles.

These noteworthy contributions to her community have not gone unnoticed, Doris has received the Letter of Appreciation from Inglewood Municipal Court, the "Soror of the Year" Award from Eta Phi Beta sorority, the Sunrise Youth Foundation Award of Recognition, an award for outstanding service from the Boy Scouts of America, and the McCobb Boys Home and Optimist Boys Home Awards. She is also published in the Congressional Library of Congress. This is but the tip of the iceberg, for Doris' awards and letters of appreciation are far too numerous to mention.

Her professional affiliations include membership with the National Association of Civil Service Commissioners, National Council of Negro Women, NAACP, California Probation, Parole, and Corrections Association, Southern Counties Placement Committee, and the Southeast Symphony Association.

On this very special occasion, my wife, Lee, joins me in extending our heartfelt thanks and congratulations to Doris Topsy-Elvord and to her husband, Ralph Elvord. They are indeed, a very special couple. We wish Doris and her entire family all the best in the years to come.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD CURTIS ON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Mr. Richard Curtis, the vice president and general manager of the Raytheon Electromagnetics Systems Division in Santa Barbara, CA. On November 30, after a 32-year career with Raytheon, Dick Curtis will be retiring.

I have worked closely with Dick in his capacity as top executive of one of the largest employers in the 19th Congressional District. We've been through many challenges together, the most recent ensuring the steady production of the combat-proven and much-needed Air Force ALQ-184 radar jamming pod. Regardless of the nature of the difficulties we have faced, I have always been impressed with Dick's enthusiasm, knowledge, integrity, and ability to succeed. I know that Raytheon's management and employees, as well as the firm's extended family throughout the Santa Barbara community, recognize Dick Curtis as a leader who has helped bring them much success and prosperity.

Despite the incredible changes around the world, most notably in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, the recent gulf war reminds us that there are still many dangerous threats to American national security. To counter today's remaining threats and tomorrow's new ones, the United States and its allies will rely more on quality, rather than quantity. Operation Desert Storm proved the importance of maintaining a modern, high-technology defense

program. Along these lines, Dick Curtis can be very proud for having helped make Raytheon a leader in researching, developing, and producing advanced, high-quality defensive systems that helped America achieve victory at minimal cost and will continue to help keep us strong and secure in the future.

I very much appreciate all of the support, advice, and friendship Dick Curtis has provided over the years. He has served Raytheon and the Santa Barbara community very well. While his shoes will be hard to fill, he has certainly earned this well-deserved retirement. I'm glad to hear that Dick will remain in Santa Barbara, allowing him to spend more time with his family and friends and embark on new, exciting adventures. I know that I join many others in wishing Dick Curtis the very best on his retirement.

Mr. Speaker, for the record, and so that my colleagues can better appreciate the accomplishments and services of Richard Curtis, I would like to include a recent article from the Santa Barbara News-Press about his career at Raytheon.

[From the Santa Barbara News-Press, Sept. 18, 1991]

RAYTHEON'S RICHARD CURTIS TO STEP DOWN IN NOVEMBER

(By Dawn Yoshitake)

Richard Curtis, the top executive of Raytheon Electromagnetics System Division in Goleta, says he will retire Nov. 30—ending a 32-year career that helped rocket the defense contractor's finances upward and push its workforce into the ranks of the country's largest employers.

"I always wanted to retire when I turned 60," said Curtis, who turns 60 next month. "Sixty is too old to do the traveling and the day-to-day fighting to remain competitive and keep this business going in this tight (defense) budget."

In recent years, a downturn in defense spending has tempered sales at Raytheon and other contractors nationwide and resulted in workforce cutbacks.

The Goleta company employees approximately 1,800 workers.

Despite the shift in the industry, Curtis said it is more his age than the changing times that prompted his decision to retire.

"When I'm at the airport (for a business trip) and they call my flight, my body freezes when I hear them call: 'Flight 32,'" he quipped.

Jack Gressingh—assistant general manager of operations at Raytheon's Goleta office—has been named to replace Curtis, who will remain in Santa Barbara and serve as a consultant to the company.

Curtis joined Raytheon Co. in 1959 as a systems engineer for the Missile Systems Division in Massachusetts, where he started his career on the Hawk missile program.

The Hawk laid the groundwork for the eventual development of Raytheon's Patriot missile, which was used in the Persian Gulf War to destroy Iraq's Scud missiles.

"In the early 1960's, I was sent to the White Sands missile range (in New Mexico) for a series of tests with the Hawk.

We wanted to see if it could intercept a ballistic missile. Nothing at the time could do anything like that," Curtis recalled.

Staring out on the horizon, Curtis watched the Hawk lock onto the missile with its radar and destroy the warhead in a puff of smoke.

"I'm surprised that 30 years later people are surprised at what we can do (with anti-

ballistic missiles)," Curtis said. "The capacity was there before, but no one had appreciated it."

Curtis describes the Hawk system as a technical highlight in his career, and his contribution to expanding the work at the Santa Barbara facility as one of his financial accomplishments.

In 1969, he landed at Raytheon's Santa Barbara facility as a section manager. From there, he rose up the ranks to division general manager in 1985 and was later named a Raytheon Co. vice president in 1987.

During his years in Goleta, Curtis saw the company's annual sales escalate from \$20 million to \$300 million.

He has overseen research, development and bidding of one of the division's largest single-contracts—the SLQ-32 program. The SLQ-32 is a missile radar-jamming device used on Navy ships.

The contract turned the division into a \$100 million annual operation.

The division has also grown because of other programs it has captured over the years. One of those programs is the ALQ-184—now the largest program at the electromagnetics division. The ALQ-184 is another radar-jamming device used by the Air Force.

Looking at the future of the defense industry, Curtis said he is not convinced the fall of the Berlin Wall and the breakup of the Soviet Union will bring a world peace that precludes weapons detection systems.

"I'm not so sure the world is a safer place to live than six months ago," he said.

LETTER FROM DONALD E. DEMARCO

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, a great deal of attention has been focused recently on the problems with our health care system. Many proposals have been introduced to deal with aspects of this crisis including the 37 million Americans without health insurance, skyrocketing health care costs and the lack of affordable health insurance for many small businesses and individuals. Swift action on a reform measure which addresses these issues and provides access to health care for all Americans is imperative. But there is also an ongoing responsibility to ensure that health care services in this country are of the highest quality. I would like to share with you the text of a letter from Mr. Donald E. DeMarco of Nantucket, MA. It provides a cautionary tale of what can happen when the strictest standards of quality are not adhered to in the delivery of health care and patients and their families are not fully informed about treatment options and their possible outcomes. The text of Mr. DeMarco's letter follows:

With dramatic progress in medical technology also comes tragedy.

We buried my father in the summer of 1963 and still don't know why. My father, an otherwise healthy, hard-working man from Dolgeville (Upstate New York), walked into the doctor's office to correct a nagging pain in his left knee. To treat my father's knee, a surgeon performed not one but two operations along the spinal cord. My father never

walked again—the result was paralysis from the chest down. After two agonizing years, he died.

My family was not informed of the potential for paralysis and death prior to my father's surgery, nor were we ever given an explanation of exactly what happened. We found out about the paralysis not from the doctors but from my father, who complained about a loss of feeling in his lower extremities. Shortly thereafter, his paralysis extended from the chest down. The doctor recommended rehabilitation. This left us completely bewildered. The loss of feeling was absolute—we could not understand what there was to rehabilitate.

Months later, at age 56, my father died. We met with the doctor again to try to discover what happened. To my horror, he did not know that my father had died, and asked when the six-hundred-dollar balance would be paid.

Every time I think about my father's death, I become angry and sad. Although we asked the doctor for the medical records, they were never released to us. To make matters even worse, my mother, with four school-age sons, never received the life insurance benefit from my father's employer. We were a trusting and naive family; we believed in the institutions that touched our lives, and never contemplated legal action.

In 1980 and 1982 my mother nearly died during operations performed by a general surgeon (Utica). We do not have the facts about these two surgeries; however, problems of hemorrhage, transfusion, and post-operative infection emerged as partial explanations for her near-fatal condition during these operations.

A few years thereafter, the surgeon lost his license to practice medicine; the newspaper account about the loss of his medical license cited several improprieties similar to those my mother had to bear. I remember feeling a conspiracy of silence when, day after day, she was not getting better and no one on the medical staff would tell us why. It appeared that the entire establishment clammed up about what the surgeon was doing—seemingly keeping my mother at death's door. I ask now: how could all those doctors and nurses remain quiet in the face of what was happening? Finally, a young physician from the staff of a Utica hospital broke ranks and advised us to get an outside medical consultant to review the case. This we did, in 1982, at great expense (\$1,800). The medical consultant questioned not only the surgeon's actions but the judgment of others as well. Again, we did not consider a malpractice suit. Years later, when asked why she had not sued, my mother responded, "I don't want to have money in that way."

That brings us to the fall of 1990. Three reputable doctors on the staff of yet another Utica hospital convinced my mother that she had to have a cardio-catheterization. Now she is bedridden, cannot talk, and is incontinent due to a stroke caused by that catheterization. The tragedy is that the procedure was not necessary.

I will never forget how my mother begged and pleaded for days to get out of the hospital prior to the procedure. She believed that she had not had a heart attack and that she would be okay. However, the self-assured team of three doctors kept telling her, her husband, and her four sons that she must have the catheterization diagnosis to determine a course of treatment, or she would face certain death. They were absolute in their convictions. Furthermore, they suggested that bypass surgery might follow im-

mediately if the test results showed the expected degree of heart disease. The sense of urgency on the part of her doctors heightened my mother's fears and worries that she was probably going to die. Her last words turned out to be prophetic: as they wheeled her out of her room, she said, "I don't want to have this done!" She slipped into a coma during or immediately after the cardio-catheterization with this frightening thought in her mind, and the procedure was performed against her will. We, her family, relying on the advice of the medical team, signed the consent form!

Following the procedure and resulting coma, I remember the doctors' faces when they revealed that the arteries leading into her heart were clear. When I asked them how this could have happened when they were so convinced that all three arteries were blocked, their only response was, "We're astonished." The diagram sketched by one of the doctors prior to the procedure showing how all three arteries were blocked filled my mind. They were all wrong. This procedure may not have been necessary.

It gets much worse. The medical team maintained that the stroke did not occur as a result of the cardio-catheterization. My mother was wheeled from her room carrying the premonition that this was all wrong, that she was on her way to tragedy, but once in motion, the wheels of modern medicine could not be stopped. Two hours later they brought her back in a coma, never to be the same again. We thought she was in a deep sleep. Unbelievably, the team acted as if they did not know what happened. One of her doctors said there was no heart disease and that as soon as she woke up, she could go home. A short time later, he appeared again and said that she had had a stroke. We do not understand how the stroke had taken three hours, perhaps critical time for treatment to begin, to diagnose. We retained another medical consultant, at great expense (\$1,600), to try and make sense of what had happened.

Given the partial facts available to us. The logical explanation seems to be that she was experiencing TIA's, transitory ischemia attacks—mini-strokes common in the elderly, which was not diagnosed. Instead, the medical team believed that our mother's symptoms were due to heart disease when now we surmise that it was a neurological problem.

Now, months following the onslaught of the coma, my mother's heart has proved strong enough to have conquered pneumonia and a bout of kidney failure. I look back at the absolute sureness of three doctors prior to the catheterization, dramatizing what they believed to be the blocked arteries, and I ask, "Why?"

We, as a family, have suffered terribly, from human error and medical science, in the name of progress. Sooner or later almost everyone will go through this. As we approach the millennium, mankind should question the value of high technology and the concept of progress itself. Recently, Christopher Lasch of the University of Rochester, in his new book *The True and Only Heaven*, asks why reasonable people do not question what is being done in the name of progress. Certainly, we are all grateful for the people who are alive today because of the advances in medical, military, or environmental sciences. Our complaint, rather, is with the miracle-worker aura created by physicians and modern medicine. It is not only the good doctors' human achievement and error that is at fault; hospitals also create the same awe-inspiring ability to save

lives, leaving ordinary people no choice but to accept their dominance. Their Godlike qualities are still in place, in spite of fifty years of attempting to demythologize physicians. Their persona is enthroned in cathedral-like hospitals, where concrete, lights, and machines produce the illusion of magic. It is in this setting that the medical establishment has forgotten the noble innocent qualities of common people, otherwise we would all be treated more like the fragile human beings we are. How could they forget what it is like, the deep vulnerability the ordinary citizen feels for someone he or she loves whose life is threatened, whose fate is completely in the hands of a medical establishment? What fear, trepidation, hope, gratitude, and financial worries reverberate in the desperate relationship between us and them? When physicians make mistakes, I wonder if they really experience the consequences of them? Have they ever cared for a patient who has become incontinent or paralyzed, ever even changed a bedpan or wiped a drooling chin?

Moreover, the pervasive climate of litigation gyrates between the members of the medical profession and their legal brethren, where communication between these esteemed groups is better laid out and prepared than between them and us citizens, who pay the bills. This has brought physicians and lawyers closer together and thrust doctors and patients further apart. The system conspires to prejudice elderly people whose pain and suffering may be as great as that of the young but whose value has been diminished simply because they are old and may never have a say in court. Some lawyers who don't usually hesitate to take a malpractice case shy away from the elderly as juries award big monies only to the young. Is the elderly individual's pain and suffering not as great? Are not just a few years of life more precious precisely because they are so few?

Does anyone know that horror in the mind and heart of the elderly may be greater simply because they are not young? To understand this, you need only walk through the corridors where the elderly live and see their wonderful spirit reaching out to you to make human contact as you walk amongst them.

I don't know the answers, but I now know enough to ask: Are the doctors too busy? Should the prime motivation of medicine be profit? Should medicine really be market-driven, like any money-making business? Does medical progress demand too much expansion in the use of technical devices only to provide enormous databases about sickness? Does this cause the medical establishment to chase the ultimate technological cure at the expense of the patient before them when all that patient needs is the most powerful factor in all of medicine, a doctor who is not in a hurry? In other words, when something goes wrong, the doctors are not really telling you why the person you love is dead or maimed for fear of lawsuits. Self-defense and self-preservation are understandable, but in the long run the people who suffer most are not the doctors, lawyers, or insurance companies but us, the legally treated, medically treated citizens who walk around with broken medical stories in our heads and broken hearts, unable to absorb and articulate highly sophisticated partial facts, as if we did not need to know, do not have a right to know.

Now the medical establishment wants us to decide whether it will withhold a feeding tube so my mother will starve to death. Someone has got to start telling the truth.

Our family has been treated badly through several tragedies over a quarter of a century; now we are wiser, less accepting of half-truths—we are going to find out exactly what happened to our mother, for no other reason than that we love her.

Sincerely,

DONALD E. DEMARCO,
Nantucket Island.

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER ALTON NEATHERLIN PLANS RETIREMENT

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to salute one of my constituents, Mr. Alton Neatherlin, who will retire at the end of the month as owner and publisher of the Highlands Star, a weekly newspaper which he cofounded in 1955.

For now, Alton says he plans to clean out his garage, do some fishing, enjoy his country home and spend more time with his wife, his children and his grandchildren—the kinds of things for which busy newspaper publishers never seem to have enough time. Like all of us, Alton says he is looking forward to the rest and relaxation that retirement offers; but many of us who know Alton doubt that someone of his energy will be able to rest and relax for long.

As a result Alton's his hard work and dedication, the men and women of Highlands, Texas, have been blessed for the past 36 years with a high-quality local newspaper that binds their community together. I'm confident that that fine tradition, begun by Alton, will continue under the direction of David Herfort, the new owner and publisher of the Highlands Star.

Since it was first published on June 9, 1955, the Highlands Star has reported local news events, births and deaths, church and school news, outcomes of sporting events involving home town teams, and other happenings in and around Highlands—the kind of news on which local residents have come to depend. While the men and women of Highlands, Crosby and other areas of east Harris County may turn to Houston's two major metropolitan dailies for national and international news, they turn to the Highlands Star to learn more about what is happening in their own community—to read the news that affects them most directly.

The pages of the Highlands Star have chronicled the history of east Harris County for future generations. The newspaper has recorded the many changes that have occurred in east Harris County in the 1950's, 1960's, 1970's, 1980's and now the 1990's. The Highlands Star has served as any extraordinary useful historical record, and it will continue to do so.

I want to take this opportunity to commend Alton and Charlene for the work which they have so professionally and so successfully carried on since the founding of the Highlands Star. The men and women of Highlands, and of all east Harris County, owe them a tremen-

dous debt of gratitude for the service they have provided to their community. As a member of the Texas Press Association and the South Texas Press Association, Alton has distinguished himself in a highly competitive business, and he and Charlene, who have operated the newspaper with Alton for many years, have won the friendship and respect of their neighbors and of their community.

Mr. Speaker, I know that you join with me in expressing our best wishes for the continued success, happiness and good health of Alton and Charlene Neatherlin, in whatever future endeavors they might choose to undertake.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and thank you also, Alton and Charlene Neatherlin and the staff of the Highlands Star.

"THE REAL AMERICA"

HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to my colleagues' attention the poem of a fellow Utah resident. The Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge chose this work to receive the George Washington Honor Medal. The patriotic themes embodied by the poem are deserving of our attention and admiration, and I'd like to share the inspiring words of the "The Real America" with my colleagues.

THE REAL AMERICA

(By Al Cooper)

Just what is America, this land we call our own?
What constitutes a nation a thing of flesh and bone?
Are we just some loose alliance of fifty separate states?
A union of convenience with a statute at our gates?
An accidental commonwealth produced by circumstance?
Or . . . is there more to COUNTRY, than seen at casual glance?
Is "purple mountains majesty" no more than pretty verse?
Bunker Hill and Valley Forge just legend trite and terse?
What undefined dimension lies hidden to our view,
When we dare to ask the question: WHAT'S AMERICA TO YOU?
Where will I find AMERICA, and what will it mean to me?
Where will that journey take me . . . what vistas will I see?
From an island called Nantucket, where the dawn's first moments glow,
Where Viking ships once anchored and where Nordic winds still blow,
And the creaming walks of pilgrim fleets once passed in misted view,
We contemplate the hopes and dreams of those determined few:
The "refuse of those teeming shores" those passengers and crew;
Those first who followed in their boats where winds of freedom blew;
Who signed their names to compacts, and submitted to decree;
Who dare to hope this bright new land would ever more be free.
From Boston's green verged common, where British muskets roared;

From the cobblestones of Lexington, and a bridge at Old Concord;
From a hundred towns and hamlets whose names are mostly lost,
Sound the fifes and drums of liberty and its sill unmeasured cost.

America is the haunted gloom of an Ellis Island hall,
Whose derelict aisles and empty rooms an era still recall.

Where anxious eyes so filled with hope first glimpsed this stored shore,
and opened up the freedom gates for tens of millions more.

America is the native land of the Sioux and the Cherokee;

Of those who knew it anciently . . . the Iroquois and the Cree,

The Pueblo and the Choctaw; the noble Navajo;

The Zuni and the Mandan and the southwest's Papago.

America is a place of tides and mean who have always loved ships.

America is a newborn child, and the smile on a mother's lips;

A horse-drawn plow and the broken sod of a peaceful prairie farm;

A bustling city of concrete and glass, and sidewalks that always stay warm.

The spirit that is America lies deep upon the land,

And the voices of our fathers can be heard on every hand.

From a round-topped hill near Gettysburg and from Shilo's shadowed hell,

From the corn fields of Antietam where a score of thousands fell;

From a place named Yellow Tavern, and a crossing called Bull Run;

From Chickamauga's clinging fog and Vicksburg's burning sun.

A bugler's taps still haunts the dusk where sleeping heroes lie,

And the smoke of dying campfires seems to smudge Virginia Sky.

A gaunt and care-stopped figure when eyes bewreathed in pain,

And a voice that pleads with history that THEY shan't have died in vain,

Still echoes down the halls of time and fills the listening hearts,

Of generations still unborn . . . and pride to them imparts.

America is Mt. Rushmore's face against a clear blue sky.

America is the sting of tears when the stars and stripes pass by.

It's AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL, and OH SUSSANAH TOO.

It's MY COUNTRY TIS OF THEE, and THE OLD RED WHITE AND BLUE.

America is that nameless force which causes men to live

According to a set of laws and to a creed to give,

A quiet kind of loyalty that sets our land apart;

And touches us-her citizens-and reaches to the heart.

America, more than anything else, is the way we feel inside;

It's a spirit deep within us that cannot be denied.

America is a state of mind . . . the knowledge of who we are:

The centerpiece of liberty on this, our native Star!

("The Real America" was recipient of the George Washington Honor Medal from Freedoms foundation at Valley Forge for 1989.)

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO
DR. RICHARD DONALD McBRIDE

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who has served his community with great distinction, Mr. Richard McBride. Dr. McBride, in recognition of his enormous contributions, will be honored by the Saint Anthony's High School Foundation on Wednesday, October 23, 1991. It is an honor to bring Richard Donald McBride to your attention.

Born June 14, 1953 at St. Mary's Hospital, Richard settled into the family tradition by attending Saint Matthew's Elementary School and Saint Anthony's High School, graduating in the class of 1953. During his high school years, Richard proved to be quite an athlete lettering in basketball and in his senior year coaching the girl's basketball team to a championship title.

While traditionally the McBride's had been USC graduates, Richard choose to attend Loyola Marymount after graduating from St. Anthony's. Once again Dr. McBride demonstrated great prowess as an athlete, lettering in basketball and golf. He also continued to coach the girl's basketball team while in his freshman year.

Shortly after his graduation from Loyola Marymount, the draft call summoned Richard into the United States Army. Following a 13-month tour of duty in Korea, serving as a chaplain's assistant, he made the All-8th Army Golf Team and spent 6 weeks in Japan playing against other military teams. Returning to the States, Richard married his wife, Barbara and entered Loyola University Dental School. After the birth of their first child, the McBrides relocated to Long Beach and Dr. Richard McBride joined his father and brother in their practice.

An increasing desire to serve as a Christian missionary altered the course of Dr. McBride's life forever. He and his wife, Barbara began to work, through the Catholic Social Service, with unwed mothers in a program known as Shepherding Home. Since 1969, when they became involved in this program, the McBrides' have opened their home and hearts to more than 80 young women. This devotion to family and church is an intricate part of their lives. In partnership with his wife, Dr. Richard McBride has held a 5-year membership on the National Board of Worldwide Marriage Encounter. The McBrides also served as primary coordinators for the formation of the International Council, which is represented by over 60 countries. They joined Father Guido Heybaut of Belgium as the international coordinating team. Together they have given talks in over 20 countries. They have been actively involved in the Eucharistic Congress in Philadelphia, in the Detroit "Call to Action" Conference, and the White House Conference on Families. His Holiness Pope John Paul II appointed Dr. and Mrs. McBride as auditors for the month-long World Synod of Bishops meeting in Rome and to the Pontifical Council for the Family. They are involved in marriage preparation pro-

grams, teaching a marriage course for seniors at Saint Anthony's High School. In 1983 they were appointed to the Marriage and Family Commission of the United States Catholic Conference and in 1984, appointed to the board of directors of the Southern California Right to Life League. In 1987, they were asked by Cardinal Roger Mahony to lead the task force for Pope John Paul's motorcade through Los Angeles.

Dr. McBride also donates his spare time by assisting his community in building homes for the needy. I take special pride in joining Dr. Richard McBride's wife, Barbara, his five children, Timothy, Patrick, Mary Jo, Michael, and Kathleen and all those attending the celebration, in expressing to him the gratitude and respect he so richly deserves.

Mr. Speaker, my wife, Lee joins me in extending this congressional salute to Dr. Richard Donald McBride for his dedication to his profession and the community.

LEARNING THE BASICS

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and give tribute to a special school and to a man who has dedicated his life to teaching the fundamental lessons of life: Mr. Ned O'Gorman.

Mr. O'Gorman has been a resident of New York City all his life. As an educator, author, and former Roman Catholic brother, he recognized the need for a private community school that integrated a basic human touch into the learning process. Dismayed by the loss of many at-risk children within the public school system, he decided to start a pre-school on 129th Street called the Children's Storefront to serve the children of the Harlem community.

Over the years, the Storefront has evolved into a firm educational stepping stone for the children of Harlem. The philosophy of the Children's Storefront is to teach children in an atmosphere that is conducive to learning. The school serves hot meals twice a day and prides itself on their high attendance rate. If a youngster fails to come to school, a car is sent to the child's house to pick him up.

Mr. O'Gorman and a staff of 40 teach reading and writing while also stressing the importance of love and family. And indeed, the families have responded. The community eagerly participates in fund raising events and many of the parents volunteer their time as student-teachers. The community's involvement does not end there. Years ago, a group of parents successfully persuaded the city to close 129th Street to traffic while school was in session.

The original Storefront evolved slowly, setting up classes in 1966 in two small brownstones located between Madison and Park Avenues on 129th Street. Thanks to the generosity of private sponsors and the support of the community and city government the school is now completing a \$1.3 million renovation across the street and is able to operate without tuition costs. The school plans to expand its enrollment to include ninth graders

and establish a day care center for infants in the future.

Over the past 25 years the Children's Storefront school has graduated over 5,000 students, many of whom have finished high school and gone on to college. The school also employs several of its former students who have come back to the Storefront to teach. The accomplishments of these former students serves as a constant reminder of the value of education.

The extraordinary success of the Children's Storefront has not come easy, but Mr. O'Gorman shows us all that a dream can come true even against the greatest of odds. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to read the attached article in the New York Times concerning the Children's Storefront and to recognize a fine man who works hard at making his community a better place to live and learn.

A HARLEM SCHOOL WHERE LITERATURE, LIFE
AND LOVE ARE TAUGHT
(By Douglas Martin)

Let not young souls be
smothered out before
They do quaint deeds and fully
flaunt their pride.

VACHEL LINDSAY

"It's a glorious day," Ned O'Gorman said, as he sat on the stoop and watched Harlem dance by.

There were children in the street, throwing balls, jumping rope, chasing the last gasps of summer. Mr. O'Gorman greeted everyone by name, while, in a commentary dusted with profundity and profanity, he painted an exceedingly dark picture of what this metropolis has become for its too often hopeless children.

"I don't think there's any way of describing the horror of New York City," said the poet who 25 years ago started a preschool, the Children's Storefront, on this frayed uptown block. Though the school long ago outgrew retail space and now goes through 8th grade, it is still—5,000 or so children later—doing pretty much the same thing.

In two brownstones on East 129th Street between Park and Madison Avenues, it teaches literature, Latin, life and love.

What Mr. O'Gorman persists in talking about, to anyone who will listen, is oppression. He talks about "tribes of the unschooled" roaming whole worlds within this careless city, ignorant youngsters on endless journeys to nowhere.

"Many of these children need to be told they are important, strong and powerful people," he said. "Society tells them quite the opposite."

This is a time of celebration at the Children's Storefront. A \$1.3 million renovation and conversion of two brownstones across 129th Street is almost complete, the culmination of a dream.

Three years ago, the first eighth-grade class graduated. Next year, ninth grade will be offered. A day-care school for infants is planned. Enrollment will expand to 150 from 123, still far short of spaces needed to meet a huge and growing waiting list.

Amazingly, the Children's Storefront charges no tuition. And it accepts no public funds. Big donors, many preferring anonymity, pay the way. The school's annual operating budget is \$1.5 million.

"Once you accept public money, you're enroled in the most ghastly bureaucratic muddles," Mr. O'Gorman declared.

At the storefront, the human touch is basic. It is particularly apparent in efforts to

help the most troubled. One boy couldn't speak a word at age 3. But he had perfect pitch, and teachers used music to painstakingly teach him the rudiments of speech.

It all comes down to love. At a meeting to discuss disciplinary cases, teachers stressed tender care just as much. "When you see her doing well, please tell her what a wonderful person she has turned herself into," a teacher begged.

A special love is also obvious in the facts that cars are sent for children who fail to appear in the morning, that no doors are ever locked, that two hot meals are served daily, that the school supplies foreign-language tutors to help some of its first graduates now in demanding prep schools.

The involvement of families is telling. It was parents and grandparents who persuaded the city to close a block of 129th Street to traffic during school hours. They stage bake sales and raffles. They regularly drop by to help out, sip coffee, exchange wisdom, keep the faith.

"I put my arms around the children and give them a little consolation," said Mildred Winns, whose two grandchildren attend the school and who comes for endless hours to give of herself.

The worst thing that has happened was the killing last year of one of the few pupils who has ever been asked to leave the school. The boy, Robert Cole, 13 years old, was shot by the police while he was trying to rob a store. In his pocket were 35 vials of crack.

But the boy's older brother, a high school student, comes to the storefront every day to help the janitor. "This is like a second home to him," a mother said.

Mr. O'Gorman sat on the floor of an unfinished room in one of the new buildings. The room will be a retreat where children can listen to Bach, see flowers, enjoy some peace.

He defended his mission against those who think he aims too high in teaching subjects like Greek. "People don't believe you can teach black children at the same level of intensity as you teach the middle class," he said. "That's patently absurd."

Then, this hulking 62-year-old author of seven books of poetry, this onetime Roman Catholic brother, this educator who believes he is building an invaluable prototype, lumbered out to the sun-drenched street. He pointed out successive homes of the Children's Storefront, which had been burned out. New homes were always found nearby.

He greeted Antoinette Williams, one of his first students a quarter century ago and now a preschool teacher. Her charges include her 2-year-old son, Deshaun.

It did, indeed, seem a glorious day.

DEVELOPING A COMPETITIVE WORK FORCE; THE NATIONAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION ACT

HON. PETER HOAGLAND

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. HOAGLAND. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the National Community College Technology Education Act to create a cost-shared program in community colleges to educate people in technology fields. An initiative to be administered by the National Science Foundation [NSF], it would draw on the unique resources of the Nation's community college network, the largest arm of higher education.

It is time for the National Science Foundation to lead this effort to upgrade technology education in this country. In the words of the National Science Board's Committee on Undergraduate Science and Engineering Education, "The Foundation must use its leadership and high leverage programs to catalyze significant efforts in the States and local governments and in the academic institutions where ultimate responsibility lies." A January 1989 report by the National Science Foundation entitled "Science and Engineering Education in Two-Year Colleges" concluded, "Programs in science, mathematics, and engineering must be developed that are more attractive and engaging for 2-year college students."

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The bill authorizes \$30 million in fiscal year 1992 and \$40 million in fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the National Science Foundation [NSF] to conduct national technology education programs under which accredited associate-degree-granting colleges, using matching non-Federal funds, would provide education in technology fields.

The bill includes several special emphases for NSF to consider in awarding grants: People in need of retraining or upgrading to retain their jobs; workers dislocated by plant closings and technological change; working people and parents who need flexible scheduling; young people just out of high school; high school dropouts; and disabled people with special needs.

COMPETITIVENESS REQUIRES A STRONG SKILL BASE

As this Nation struggles to meet the challenge of a global economy and competition abroad, we cannot do it without a strong technology knowledge and skill base. Many studies have dramatized the need for our country to train more scientists and engineers, but we will never meet the competitiveness challenges posed by other countries with Ph.D. scientists and engineers alone. As the workplace becomes increasingly technological, many people will need technology knowledge and skills.

A competent work force is one of the most important factors for American economic growth and productivity in this century and it will determine the Nation's economic prospects in the next. Learning on the job accounted for more than half, 55 percent, of the productivity increases in the United States between 1929 and 1989, while machine capital contributed only 20 percent. The United States must have a backbone of technologically educated individuals. Our ability to compete in the world economic arena will rest strongly, if not more strongly, on the quality of all our technologically educated individuals as on the abilities of our engineers.

This bill attempts to respond to a 1991 report by the United States Department of Labor report which concluded:

The qualities of high performance that today characterize our most competitive companies must become the standard for the vast majority of our companies, large and small, local and global * * * the competence of the workforce and on responsible employees comfortable with technology and complex systems, skilled as members of teams, and with a passion for continuous learning.

In the end, competitive advantage is not solely in the technology, but in the people who

invent and use it. Encouraging appropriate science and technology education at all levels will ensure such a policy.

THE WORKPLACE OF THE FUTURE

We can hardly enter a workplace today without observing the presence of computers, from the auto repair shop to the bank. By the year 2000, 75 percent of all workers currently employed will need retraining because of changes in the nature of existing jobs or creation of new jobs which will require new and higher levels of skills.

The United States must develop a system for providing technology education and training to adults. The need for a system of lifetime training and retraining is large and growing. According to a 1989 U.S. Department of Labor report:

Our labor force is deficient. Between 20 and 40 million adults today have literacy problems, making it difficult for them to be trained or retrained. Each year, additional workers with literacy deficiencies enter the workforce; one in 10 of our 17-year-olds is functionally illiterate. One-half of all 18-year-olds have failed to master basic language, mathematics, and analytic skills. Employers report difficulty both in hiring skilled workers and in finding entry-level applicants who can read and compute well enough to participate usefully in employer-provided training programs.

In addition to the need for technologically educated individuals, the future holds significant changes in demographic and economic trends that require a reshaping of our work force. There are an increasing number of reports emphasizing a national labor shortage, a mismatch between skills needed in the workplace and the actual skills of workers, an aging work force, a culturally diverse work force. All of these factors support strengthening technology education.

Some have said that today's technological transition is comparable to the industrial revolution. Pat Choate, in "Retooling the American Work Force," has observed:

The speed and force of workers will become obsolete. * * * In this decade virtually all of the nation's workers, most of whom are now employed, will need to be retrained or have their skills sharpened.

Some projections: Data processing jobs will grow by 148 percent, programmer jobs will jump by 74 percent, computer analysts will increase by 108 percent. Next year, almost half of American workers will use electronic-technical equipment daily. We must be ready to meet these needs, to train and retrain workers who will seek and need these jobs.

WHY COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Community colleges are the ideal training ground to meet the retraining needs we face. They can offer low-cost programs with flexible scheduling. This is particularly important to adults with jobs and families—almost 50 percent of community college students are of noncollege age. Community colleges can design programs with local industry—often on-the-job training—specifically designed to meet local industry's needs. They can attract faculty from industry, people who teach part time in a field related to their work.

The community college is an especially good training ground for displaced workers, people whose jobs are eliminated because of

a plant shutdown, retooling, restructuring, or changes in the economy.

Our national science education policy must take advantage of one of our most powerful and natural weapons: community colleges. Study after study shows that a greater investment in our Nation's most valuable resource—human capital—is needed to ensure a vibrant and productive economy. Community colleges are the Nation's largest delivery system of training in technical education, outside of industry itself. It would be a national tragedy to overlook the great potential of our vast network of community colleges.

QUALITY IN AMERICA

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I hope all my colleagues were able to hear the statement Larry Kudlow, the senior managing director and chief economist for Bear, Stearns & Co., made at a hearing of the Task Force on Economic Growth and Job Creation in the Senate. I have attached the most important segment of his testimony that discusses specific proposals to accelerate economic growth for those who missed it.

If the economy is to revive and reach its full potential in the 1990s, recent fiscal policy decisions must be completely reversed. I believe this is possible, and I remain an optimist with respect to the current opportunity to take strong steps toward an across-the-board tax cut program which would encompass all income classes and business categories, and which would be financed by added revenue generation from accelerating economic growth as well as budgetary cost savings from a suitably lower U.S. defense budget profile. Some proposals from a working group in which I am participating:

Capital gains rate reduction, indexation and tax-free rollover provision.

To assist middle income taxpayers, a sizable increase in the earned income tax credit (EITC).

Increased personal exemptions and child care tax credits.

For businesses, an investment tax credit (ITC) which will effectively accelerate capital cost recovery and lower the corporate tax rate.

For commercial real estate, restoration of the active investor loss provision, which would permit full-time real estate professionals to deduct expenses against losses.

Expanded Bentsen-Roth IRAs.

Repeal the luxury tax.

Enterprise zones.

OPTIMISM AND LEADERSHIP

I do not pretend to have all the wisdom on a comprehensive tax cutting package. Undoubtedly there are other permutations and combinations or new ideas which will make good economic and political sense. But I believe that these proposals as well as others would constitute a solid pro-growth incentivizing reform package which importantly would provide across-the-board tax relief to all segments of the population.

This is a key point. For as much as I favor capital gains tax relief, which would help new business creation, would provide enhanced capital access for the have nots, espe-

cially those in poverty-stricken urban areas, and would raise real estate asset values and thus reduce the cost of the S&L and bank bailout programs, and would lower capital costs in line with our foreign competitors, I do not believe that capital gains reform by itself constitutes a serious tax policy.

A key ingredient yes. But by itself, as a single issue standing alone, it is not a tax reform program which would clearly stimulate economic recovery throughout the nation in a way that all citizens and taxpayers can clearly and readily understand. It strikes me that many of us have forgotten that the original Kemp-Roth concept more than 10 years ago clearly provided tax rate relief to all Americans. Because of the evenhandedness of the original proposal, the more people that found out about it favored it, and this is why its early legislative defeats continued to generate wider and broader support, eventually ending in victory.

Additionally, I do not believe that an attitude of excessive economic pessimism is necessarily the cleverest way of achieving much needed tax relief to spur economic growth. Nor do I believe that permanent tax reduction should be tied to some near term numerical point estimate of the economy. We ought not to be proposing Keynesian quick fixes. Instead, we should seek tax relief because it is good tax policy which would grow the economy and create capital and jobs over the longer term. Indeed, a pro-growth tax package such as this could well push real GNP growth to 4%-5% in 1992 and 1993. The Dow could reach 4,000.

Finally, I believe that optimism is an essential tool. Optimism is the very essence of leadership. We have a vision of enhanced individual creativity and inventiveness and opportunity and prosperity for all income levels, business segments and geographic locations. I firmly believe that the public at large has an innate sense of optimism that problems can be solved; but the electorate is waiting to line up and follow the right leadership and the right vision. So far, neither Republicans nor Democrats at the national level have fully opened their arms to embrace a growing anti-corruption, anti-tax and anti-government revolt which is clearly brewing at the local level. In this sense we have a unique opportunity to flesh out an optimistic vision of tax cutting and governmental reform.

THE DAILY AMERICAN MARKS ITS 75TH BIRTHDAY

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, throughout the years of a community's growth, its progress was noted and recorded by its professional scribes—newspaper editors and reporters.

West Frankfort, IL, is no exception.

What is history for residents of the southern Illinois community now, began as the news of the day in the Frankfort American, a weekly four-page newspaper owned by Benton publisher Arlie Martin, who started the local publication in 1903 at the request of West Frankfort residents. The paper was printed on surplus equipment from Martin's other publication, the Benton Standard.

But Martin soon found that publishing two papers was not an easy task and sold the

West Frankfort publication. Its second owner, C.J. McDermott of Indiana, sold the paper to T.A. Sinks, who published the weekly for a few years before turning the ownership to B.W. Elkins and Frank K. Boyd. Boyd's interest was later bought by W.A. Kelly, who became the first editor of the Daily American.

After two unsuccessful attempts, the daily paper finally got a firm root among West Frankfort readers in 1916 and has not missed an issue since that time. It was published for a time with the Weekly Frankfort American which still had a circulation among farmers and other rural residents, until the weekly publication gave way completely to the daily.

Bye W. Elkins was born in Benton in 1876, the son of A.J. Elkins. After attending a common school, the publisher got his start in the newspaper business by becoming an apprentice on the Franklin County Chronicle in Benton before coming a journeyman in the Benton news organizations.

Elkins' partner, W.A. Kelly, was born in Du Quoin in 1864, the son of Thomas B. and Nancy (Fleming) Kelly, natives of Ohio who moved to Illinois during the last year of the Civil War. Kelly moved to West Frankfort in 1905 to become one of the organizers and incorporators of the West Frankfort Bank and Trust Co. He was also postmaster from 1908 to the 1930's.

Elkins and Kelly depended not only on local news in their daily publication but also on a St. Louis news service mailed to West Frankfort in the form of boiler plates to an International News Service phone system to a United Press International wire machine which transmits typed stories and carbon photographs throughout the morning hours.

Roger G. Kelly and Tim J. Elkins succeeded their fathers as the operating heads of the business. Nell Elkins Midkiff, daughter of B.W. Elkins, was woman's page editor until her retirement.

Tim Elkins had started as a carrier boy when he was 10 years old, and he later became mechanical superintendent. Roger G. Kelly, who joined the paper in the early 1920's, had for several years prior to his death in September 1966, been president of the corporation and editor of the newspaper. Mrs. Roger G. Kelly, who had headed the book-keeping department, moved into the corporation after her husband died.

Several members of the editorial, business, and mechanical departments and staffs had long records of service with the newspaper. W. Henson Purcell, who joined the newspaper in 1916, served in several capacities through the years and succeeded Roger G. Kelly as editor. His column, "Mine Run," was a popular feature with the readers for many years. His most popular column, which received nationwide publicity, was the endearing "A Father's Farewell to His Soldier Son."

Glenn N. Purcell was circulation and advertising manager, joining the paper in 1927. Other longtime employees were D. Palmer, Raymond Medlin, Leo Lackey, and William D. Lewellen.

Only the local news staff has remained unchanged by time. A managing editor, sports editor, city reporter, and society editor are responsible for the daily output of local stories.

In 1967, the Daily American was purchased by a newspaper group which owned publica-

tions in Illinois, Indiana, New York, and Pennsylvania. The newspaper at that time was published by Larry Perrotto, and Bob Ellis acted as managing editor for several years.

Heading the two-family corporation at the time of the sale were Tim J. Elkins, president; Nell Elkins Midkiff, vice president; and Eunice B. Kelly, secretary-treasurer.

Headlines in the November 16, 1967, issue of the Daily American read: "Daily American sold to Pennsylvania publishers."

The story reads:

The sale of The Daily American to a group of Pennsylvania publishers was consummated at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The new owners, who have purchased all stock in The Daily American Company, and headed by Henry A. Satterwhite, publisher of The Bradford Daily Era, Bradford, PA. Mr. Satterwhite has been elected president of the Daily American.

George R. Sample, general manager of the Corry, PA, Evening Journal, was named vice president and arrived in West Frankfort today for the purpose of concluding the transaction.

"We believe that West Frankfort's growth and progress can best be served by local residents," Mr. Sample said. "And that is the reason for delegating to Mr. Purcell and his staff the responsibility for directing the policies of The American."

"As publishers, we are committed to uphold the traditions of daily journalism so ably established here by the previous owners, and we pledge a continuation of these high concepts," Sample continued, in declaring "we intend to give The Daily American's readers a newspaper of which they can be proud and one in which they can have the greatest confidence for reliability, integrity and leadership."

The new owners of the paper changed from the traditional Linotype printing in the fall of 1968, and the Daily American became one of the first publications in southern Illinois to be printed through an offset or coldtype method in which the pages are photographed onto thin metal sheets.

A fire at the Daily American in the summer of 1969 badly damaged the equipment. The editorial staff and production workers moved quickly to the Benton Evening News office so as not to lose a day of publication. Remodeling after the fire resulted in a complete conversation to offset printing with the addition of computerized typesetting machines and United Press International printing systems.

The presses at the Daily American were taken out of the Emma Street offices when, in 1989, the American Publishing Co. of Illinois opened its regional press plant at the Franklin County Industrial Park. Today, the West Frankfort paper, along with three other dailies and several weekly papers from throughout the region, is printed on larger, more modern presses at the plant.

As of this record, the Daily American is headed by publisher G. David Green. The business manager for the paper is Diann Walthes, the news director is Eric Brian, and the composition manager is Steve Triest. Located in the building housing the corporate offices of American Publishing Co., which owns and operates more than 200 publications throughout the United States, the Daily American is now the flagship newspaper of the company.

To mark its 75th birthday, the Daily American will hold an open house at its West Frankfort offices Saturday, October 26, 2-5 p.m. (CST) and will be putting out special commemorative editions throughout the week of October 21.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO LORNA C. GREENHILL—CHAMPION OF LEGAL RIGHTS

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding woman whom I greatly admire, Ms. Lorna C. Greenhill. Ms. Greenhill will be honored this Wednesday evening, October 23, 1991, by the Saint Anthony's Foundation. This occasion gives me the opportunity to express my sincere appreciation for her years of dedicated service to our community.

Born on November 30, 1942, Lorna attended Saint Anthony's Elementary and High Schools, achieving acclaim for both her academic excellence and her involvement in extracurricular activities. She was a member of the Glee Club, a member of the California Scholarship Federation, and president of the Latin Club. This high level of commitment to education was inherited from her mother, Catherine Greenhill. Today, the Catherine Greenhill Memorial Scholarship provides students with the opportunity to continue their educational futures in a Catholic environment.

Graduating from St. Anthony's in 1960, Lorna was awarded Honors Entrance from Immaculate Heart College. Uncertain at that time as to what path her life should take, Lorna embarked upon a career as an executive secretary. This experience exposed her to a wide range of people and businesses and assisted Lorna in a decision which changed her life and touched many of ours. She returned to college, attending night school and received her associate of arts degree from Long Beach City College and the Phi Beta Kappa Delta Association of California Outstanding Scholastic Achievement Award. She then enrolled at California State University, Long Beach majoring in political science and public administration and graduating summa cum laude with the Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society Award. Lorna continued her education entering UCLA Law School and graduated with a Juris Doctor Degree in 1978. Lorna's diligence and industrious nature also led her to pursue and receive her real estate broker's license in 1984.

Lorna Greenhill is an outstanding attorney, vocal in her discussion of attorneys' responsibilities to their clients and to their clients' legal concerns. As a woman in the legal profession, she is considered a trailblazer, actively participating in the leadership of the Long Beach Bar Association. She was elected to the Long Beach Bar Association board of governors, followed by election as its treasurer-secretary, vice president, and most recently, president. In addition to this demanding post, Lorna is a member of the American, California State, and Los Angeles County Bar

Associations, the Long Beach Barristers, and of the Family Law and Probate and Trust Sections of the Long Beach Bar Associations. She is a member of the Long Beach Chamber of Commerce, the Memorial Hospital Medical Center board of trustees, and the Immanuel Lutheran School Board of Education. She was the first president of the Women Lawyers of Long Beach and the founder of the Women Lawyers of Long Beach Family Law Study Group.

Lorna Greenhill has earned admiration and respect both as a legal advocate and as a wife and mother. She is identified as a symbol of success and hope. I take great pride in joining with Lorna's husband, Mark Benkendorf, their three children, Adam, Rodney, and Kimberly Benkendorf Vetter and all those attending this celebration to offer the gratitude she so richly deserves.

Mr. Speaker, my wife, Lee joins me in extending this congressional salute to Lorna C. Greenhill who continues to work, on behalf of the people, to protect the American dream for all.

THE ROGER MARIS LEGACY

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, with the World Series underway, I am reminded of an extraordinary baseball season 30 years ago. It was 1961 when Roger Maris chiseled out for himself a permanent place among the legendary heroes of sport.

Breaking the home run record of Babe Ruth, a record which had stood for 34 years, was an astonishing accomplishment, one which captured the Nation's attention that summer and kept it riveted into the fall. Now, three decades later, it's even clearer how uncommon a feat it was. No player has come anywhere close to challenging the 61 home runs Maris hit.

In North Dakota, we have a special fondness for Roger Maris. He grew up in Grand Forks and Fargo, ND, graduated from Fargo's Shanley High School, and began his professional baseball career with the Fargo-Moorhead Twins. He never abandoned those roots. To this day, his family continues to share his fame by participating in the Roger Maris Celebrity Benefit Golf Tournament each summer in Fargo.

Roger Maris was truly the complete ballplayer. In addition to that patented home run stroke, he ran the bases with speed, skill, and abandon. His ability as an outfielder was renowned and his throwing arm feared. He won two American League most valuable player awards and helped win seven pennants for the St. Louis Cardinals and New York Yankees.

The Yankees that summer of 1961 may very well have been baseball's greatest team ever and it was Maris who led them to the World Series championship.

Despite that championship, however, it's still the 61 home runs that stick in the memory 30 years later. We appreciated it then for what it was—the conquering of baseball's most fa-

mous record, and we appreciate it the more now for we understand how glorious a performance Maris gave us. Against all odds, the 26-year-old established what seems an invincible record and may, in fact, be the most remarkable feat in sport. Roger Maris achieved greatness that dazzling autumn of 1961 and we recall it with awe and pleasure.

JUDGE AND MRS. ALPHONSO
CHRISTIAN

HON. RON de LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the Honorable and Mrs. Alphonso A. Christian of St. Thomas who this month celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary. Few are so fortunate to enjoy so many years of happiness together. Their devotion to each other, to their family, and to their islands has earned this outstanding couple the greatest love and respect from their community.

Alphonso and Ruth took their marriage vows on October 12, 1941. On October 12, 1991, surrounded by children, grandchildren, family, and friends they renewed them. During the 50 years between, they built a family that has become one of the pillars of our community.

Alphonso, a native of St. Croix, came to St. Thomas after high school with \$10 in his pocket, a lot of optimism, and a penchant for persistence. He worked his way from stenographer to reporter, and served as secretary of the Virgin Islands Legislature, and all the while studied law by correspondence from the University of Chicago. Admitted to the V.I. bar in 1949, he later served as legal advisor to the Municipal Council, an attorney in private practice, police commissioner, and territorial court judge.

Ruth, the former Ruth Brown of St. Thomas, was for many years the secretary in the office of the All Saints Episcopal Church, and has always been very active in church and community affairs.

The parents of outstanding children, Alphonso and Ruth sacrificed much to see they would have the strong family foundation they would need for the future. Today, Alphonso, Jr., is a Washington, DC, attorney. Barbara is a professor at the University of California at Berkeley. Cora, a physician, returned to the Virgin Islands where she served for many years as assistant commissioner of health.

As the deep love Alphonso and Ruth share strengthens with each passing day, not only they, but everyone they touch is the richer.

Alphonso and Ruth have proven that faith, in God, in each other, in family, in friends, and community are the basic elements of a long, happy, productive, and healthy life. They are an example of the very best that our Virgin Islands can produce.

NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS MEMORIAL DEDICATION

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to lend my support and praise to a very worthy project, the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial at Judiciary Square in Washington, DC.

This law officers memorial has been in the works for some time. On October 30, 1984, the authorization for the memorial was unanimously approved by the Congress. On October 15, 1991, after a very long, arduous process spanning a period of 7 years, the memorial, located in Washington's Judiciary Square, was dedicated by President Bush to the families of our Nation's fallen law enforcement officers.

As a long time supporter of this project since its outset, I wish to salute the more than 100 police officers from Clarkstown, Suffern, and town of Ramapo. West Rockland County, NY, who participated in several 300-mile fund raising runs which began in Rockland County, in the 22d district of New York, and finished in Washington, DC. They were cheered on along the way by police and supportive citizens in the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware. Their efforts helped raise \$45,000 for the construction of this multi-million dollar memorial.

Not only was I privileged to march in the police parade in support of the memorial dedication on Monday, October 14, 1991, but I was pleased to have participated in the ground breaking and in the final dedication of this worthy memorial.

This National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial was erected in our Nation's Capital in honor of the 12,561 of our police officers who were killed in the line of duty. This includes not only those brave men and women who have been killed in the line of duty but also those who have died from natural causes while on duty. This memorial symbolizes the dedication of these brave men and women. As more names are verified they will be added to the monument. In 1987 alone, 155 police officers were killed, 21,273 were injured, and 63,842 were assaulted with a weapon. Of the more than 500,000 active law enforcement personnel in the United States, 1 officer is killed every 57 hours.

This law enforcement memorial is the least our Nation can do to show our appreciation for our police officers who have died in the line of duty. I invite all of my colleagues to express their full support of this monument in every way.

Mr. Speaker, so that my colleagues may share his thoughts, I request that the President's remarks of October 15 at the memorial's dedication ceremony be printed in full at this point in the RECORD:

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT IN DEDICATION OF
THE NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS
MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON, DC

The PRESIDENT. Thank you all very much. Thank you, Senator D'Amato. Please be seated all of you. And Barbara and I are just

delighted to be with you here today. Mr. Speaker, honored to have you here, sir. I understand that Senator Mitchell was here, had to leave. Senator Pell is with us. And, of course, your friend and mine, Al D'Amato, who's out there on the firing line day in and day out on behalf of our law enforcement officers. Al, thank you for that introduction, sir. [Applause.]

May I thank especially Craig Floyd. And I heard Barbara Dodge's moving remarks—in the back, Barbara and I just when we came here. I salute her. Of course, our Acting Attorney General Bill Barr; former Attorney General Ed Meese; the head of the FBI is with us; head of the Secret Service; and so many others that are committed to law enforcement.

I also was told that Jim and Sarah Brady are here. I don't know if that's true or not, but in any event, they're here in spirit if they're not here in purpose. Here they are over here as a matter of fact—Jim—[Applause.]

This nation has erected many monuments to generals and admirals, privates and seamen who defended our nation's freedom against tyranny and oppression. We gather here today to dedicate this memorial to uniformed heroes of another sort: those who enforce the law and keep us secure here at home.

For too long, America's lawmen and women have been the forgotten heroes—forgotten until there's trouble, until we're stranded on the road, or frantically dialing 911 at home.

Today we remember these heroes and heroines. "Now the real healing can start," says Vivian Eney. Vivian, as you know, past President of Concerns of Police Survivors. Here's her quote: "When the grave doesn't look new anymore, when the grass has grown over it, this will be the place to come, to see the names—to touch the names."

Visitors will come here. Some will be children, perhaps looking for a father or mother they never really knew. Who were these people, they will ask. They were policemen and policewomen, marshals and sheriffs, state troopers, special agents. They gave their lives in the line of duty. And they were young and old, ranging from 19 to 81. And they had names as diverse as America itself: Donald Kowalski, Patrick O'Malley, Freddie Lee Jackson, Tommy DeLaRosa, Jose Gonzelez, Donna Miller. And they had wives and husbands, mothers and fathers, and so many young children. Most of all they had love—love for their profession; love for their communities; love for their families; love that can still be felt in this special place right here today.

They devoted themselves to the timeless values that society shares. They valued the law. They valued peace—the peace of a civilized community that protects children at play, families at home, and storekeepers at work. They valued human life—so much that they were prepared to give their lives to protect it.

They gave much and asked little. They deserve our remembrance. Here in America's capital, for as long as these walls stand, they will be remembered, not for the way they died, but for how they lived.

They didn't ask for honors, though honor them we will. We honor them with these walls, with these trees and grass, quiet pool of water. But we can honor them in a more profound way, a more lasting way, by strengthening the laws that they swore to uphold.

Since 1989, on a rainy spring day I know many of you remember, I've tried to per-

suade Congress that our police need help. Too many times, in too many cases, too many criminals go free because the scales of justice are unfairly tipped against dedicated lawmen and women like you. With your help, that will change.

We need a crime bill that will stop the endless, frivolous habeas corpus appeals that waste time prosecutors could be spending on new cases. [Applause.] We need a crime bill that says to police: Look, if you act in good faith, evidence will not be suppressed in court based on needless technicalities. We need a crime bill with tough penalties, such as a 10-year minimum sentence to anyone using a semi-automatic weapon in a violent or drug-related crime—with no plea bargains, no parole. [Applause.] And Al D'Amato touched on it, but we need a crime bill that warns would-be killers out there: Be prepared to pay with your own life. [Applause.]

I asked Congress to pass these proposals more than two years ago. And we've gotten, very candidly, only a piecemeal response. This week, the House of Representatives is voting on a crime bill. But for that bill to be worth anything, it must contain the crucial elements that I've just cited—elements the House Judiciary Committee refused to include, unfortunately, in the bill itself. Congress is only a few blocks away. And they've heard from me, and they're going to keep on hearing from me. But, really, on this one, if you feel as strongly as I do—and I know you do—they need to hear from you.

There is a war going on out there—a war between criminals and a good society. We know that war will not end, as long as evil dwells in men's souls. But we can work to lock up those who are too violent to live in civilized society. And we can support the law enforcement officers who are on the front lines saving us every single day of our lives. [Applause.] And we can put new laws on the books to keep new names off of these walls.

President Coolidge long ago told us, "The nation which forgets its defenders will itself be forgotten." We will not forget. America will not forget. And we will not forget, obviously, those we honor, those who died. We will not forget those who protect and serve every single day of the year.

In the Oval Office, as you all know, a lot of important papers and documents cross that desk in that majestic office, no matter who's President, every single day. Most of them stay there just a day or two. But inside the drawer, one thing stays: a New York City patrolman's badge, Number 14072. I brought it along today. It belonged to Eddie Byrne, a rookie cop who was guarding a witness when he was gunned down on the orders of a drug dealer in jail. Eddie's father, Matt Byrne, asked me to keep that badge as a "reminder of all the brave police officers who put their lives on the line for us every single day." Well, I've kept it. And I have it with me here today, and I will always keep it—when I'm President and long after I leave this majestic office I'm so proud to hold.

When society asks someone to put on a badge and place it over his or her heart, we make a sacred covenant—a covenant that says: "We as a society stand behind those who enforce the law against those who break the law." And that's what Eddie Byrne's badge means to me.

This memorial gives meaning to that covenant, gives meaning to these lives, gives meaning to the law and what it stands for. No number of words or wreaths, no amount of music or memorializing, will do justice here today, but we have begun the remembrance and begun the healing.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

And once again, thank you very much for allowing Barbara and me to share this moment with you. And may God bless the law enforcement officers of our great country. Thank you very, very much. [Applause.]

CONVENTION ON DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, in 1979, the United Nations adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women which calls for equal access for women to education, economic opportunities, legal protection, representation in government, and health care worldwide.

While the United States was an active participant in the effort to establish the convention, 11 years later our country has still not ratified what is essentially an international bill of rights for women.

It is truly an embarrassment that the United States is lagging behind 109 other countries in adopting a convention that seeks to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and advance women's status worldwide.

As the co-chair of the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues, I have actively supported this important document. In 1990, I testified before the House Human Rights Subcommittee both on human rights abuses against women worldwide, and in support of ratification of the convention. Additionally, I am an original cosponsor of the resolution urging the President to submit the convention to the Senate for its advice and consent to ratification.

Last year, I was one of 13 Republican Members of Congress who wrote to President Bush urging him to support ratification of the convention. Additionally, the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues sent a Dear Colleague letter to Members of Congress endorsing and encouraging cosponsorship of the resolution.

It's critical that the United States affirm its commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights by taking the necessary steps to ratify the Women's Human Rights Convention.

ALYCE FURMAN: FEDERAL WORKER OF THE MONTH

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute to Ms. Alyce Furman, manager of the Avenue X Social Security Office located in my district in Brooklyn, as Federal Worker of the Month.

In this day and age, we too often hear of society's shortcomings and are relatively unaware of its success stories. For this reason, it brings me great pleasure to have the ability to stand here before my colleagues and honor this remarkable human being. Ms. Furman has

proven herself to be a model for other Federal workers to follow—her extraordinary competence and skillful performance of even the most difficult tasks make her a credit to the entire Social Security system. Her broad knowledge of the system has made her invaluable in helping me resolve countless complicated problems for many, many of my constituents who were unable to find help elsewhere. She processes claims and responds to requests without hesitation. Alyce Furman is courteous to both constituent and cohort, and has gained the respect of all. She has become an indispensable assistant to my staff.

Ms. Furman's work is always complete and thorough, and her manner is most professional. Her gentle and considerate way of interacting with individuals, as well as her devotion to the highest standards of public service, are highly commendable. I am proud to proclaim Alyce Furman Federal Worker of the Month, and congratulate her on this honor.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES DESERVE PRAISE

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, October 26, the National Association of Letter Carriers will be sponsoring a special food drive to help stock local food banks that assist the needy in my district, Jacksonville, FL. Letter carriers throughout the city, in conjunction with the U.S. Postal Service and the AFL-CIO, will collect nonperishable food that postal customers leave by their mailboxes. The carriers will then take the food to postal stations, where it will be picked up by the food banks.

Jacksonville will be one of 10 cities in the Nation involved in this pilot food drive, which is patterned after a successful drive in Phoenix, AZ, which earlier this year collected about 60 tons of food in 1 day. I think this is a great way to assist the needy and encourage all in my district to place nonperishable food next to their mailboxes on Saturday.

TRIBUTE TO ELDER NEAL C. WILSON

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate an extraordinary constituent, Elder Neal C. Wilson, who was world president of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists for the past 12 years. On October 28th, the Seventh-day Adventists will honor Elder Wilson for his more than 50 years of service to the church.

Elder Wilson demonstrates qualities that improve the world for all peoples. He has always shown compassion, love, and respect for all races and religions. His dedication and devotion are an inspiration to everyone with whom he comes in contact. He brought the church's

message and services to humble homes as well as to palaces. His global vision has been responsible for his being instrumental in the development of the church and its preparatory schools, colleges, universities. He has helped millions of people around the world in times of famine, natural disasters, and wars.

Currently, Elder Wilson is actively involved in the church as chief consultant for the U.S.S.R. Division. Prior to becoming president of the general conference, he was vice president with leadership responsibilities for all church work in the United States and Canada. He has been president of the Columbia Union Conference based in Takoma Park, MD, religious liberty director of the Conference, and he also worked for 15 years for the church in the Middle East.

Elder Wilson's personal accomplishments are also extraordinary. He can converse in eight languages and has visited more than one-half the countries where Adventists have medical, educational, evangelical, or publishing work. He has climbed some of the highest peaks in the world, including Mount Kilimanjaro, and he belongs to a family in which three generations have been ministers in the church.

I offer my best wishes to Elder Wilson and his family, who reside in Burtonsville, MD. I thank him for his munificent spirit and selfless devotion to improving the lives of others. And I thank him for his friendship. I congratulate him, for he is a beacon of light for us all to follow.

VOICE OF THE GRAND OLE OPRY REMEMBERED

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the "voice of the Grand Ole Opry," Mr. Grant Turner, who died early last Saturday morning in Nashville, only a few hours after announcing his Friday night Opry show. Funeral services for Mr. Turner will be held this afternoon in Franklin, TN.

During the past few years I was privileged to meet and get to know Grant Turner. But like millions of Americans throughout the years, I first came to know this man when I heard his voice resonate through the evening airwaves of WSM, announcing "Grand Ole Opry" broadcasts to listeners throughout the United States.

Mr. Speaker, for the RECORD, I offer an article by Mr. Tom Normand which appeared in the The Nashville Banner, outlining Grant Turner's career.

The "Dean of Opry Announcers," as he was known, was synonymous with the Opry and the friend of generations of country music stars. He will be missed and remembered.

I ask that my colleagues join me in paying tribute to a kind and loving man whose contributions to the country music industry will never be forgotten.

SERVICES TUESDAY FOR GRANT TURNER,
CALLED 'DEAN OF OPRY ANNOUNCERS'
(By Tom Normand)

Services will be held Tuesday for Grant Turner, the veteran Grand Ole Opry an-

nouncer who became as much a celebrity as the entertainers he introduced.

Mr. Turner's unusual, mellifluous voice and warm personality were silenced forever to his millions of admirers Saturday when he died at the age of 79 of a heart aneurysm.

The kind and gentle man known as the Dean of Opry Announcers and the Voice of the Grand Ole Opry died only about six hours after working the Friday night segment of the famous radio show.

The funeral is scheduled for 2 p.m. Tuesday at Williamson Memorial Funeral Home in Franklin. Burial will be in Williamson Memorial Gardens in Franklin.

His family was to receive visitors from 2 to 5 p.m. and 7 to 9 p.m. today.

Mr. Turner's disarming, soothing voice charmed listeners across the nation for 47 years through WSM radio's Opry. He was also popular for hosting WSM's former early morning Martha White show and its Ernest Tubb Jamboree.

He was the second Opry announcer elected to the Country Music Hall of Fame, the first being the late Judge George D. Hay, who coined the name Grand Ole Opry and was Mr. Turner's mentor.

Mr. Turner proved an engaging raconteur on country music talk shows as he readily drew on priceless memories from his many years of rubbing elbows with the stars.

Grand Old Opry House Manager Jerry Strobel called him "a walking encyclopedia of country music knowledge and folklore" as he mournfully made a special announcement concerning Mr. Turner's death on the Opry Saturday night.

Roy Acuff, the King of Country Music, said once that Mr. Turner "has truthfully done more on the microphone for country music than any other deejay in our country."

ONE-ON-ONE STYLE

The venerable Opry announcer was asked once by a reporter to describe his announcing style.

"It's a one-on-one style," he said. "I always picture a few people listening at home. I picture a woman in a kitchen, her putting down her paring knife and turning up the radio to listen to the Martha White flour commercial."

Mr. Turner also said, "If there is any greatness in an announcer, it's a reflection of the stars you're introducing. I've traveled a lot with Opry shows around the world and I've never been too busy to talk to fans. I spend a lot of time with them."

"The way I look at it, when they come and shake my hand—and maybe tears well in their eyes—they're thinking about all those Opry nights at the Ryman (Auditorium), all those stars I've known. It overwhelms them. It's not so much me, but what I represent."

Of the many interesting characters Mr. Turner shared the stage with over the years, he remembered the late Uncle Dave Macon as the most colorful.

"He would sit down in his cane-bottom chair to perform," he said. "He had an act where he would put his banjo on the floor and dance around it hitting it with his hat and making music. He was one of a kind."

"All the great ones have been individuals. There are too many who look and sound alike."

EARLY RADIO INTEREST

Mr. Turner was a natural to go into broadcasting. He was interested in radio ever since childhood in his native Callahan County, Texas, in the early days of the medium.

"I remember when I was just a little kid when I'd be sitting in the car with my daddy

and granddaddy," he said. "I imagined I had a head set on and could converse with somebody far away from the back seat of the car."

It wasn't long before he was bugging his father to drive him to visit every two-bit radio station along the West Texas backroads. Many were nothing more than backyard transmitters owned by churches and department stores.

At the age of 16, young Turner's broadcasting career began with a \$7-a-week job as a disc jockey to a crude, homemade radio station named KFYO in Abilene, Texas.

His work there nearly caused him to fail high school, but he graduated and later received a journalism degree from Hardin Simmons College in Abilene.

Mr. Turner then bounced around various journalism jobs, from small weekly newspapers to the Dallas Morning News. He later spent a time as a salesman of display advertising, and he once was a cook at an all-night hamburger stand.

In Depression times, he did the only sensible thing, he recalled. He went back to radio.

After a few years of broadcasting at small Texas stations, Mr. Turner was hired in 1942 by a new station in Knoxville—WBIR.

WSM CALLS

In 1944, he was called by WSM to come audition. He got the job and began work there on June 6. Shortly afterward, Hay summoned him to the Opry.

"There was a bench on the side of the stage," Mr. Turner recalled. "He said, 'I want you to watch and tell me what you think.' I had heard the Prince Albert segment of the Opry over the network back in Texas. It never occurred to me that I would ever be on the Opry."

Mr. Turner discovered later that Hay was grooming him for a spot as an Opry announcer.

A few months later, after Mr. Turner had established the early morning slot that was to become his WSM home for many years, he landed the Crazy Water Crystals segment of the Opry.

In his long broadcasting career, Mr. Turner worked with everyone from Jimmie Rodgers, Lyndon Johnson, Sgt. Alvin York, Roy Acuff, Kitty Wells to Clint Black.

Following Tennessee Ernie Ford, he was the second member of the Country Music Hall of Fame to die in less than a week.

Mr. Turner was a resident of Williamson County.

Survivors include his wife, Lorene Turner, a son, Thomas Richard McFerrin of Woodbury; a daughter, Jo "Nancy" Brown of Alcoa; a sister, Frances Craven of Abilene, Texas; and five grandchildren.

Memorial contributions may be made to the Grand Old Opry Trust Fund or Johnsons Chapel United Methodist Church in Williamson County.

MODIFICATION TO EMPLOYEE LEASING RULES OF INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

HON. BRIAN J. DONNELLY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today to substantially modify the "employee leasing" provisions of Internal

Revenue Code. Although these provisions were added to the tax laws in 1982 as a means of ending serious abuses with respect to lower paid employees, the evolving nature of employment over the past decade has made those rules unworkable.

The employee leasing rules were added to the Internal Revenue Code as a means of assuring equal participation in retirement plans for lower paid employees. Prior to the enactment of the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 [TEFRA], employers such as law firms and physician offices were able to segregate lower paid employees into a separate retirement plan as a means of avoiding paying generous benefits to, for example, paralegals, clerks, nurses, and receptionists. The goal behind the employee leasing provisions of TEFRA was to ensure that these workers received benefits on a par with higher paid employees such as attorneys and physicians.

Unfortunately, a literal application of the rules as they now exist may impose an undue burden on employers. For example, a physician—such as a pathologist—who performs services under contract with a hospital may, under a literal reading of the statute and the regulations published under the statute, be forced to include nurses and laboratory technicians at the hospital under their retirement system. The employee leasing rules were never intended to achieve this result. If a nurse or a laboratory technician are employed by the hospital, it is the hospital that should have the obligation to provide retirement benefits.

My bill modifies the definition of "leased employee" in the Internal Revenue Code to address the legitimate concerns of employers, while not opening any new loopholes. I would also add, Mr. Speaker, that this is an enormously complex area of the tax laws, and I am aware of other issues that may need to be addressed in the employee leasing area. I introduce this legislation today as a means of beginning the debate, in the context of tax simplification legislation which the Committee on Ways and Means may consider this year. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF EMPLOYEE LEASING LEGISLATION INTRODUCED BY CONGRESSMAN DONNELLY

PRESENT LAW

For purposes of applying several employee benefit provisions under the Internal Revenue Code, leased employees performing services are treated as employees of the recipient of services. Contributions and benefits provided by the leasing organization are treated as provided by the recipient of services.

The employee benefit rules applicable include prohibitions against discrimination of employee benefit plans in favor of highly compensated employees, vesting standards, limitations on maximum contributions, limitations on the amount of compensation taken into account for purposes of calculating benefits, participation requirements, and others.

Definition of Leased Employee

Under present law, a leased employee is an individual performing services for the recipient if three additional tests are met. First, the services must be provided pursuant to an agreement between the recipient and the leasing organization. The agreement may be

any mutual understanding between the parties, and need not be in writing. An agreement is deemed to exist if the leasing organization receives or is entitled to receive payment from the recipient. (Prop. Regs. 1.414(n)-1(b)(5)).

Second, the person performing services must have done so on a substantially full-time basis for a period of at least one year. The term "substantially full-time basis" means either at least 1500 hours of service for the recipient or at least 501 hours of service and hours equal to at least 75% of the median hours of service performed by employees of the recipient. (Prop. Regs. 1.404(n)-1(b)(10)(i)).

Finally, the services must be of a type historically performed by employees in the business of the recipient. Under this rule, service is "historically performed" if it was not unusual for those services to have been performed by employees in the business field of the recipient on September 3, 1982. (Prop. Regs. 1.414(n)-1(b)(12)(i)).

Time When Considered Employee

Under Treasury Department proposed regulations, an individual is generally considered a leased employee of the recipient until the later of (1) five years after, or (2) the total number of years that the person performed services for the recipient after, the leased employee worked less than 501 hours in a year. Thus, an individual who performs services for a recipient for less than 501 hours in a year could still be considered a leased employee for at least five years. (Prop. Regs. 1.414(n)-1(b)(13)(i)).

Safe Harbor Rules

If an individual is performing services for a recipient and is covered under a plan which meets requirements related to vesting, immediate participation and employer contributions, the leased employee rules do not apply.

EXPLANATION OF PROPOSAL

The bill modifies the definition of "leased employee". Under the bill, an individual is a leased employee if they provide services *substantially for the sole benefit* of the recipient and if three additional conditions are met.

First, the services must be provided under a contract between the recipient and the leasing organization. Thus, an individual performing services under an "agreement" that does not rise to the level of a contract would not be a leased employee. If the leasing organization is a hospital, services are only covered if payment is made, directly or indirectly, to the hospital under the contract between the leasing organization and the hospital.

Second, the individual must perform services for at least 1,000 hours during a plan year of the recipient. This rule replaces the "substantially full time" rule of present law. In addition, the service must be performed in a "plan year" of the recipient, not a 12-month period of service for the recipient.

Third, the "historically performed" test is replaced with a "control" test; service must be performed while under the control of the recipient. Under the bill, "control" exists at least in any case where the recipient has the power to employ or terminate the employment of the individual.

Treatment of DeMinimis Service

The bill provides that if an individual performs less than 501 hours of service for a recipient in a plan year of the recipient, the individual will not be considered a leased employee. This provision is intended to override Prop. Regs. 1.414(n)-1(b)(13)(i), discussed above.

Expansion of Safe Harbor

The bill grants to the Secretary of the Treasury authority to establish additional safe harbor plans if the plan (1) provides significant retirement benefits and (2) meets the requirements of sections 401(a), 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code, or is a government plan.

Treatment of Treasury Department Regulations

The bill provides that regulations issued to carry out the employee leasing provisions of the Internal Revenue Code shall apply to any plan year beginning before the date the regulation is published in final form, unless taxpayers elect to apply the proposed regulations retroactively.

EFFECTIVE DATE

The provisions of the legislation are generally effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1991. The provision concerning retroactive regulations is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1983.

POSTAL UNION OFFICIALS AND OPEN MINDS

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the other day I came across an article about a resolution (H. Res. 194) I introduced which would create a commission to study the U.S. Postal Service.

It was written by Bob McLean, the legislative counsel of the National Association of Postal Supervisors. The article said much, perhaps much more than he realized, about the lobbying campaign that the postal unions are waging against this resolution.

Among his points: the 120 or so cosponsors of the resolution has "no business attaching their names to this resolution."

Why? Because, among other things, many of them were "beneficiaries of campaign contributions, not only from NAPS but from virtually every postal employee organization."

Now Mr. McLean may think he has Congress in his pocket. But no lobbyist's pocket is deep enough to contain the anger and frustration being directed at the management of the Postal Service, not only by Members of Congress but also by millions of Americans who are fed up with deteriorating postal service and rising postal costs.

Mr. McLean's organization is not only active in spreading money around, but misinformation as well. The article is titled, "The Privatizers Won't Quit." Yet Mr. McLean knows full well that the resolution contains no directive, stated or unstated, to privatize the Postal Service, that the commission would include representatives of postal unions and postal management, and that their only mandate would be to provide the American people with "better service at reasonable rates."

Mr. McLean may have made a slip of the editorial tongue when he suggested that the resolution's cosponsors were wrong to sign onto this legislation, even if their actions were "an accurate reflection of deep dissatisfaction with the current level of service the USPS is providing."

What's more, he later admits that the "the swiftness with which over 100 cosponsors were obtained tells you that we have an educational campaign ahead of us—and that the service provided postal customers today is unacceptable."

I may disagree with Mr. McLean on the power of campaign contributions, particularly when the message that accompanies them runs counter to what our constituents are telling us. But I do believe that Mr. McLean's admission that postal service is unacceptable shows that he has an open mind.

In fact, that's just the kind of thinking we will need on this bipartisan, blue ribbon commission: the willingness to look at the current state of the postal system with an open mind, and the determination to do what's best not only for the American postal worker, but for the American people, as well.

Mr. Speaker, I include Mr. McLean's article in the RECORD.

[From the Postal Supervisor, October 1991]

THE PRIVATIZERS WON'T QUIT

(By Bob McLean)

If you had any doubts about how serious some members of Congress are about privatizing the Postal Service, a recent resolution introduced in the House and the comments of the resolution's sponsor should put them to rest—permanently.

As the copy on the next page indicates, Representative William Broomfield (R-MI) has introduced a resolution which speaks about establishing a panel that by January 31, 1992 would recommend how the Postal Service should be "reorganized to provide better service at reasonable rates." There should be little doubt that the word reorganization is, in the case of this resolution, a synonym for the word privatization.

As disturbing as the resolution are the names of some of its cosponsors. Whether the result of exceptionally sloppy and inexcusably ignorant staff work or an accurate reflection of deep dissatisfaction with the current level of service the USPS is providing, there are a number of House members who have no business attaching their names to this resolution. H. Res. 194 is a slap in the face of the oversight work conducted by the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, yet three members of that committee are cosponsors of the Broomfield resolution. Other cosponsors include a number of members who, in the past, have been supporters of the institution and the beneficiaries of campaign contributions, not only from NAPS but from virtually every postal employee organization.

This fall the number one legislative priority at every branch meeting for NAPS and Auxiliary members should be writing those already cosponsors of this resolution and questioning their justification for supporting this blatant attempt to begin the privatization process. Other members should be told that NAPS and every postal management association and union oppose H. Res. 194.

The swiftness with which over 100 cosponsors were obtained tells you that we have an educational campaign ahead of us—and that the service provided postal customers today is unacceptable. Do not take this situation, or the level of service which prompted it, lightly.

THE UNRAVELING OF THE BUDGET

Was it unrealistic to expect a five-year budget agreement to last five years? Apparently so. While it may survive next year's

election season, its life beyond that will be limited.

From the Democrat's perspective the benefits of the FY 1991-1995 budget seemed questionable only months after passage, when the recession became the country's biggest concern. But unlike previous years, when public works or other jobs bills would be introduced automatically to jump start a sluggish economy, the budget agreement prevented such measures from being introduced—unless, of course, Congress could find another program to cut that would cost the same amount as a new jobs bill. They couldn't, so no jobs bills were introduced and Congress seemed incapable of responding to the recession.

Republicans, specifically the Bush Administration, are about to become more involved in this developing budget problem. The deficit, as I mentioned last month, is growing much faster than was predicted at the time the five-year budget deal was struck. The Congressional Budget Office now predicts that the cap on the deficit, set at \$4.415 trillion, could be reached by January 1993, two months after the next congressional elections. That should force passage of legislation to increase the debt ceiling, and serve as the excuse Democrats need to propose a new budget agreement.

As much as they might want to revamp the current budget agreement, Democrats will probably have to wait until after next November's election for fear of looking fiscally irresponsible. But with the deficit pushing rapidly toward the current debt ceiling they will have a legitimate reason for suggesting a new agreement.

The possibility of a new budget battle should make every postal employee nervous, because it will present Congress with yet another opportunity for abusing one of their favorite "cash cows," the Postal Service. Benefits such as health insurance and retiree cost of living allowances also could come under attack.

There could be another reason why the USPS could become a target in 1992. That will be the second in the current rate case, and whether the price of a First-Class stamp is twenty-nine or thirty cents, the USPS is going to make money—some say a lot of money. That won't go unnoticed on Capitol Hill, no matter what effect another hit on the USPS might have on future rate increases.

CITY OF NORTH MIAMI BEACH COUNCILMAN JULE LITTMAN: MAKING A DIFFERENCE

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, food is one of the most basic necessities of human life, yet an astonishing percentage of our population suffers from hunger and malnutrition. City of North Miami Beach Councilman Jule Littman is doing something about it.

As the overseer of an innovative food distribution project, Councilman Littman has taken a significant role in the struggle for the eradication of hunger in our community. This unselfish leader has committed himself to local volunteerism without the expectation of political gain.

The North Miami Beach program is a fine example for other cities across the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues an article from the "Neighbors" section of the Miami Herald which describes the city of North Miami Beach's food distribution project and the work of its dedicated volunteers in greater detail.

CITY'S HUNGER PROGRAM CREDITED

When members of Temple Beth Shalom in Miami Beach went looking for food to give to the hungry, they discovered they had to go to North Miami Beach to get it.

The temple couldn't afford to buy food to continue its weekly distributions, said Sol Lichter, chairman of the temple's committee on feeding the hungry. Then it discovered that North Miami Beach distributes food to agencies, churches and temples that run soup kitchens or provide meal packets.

"It made a world of difference," Lichter said. "We get good intentions from our city, but you need commitment and that's what North Miami Beach has."

Temple Beth Shalom was one of 40 groups that received truckloads of food from the city's distribution program Friday morning. Volunteers, mainly students from local high schools, loaded about 65 tons of food, which came from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's surpluses and donations from eight regional food brokers.

It was the city's largest onetime giveaway to date, said Councilman Jule Littman, who oversees the program.

But North Miami Beach's food distribution program wasn't always so organized. It began about 10 years ago, when a truckload of surplus cheese from the American Red Cross rumbled up to City Hall without warning.

City officials didn't really know what to do with it then. Now, if the same truck showed up, an assembly line of volunteers would sort, wrap, package and box the cheese, then ship it off to a refrigerated warehouse.

"In the last three years, it's gone crazy," Littman said. "It's exploded."

Besides giving food to agencies, which happens about every six weeks, the city also provides food once a month to local families in need.

The city gives food to about 650 families each month and expects to provide food for 1,000 families a month by Thanksgiving. Likewise, it expects to provide food for 100 churches and agencies by then, based on the number of people who have inquired, Littman said.

Beyond that, the city will have to refuse people, he said.

"We just can't handle more than 1,000 families or 100 agencies," he said. "It's getting worse, and it's going to get worse before it gets better."

Another thing that has grown has been the number of volunteers. Senior citizens help sort food when it arrives and discard any spoiled or damaged items, and students from North Miami Beach and Norland high schools load the trucks at the warehouse.

Samantha Alfred, 16, of Norland wiped sweat from her face Friday morning during a break from hauling boxes of canned pears. She said she didn't mind helping, despite the muggy morning.

"It's fun," she said. "Why wouldn't I come? You're helping people who need it."

PINELLAS' DOORWAYS PROGRAM

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, with the beginning of a new school year, our attention again turns to our children's educational needs. Today, the Pinellas County school system is kicking off a program called Doorways, the culmination of efforts to address the needs of disadvantaged students in Pinellas County, FL. Under the program, the school system will target disadvantaged students at a very young age—3 or 4-years old—and will provide these students with long-term support and a network of services until they graduate from high school. This initiative depends on a partnership of parents, the local school system, social service agencies, cultural organizations, health care providers, religious institutions and State government.

This program will provide the enrolled children with access to the health, nutrition, and social services which currently exist but are often not tapped into by the family. It will actively engage the parents, providing them with home visits and a series of workshops and seminars. Volunteers will be assigned to each child to act as his or her mentor, tutor, and advocate. In addition, a wide array of cultural, recreational, and enhanced learning opportunities will be provided for the children. Lastly, the program will provide the children with scholarships to college or vocational school, giving them hope for the future and motivation to stay in school.

Doorways is the first broad-based, public-private partnership to develop a comprehensive and long-term initiative of this magnitude in Florida. Thus, Doorways should be viewed as a model not only for the State of Florida, but for the Nation.

The Doorways program reflects the priorities laid out by President Bush and the Governors in the six national education goals. It strives to make children ready for school—goal one—by targeting children at 3 or 4 years of age. It discourages students from dropping out of high school—goal two—by providing them with an incentive to graduate—the knowledge that there is a scholarship to college or vocational school waiting for them if they can complete high school.

The program strives to make schools safe and free of drugs—goal six—by giving students opportunities to escape from their immediate neighborhood environments, which may be wracked by crime and drug abuse. This program is prevention oriented, and each child will be assigned to a volunteer mentor, who will serve as a role model and therefore help keep the child on the right track. By encouraging students to complete high school and attend college or vocational school, Doorways will also help more adults be literate and able to compete in the technologically advanced 20th century—goal five.

Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to congratulate Howard Hinesley, the superintendent of Pinellas County schools and the force behind this individual program. I also applaud the efforts of all the hardworking individuals behind

the scenes and the generous contributions of many individuals. I am proud to say that people in my district in Florida are working so diligently and innovatively toward a better future for our students. By working on a local level, Doorways gives us hope for the future of education across the country.

TRIBUTE TO DR. RONALD N. LEVINSON

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, on November 2, 1991, the Graduate School of Professional Psychology of John F. Kennedy University will pay tribute to Dr. Ronald N. Levinson for his contributions to Contra Costa County, CA. It gives me great pleasure to join them by offering this special recognition.

Dr. Levinson has had a distinguished career in the field of clinical psychology, including a number of achievements both in private clinical practice and in sharing his knowledge with others.

As dean of the Graduate School of Professional Psychology at John F. Kennedy University for the past 18 years, Dr. Levinson has created a highly acclaimed program for the purpose of teaching and training therapists and other mental health practitioners. The graduate school has grown under Dr. Levinson's direction from a student body of 30 to more than 500 students on two campuses. Today more than 1,200 alumni from this program work in mental health and community service agencies.

Dr. Levinson began his career in community service with the Economic Youth Opportunity Agency of Los Angeles in the 1960's. He continued his service oriented work with the Peace Corps in the West Indies, the Lane County Community Action Agency in Eugene, OR, the Group Health Cooperative of Puget Sound in Seattle, and as the director of continuing care services for Contra Costa County Mental Health in California. In 1976, Dr. Levinson established the Community Council Center in Pleasant Hill, CA, which is now the largest low-fee mental health clinic in the San Francisco Bay Area.

Dr. Levinson is currently a consultant to the Phoenix Programs of Concord, Sunrise House of Concord, and Allied Fellowship in Oakland. He also serves on the advisory board of New Connections in Concord, CA. In addition, Dr. Levinson maintains a private practice and serves as clinical supervisor to master's degree and doctoral students from various Bay Area universities such as California State University, Hayward, St. Mary's College, the Wright Institute, and Saybrook Institute.

In recognition of his years of hard work and many accomplishments, Dr. Levinson has been the recipient of several awards, the most recent being the prestigious Koret Foundation Israel Prize.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join his family and colleagues in honoring the many achievements that dominate his career. Dr. Levinson has earned our deepest respect and admiration for his service to his community.

BICENTENNIAL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MONTH

HON. THOMAS J. BLILEY, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a joint resolution designating December 1991 as "Bicentennial of the District of Columbia Month."

This year marks the 200th anniversary of the establishment of the District of Columbia to serve as the Nation's Capital. Throughout 1791, several important events occurred, including the selection of the site by President George Washington and the surveyance of the District by Andrew Ellicott and Benjamin Banneker. Two particularly important historical events occurred in December 1791. On December 13, 1791, President Washington submitted L'Enfant's grand plan for the Capital City to Congress. And on December 19, 1791, the last remaining land needed to form the District was ceded by the State of Maryland for the purpose of establishing a national seat of government.

As our Nation's Capital, the District of Columbia has been a symbol of liberty to people of all nations. It is where the American people, through our representatives, are joined to shape a government dedicated to the ideals of individual freedom. The District is where our people come to demonstrate, literally as well as figuratively, our faith in self-government.

Our Nation's sorrows as well as our victories are recorded here. The struggles and sacrifices endured by our forefathers and by the countless others whose names are unrecorded, are honored here. War was waged in this very city. As our Nation mobilized for war and then returned from securing peace, much of America passed through here. It is where Presidents come to be inaugurated. It is where other Presidents, Prime Ministers, kings, queens, and diplomats have come to visit along with 20 million Americans each year. It is also where Presidents and Congressmen have been assassinated. History is not merely recorded here for future generations, history is made here.

We should be proud of, and we should be thankful for, those men and women who have transformed this city from its wilderness beginnings to a world renown cultural center. Once merely a swamp, Washington is now a multicultural, internationally acclaimed home to more than 600,000 residents.

It is fitting and appropriate that all Americans honor and celebrate the 200th anniversary of the Nation's Capital. By designating the month of December as "Bicentennial of the District of Columbia Month," we will recall with pride and thanksgiving the birth of a city which has symbolized the birth and strength of our Nation for 200 years.

I am pleased and proud that members of the leadership from both sides of the aisle including the distinguished Republican leader, the Republican whip, and the chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia join me in introducing this bipartisan resolution today. It is my hope that through this resolution, the 102d Congress will honor the work begun by

the First Congress and of all the people through the ages who have established the Nation's Capital.

RESTORATION OF FEDERAL RECOGNITION FOR THE JENA BAND OF CHOCTAWS OF LOUISIANA

HON. JERRY HUCKABY

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. HUCKABY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which would restore to the Jena Band of Choctaws of Louisiana their status as a federally recognized Indian tribe. I am pleased to have as cosponsors of this measure Members from the Louisiana House delegation, as well as Congressmen BEN NIGHORSE CAMPBELL, BILL RICHARDSON, and ENI FALOMAVAEGA who each serve on the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

This legislation does not seek to create a new Indian tribe but, rather, to restore the status of an Indian tribe, the Jena Band, that has previously been recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs [BIA] on several occasions.

The Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs has held hearings regarding restoration of Federal recognition for the Jena Band. In July, the Senate committee reported to the full Senate with a favorable recommendation on S. 45 which provides for Federal recognition of the Jena Band. The Senate report on S. 45 concluded:

Although they were not statutorily terminated as other tribes which have been recently restored, the Jena have a history of being treated as an Indian entity by the Federal government.

In restoring Federal recognition to the Jena Band, this legislation will help the tribe address many serious problems including poverty, alcohol and substance abuse, poor health, inadequate education, and substandard housing.

The arguments supporting restoration of Federal recognition for the Jena Band are strong and compelling.

As early as 1902, each family of the Jena Band of Choctaws was identified as full-blooded Mississippi Choctaw entitled to land and services from the Federal Government. Every publicly available census since 1880 has identified Jena Band Choctaw members as full-blooded Choctaw Indians residing in Louisiana.

Through BIA actions during the 1930's, including the provision of services to the band, acknowledgment of the band's eligibility under the Indian Reorganization Act, and offer of tribal lands to the band, the BIA established Federal recognition of the Jena Band of Choctaws of Louisiana as a separate and distinct Indian tribe.

During the 1930's, the BIA provided appropriated funds to a contract school for the Jena Band. That the Federal Government would provide benefits to the Jena Band clearly indicated Federal recognition of the tribe.

Written correspondence from the Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs in 1938 ac-

knowledged the band's eligibility to trust land and services under the Indian Reorganization Act. In addition, the same correspondence offered to relocate the tribe to trust lands in Mississippi where, living on their own lands, the tribe would be eligible for Federal services and benefits. This BIA offer was acknowledgment of the Jena Band's status as an Indian band or tribe.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, the BIA never followed through on any of the promises or commitments it made to the Jena Band. Since no members of the Jena Band were able to read or write English—Choctaw is their native language—they were unable to push the BIA to act.

Had the BIA fulfilled its written commitments to the Jena Band, today the tribe would be living on trust land and receiving a full range of services to which federally recognized Indian tribes are entitled.

This legislation would simply restore to the Jena Band the federally recognized status to which they are entitled.

The Jena Band of Choctaws of Louisiana has long existed as a separate and distinct Indian tribe and has been recognized by the State of Louisiana since 1974. The tribe has maintained a continuous line of leadership and now consists of approximately 152 members of which nearly 60 percent possess one-half or more Choctaw blood quantum.

While current denial of Federal recognition has hampered the tribe's ability to address fully its many serious problems, the Jena Band's leadership has worked tirelessly to improve its social and economic conditions. The Jena Band has received funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to purchase land and construct a tribal center. Since 1978, the Jena Band has received Indian Education funds from the U.S. Department of Education. The Administration for Native Americans has provided funding to the Jena Band for tribal staff, preparation of a 5-year economic plan, development of the tribal constitution, and other projects.

Restoration of Federal recognition of the Jena Band of Choctaw Indians of Louisiana is supported by all of the federally recognized tribes in Louisiana and by the Mississippi Band of Choctaw. In addition, the Governor of Louisiana, the Lieutenant Governor, and the attorney general all support reinstatement of the Jena Band's status as a federally recognized tribe. The Louisiana State Legislature has passed a resolution supporting the tribe's efforts.

Before I close, Mr. Speaker, I believe it is important to address the concerns of some Members who argue that Congress should not be in the business of recognizing new Indian tribes. While it is true that BIA has regulations and an administrative procedure governing initial Federal recognition of an Indian tribe, those regulations do not apply to a tribe, such as the Jena Band, which has been previously recognized.

The BIA does not maintain standards or procedures for determining whether an Indian tribe has been previously recognized. In the absence of such standards or procedures, the Congress has restored tribes enacting restoration legislation such as that which I am introducing today. It is therefore not only appro-

appropriate, but it is also necessary for the Congress to act to restore the Jena Band.

I encourage my colleagues to support this legislation. As the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs has already acted on similar legislation, I hope the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs will schedule hearings and move this legislation promptly.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS ALSO LANDED IN PUERTO RICO

HON. JAIME B. FUSTER

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. FUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today not to oppose the thrust of H.R. 2927, which would establish the St. Croix Historical Park and Ecological Preserve in the Virgin Islands, but only to point out that some language in the bill asserts—erroneously, in my view—that St. Croix was the only known place under the United States flag that Christopher Columbus landed on his second trip. We in Puerto Rico have always been taught—correctly, in my view—that Columbus also landed on our island, although the exact spot is in some dispute.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2927, which is offered by my good friend, the gentleman from the Virgin Islands, Mr. DE LUGO, has admirable goals in general, and I support the establishment of a park in St. Croix. But I could not in good conscience sign on to the bill, and the reason is exclusively that of the reference to Christopher Columbus. I believe there is now strong and compelling evidence, from Columbus himself, to support my contention that Columbus did, in fact, land in Puerto Rico. Moreover, there is new scholarship which suggests that Columbus may not have landed in the Virgin Islands at all, although he was in the area. But it is not my intention to pursue that point.

I now understand that, recently in Spain, a letter from Columbus to the then King and Queen of Spain was found, and deposited in the official Archives—which describes Columbus' second trip to the New World. Up to this moment, the history of Columbus' second voyage was dependent upon what others had written, including the well-known Harvard historian, Professor Morrison. But even so, such histories never really verified that Columbus had actually set foot in St. Croix, only that his vessels had arrived off St. Croix. Indeed, there is debate as to whether his vessels arrived at St. Croix or St. Martin or Anguilla.

But the arrival of Columbus in Puerto Rico has never been debated—only exactly where that arrival was. Indeed, it is now clear, in Columbus' own hand, that he sailed along the north coast of Puerto Rico, not the south coast, as earlier historians have written, and that his landing was probably at what is now Aguada or Aguadilla on the north coast of Puerto Rico. There is now much new scholarship to support that.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, I only bring this matter to the attention of my colleagues to set the historical record straight. Otherwise, I have no quarrel with Mr. de LUGO's bill to establish such a park in St. Croix.

TRIBUTE TO YELLOW FREIGHT
DRIVERS BASED IN MAYBROOK,
NEW YORK

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to honor the hard-working men and women of Yellow Freight System's Maybrook Operation, which is located in my district. Recently, these drivers surpassed 5 million consecutive miles without a single accident!

Four hundred seventeen truck drivers, based in Maybrook, NY, accomplished this remarkable feat while driving in some of the most demanding conditions in the United States from the standpoints of heavy traffic, adverse weather, and road construction. Negotiating traffic in and around New York City, northern New Jersey, Greater Boston, Hartford, and other heavily traveled corridors of the Northeastern Seaboard, calls for a high degree of driver professionalism. This splendid example of truck driving competency is deserving of our recognition and praise.

Nationwide, Yellow Freight's approximately 6,500 road drivers operate 3,782 road tractors across the United States, in several Canadian provinces and into Mexico. Over-the-road mileage in 1990 was 633,957,100. According to the Department of Transportation, Yellow Freight's 1991 year-to-date accident frequency record is a low .41 accident per million miles traveled by the entire fleet, compared to a national accident frequency figure of 1.10 per million miles traveled.

It is my pleasure to bring this achievement to the attention of the House of Representatives and I wish to commend Yellow Freight System and its drivers for their ongoing commitment to highway safety.

H.R. 3596, THE CONSUMER CREDIT
REPORTING REFORM ACT OF 1991

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act of 1970, a law that has been on the books for more than 20 years. It is a law that was enacted to ensure that our Nation's consumer reporting system functioned fairly, accurately, and without undue intrusion into the consumer's privacy. And for many years this law served our Nation well.

During this period, millions of consumers were provided necessary credit, while banks and merchants avoided unwarranted risks. But the Nation has changed dramatically over the past 20 years and so has the consumer reporting industry.

No longer are consumer reports filed in manila envelopes and stored in metal file cabinets. In this age of lightning-fast computers, billions of bytes of detailed information about consumers are retrieved and stored with key-

strokes in static-free, temperature-controlled vaults.

Under current law, the lives of consumers are an open book. Sensitive personal and financial data is bought and sold without regard to privacy; consumer reports are riddled with errors, resulting in denial of credit, insurance, and employment; and the system to correct errors is time-consuming and unresponsive to the consumer's needs.

Clearly, it is time to update and strengthen the Fair Credit Reporting Act of 1970. The bill I am introducing today will do just that.

The Consumer Credit Reporting Reform Act of 1991 is designed to improve the accuracy and privacy of the consumer reporting system by: increasing the consumer's access to consumer reports; speeding up and reforming the process for disputing inaccurate or incomplete information; and by increasing the responsibilities of credit reporting agencies, users and furnishers of information to assure accuracy and privacy of consumer reports. And for those who do not carry out their responsibilities, civil liability penalties will be imposed for such failure.

Mr. Speaker, the consumer reporting system is in drastic need of reform. I urge my colleagues to join me in making sure that this reform is achieved by supporting the Consumer Credit Reporting Reform Act of 1991.

THE LONG ISLAND COMMUNITY
SPECIAL FOOD DRIVE

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I stand before you today to commend the efforts of the national Association of Letter Carriers [NALC], the AFL-CIO, the U.S. Postal Service, the United Way of Long Island and the many letter carriers on Long Island who are volunteering their time for a 10 city food drive on October 26.

This year, the NALC is ambitiously sponsoring a single day food drive in 10 cities throughout the United States. I am proud to say that three towns in my district will be participating in this exciting project to collect food for the Long Island Cares food bank. This pilot project, which will set a precedent for a nationwide single day food drive, was patterned after a successful program in Phoenix, AZ. Earlier this year, the food drive in Phoenix collected 60 tons of nonperishable food in a single day. Other cities that will conduct food drives on October 26 are: Louisville, KY, San Antonio, TX, Columbus, OH, Dallas, TX, Jacksonville, FL, Peoria, TX, Harrisburg, PA, San Jose, CA, and Portland, OR.

Participating cities will ask patrons of this program to leave nonperishable foods next to their mail receptacle. The letter carriers of Local 6000 will voluntarily pick up the food on their route. I urge all of my constituents in Smithtown, Hauppauge, and Medford to participate in this program. I wish Nick D'Avanzo and Joe La Placa and all the letter carriers of Local 6000 the best of luck with their efforts to collect food for Long Island Cares. We should

all take notice of the initiative of this group of organizations to help our neighbors who are unable to help themselves because of the economic pressures of today. I congratulate the National Association of Letter Carriers for their valiant efforts to help feed the hungry.

RETIREMENT TRIBUTE TO JOE
WRIGHT

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to offer a few words of tribute on behalf of one of the Pioneer Valley's most distinguished citizens, Mr. Joseph Wright. On the occasion of his retirement after 35 years of employment at Waldbaum's Foodmart, I think it is entirely fitting that I take a moment to acknowledge the many contributions that Joe has made to Holyoke and the surrounding communities.

Joe Wright is one of the most generous and caring men whom I have ever had the privilege of knowing. He is a classic example of a hardworking man who never forgot where he came from or how he got where he is today. It seems that Joe knows everyone, and everyone knows Joe. It is a point of pride that he never forgets a name, whether he met you last week or 20 years ago, and that says something about the kind of man Joe Wright really is. He cares, and he proves this every day with the attitude that he brings to his work, as well as with his active involvement in a remarkable array of civic and business organizations.

The list of organizations and individuals who have benefitted from Joe's involvement seems endless. Joe Wright always makes the extra effort to help out friends, neighbors, and even complete strangers. He helped to incorporate Holyoke Hospital and has been active in its development and expansion over the past 25 years. Never one to play favorites, he has been an energetic supporter of both the Western Massachusetts Girl Scout Council and of Holyoke Boy Scout Troop No. 670.

Although Joe has always been willing to lend a hand to anyone in need, some of his most important contributions have been made to the United Way organizations in the area. He has served several terms as both chairman and president of the United Way of Holyoke-Granby-South Hadley, as well as serving as a trustee and member of the Long Range Planning Committee of the Pioneer Valley United Way for the past 10 years.

In addition, Joe has always played a very active role in the conduct of government and local business in his hometown of Holyoke. He has filled a variety of positions in the Holyoke Chamber of Congress since the late 1950's, including the director and vice president. Joe also served as the chairman of the Holyoke Personnel Board, as well as commissioner and chairman of the board of public works in that city.

He has been a valuable asset to the Foodmart family since joining the company in 1956 and, although he has earned his rest, I

know that they will greatly miss his cheerful and outgoing daily presence, as well as his professional expertise. Joe Wright has been an exemplary Foodmart employee, working his way up from assistant director of personnel to his present position of senior vice president, a title which he has held since 1972. He has served as a solid and dependable leader within the company, weathering tough times and always going the extra mile to find workable solutions to all kinds of situations for the past 35 years. His diligence and his commitment, expressed here and in all aspects of his life, are to be commended.

The people of Holyoke are fortunate to have an outstanding citizen like Joe Wright in their midst. He has touched thousands of lives through his unending generosity and his genuine concern for the well-being and happiness of those around him. He has given so much to us, and we are glad to be able to offer tribute to him as he begins a new chapter in his life. Joe and his lovely wife, Angela, are undoubtedly looking forward to the somewhat more relaxed pace of retirement. Knowing Joe, however, he probably has a few projects already lined up and waiting to be tackled with his trademark zeal. I know that you will join me in commending Joe Wright on his remarkable achievements and wishing him continued success and happiness in the future.

**RAMONA YOUNG: CHAMPION FOR
THE PEOPLE**

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, the Greater Red Bank, NJ, Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at its recent 36th anniversary awards dinner, presented its annual president's award to Ms. Ramona J. Young, who was praised as a true "Champion of the People."

Mr. Speaker, Ramona Young is one of the rare members of the community who can always be counted on to take a stand, to speak up and speak out, to put in the time and do the work—to make a difference. Working both behind the scenes and in the public eye, Ms. Young has contributed to improving the lives of many in the community, particularly the young people to whom she has devoted so much effort as a staunch proponent of improved public education.

Ramona Young was born in Harlem, NY, and moved to Red Bank at an early age. Growing up in a family with many siblings, she was an admirer of the late Katharine Elkus White, the first woman mayor of the Borough of Red Bank, and she has maintained an interest in the political process ever since. In her first bid for elective office, the 1986 Red Bank Board of Education elections, she emerged as the top vote-getter in a crowded field of candidates, and she served with distinction.

Ms. Young has been a member of the Red Bank NAACP for more than 10 years, and has served on the executive and crisis intervention committees. In 1984, she played a major role in coordinating a reception on behalf of the

Rev. Jesse Jackson, in his first Presidential campaign, which attracted an ethnically diverse group of Democrats and Republicans. More recently, she was appointed to a 3-year term on the zoning board of adjustment.

Ms. Young has worked in State government in New Jersey for the past 15 years, championing the needs of citizens caught up in bureaucratic redtape and fighting for the rights of the mentally ill. She has also been a member of the National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., Central Jersey Chapter; New Jersey Black Issues Convention; New Jersey Black Administrators Network; and the Red Bank Pop Warner Club.

The mother of a son now at college, Terence, Ramona Young draws strength from her deep religious faith, saying, "To God be the Glory—He is not through with me yet."

**CONTINUED POLITICIZATION OF
THE IRAN-CONTRA AFFAIR**

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend to the attention of my colleagues this excellent article by Raul Fernandez which appeared last week in the Washington Times. The article really puts into proper perspective the continuing revelations about the Iran-Contra affair and its continued politicization:

[From the Washington Times, Oct. 14, 1991]

NOT EAGER TO HEAR WHAT WAS HEARD?

Faced with the certainty of years of legal terrorism and thousands of dollars in legal bills defending himself against Prosecutor Lawrence Walsh, former Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams plea bargained to two misdemeanor counts of withholding Iran-Contra-related information from Congress.

One must remember, however, that this was a Congress that was changing U.S. law on aid to the Contras faster than the seasons change in Washington; a Congress that was playing "Simon says" with thousands of young freedom fighters who were putting their lives on the line for a free and democratic Nicaragua.

As Mr. Walsh prepares to shut down his five-year investigation, a House task force has been named by the Democratic leadership to investigate the so-called "October Surprise," a supposed plot by which Reagan-Bush campaign aides managed to convince the Iranian leadership to delay the release of American hostages until about an hour after Ronald Reagan was sworn in as president. New allegations from former Carter administration National Security Council aide Gary Sick renewed the congressional interest.

But as the panel members for this "October Surprise" task force were being named, Sen. David Boren, Oklahoma Democrat, dismissed the testimony of another former intelligence official who, under oath, disclosed that Democratic members of the House were engaged in questionable dealings with the Sandinista junta ruling Nicaragua in the 1980s.

In recent testimony before the Senate Intelligence Committee, Alan Fiers, former head of the CIA's Central American Task

Force (and another "two misdemeanor" catch for Mr. Walsh), testified that, in the process of monitoring Sandinista communications, the CIA had intercepted conversations between several members of Congress and the "comandantes" in Managua.

The communications in question were in the form of congressmen and their staff giving the Sandinista, PR tips and strategy suggestions on how to subvert President Reagan's foreign policy agenda in Central America. The former and present members of Congress whose judgment and actions need to be reviewed include former House Speaker Jim Wright of Texas, former Rep. Michael Barnes of Maryland and current House Whip David Bonior of Michigan.

There is clearly a double standard at play when allegations against Republican officials are taken seriously and immediately investigated, while equally serious actions by former and current Democratic congressmen are dismissed without a thought. While the president of the United States was going through the appropriate channel of publicly requesting appropriations from Congress for the Contras, ranking Democrats with access and knowledge of U.S. intelligence were giving back-room advice to the leaders of a communist country openly aggressive to the United States and its interests (democracy, free elections and peace) in the region. All the members involved were outspoken critics of the president's policy and all had the opportunity to oppose the president's policy on the floor of the House.

There is nothing wrong with opposing the administration's position on a foreign or domestic matter, but it's another issue entirely if those members used their access to classified information to advance the cause of the totalitarian government that was in power in Nicaragua at the time.

Congressional access to classified information is both a right and a privilege. Following Mr. Fiers' testimony, the use of that privilege is clearly in question, and the American public deserves to know if any laws were broken by lawmakers obsessed with handing Mr. Reagan a foreign policy defeat. Questions need to be asked: What did the Sandinista PR squad on Capitol Hill know? When did they know it? And which "comandante" did they tell it to?

Elliott Abrams and his former colleagues have answered their share of questions, and it's time for all Democrats implicated by Mr. Fiers to do the same. The principles and the law guiding the integrity and sensitive nature of classified information are too serious to be left uninvestigated.

**TRIBUTE TO LOUIS McBRIDE ALA-
BAMA'S SECONDARY SCHOOL
PRINCIPAL OF THE YEAR**

HON. BUD CRAMER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay a most fitting tribute to Louis McBride of Scottsboro, AL, who is honored as Alabama's Secondary School Principal of the Year for 1991.

Mr. McBride has devoted 23 years of service to our youngsters in Alabama. As a teacher and a principal, he has challenged his students in the classroom and motivated them to achieve their full potential. This educational

leader has also worked to reduce the dropout rate and keep students in school. He has helped teenage mothers attend school by providing them with day care services for their children. He has also implemented in school G.E.D. programs for students who are behind at least two grade levels.

Louis McBride knows the importance of an education. He has worked and continues to work to improve our schools and education in Alabama. The national number of high school dropouts is reaching almost 4 million students between 16 and 24 years old. We need more uplifting professionals like Mr. McBride if we are ever going to decrease these figures.

I commend Mr. McBride for his innovating efforts to teach children, to stimulate them, and to inspire them to become productive citizens and outstanding leaders. We need more Louis McBrides today to cultivate America's next generation.

JOINT RESOLUTION COMMEMORATING THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA'S 200TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today I join with my colleagues Congressman THOMAS J. BLILEY, Jr., ranking minority member of the House District Committee and the lead sponsor, Congressman RONALD DELLUMS, chair of the House District Committee and with other thoughtful colleagues in sponsoring a joint resolution commemorating the 200th anniversary of the District of Columbia and setting aside December 1991 as "District of Columbia Bicentennial Month."

I greatly appreciate Mr. BLILEY's generous initiative. This resolution is in keeping with the bipartisan spirit that has surrounded the District's legislation this session and that Mr. BLILEY has generously fostered.

This resolution and the bicentennial itself are not merely celebratory. The commemoration helps to enhance the reputation of the Nation's Capital and of hometown Washington, DC, at a time of both struggle and renewal for this city. As our colleagues thoughtfully and graciously recognize us, may they also sue this 200th year to increase our political independence and democratic parity with other districts.

TRIBUTE TO ARTHUR GOLDSTEIN

HON. ROBERT J. MRAZEK

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. MRAZEK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Arthur Goldstein of Huntington, NY. I have known Arthur for over 20 years and join the Townwide Fund of Huntington in honoring him on October 24, 1991. Arthur is a well known and well respected attorney, having practiced in our hometown since 1964. In addition, his unselfish commitment to our Hun-

tington community has been and continues to be highly visible—witness his long-standing service to numerous organizations and charities over the years.

Mr. Speaker, as 1991 Man of the Year, Arthur Goldstein truly lives with a strong sense of community and neighborhood commitment. In addition to serving on the boards of various organizations, he has also donated his legal services to these charities. Arthur was a director of the Huntington YMCA at its inception, a member of the Huntington Chamber of Commerce, secretary of the Gurwin Jewish Geriatric Center and a trustee of the Heckscher Art Museum.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I join with Arthur's wife Judie, their wonderful children, his friend and partner, Peter Rubinton, and the citizens of Huntington to say thank you to a terrific citizen.

EULOGY FOR LAWRENCE SPEISER

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and celebrate the life of Laurence Speiser, who died August 30, 1991. Larry's entire life was a testament to the idea that individuals have rights and freedoms. Now I would like this body to pause and reflect on the services of a great American.

Dedicated to civil rights and civil liberties, Larry was one of the finest attorneys this country has ever seen. The bulk of his career was spent as the head of the Northern California American Civil Liberties Union and then the Washington, DC ACLU. He successfully brought a case that outlawed the poll tax in Virginia. In another landmark case he helped to abolish compulsory chapel attendance at U.S. Military Academies. Before the Supreme Court he argued successfully that a Maryland law requiring State officials to take a religious oath was unconstitutional. Larry challenged the State of California which required veterans to sign loyalty oaths before receiving special tax exemptions. In this case, Speiser versus Randall, he was successful before the U.S. Supreme Court. Justice William J. Brennan wrote for a 7 to 1 majority that by requiring veterans to take a loyalty oath, the State violated their right to due process.

Larry also represented witnesses called before the House Un-American Activities Committee. He always stood up for personal freedoms no matter how unpopular it might make him.

As a lobbyist, Larry made frequent appearances to promote his causes. He supported bail reform, civil rights legislation, and curbs on wiretapping by Government agencies. Constantly, Larry cast a wary eye at anyone who wanted to take away civil liberties for the ostensible purpose of helping national security.

Larry was elected to the board of governors of the Unified D.C. Bar, and he was a former chairman of the American Bar Association's committee on rights of the accused and the public. In every place he served—the ACLU, the Senate Subcommittee on Juvenile Justice,

or private practice—he served with zest and distinction. Now he serves us no more, but his past victories will aid the cause of human freedom for generations to come. A part of 20th century history will be written about the battles Larry waged, and I believe history will portray him as a hero.

I would like to express my love and sympathies to those who loved Larry the most, his family. He is survived by Lane Speiser, his wife of 42 years; Zane Speiser, his brother; and Amy, Terry, and Matt Speiser, his children.

TRIBUTE TO CECIL HYDE

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize a fine individual for his recent recognition by the Ogemaw County Veterans Alliance as the Veteran of the Year.

Mr. Cecil Hyde served our country during the Korean war and has continued to be a dedicated citizen ever since. In 1954 he became a member of the American Legion Post 103 in West Branch, MI.

He and his wife live in West Branch and are active in many civic organizations. Mr. Hyde has distinguished himself in many ways, especially in the Boy Scouts and Muscular Dystrophy associations.

The Veterans Alliance of Ogemaw County is an umbrella group that represents all veterans in Ogemaw County. The Veteran of the Year award is considered their highest honor.

Mr. Hyde is truly a fine citizen and an asset to the people of Ogemaw County. Mr. Speaker, I know that you will join me in commending this outstanding individual.

A FRANCO-GERMAN ARMY: A THREAT TO THE NORTH-ATLANTIC ALLIANCE?

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, during the last week there has been much discussion and considerable concern among those individuals and organizations interested in West European security and the North Atlantic Alliance. It has been prompted by a Franco-German proposal to boost its infant joint military brigade in size to become a separate multidivision West European Army.

The following opinion article by Leslie H. Gelb printed in the October 20, 1991, edition of the New York Times is an excellent analysis of the motivation for this initiative. As Gelb indicates, some Europeans, especially the French and some German political leaders posit that "a uniting Western Europe must establish a stronger security identity." The rationale for that argument seems to be that reaching complete economic union through the Eu-

ropean Community and attaining the now enunciated complementary goal of political union inherently includes an independent security policy among West European nations. Of course, the advocates presume this would require, as Gelb notes, that this new West European Army, perhaps theoretically as a part of the rejuvenated Western European Union since some European Community countries are neutral, would report to the European Community—not to NATO as its integral European pillar.

This Member would necessarily be a bit more discreet than Gelb in suggesting that this effort to disconnect a European defense pillar from NATO is a part of a continuing French strategy to reduce American influence in Europe. However, the Franco-German proposal is admittedly also consistent with Paris' grand plan for creating a federalized Europe through a strong multifaceted European Community and their alleged objective to replace American defense leadership in Europe without retreating from their position of nonparticipation in the NATO integrated military command.

One of the suspected major reasons for the French drive to deepen EC integration is their worry about a resurgent Germany, as suggested most recently by an article in the October 12-18, 1991, edition of the *Economist*, entitled, "The German Question." Destroying NATO by encouraging an isolationist or retreat-to-our-shores-and-problems attitude among Americans is surely short sightedness by the French in their effort to create a counterbalance to a stronger, more assertive Germany. Despite some occasional citizen protests and natural irritations with the impacts of all that military manpower and equipment on their soil, the Germans clearly want American troops to stay and be intimately involved in the security arrangements of Western Europe. The French should want it, too, for the good of Europe and the larger transatlantic relationships, but also to ease their old fear about German domination.

Yesterday this Member and other Members of the House serving in the American delegation to the Thirty-Seventh Annual Session of the North Atlantic Assembly, meeting in Madrid, Spain, heard the Secretary General of NATO, Mr. Manfred Wörner, reiterate the conclusion of the NATO foreign ministers' Copenhagen meeting: "NATO is the alliance for the security and defense of its members in Europe and North America." He suggested to the Assembly that the complementary role of any European security and defense organization that might be created would be as follows:

[1] To co-ordinate European views in preparation of Alliance consultation and decision-making;

[2] To form the core of the European pillar inside NATO, avoiding marginalisation of any European member country of our Alliance; [and]

[3] To act militarily in cases where NATO does not act, i.e., outside of area.

Indirectly, but in obvious fashion, Secretary General Wörner addressed the Franco-German army proposal of this final paragraph in his formal, distributed remarks:

It would not make practical sense, nor would it be in conformity with the Copenhagen Agreement, to create an additional independent European force for the defense of al-

liance territory, but it could and would make sense to foresee such a force for use by the Western European Union in cases where NATO does not or cannot act. In such cases I could even imagine that NATO could lend its material support or assign some of its European forces to be used under the responsibility of Western European Union. Since the German-French proposal leaves the question of the mission and area of employment of its proposed European force open, it needs further clarification. That was the general feeling at our NPG [Nuclear Planning Group] meeting in Taormina, Italy.

It may well be that Mr. Gelb is right in suggesting that President George Bush, and President Mitterrand and Chancellor Kohl too, do not take the proposal for a French-Germany army too seriously or at least want to avoid frontal assaults on the idea. However, it is clear to this Member, and it was obviously clear to the great majority of NATO-country parliamentarians gathered in Madrid, that such a proposal is not the European pillar within NATO that the United States and its allies have advocated since the time when it became obvious that the United States would reduce its presence and share of the defense burden in Western Europe.

Despite European fears or expectations to the contrary, neither the American Government nor Congress has either resisted the creation of a European pillar for NATO or attempted to dictate its characteristics. On the contrary, the United States has encouraged a European pillar for NATO of substantial but unspecified composition. However, if the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is to remain a viable vehicle for American involvement in this Atlantic alliance to provide for European security, the European pillar must at least be located within the NATO house. The last time this Member checked, the European Community has no plans to invite the United States or Canada to become members.

Mr. Speaker, the following article by Leslie H. Gelb is recommended by this Member to his colleagues in its entirety:

IN THE END, ONLY NATO CAN GUARD
EUROPE'S DOOR
(By Leslie H. Gelb)

NEW YORK.—France and Germany presented their allies with an unexpected and intriguing proposition last week. Either it means something, nor nothing. Whichever, it will have far-reaching repercussions for the future of NATO, West European unity and America's voice in Europe.

The idea advanced by the French and Germans is to enlarge their existing joint military brigade as a step toward creating a separate West European army. They propose to house this force under an energized Western European Union, comprised of nine members of the 12-member European Community. Most importantly, the Western European Union would report to the EC and not to NATO, where American power holds sway.

If this diplomatic verbiage is real, it would boost efforts for a united Western Europe with a common foreign and defense policy—and would be the beginning of a premature end for NATO. If this is the usual European security blather, NATO and the United States will continue to lead in Europe—and full West European integration, including defense, will be put off further into the future.

Faceless institutions are boring. But NATO, like many, represents the most pro-

found power, which is why President François Mitterrand of France, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany and President Bush have told their diplomats to wink at the French-German initiative and avoid frontal assaults—for now.

Paris, as always, wants to reduce American influence in Europe. Bonn does not; but as Germans push for West European unity, it will have the effect desired by the French. In any event, both insist that their initiative is fully in keeping with agreed NATO declarations on developing a European security identity.

More, both say it is essential for West European integration. They argue that they cannot reach complete economic unity without political unity, and that political unity requires an independent European defense posture. Besides, both see an inevitable decreasing American presence in Europe with the passing of the Cold War and therefore less of a security role for NATO as well.

The United States has always supported the drive toward West European unity, but maintains that it can and must proceed without any diminution in NATO's role and authority. Washington says NATO policy calls for a West European military identity midway between NATO and the European Community, not one attached to Europe alone. Otherwise, U.S. power will be diminished in Europe far too soon, something no one wants—not West or East Europeans, not the Soviet republics, not anyone save Paris.

Bush administration officials believe France is isolated. They also expect the Germans, as is their pattern, to start backpedaling on the military proposal as soon as they see the reaction on the Continent. Meantime, the administration knows it can count on the British to slash away at the French-German proposal, so no need to haul out American guns. No one is more devoted to NATO and the United States than London, and no one less eager for full West European unity.

Stripping aside the diplomatic niceties, the issue comes down to this: The French and some Germans believe a uniting Western Europe must establish a stronger security identity, even at the expense of NATO and the United States. Washington believes it is essential to preserve a dominant role for NATO and America until Europe is truly prepared to step in, even with risks for West European unity.

Washington has the much stronger case, for reasons the French and others prefer to ignore. Europe is not ready for a diminished NATO. Despite its rhetoric, France will not abandon its independent military identity. Tellingly, Europeans could not get their act together to stop the fighting in Yugoslavia. Most importantly, everyone fears a power vacuum that can be filled only by Germany, however reluctant Germans may be.

And when all the dust settles in the East, the Soviet Union or Russia or several of the largest republics will still have significant military power. Even if all turn out to be benign, Europe will not wish to rely on their goodwill.

For Soviet republics, for Germans and for all, NATO remains the only group on the horizon that can keep the door closed to renewed militarism and saber-rattling. Only with a strong NATO can Europeans and Americans have the quiet to concentrate on solving their other growing woes.

YOU'RE NEVER TOO OLD TO LEARN

HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, the saying "you're never too old to learn" has significant meaning today for two special people in Walker County, GA.

At graduation ceremonies at Walker Technical Institute this evening, Lois Sprayberry, 74, and Jeanette Pettigrew, 78, will be receiving Graduate Equivalency Diploma [G.E.D.] certificates from Walker Technical Institute.

Mrs. Sprayberry worked in the weaving department at Riegel Textile Corporation in Walker County from 1946 to 1979. After retirement, she spent much of her time at home gardening and caring for her husband. After his death, she made the decision to return to school to complete her education.

Mrs. Pettigrew reared seven children, all of whom excelled academically in high school. Several went on to complete their college studies. Mrs. Pettigrew said she always realized the importance of an education, and spent many hours in self-education. She plans to pursue her education further.

Mr. Speaker, education is a critical aspect at each level of our society—locally, nationally, and internationally. Without education, we simply cannot continue to prosper as a nation. Today I rise to commend Mrs. Sprayberry and Mrs. Pettigrew on their courage and commitment to furthering their education, and hope that their stories will encourage others to do the same.

AMERICA, A HAVEN OF OPPORTUNITY

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, America is still a haven of opportunity for millions around the world, just as it always has been. I think that many of us have a tendency to take our freedom for granted, and we would do well to listen to our present-day immigrants who are so inspired by America's ideals, just as our own forebearers were.

Last week the Washington Post carried an interview with Roger Jantio, an American citizen who came here from Cameroon. Roger's story and his enthusiasm for American freedom are moving indeed.

[From the Washington Post, Oct. 14, 1991]

LIVING THE DREAM IN AMERICA: IMMIGRANTS FIND SUCCESS IN BUSINESS—AT A PRICE

(By Mohammed Hanif)

This is the stuff American dreams are made of.

Cameroon-born Roger Jantio, the managing director of Washington-based Sterling International Group Inc., has combined his background, his education and his professional experience to launch an American company that does business with Africa, the continent of his origin.

Jantio, 32, got his graduate degrees in finance and economics in France and his MBA from Harvard Business School. He worked as an international management consultant with New York-based J.E. Austin Associates Inc. and later as assistant vice president, at Meridien International Bank in New York.

His year-old company, which has five employees, aims to provide financial advisory services to African governments, international organizations and corporations working in Africa.

Sterling already has won some lucrative contracts from the U.S. Agency for International Development and a United Nations program to restructure financial systems in some African countries. Sterling is also involved in financing some existing as well as new ventures in Africa, including gold mining in Ghana.

"I'd worked as an international management consultant as well as an investment banker . . . and of course I come from Africa," Jantio said. "Our company draws on all these experiences."

Jantio found an unusual way to raise the \$1.5 million that he needed to start the company.

"There are lots of Africans who don't keep their money in African banks because of political instability," he said. "In my previous jobs, I'd traveled extensively in Africa and I knew some of these people. I convinced them to invest in the company." He also persuaded some Americans and Europeans who had business interests in Africa to invest.

The way Jantio raised his capital means he gives up some control. "If I want to go for an acquisition I need the approval of 60 percent of the partners, but I'm free to run the day-to-day operations," he said.

When Jantio started his company, he had already decided that he was not going to apply for the U.S. Small Business Administration's 8(a) minority business program, which gives small minority-owned firms advantages in competing for federal contracts, "it doesn't help in the long run. Maybe it does help in the short run, but what if you are not ready to fight when your minority status finishes? I don't want that kind of protection," Jantio said.

"And nobody is going to come with a spoon and feed you a contract just because you are a minority business. American business is all about competition. You learn, you grow . . . I'm not the person I was 6 months ago."

And is this competition fair? Does it have to be fair?

Jantio was reluctant to discuss the relationship between his being an immigrant and his business. But finally he spoke.

"Yes, there are some stupid people who don't accept you when you have a different accent. But I was raised on the values of hard work and fairness. The only way of dealing with these stupid people is to prove them wrong by succeeding."

"I don't want to sound like Clarence Thomas, but if your accent is a hurdle in your way . . . do something about it, maybe change it," Jantio said.

"But when all is said and done, there is no better place for the immigrants. And I'm saying it after I have seen a lot of the world."

TRIBUTE TO THE STAFF OF THE HUNTSVILLE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION OUTPATIENT CLINIC

HON. BUD CRAMER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the staff of the Department of Veterans' Affairs Medical Clinic in Huntsville, AL, for their kindness, understanding, helpfulness, and eager support to all VA patients they serve.

These staff members are outstanding representatives of the Veterans' Administration health care. Each staffer has exhibited an unselfish devotion to the VA patients. The DVA in Huntsville carries an exceptionally heavy patient load, but these staffers always find the time to help patients with unusual or sudden problems. This staff works together as a dedicated, highly trained health care team and deserves to be recognized for its work.

The clinic in Huntsville is operated under the auspices of the Veterans' Administration Medical Center in Birmingham, AL, at the University of Alabama at Huntsville Medical School adjunct facility. The full-time staff members are as follows:

- Joseph Musick, M.D., medical director.
- Gordon Dorris, M.D., internal medicine.
- Sandra Dodd, R.N., nurse coordinator.
- Tina Worchester, registered nurse.
- Dorothy Vizzier, registered nurse.
- Judy Sommer, administrative officer.
- Betty Carden, patient services coordinator.
- Dawn Keenan, medical records clerk.
- Jeff Marable, medical clerk.
- Diane Friday, medical clerk.
- Jackie Shelton, secretary.
- Bonita Crabtree, supply clerk.

I appreciate the care and services these staffers provide to veterans throughout north Alabama.

OFFICER JAMES THOMAS (TINY) MARTIN

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, working in the U.S. Capitol Building, we view its majestic pillars, its classic architecture, and are impressed with its history on a daily basis.

Perhaps less symbolic, but equally as important, are those individuals who through years of dedicated service, contribute to its history and provide the foundation that ensures the safety and care of this "People's House."

Retiring after 22 years, Officer James Thomas "Tiny" Martin is such an individual.

Officer Martin, a native of South Carolina, joined the U.S. Air Force in 1948. His tour in the Air Force included service in Japan and Hawaii, and a 19-year tenure as a firefighter. Upon his retirement in 1969, Officer Martin became a member of our Capitol Police Force, where he has served with great dedication. I

remember his years of service, especially at the east front of the Capitol Building.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that my colleagues join me in wishing Officer Martin well and congratulating him on his retirement. Our Capitol just won't be the same.

THE MINORAH HOME AND
HOSPITAL

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the Menorah Home and Hospital for the Aged and Infirm in Brooklyn, NY.

Chartered in 1912, Menorah was founded to serve those aged who had no families and no resources. Today, of course, the quality care which Menorah offers attracts residents of all social and economic backgrounds, with and without families. Throughout the years, Menorah has continued to expand and diversify its services. With the help of private and public funding, Menorah has been able to open a psychiatric clinic, a speech and hearing clinic, an auditorium, and numerous recreational facilities.

Menorah stands as a shining example of how an institution can succeed in improving the quality of life for so many senior citizens over the years, and I want to commend them on their efforts.

This year, Menorah is celebrating 79 years of providing quality care to the elderly. The guests of honor will be the residents of Menorah, with special honors being given to those residents 100 years or older:

Lena Baker (102), Anna Blum (103), Violet Herschman (101), Nettie Solomonowitz (100), Lee Witzer (103), and Nellie Franculli (104).

I congratulate these and the rest of the residents at Menorah, and I wish everyone continued health and happiness.

THIRTY-SEVEN MILLION AMERICANS
HAVE NO HEALTH INSURANCE

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, today over 37 million Americans have no health insurance. Throughout the country others are struggling to pay for the increasing cost of health coverage. Yet the U.S. Congress has taken little action to contain health care costs and provide coverage to those who desperately need it. Perhaps the reason for this inactivity is because we, in the House of Representatives, not only receive a generous health insurance package, we are availed the service of the attending physician free of charge.

When a Member of Congress gets sick, they do not have to sit in a waiting room, or deal with medical bills, or insurance forms. Instead they may simply show up at the office of the attending physician in the U.S. Capitol and

receive free medical care, diagnostic tests, and prescription drugs. With this arrangement, Members need not deal with the cost of copayments and deductibles, nor the complexities of insurance forms. How can we be expected to reform a system which we do not even participate in?

For these reasons I have introduced legislation to prohibit this unnecessary privilege. Members should be allowed to continue to participate in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Plan like any other Federal employee. If a Member wishes to see the participating physician, then that Member should pay for it or have their insurance pay for it.

Only by eliminating this perk will Congress fully realize the true crisis in the care system, and begin to reform it.

IN HONOR OF WILLIAM A. HAZEL

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the residents of the District of Columbia, I wish to recognize the contributions of Mr. William A. Hazel. Although Mr. Hazel is not a resident of the District of Columbia, he has nonetheless contributed to our efforts in this Capitol City to touch the lives of many District families—especially our children.

For more than 8 years, Mr. Hazel has supported the Shaw Community Food project that annually distributes hundreds of Thanksgiving baskets and feeds scores of families on Thanksgiving Day. Mr. Hazel has been responsible for donating over 200 turkeys each year and more than \$10,000 to the Shaw Community Center Youth Cultural Experiences project. His efforts have not only fed hundreds of families but have provided learning experiences as well for hundreds of youth through cultural enrichment trips to such historical sights as the Statue of Liberty in New York and the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia.

In addition to being chairman of the board of William A. Hazel, Inc., his own construction company, Mr. Hazel is owner and partner in the Cavalier Land Development Corp. Mr. Hazel's community service commitments include membership on several boards. Among them, Virginia Foundation for Independent Colleges, board of trustees; and the Woodberry Forest School, Orange, VA, board of trustees.

Mr. Hazel is a member of the board of directors of George Mason Bankshares and of the George Mason Bank, Fairfax, VA. Mr. Hazel's work on behalf of the Shaw Community Center projects reflects the caring spirit of many who reside outside the District of Columbia, yet share a genuine concern for the people of this city. We in the District of Columbia salute him as we also thank him.

THE MANAGEMENT CORPS

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation which would establish the Management Corps—a business peace corps for the Baltics and the Republics of the Soviet Union. My colleague Representative AMO HOUGHTON of New York joins me in introducing this practical, results-oriented program that has already been tested and proven effective in bringing American business skills and know-how to Soviet managers and entrepreneurs. Senator ROCKEFELLER today introduced a companion bill in the Senate.

Just this summer, this body voted overwhelmingly to condition any future aid to the Soviet Union on the introduction of genuine competition in the Soviet economy. For the past year, I have been working on a program to bring an understanding of competitive markets to business managers and entrepreneurs in the Baltic States and the Soviet Union. In June 1991, 18 American businessmen and women from the Boston-based Management Corps—including chief executive officers, mid-level managers, financial experts, and entrepreneurs—spent 2 weeks working in companies in Latvia.

The situation in the Soviet Union and the Baltic States calls for new, innovative approaches. One of the Soviet Union's top bankers, Viktor Gerashchenko, has stated, "I'm not in favor of huge borrowing. Substantial technical assistance to improve our ability to use our own resources will work more wonders than direct lending." Last week, President Gorbachev expressed his strong support for direct assistance in the form of a professional Peace Corps.

The Management Corps is designed to meet the need for business skills and knowledge by sending American business people, the real practitioners in our market economy, into Soviet businesses to work alongside Soviet managers and provide them with on-site advice and concrete problem-solving. Market-economy business practices are best learned inside one's own business, while dealing with real day-to-day problems. As any seasoned manager knows, the problems are back at the shop and it is there that they must be addressed and solved.

The results of the pilot program were very positive. In one case, an American business advisor took a Latvian factory's senior managers on their first-ever series of customer visits, where they discovered a major new business opportunity. Another advisor proposed the concept of employee signing bonus and referral bonus as incentives to attract talented new employees. A third advisor is now helping to market a Latvian company's software package in the West.

There are also benefits for Americans participating in the project. There is potential for American businesses to take advantage of the large, unmet consumer demand in the Soviet Republics. By spending time on the ground and making contacts, Americans will develop a better sense of both the potential and the

pitfalls of the Soviet business environment—how to successfully do business there and how to avoid getting burnt.

While short-term aid of food and medicine may prove necessary to help the Soviets through the winter, we must begin to address the underlying structural problems that created these critical needs in the first place. By continuing and expanding the Management Corps project, Soviet managers will receive direct, relevant advice and exposure to Western business practices—a key step in moving the Baltics and the Soviet Republics to a free market economy and full membership in the community of nations.

H.R. 3612

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Management Corps Act of 1991".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—
(1) The Republics of the Soviet Union and the Baltic States have requested business and technical assistance from the United States in order to make the transition from a centrally planned economy to a free market economy; and

(2) the long term security of the United States and of the peoples of the Republics of the Soviet Union and the Baltic States would benefit greatly from their transformation to a fully democratic nation based on the principles of government by the people, respect for individual rights, and free market economic opportunity; and

(3) assistance from the United States to the Republics of the Soviet Union and the Baltic States should promote rather than retard this transformation; and

(4) by providing assistance to those who are trying to achieve the transformation to a market economy, the United States will be supporting the sources of democratic stability.

(b) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this Act to establish an organization whose purpose is to provide assistance to business enterprises in the Republics of the Soviet Union and the Baltic States through United States citizens with expertise in the management of business enterprises who donate their time and services to business enterprises in those countries.

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MANAGEMENT CORPS.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The President shall designate a private nonprofit organization which has demonstrated expertise in providing business assistance to Soviet or Baltic enterprises as eligible to receive funds under this Act, upon determining that such organization has been established for the purposes specified in section 2(b). For purposes of this Act, the organization so designated shall be referred to as the "Management Corps."

(b) CONSULTATION WITH CONGRESS.—The President shall consult with the Congress before designating an organization under subsection (a).

(c) BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—The Management Corps shall be governed by a board of directors comprised of three individuals designated by the President and three individuals designated by Congress who have demonstrated expertise in business exchanges for private sector development.

(d) ELIGIBILITY FOR GRANTS.—Grants may be made to the Management Corps under this

Act only if the Corps agrees to comply with the requirements of this Act.

(e) PRIVATE CHARACTER OF THE CORPS.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to make the Management Corps an agency or establishment of the United States Government, or to make the officers, employees, or members of the Board of Directors of the Management Corps officers or employees of the United States for the purposes of Title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 4. USE OF FUNDS.

(a) GRANTS.—Funds appropriated to the President pursuant to section 7(a) shall be granted to the Management Corps by the Secretary of State through the Agency for International Development to enable the Management Corps to carry out the purposes specified in section 2(b) and for the administrative expenses of the Management Corps.

(b) ELIGIBLE PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Management Corps shall provide for the donations of services by United States citizens with expertise in the management of business enterprises to business enterprises in the Republics of the Soviet Union and the Baltic States.

(2) ACTIVITIES OF THE CORPS.—The Management Corps may use funds granted under this Act for the following:

(A) To organize groups of United States citizens described in paragraph (1) to donate their time and expertise to business enterprises in those countries described in paragraph (1).

(B) To pay appropriate travel and other expenses incurred by individuals during their volunteer service to the Management Corps.

(C) To establish and maintain such offices as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the Corps.

(3) VOLUNTARY NATURE TO THE CORPS.—Individuals who participate in the Management Corps by providing their services to foreign business enterprises shall receive no compensation from the Corps for such services.

SEC. 5. REQUIREMENTS OF THE MANAGEMENT CORPS.

(a) LIMITATION ON PAYMENTS TO CORPS PERSONNEL.—No part of the funds of the Management Corps shall inure to the benefit of any board member, officer, or employee of the Corps, except as salary or reasonable compensation for services.

(b) INDEPENDENT PRIVATE AUDITS.—The accounts of the Management Corps shall be audited annually in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards by independent certified public accountants or independent licensed public accountants certified or licensed by regulatory authority of a State or other political subdivision of the United States. The report of each such independent audit shall be included in the annual report required in section 6.

(c) GAO AUDITS.—The financial transactions undertaken pursuant to this Act by the Management Corps may be audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with such principles and procedures and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States, so long as the Management Corps is in receipt of United States Government grants.

SEC. 6. ANNUAL REPORT.

The Management Corps shall publish an annual report, which shall include a comprehensive and detailed description of the Corps' operations, activities, financial condition, and accomplishments under this Act for the preceding fiscal year. This report shall be published not later than January 31 each year, beginning in 1993. The annual re-

port shall be submitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate.

SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—To carry out this Act, there are authorized to be appropriated to the President—

- (1) \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 1993; and
- (2) \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 1994; and
- (3) \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 1995.

(b) NONAPPLICABILITY OF OTHER LAWS.—The funds appropriated pursuant to section (a) may be made available to the Management Corps and used for the purposes of this Act notwithstanding any other provision of law.

TRIBUTE TO CECIL V. FAIN

HON. BUD CRAMER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Cecil V. Fain in recognition of the many contributions he has made to the people of Madison County in Alabama. The Madison County Commission named September 7 "Cecil Fain Day" to express its appreciation for all Mr. Fain has done for the citizens of Madison County.

Mr. Fain came to Huntsville, AL, in 1915 and was an instructor and administrator in the public schools of Huntsville and Madison County for a half-century. Mr. Fain instilled in his students the values of good citizenship, community service, and respect for others. He was directly involved and personally instrumental in improving educational opportunities for the students of Madison County's mill villages.

Mr. Fain has taught by example as well as by words. Since his retirement from the school system, he has given tirelessly of his time, unique talents, and abilities to his community, his church, and numerous persons, both friends and strangers. He has served his community in the roles of educator, leader, athletic coach, counselor, and friend. His life has influenced the community as a whole and as individuals.

Mr. Fain was the first recipient of the "Honored Citizen Award" given by the Historic Huntsville Foundation for his significant contribution to the history of Huntsville and Madison County.

I join in congratulating Mr. Fain for his many accomplishments and for his dedication to helping improve the lives of so many.

IN MEMORY OF HENRY TAKETA

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, the Japanese American community and the people of Sacramento, CA suffered a great loss on Sunday, October 20, 1991, when our beloved Henry Taketa passed away.

I have known Henry all of my life. He was a role model and inspiration for me as a child

growing up in Sacramento and as an aspiring lawyer and public servant, and so his death is personally grievous.

But Henry was a pioneer among all Americans of Japanese ancestry. He was a prominent civil rights activist and attorney. His scholarly work on Japanese immigration to the United States remains the authoritative source for our community. After the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II, Henry helped reorganize the Sacramento Chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League and helped reintegrate internees to the Sacramento area.

Henry, who earned his law degree at Hastings College of Law, put his legal background to benevolent use during that period as well, advising Japanese Americans of their legal rights as they attempted to rebuild their lives.

Mr. Speaker, to all of those who he helped personally he will be remembered for his kindness and concern. To all of those like me who grew up respecting him as a distinguished member of the community, he will be remembered as a beloved father figure. And to the generations of Japanese Americans in the future who learn about their heritage, Henry will be seen as a leader, a pioneer, and advocate for justice. His passing leaves a great void in the community and in our hearts.

My most sincere sympathies go to Henry's wife of 51 years, Sally, sons Richard and David, his brother Tom, and sister Akiko May Shirai. Their loss is a loss for all of us.

TRIBUTE TO GLENN C. FERGUSON

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, I want to honor Glenn C. Ferguson's achievements as a business and community leader. His career in California's oil and gas industry is an example of what a person can achieve with hard work and dedication.

After graduating from the University of Southern California, Glenn entered the oil and gas business by working for the Union Oil Co. He went on to form his own company, Ferguson and Bosworth, in 1945 and has worked to create successful oil and gas operations ever since. Today, he presides over a production company and is the managing general partner of Ferguson Energy's operations in five States and the Bahamas.

Glenn's activism on behalf of California's independent oil community reveals the depth of his commitment to the industry. Where many business people would have focused only on their own interests, Glenn sought to advance the industry's interests at the local, State and national level through his service on key positions with such groups as the Independent Petroleum Association of America, the California Independent Producers Association and the Bakersfield Petroleum Club.

At a time when so many people at the national level talk about competitiveness and economic growth, it is instructive to look at the example set by those such as Glenn Ferguson who have built successful businesses. The

key to success, as Glenn's achievements show, is effort and commitment.

RESTORING RACIAL EQUALITY IN DEATH SENTENCING

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker: Our criminal justice system is not color blind. Numerous studies, confirmed by the General Accounting Office [GAO], have illustrated a pattern of racial discrimination in the imposition of capital punishment. For example, in one judicial district in Georgia, the prosecutor has sought the death penalty in 29 cases since 1974. In 23 of these cases, the defendant was black. While I believe all criminals should be punished to the fullest extent of law, this punishment should be based on their crime, not their skin color. The Fairness in Death Sentencing Act, included in H.R. 3371, the House crime bill, ensures that victims of blatant discrimination will have full recourse to the law to overturn their sentences. This will restore equal justice to our criminal justice system.

The Fairness in Death Sentencing Act prevents racial bias in death sentencing without endorsing particular statistics as criteria for proving discrimination. The bill's only criteria is that the defendant's statistical evidence must compare similar cases and take into account aggravating factors in determining whether there is a pattern of racially discriminatory death sentencing. These aggravating factors include the brutality of the offenses involved, the prior records of the offenders, and other appropriate nonracial characteristics. The statistics are valid if, after taking these nonracial factors into account, race is left as the determining factor in sentencing. This requires the defendant to show that a defendant of a different race who committed a similar crime, without aggravating factors, received a lesser sentence, and that a racial imbalance existed. This will not abolish the death penalty, but reaffirm the principle that similar crimes should receive similar sentences.

If the statistics presented by the defendants are supported by the court, an inference is raised that the sentence was discriminatory. The prosecution then has the opportunity to rebut this inference. If aggravating, nonracial factors explain the discrepancy between cases, or if the particular case does not fit into a pattern—the crime being more egregious than those to which it is compared—then a statistical imbalance would be rendered meaningless. This will encourage prosecutors to develop nonracial standards for deciding when to seek a death sentence and how to apply those standards uniformly and consistently.

Critics of the Fairness in Death Sentencing Act claim that it will promote quotas for the death penalty. A simple reading of the bill, though, exposes the quota issue as a red herring designed to discredit this worthwhile provision. Congressman MCCOLLUM has offered the Equal Justice Act as a substitute to the act even though its provisions, embodied in current law, have not promoted equal justice. Fur-

thermore, the McCollum amendment alters current law by prohibiting Congress, Federal courts, State courts, and State legislatures from considering racial disparities in death sentencing, no matter how egregious. This amendment, far from promoting fairness or equality, is merely a cynical attempt to strip the Fairness in Death Sentencing Act from the crime bill.

I am a supporter of the death penalty, and I would not support this act if it abolished its enforcement. This act will not undermine the death penalty, but will prohibit racial bias in death sentencing. My main concern with the Fairness in Death Sentencing Act is its retroactivity clause. This places an undue burden on prosecutors to justify their past actions, such as disqualifying a juror, without documentation. However, this concern is not sufficient to undermine my support for the fair application of the death penalty. No one here will dispute that racial bias exists in death sentencing, the difference is that only the Democratic party has adequately addressed the issue.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE FEDERAL RULES OF EVIDENCE IN CASES OF SEXUAL ASSAULT AND CHILD MOLESTATION

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, if I had been permitted by the rule on H.R. 3371 to introduce a proposed amendment to the Federal Rules of Evidence, we would be debating the merits of a very significant change to those rules today.

Proceeding on the premise that the Federal Rules of Evidence not only govern judicial proceedings in the Federal courts but also serve as a model that is frequently adopted by the States, I would be offering an amendment that would provide for the admissibility of evidence of similar offenses committed by defendants in cases of sexual assault and child molestation.

Today, trial courts throughout the country are guided by the fundamental principle that, with limited exceptions, evidence of crimes committed by a defendant, other than the crime with which he or she is specifically being charged in the proceeding, may not be introduced in court against a defendant. Not only are trial courts expected to follow this principle, but trial court judges who permit the introduction of evidence of other crimes under one of the recognized exceptions to this general principle are subject to reversal by the appellate courts.

Let me show you why it is so difficult for prosecutors to use evidence of other similar crimes against rapists and child molesters.

In New York, Joey Sanza had been convicted of murder and rape. The prosecution introduced evidence of three other rapes for which Sanza had been convicted in Florida, invoking the exception that provides for the introduction of such evidence when the identity of the perpetrator can be established through similarities in the crimes. In this case, the de-

defendant had shown an interest in the victims' rings, and had taken them.

However, the appellate court concluded that evidence of other crimes is admissible under this exception only when there was a "remarkably unique pattern of behavior common to each of the uncharged crimes." Defendant Sanza's behavior with respect to the rings was not unique enough. Since he used a gun in the first three rapes and was polite to his Florida victims, whereas he allegedly beat and strangled the New York victim, without the use of a gun, the appellate court found nothing remarkable or unique about this behavior in conjunction with a rape or a murder and they reversed his conviction. This was the case of *People versus Sanza*, which was handed down in 1986.

Using the Sanza case as a precedent, the same appellate court reversed a rape conviction last year because the defendant's modus operandi was not sufficiently unique to make the evidence of the uncharged crime probative of the fact that he committed the one with which he was charged. In the case of *People versus Sanchez*, the defendant began taking photographs of his first victim. When she refused to permit him to photograph her in the nude, he forced her into a bathroom where he raped and sodomized her. Then he forced her to sign a consent form used by professional photographers.

The defendant approached his second victim on the street and told her he was a professional photographer. He accompanied her to her house and ordered her to disrobe in the bathroom, threatening to kill her. The victim thwarted the attempted rape by throwing rubbing alcohol in the defendant's face.

The defendant's conviction on the charges of rape and sodomy was reversed because the introduction of the evidence of the attempted rape was considered prejudicial by the appellate court.

It would be bad enough if this interpretation of the Rules of Evidence was prevalent only in New York. However, it occurs throughout the country, and decisions rendered in one State sometimes become precedents for decisions rendered in other States.

In the case of *Hall versus State*, in Oklahoma, in a trial of a defendant for the rape of a 12-year-old girl in his automobile, the State obtained the permission of the trial court to introduce evidence of two other rapes of young girls committed by the same defendant. All three victims were girls under the age of consent, each rape took place in an automobile, and all were committed in Tulsa County. However, since each rape was committed in a different fashion in different parts of the county and one of the girls was tall and sexually mature while another was small and only 7 years old, the appellate court found sufficient differences among the crimes to consider the introduction of evidence of the other two rapes to be prejudicial and reversed the defendant's conviction.

By contrast, here is an example of an Oklahoma appellate decision in which sufficient similarity among the crimes committed was established, and a conviction was affirmed. Four women were raped, and the introduction of evidence concerning the other three rapes in the trial of the defendant for the fourth rape

was challenged in the Court of Criminal Appeals in the case of *Driver versus State*. The victims were all between the ages of 24 and 27; all lived close to one another; all were attacked in the late evening or early morning; each was threatened with harm if she resisted; each had her hair pulled while being attacked by the man who brandished a knife or pointed object; all were raped in their bedrooms while blindfolded; all were attacked by a man who either attempted or was successful in getting them to submit to rear-entry intercourse; each was raped by an attacker who wore gloves and requested a washcloth to cleanse himself after the rape; and all victims described their assailant as a soft-spoken slender black man, 5' 6" to 5' 9" in height, weighing between 130 and 160 pounds, with some facial hair.

Now I ask you, how often will prosecutors be fortunate enough to find that degree of similarity in sexual assault cases?

The same problem has been encountered in sustaining convictions for the sexual molestation of children.

In 1980, in the case of *People versus McMillan*, the Appellate Court of Illinois reversed the conviction of a man who was accused of taking indecent liberties with his 13-year-old daughter. While the court held that it was permissible to introduce evidence of the defendant's prior sexual acts with his 13-year-old daughter, the admission of evidence that he had also taken indecent liberties with his 15-year-old daughter, for which he was being tried separately, was determined to be prejudicial error. This case has been successfully cited as a precedent at the appellate court level in Illinois as well as other jurisdictions.

In 1988, the *McMillan* case was cited as precedent when the Appellate Court of Illinois reviewed a case in which the defendant had been found guilty of aggravated sexual assault in the course of having anal intercourse with his stepson. The court reversed the conviction because the State had introduced evidence alleging that the defendant also had intercourse with his daughter during a "family touching" session. This was the case of *People versus Daniels*.

To further illustrate the point that I was making earlier, the *McMillan* case was also cited as a precedent in the District of Columbia Court of Appeals in the case of *Ali versus United States* in 1987. In that case, the defendant had been convicted of carnal knowledge and sodomy with a child who was his girlfriend's daughter. In reversing his conviction, the court held that it was prejudicial error to allow the prosecutor to introduce evidence that the defendant allegedly unlawfully touched the victim's younger sister on several separate occasions.

Can you imagine the courage that it must have taken for these victims to come forth, tell their stories in court, and subject themselves to cross-examination? Can you imagine their reactions when they learned of the reversal of the defendants' convictions? Will they ever be willing to put their trust in the judicial system again?

Sexual assault and child molestation do not ordinarily occur in the presence of multiple credible witnesses. The Rules of Evidence need to be changed to improve the ability of prosecutors to obtain convictions against the

perpetrators of such crimes. The amendment that I am proposing, which was part of the administration's crime bill, would have that effect. It would increase the confidence that the victims, and the victims' parents or guardians—in cases of child molestation, have in the criminal justice system.

Let's not delay these changes to the Rules of Evidence. The cases I have referred to earlier are just a few examples of the kinds of decisions that courts around the country find themselves compelled to render on a regular basis. With every day that passes, how many convictions remain beyond reach and how many guilty individuals see their convictions reversed? When a new trial does not follow the reversal, for whatever reason, the perpetrators of these crimes are often free to repeat their offenses with other unsuspecting victims.

The amendment which I would have been offering would still allow judges to rule on whether or not the evidence of similar offenses was relevant—before that evidence is introduced. It also would not eliminate the power of judges to exclude evidence of similar offenses when the prejudicial effect of that evidence on the defendant exceeds the probative value of that evidence.

All I am asking is that in cases of sexual assault and child molestation—and only in those two types of cases—the Rules of Evidence be changed to establish a presumption that evidence that a defendant committed similar offenses is admissible when it is relevant.

OFFICIAL BILINGUAL DOES NOT BELONG IN CRIME BILL

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1991

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to thank my colleagues who voted no on the en bloc amendment to the crime bill in the Committee of the Whole House.

The en bloc amendment included the Bustamante amendment, which I do not think belongs in a crime bill. It is the "promote Spanish to the exclusion of all other languages amendment" and it is wrong.

My distinguished colleague from Texas would argue that his amendment will only require Spanish to be used when it would be appropriate to use Spanish. He may be well-intentioned, but if that is his intention, he has not implemented it. The language of the amendment specifically requires all schools to develop Spanish-language materials in their applications for antidrug grants. Even if we use Mr. BUSTAMANTE'S suggested "when appropriate" standard, the amendment provides absolutely no guidance as to what appropriate means. When is it appropriate to mandate schools to develop Spanish language materials? When 50 percent of the students speak Spanish? Twenty percent? Ten students? One student? The amendment says nothing about this.

The fact of the matter is, this amendment is official bilingualism. It requires all schools to develop Spanish-language materials, regard-

