

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

UNITED NATIONS DAY 1991

HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, today we observe United Nations Day. This occasion should be used to both remember the tremendous accomplishments of this organization since its founding, and look forward to its participation in the new world we now see emerging.

With the cold war behind us, the United Nations will assume unprecedented importance as a meeting place for East and West. In this atmosphere of greater global cooperation, the United Nations will hopefully be an effective tool for peacefully resolving regional disputes and continuing to strive for the betterment of the human condition.

Hunger and disease, still prevalent in so many areas of the world, are attacked by U.N. relief efforts. U.N. teams are relentlessly investigating human rights violations wherever they occur. Peacekeeping forces are bringing stability to troubled regions, and creating a climate for negotiations. A major U.N. conference to be held in the coming year will address the urgent environmental crisis the world now faces and discuss international solutions.

As actors in this new world which is coming together piece by piece, we should always keep in mind the noble aims of the United Nations.

Four days ago I had the distinct pleasure of sending a message to Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir. I congratulated him on making final arrangements for the historic Mideast peace conference which will begin next week in Madrid. At the same time, I expressed my sincere hope that these talks will result in significant progress toward lasting peace in the most dangerous and troubled region of the world.

This wasn't an empty gesture on my part. After more than 15 serious study visits to the Middle East in the last 3½ years, including Jordan, Israel, Egypt, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and other gulf countries, I believe that a lasting peace is in fact possible in the Middle East.

These are days when a person can dare to believe in the triumph of peace and freedom. Not too long ago, who would have imagined democracy, even limited, being won by the people of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and Nicaragua? Today the previously impossible seems possible.

Out of this swirling geopolitical map, President Bush has called for the forging of a new world order. Significantly, the President introduced this term into common usage when this Nation was on the brink of war. But new world order must be more than a rallying cry to gather an international posse and discipline an Iraqi dictator.

Now, if this so-called new world order is to work, it must be designed to avoid future wars and mediate conflict where it exists today. My idea of a new world order is one where, freed of the shackles of having to respond in whatever fashion to what was deemed to be anti-Communist, we can organize the nations to oppose illegal military actions like Iraq's invasion of Kuwait by economic and political isolation—rather than immediately resorting to a military response.

For this reason, the United Nations will assume unprecedented importance in the coming decades. In addition to security issues, the United Nations will play a vital part in such areas of mutual interest as the global environment, nutrition, and the betterment of the human condition. It is no exaggeration to say that a new world order will only work if its separate parts are joined together by the stabilizing bonds of the United Nations.

The end of the cold war and the accompanying warming of relations between the superpowers have given the United Nations more freedom to accomplish its goals. While East and West once took strategic sides in any regional conflict, they can now join together in order to find peaceful resolutions. Today, the only meaningful meeting place for these former enemies is in the United Nations.

The United Nations will have to make significant changes within its own structure in order to adjust to its new position of increased importance on the world stage. The United Nations has been weak, intimidated at times. We need a strong Secretary General when Perez de Cuellar leaves—one who will seize the U.N.'s opportunities and lead in restraining the neighborhood bullies of the world. A needed change, particularly in the area of international security, is a shift from reacting to regional conflicts on an ad hoc basis to full-time mediating. I agree with others who suggest the creation of permanent, regional U.N. offices staffed with knowledgeable, full-time mediators. Such offices could be preventive medicine for international conflict.

The key to the effectiveness of this or any U.N. program, however, is cooperation. Countries of diverse traditions and beliefs on every continent must learn to see the United Nations as more than something they will tolerate only as long as it furthers their own interests. For these governments, the United Nations must become a trusted, impartial arbitrator.

Enhanced cooperation will hopefully avoid future sacrifices by courageous U.N. peacekeeping forces. The signs are good. Less than a week ago, members of the U.N. Security Council agreed to share information with one another about sales of tanks, artillery, military aircraft, ships, and missile systems to countries in the Middle East. It goes without saying that a few years ago, such cooperation could have halted Saddam Hussein's deadly military buildup. Members of the Security Council must join with all other U.N. members in banning

the production of chemical and biological weapons. These horrible devices of mass destruction have no place in the world currently emerging. As the superpowers use their improved relations to begin the long process of scaling down their nuclear arsenals, they must also use these relations to create strong agreements which stop the further proliferation of nuclear weapons.

With each passing day, we are finding that guns and bombs do not constitute the only serious threats to human life. The world's exploding population rate has overburdened natural resources. Man-made waste clouds our oceans, seeps into our ground water, and pollutes our air. Rain forests—which literally compose most of the Earth's respiratory system—are being destroyed at an astonishing and devastating rate. We've all been made aware of these and other environmental concerns by activists and the media. But it is obviously not enough to pay lip service to something that seriously threatens the world our children will be forced to live in.

There is perhaps no better symbol for the kind of integrated world the United Nations evisions than the global ecosystem itself. With acid rain originating in one nation and falling on another, international boundaries become irrelevant. Indeed, every nation is equally threatened by a damaged atmosphere and polluted oceans. The time is overdue for an international agenda to avoid environmental catastrophe, and I believe the creation of this agenda is one of the primary responsibilities of the United Nations today. The growing international cooperation we are witnessing must be harnessed for this urgent purpose.

The U.N. Environment Program, which was created in 1972, is scheduled to hold a major conference on the environment in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992. I would like to see Congress create an advisory commission from U.S. science, industry, and environmental groups to prepare for this important conference. I would also like to hear from any of you who would offer advice, possible through citizen panels. And, when the time comes for the meeting, delegates from our Government must work aggressively with delegates from other nations to produce new instruments of international law and set up adequate environmental funding.

These are indeed times which offer great opportunities for international cooperation and the creation of agreements which will be for the good of all mankind. But, as we forge this new order, we must remember that alongside the much-celebrated democratization of Eastern Europe and Latin America are dark areas of extreme need. Gross human rights violations persist from Cambodia to Guatemala. Hunger plagues much of the world. We cannot consider any new geopolitical alignment—any new world order—successful unless it addresses these problems. The United Nations must draw developing countries into the new

* 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.

order by stimulating their participation in the world economy. In this age of cooperation among developed nations, it will be possible to coordinate multilateral assistance in financial and technical areas.

The United Nations, which have been described here, is a powerful player in the developing new world order. Some might question if the organization is up to this challenge. I would answer that the United Nations has always striven for a new world order, one that goes beyond what President Bush probably had in mind. The U.N.'s preamble vows "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war," "reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights" and "promote social progress." We would do well to keep these goals in mind when creating any new order in the world.

TRIBUTE TO THE 24TH GRADUATING CLASS OF MARATHON HOUSE

HON. RONALD K. MACTHLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. MACTHLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 24th graduating class of Marathon House. On Sunday, November 3, 1991, Marathon House will be honoring these men and women who have devoted the past year to overcome a chemical dependency.

Marathon House has specialized in the prevention and treatment of substance abuse since 1967. Marathon House is staffed by professionals in the treatment of chemical dependency. Counselors, educators, researchers, and scholars come from all over the United States to work at Marathon House. Marathon House stresses research to stay in the forefront of the constantly changing patterns of substance abuse.

Marathon House plays a major role in our State's antidrug effort. Marathon House's input into drug and crime issues have always been of invaluable use to me as I personally consider drug and crime issues before Congress. I have also enjoyed a close working relationship with David Mactas, president of Marathon House, as he participated on my advisory committee meeting on September 10, 1991. I look forward to a continued working relationship with all associated with this most distinguished organization.

Marathon House has been committed to helping people break the cycle of substance abuse and begin the path to recovery and self-sufficiency. They have proved that people do recover from addiction to restore their careers, family, homes, and become contributing members of society.

It has taken great sacrifice for these graduates to face their addiction and begin the long healing process. For their accomplishments the graduates of Marathon House deserve our respect and admiration. I wish all the graduates of Marathon House health and happiness in the future.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID EDWARDS; WATER CONSERVATIONIST OF THE YEAR

HON. CLAUDE HARRIS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the outstanding accomplishments of one of my constituents in Fort Deposit, AL. That individual is David Edwards, manager of the Fort Deposit Waterworks and Sewer Board.

Mr. Edwards was recently named "Water Conservationist of the Year" by the Alabama Wildlife Federation during the presentation of the 1991 Governor's Conservation Achievement Awards. He received this honor because of his leadership in the construction of an innovative wetlands wastewater treatment system in Fort Deposit.

The town of Fort Deposit working with the firm of CH2M Hill used local funds and an Environmental Protection Agency grant to design and build the project. The system has performed well within its permit limitation since it was placed in operation. In view of the fact that such systems are relatively new to the field of wastewater technology, a small town such as Fort Deposit took a risk in investing local funds toward this construction.

America's wetlands are an invaluable natural ecosystem. Creative uses of technology such as that by Fort Deposit is an important step in preserving and protecting our wetlands. I commend David Edwards on his stewardship and I extend my congratulations on his well-deserved recognition.

THE GULF WAR IN RETROSPECT

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, the best editorial I have read that sums up our efforts against Saddam Hussein, can be found in the News-Tribune of Jefferson City, MO, on August 2, 1991. The lesson to be learned is the same one that Winston Churchill unsuccessfully attempted to warn against in the late 1930's: "Freedom loving nations cannot accommodate an oppressing one." The News-Tribune article is enclosed herewith for the benefit of the Members of this body:

GULF WAR IN REVIEW

One year after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, some are belittling the accomplishments of the Gulf war. It is worth reviewing what this exercise of national will achieved.

Most fundamentally, it upheld the principle of nonaggression. George Bush's war foiled a strong, militaristic power that had seized and looted and annexed a small but wealthy neighbor. Never before had one member of the United Nations simply wiped another off the map. The United States' determined stand rallied nearly universal support. The allies' decisive action not only cut short a regional tyrant's career of conquest but made naked aggression less likely anywhere in the world.

The skeptics point out that liberation left Kuwait a chaos of blazing oil wells and backward politics. This misses the point: that Kuwait is no longer enslaved. The Iraqis' campaign of rape and plunder was interrupted. The vandals were expelled, their army destroyed.

Not just Kuwait but the entire Middle East is better off for Saddam Hussein's defeat. Oil flows unimpeded at virtually the same price as before the invasion, Israel's most threatening neighbor is cowed, and prospects for Arab-Israeli talks are better than in years. None of this would be true if Saddam had gone unchallenged.

The war also renewed respect for America. From the president's leadership to the Pentagon's smart bombs to U.S. soldiers' competence and humanity, American performance was justly admired. The disciplined use of military force for good ends, in painstaking partnership with allies, affirmed our best tradition.

This psychological gain came at a crucial moment in history, just as the United States was emerging as the single superpower, captain of the winning side in the Cold War. Increased regard for American power will assist in its constructive use in coming years.

It is true that the survival of the tyrant Saddam Hussein, cause of so much misery, belauds the victory. Count among the lessons of the Gulf war, then, a fresh appreciation of the futility of accommodating so ruthless an oppressor.

IN HONOR OF DR. HARLAN J. SMITH

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. COLEMAN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember my friend, Dr. Harlan J. Smith. Dr. Smith was an Edward Randall, Jr., M.D. centennial professor in astronomy and former chairman of the department of astronomy of the University of Texas at Austin. I met him when he was appointed director of the McDonald Observatory in Fort Davis, TX.

Dr. Smith cherished his role as an educator. He believed the public could share in his love of astronomy and created a number of public outreach programs, including the nationally syndicated program "Stardate," which helped bring the skies just a little closer to everyone who came in contact with the west Texas observatory.

The University of Texas decided to establish an astronomy department and run the observatory in the early 1960's. Dr. Smith was involved in both of these visions.

The McDonald Observatory was originally operated by the University of Chicago until the University of Texas Astronomy Department moved to Mount Locke in the Davis Mountains. The observatory houses a 107-inch reflector telescope and an 82-inch reflector telescope, as well as a number of smaller telescopes, two of which are dedicated primarily to public use—just one step that brought many of us closer to the stars.

Today, I would like to remember Dr. Smith not only for unveiling some of the mysteries of the stars, but also for making other contributions to the field of astronomy. Two of his

goals that have yet to be accomplished included use of the Moon as a base for an observatory and human exploration of Mars.

Dr. Smith has been honored by his peers for his tangible contributions to astronomy—an increase in public understanding and interest and his forward thought for the future study of the stars—and received the NASA Distinguished Public Service Medal.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to extend the sympathy of my colleagues in Congress to his wife, Joan Smith, and their children and grandchildren.

Dr. Harlan Smith will be remembered by everyone who shares his love for the sky and the stars. I know that I was one of the lucky ones who was influenced by this love.

REMARKS BEFORE THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS AND FORESTS

HON. RON MARLENEE

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. MARLENEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to submit for my colleagues a copy of my remarks on October 22 before the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks and Forests. The issue at hand concerns the debate over the proposed Montana wilderness legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I congratulate you for holding today's hearing to attempt to solve the wilderness debate in Montana. This entire effort is commendable and is now more important than ever.

Obviously, there are honest differences by well-meaning people on how many acres to protect, and how areas are to be managed. Whether or not I decide to introduce my own wilderness bill depends on you, Senator Baucus. I appreciate your letter to me of September 23 (see attachment) expressing your willingness to work with me on this issue.

To pass a wilderness bill that does not, I repeat does not attempt to modify or resolve the appeals controversy, is to deceive the people of Montana.

Nearly every State that has passed a statewide wilderness bill still has just as many or even more problems with administrative appeals than those States without a statewide wilderness law.

To say that we will pass a wilderness bill simply for the sake of passing a wilderness bill is saying we really do not care if we are tying the hands of professional land managers and do not care about recreation and tourism.

Let me tell you that I believe we must have professionals manage our lands under good stewardship and allow opportunities for recreation.

There are certain basic principles that must be embodied in any wilderness bill before it gets my support and that of Montanans.

These principles include:

- (1) Providing the widest possible spectrum of recreation opportunities.
- (2) Designation of highest-quality wilderness lands and give proper emphasis to other deserving lands for recreation, education, scenic values and wildlife.

(3) Preserving the State of Montana's sovereignty to adjudicate and quantify water rights. The water language this committee adopted in the Wirth/Brown Colorado wilderness bill seems appropriate for the Montana bill. The Governor has sent a very capable representative, Karen Barclay, who will speak to this issue on a later panel.

(4) Iron-clad language releasing non-wilderness areas. We must also resolve the future of the S. 393 or wilderness study areas by setting a date for their release.

(5) Recognizing how the current administrative appeals system has paralyzed forest management in Montana. Last year alone over 300 million board feet of Forest Service timber in Montana was tied up in appeals and litigation.

(6) Enhancing future tourism opportunities in Montana.

Again, I would urge that we stand together after reaching a consensus and that together we reject attempts by outside interests to invade our State, manipulate our media, steal our jobs and deny us of our heritage of recreational opportunities.

And Senator Baucus, I again take your statement in the Great Falls Tribune of October 21, 1991, at face value where you stated, "We Montanans can work this out. I don't think we want other States telling us what the boundaries should be."

I am committed to this effort because one of the major benefits of resolving this issue is to provide stability and balance to the State of Montana. This commitment has caused me to employ the services of one of the most respected professionals in the Forest Service in Montana. Retired Gallatin Forest supervisor Bob Gibson has professional experience on six of Montana's 10 national forests. Bob's credibility in this area was demonstrated when he worked for you, Senator Baucus, in 1985.

In summary, we have the maximum wilderness as embodied in S. 1696, a fine wilderness proposal from WETA and the Forest Service's recommendations. We also have that undiscovered mother lode that we can only reach by non-partisan consensus.

If you do not reach that consensus, you will have a political football. One must remember that Montana has a Republican Senator, a Republican Congressman, a Republican Governor, and Republican Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior.

I pledge to you that we can support a proposal with balance. There are those who say some of the protection of Montana interests that we ask cannot be achieved. I would respond and challenge you that I will produce every vote of the minority side of both the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands and the full House Interior Committee. The challenge for you is to provide us the five or six votes on the majority side.

It seeks to me we have a force to be reckoned with so we must work together to come together.

TRIBUTE TO LONNIE KAHLER AND KATHY KOHL

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to join the Clinton Township Democratic Club in honoring two very special people

who have generously contributed their time and energies to the Democratic Party and our community in general, Lonnie Kahler and Kathy Kohl.

The commitment to take an active, constructive role in our community is a responsibility we all share. Lonnie and Kathy have unfailingly dedicated themselves to our most important concerns. They are our unsung heroes: tirelessly devoting hundreds—even thousands—of hours to the Democratic Party and Democratic candidates.

More than this, the success of the Clinton Township Democratic Club has been fortuitously tied to the dedication and commitment of these women. Time after time, Lonnie and Kathy have been there when we needed them. And without their steadfast devotion, our bingo would not be the success that it has become.

And finally, Mr. Speaker, Lonnie and Kathy also share the added joy of being close, personal friends. They have blended work, family, and friendship into a winning combination from which we all have benefited and for which we are all very grateful.

I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting the fine accomplishments and outstanding dedication of Lonnie Kahler and Kathy Kohl.

ART SIMON'S LEGACY LIVES ON AT BREAD FOR THE WORLD

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to an article by Colman McCarthy entitled "A Builder of Fences Against Hunger" which appeared in the Washington Post on October 22, 1991. The article praises Art Simon, founder of the nonprofit organization Bread for the World. Mr. Simon recently stepped down as president.

Under Mr. Simon's leadership, Bread for the World has made extraordinary contributions to impoverished populations in America and around the world. Mr. Simon has combined idealism, sound preventive policy, and shrewd politics to educate government leaders and provide relief for hunger people. Bread for the World has assembled one of the most extensive grass-root networks in the country and has successfully lobbied for domestic and international aid packages.

As chairman of the Select Committee on Hunger, I would like to take this opportunity to commend Art for his achievements as president of Bread for the World. But, I also thank him for leaving a potent advocacy group that will continue to provide the Select Committee on Hunger, America, and the world with invaluable support in the fight against hunger. For the benefit of my colleagues a copy of Mr. McCarthy's article follows.

[From the Washington Post, Oct. 22, 1991]

A BUILDER OF FENCES AGAINST HUNGER

(By Colman McCarthy)

A childhood inkling came to Arthur Simon that he would have a fair chance for a happy and stimulating life if he helped others. But how? His father, a spiritual man who

pastored Lutheran churches in Oregon and Illinois, offered a thought: Some people get an ambulance and do rescue work at the bottom of the cliff, others stay on top and build a fence at the edge.

Simon decided on fence work. His choice brought him to Washington in 1972 where he founded and began directing Bread for the World. It would become one of the nation's most effective and sophisticated advocacy groups both for food assistance to the world's hungry and for developmental programs in poor countries.

Earlier this month, Simon, 61, became president emeritus of Bread for the World. He left despite requests from the board that he stay on. He has written eight books and has a few more he'd like to get out. Ane he'd like to be around a bit more as he and his wife raise the youngest of their four children, a daughter of 5. Then, too, he'd like to spend time with another builder of fences, his brother, Sen. Paul Simon (D) of Illinois.

Bread for the World is in hearty condition: 45,000 dues-paying members in 335 local chapters and with a reputation for going well beyond such measures of Washington success as staging conferences, issuing reports and getting on "Crossfire."

Simon, also a Lutheran minister, went for the harder work of trying to reduce hunger through policy changes. In 1984, lobbying and letter-writing exertions by Bread for the World members were credited with passing the Africa Relief and Recovery Act. It dispensed \$800 million for famine relief. In 1988, the organization worked to win a \$250 million increase in U.S. development assistance to Africa. Bread for the World rallied support for a \$73 million increase for the domestic Women, Infants and Children program. It is now lobbying for passage of the 1991 Horn of Africa Recovery Relief Act and the 1991 Freedom From Want Act.

"We wanted to get people to see that no less important or urgent than direct aid is the work of getting the nation's leaders to make national policy decisions that help people work their way out of hunger and poverty," Simon wrote in a 1985 paper. "One stroke of the President's pen or one vote in Congress can often have an impact on hungry people that exceeds what we do through private assistance. Why contribute in church to relieve hunger, and by our silence on public policy lock people more deeply into hunger?"

An unpreachy tone of spirituality runs through Simon's writings. It is Biblical and prophetically grounded: "One practical meaning of rooting our understanding of hunger in God's rescuing love is that we live by grace, not guilt. Hunger leaves many people feeling guilty. However, guilt is a poor motivator. It's immobilizes us because it underscores our captivity to sin. But grace—God's extraordinary gift of love—sets us free to live for others."

That's what Simon has done at Bread for the World. It's been hidden work mostly. He has called world hunger "the silent holocaust," so perhaps it fits in that his way of combating it has been noiseless. In Washington, the less clamor and sound an advocacy group emits, often the greater progress it makes.

IN CELEBRATION OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF WESLEY UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, on October 26 the Wesley United Methodist Church in Toledo, OH will celebrate its 100th anniversary. The congregation of Wesley United Methodist Church has served its community with the utmost in distinction throughout the past century, providing not only religious leadership but moral support and the advocacy of a strong value system to an entire community.

The Wesley United Methodist Church was founded on October 25, 1891 when members of the then St. John's Methodist Church held their first Sunday school meeting at the Spring Street Public School. In 1895, the congregation met for the first time in their own building on Spring and Mulberry Streets. One year later, the Central Ohio Conference recognized the Spring Street Methodist Episcopal Church as an organized society.

By 1923 the congregation had outgrown its meeting house on Spring and Mulberry Street and moved to its current parsonage at 2328 Stickney Avenue. With the move, the congregation also changed the name to the Wesley United Episcopal Church.

The early years were hard ones for the members of the Wesley United Episcopal Church. The depression threatened to take the church away from the parishioners. Through what could be viewed as divine intervention, however, the parish obtained a loan and the church remained and the congregation stayed together.

As with most urban centers in the 1960's and 1970's, the Wesley Episcopal Church experienced a shift in its mission due to a change in the make-up of the surrounding neighborhood. At that time, the congregation of the church decided to change the name once again to the Wesley United Methodist Church—the name the church bears today.

Mr. Speaker, over the past century, parishioners have come and gone but the Wesley United Methodist Church has stayed true to its original mission of helping those in need in our community. On behalf of the U.S. Congress, I would like to extend my sincere wishes to the Wesley United Methodist Church for another 100 years of devotion to those ideals that make the church a shining example of what is good about our community and this Nation.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO ENABLE STATES TO GUARD THEIR DOORS AGAINST OUT OF STATE WASTE

HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today which would specify that no material may be disposed of any

commercial uranium mill site, other than the tailings which are generated at that particular site, without the consent of the State in which the site is located. I am prompted to introduce this legislation because of indications that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission [NRC] may soon take steps to open commercial uranium mill sites to the disposal of radioactive wastes other than the tailings which result from normal mill operations—a policy which, if adopted, could in effect turn the impoundments at those uranium mill sites into low-level radioactive waste disposal facilities.

The prospect of using commercial uranium mill sites to dispose of off-site wastes is of great concern in Utah, and may be in other States as well. For instance, uranium mill sites in Utah do not all meet the State's siting criteria for low-level waste with respect to requirements such as those affecting proximity to human habitation, national parks, or permanent streams. Further, some of the impoundments at these sites lack protective liners, adding to the possibility that contamination will occur. The question of whether it is environmentally sound to use these impoundments for the disposal of anything beyond the tailings which are already being generated onsite is one that should be scrutinized very carefully, particularly in light of our costly experience with remediation at defunct uranium mill sites—a cleanup program which is currently estimated to cost about a billion dollars.

There is also a question of fairness. Utah is already, very unfortunately in my view, host to one waste disposal site which is licensed to receive out of State radioactive wastes. We also have a hazardous waste landfill which receives most of its waste from out of State—and two hazardous waste incinerators which would far surpass Utah's own needs are under development. If the NRC eventually proceeds along the lines that have been suggested, I fear that its action will very likely result in the designation of uranium mill sites as additional locations in Utah for the disposal of out-of-State radioactive wastes. This would add to the already intolerable environmental burden of waste disposal which Utah is carrying on behalf of other States.

To further give States such as Utah the means to protect themselves from out-of-State radioactive wastes, I have included a provision in the bill which would allow a State to prevent the storage or disposal within the State of uranium mill tailings which originate outside of the State.

I do not want Utah, with its magnificent natural heritage, to become the Nation's dumpsite for any of these wastes. The bill I am introducing today would allow States to plug one more hole in the leaky dike which has allowed imported wastes of all kinds to wash over their borders. It is in keeping with other legislation which I have introduced to enable States to guard their doors against out-of-State waste and its attendant environmental hazards. And it reflects my firm belief that neither Utah nor any other State should be subjected unwillingly to a proliferation of facilities for the disposal of out-of-State wastes, including radioactive wastes.

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL CANTONE

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Michael Cantone of North Providence, RI.

Michael Cantone was born on April 6, 1939. As a sergeant in the Army, he served overseas in Germany. Michael Cantone and his wife, Diane, have had three children together. They are Michael, Jr., Lynn, and Donna. He has always been a sports enthusiast and runner. Just recently Michael Cantone has suffered great tragedy in his life. In addition to suffering a heart attack, he became a double amputee.

Despite this great hardship Michael Cantone has held his head high and always kept his enthusiasm despite his sickness. His good spirit and positive attitude are inspirational to all around him.

Michael Cantone's outlook on life helps to put everyday problems into proper perspective. Because he has touched the community around him to such an extent, a benefit will be held on his behalf on November 3, at the 1025 Club in Johnston, RI. It is with great pleasure that I wish this very special individual happiness and a bright future.

TRIBUTE TO MARC ROULEAU, CONSERVATION ENFORCEMENT OFFICER OF THE YEAR

HON. CLAUDE HARRIS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend Officer Marc Rouleau of the Alabama Department of Conservation who was recently named "Conservation Enforcement Officer of the Year" by the Alabama Wildlife Federation.

The Alabama Wildlife Federation recognized his contributions in the area of conservation enforcement as part of its 1991 Governor's Conservation Achievement Awards Program. Among his many accomplishments, Officer Rouleau is responsible for the breakup of a ring that had been illegally killing more than 30 deer each year. In addition, he has made 82 hunting- and fishing-related arrests. His enforcement efforts contribute to the skillful preservation and management of Alabama's abundant natural resources.

Congratulations to Officer Rouleau on this well-deserved recognition of his continuing dedication and service in conservation enforcement.

MAJOR GENERAL KIEFNER
HONORED

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, Missouri National Guard Maj. Gen. Charles Kiefner was

recently recognized by the Statesman, a Missouri publication, as "Statesman of the Month." This honor is designed to recognize a person who exemplifies the highest standards of public service. The article designating his honor states as follows:

CHARLES KIEFNER

Maj. Gen. Charles Kiefner, the state's adjutant general, has headed the Missouri National Guard since 1981 and has enjoyed a lengthy military career.

As adjutant general, Kiefner has helped develop his organization into what is considered one of the best National Guard outfits in the country.

The 61-year-old Cape Girardeau native enlisted in the Missouri National Guard in 1947. He entered active duty in 1950 and served in Germany with the Guard's 175th Military Police Battalion.

He was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the National Guard in 1951. He has served as platoon leader, company commander, battalion motor officer, brigade adjutant, executive officer and logistics officer.

He was Missouri's adjutant general from June 1973 to March 1977. He returned to the post in January 1981 after serving as a liaison officer at the U.S. Military Academy in West Point, N.Y.

The Missouri National Guard comprises 154 units, employs about 2,000 full-time workers and has about 13,000 members. About 1,300 members were activated for duty during the Persian Gulf War.

"We're top drawer," Kiefner says of the Missouri National Guard. "We have a good reputation."

He adds: "I think our past record in Central America and Desert Storm points out how well-trained our soldiers are and how professional they really are, and they will answer the call to our country if they're asked to."

Kiefner, who lives in Jefferson City but maintains a residence in Perryville, is immediate past president and a member of the executive committee of the National Guard Association of the United States.

His military honors include: the Meritorious Service Medal, Army Commendation Medal and Humanitarian Service Medal.

SPORTSMEN AGAINST HUNGER

HON. RON MARLENEE

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. MARLENEE. Mr. Speaker, there are those who would question whether handguns and pistols are used by sportsmen in the pursuit of game.

Let me assure the people of this Nation, and my colleagues, that it is so and the numbers are growing.

It has reached the point that once a year we gather celebrities and shooters together from around the Nation for the Celebrity Handgun Hunt.

This past weekend, I had the pleasure of joining a group of outstanding American sportsmen and women who in 3 days harvested and donated over 8,000 pounds of wild game meat to the Salvation Army and other charitable food banks for the purpose of feeding this country's hungry.

Sportsmen Against Hunger is a national effort by American hunters to share with citizens

less fortunate, the abundant and naturally renewing wildlife resources of our land. The program was developed in 1989 by one of our leading sportsmen's conservation organizations, Safari Club International, which at its own expense is coordinating the program with State wildlife management departments, local food banks, and soup kitchens. It is a growing program that has already brought praise from Governors and local Salvation Army officials alike. Bob Young, regional director of Safari Club International has chaired this effort and raised the visibility of this charity nationwide.

It is charity in the finest and most personal sense of the word. This Nation's sportsmen at their expense are having a large portion of the wild game they harvest processed into 2-pound packages and delivered to local food bank centers. During 1990, it is estimated that 20 tons of quality meat were donated, distributed, and consumed as a result of Sportsmen Against Hunger.

This past weekend, some of the best hunter-conservationists in this country met at the historic and beautiful Y.O. Ranch in Mountain Home, TX, as the guests of the Schreiner family, who have owned and worked the 40,000-acre ranch for four generations. In addition to the finest herd of original longhorn cattle in the world, over 50 species of game animals roam the ranch. And today the Y.O. Ranch offers hunting, game viewing, and conservation education programs to thousands of visitors each year.

Another unique aspect of our hunt this past weekend was that all 50 of us hunted with handguns exclusively because of the challenge handgun hunting presents. It is a difficult sport, and that is why thousands of hunters each year turn to the handgun as their firearm of choice. It is also why, when we debate and discuss firearms issues, it is important to realize that there is widespread ethical, legal sporting use of handguns in this country. I am proud to be a handgun hunter. Herb Bobchin, director at large of Safari Club International and chairman of the handgun advisory board, is to be commended for his efforts in initiating this opportunity.

In recognition of their generosity and caring for the needs of fellow citizens, I would like to recognize the following celebrities and distinguished hunters from this past weekend for their contributions to Sportsmen Against Hunger:

Major General Joe Engle (retired), Edward Edson, Dan Harper, Ron Marlenee, Andy Phillips, John Taffin, Jack Lewis, Stan Atwood, Louis Schreiner, Howard Pollock, Warren Parker, Don Kirn, Herb Bobchin, Bob Young, Holt Bodinson, and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kemmerer.

Lou Sicola, Mr. and Mrs. Larry Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Al Diprima, Joe Wright, John Reinhart, Ed Grant, Dennis Madriaga, John Prather, Carl Rapp, David Small, Dirk Stark, Terry Thompson, Robert Gow, Kay Gow, Hugo DiGiovanni, and Don Rosso.

Bill Kratz, John Wooters, Hal Swiggert, Mark Hampton, Dick Metcalf, Tom McIntyre, J.D. Jones, Ken Kelly, Bob Baker, Peter Pi, Peter Pi, Jr., Bill Grover, Jim Morey, Ken French, Mike Wright, Dennis Lawrence, and Pam Atwood.

INTRODUCTION OF CONGRESSIONAL TERM LIMITATION RESOLUTION

HON. GARY A. FRANKS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, earlier today, I introduced legislation which would limit the number of terms a Member of Congress could serve.

This legislation is vital to our political system and will bring competition back into our political process. Public support for term limitation is running high.

The American public is in a furor over the way this system operates. They perceive Congress as a country club where membership is for life, where special privileges are the perks of the job, and where Members are out of touch with their constituencies because they are so entrenched in their congressional seats.

Briefly, my bill would change the term of office for Representatives to 4 years and would set a limit of three consecutive terms. In other words, a Member who has served three consecutive terms, or 12 years, would not be eligible to run in the election cycle following that term.

Senators would continue to serve a 6-year term, but they would be limited to two terms. In other words, a Senator who has served two consecutive terms may not run for reelection following the 12 years in office.

There is, however, a provision in my bill which would allow former Members of the House or Senate to run for Congress after an absence of at least one term. If elected, the Member would again be limited to three terms. Overall, Representatives and Senators would be limited to no more than a total of 24 years of service as a Representative or Senator. An exception would be made for Members who fill a vacancy, in that the years served in filling the vacancy would not be counted as a term.

Allowing Members to return to office after they have stayed out at least one term is desperately needed. This will allow constituents to vote a Member back into office if they feel he/she has served their district in a most effective way. Other term limitation bills can be detrimental to a district if an upstanding Member is limited to 12 years without an opportunity to return.

Mr. Speaker, I believe this legislation will bring competition back to our political system. It will hold Members accountable to their constituencies rather than special interest groups. Most of all, it will bring new ideas and fresh faces to Congress, enhancing our political system.

I urge all my colleagues to support my legislation. We need to bring respect back to this institution and we need to bring respect back to our election process.

At this point in the RECORD, I have submitted a section-by-section explanation of the bill:

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for 4-year terms for Representatives, to limit the number of consecutive terms Representatives and Senators

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

may serve, and to limit the total number of terms Representatives and Senators may serve.

Section 1. The term of office of Representative shall be 4 years.

Section 2. A Representative is limited to three consecutive terms at a time, but must be absent at least one term before being elected to that seat again. A person may not serve as a Representative for more than a total of 24 years.

Section 3. A Senator is limited to two consecutive terms at a time, but must be absent at least one term before being elected as Senator again. A person may not serve as Senator for more than a total of 24 years.

Section 4. The election or appointment of a person to fill a vacancy shall not be included in determining the number of times a person has been elected.

Section 5. The limits of terms will begin after the date of ratification of this article.

MARIA SPACAGNA

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute a distinguished lady from Providence, RI, who has become one of America's leading opera lyric sopranos. She is Maria Spacagna and she is being honored for her outstanding contributions to the arts.

A graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music, Ms. Spacagna has given acclaimed performances for the Dallas, Canadian, New York City, and Florentine operas. Her portrayals in various roles have won her awards in the Paris International Voice Competition, the Metropolitan Opera National Council Auditions, and she has become a recipient of grants from the National Opera Institute.

Ms. Spacagna has appeared in theaters throughout North America and Europe. Her career spans decades of dedication to her pure, agile voice which has sufficient power to fill the Met with no sign of strain. Ms. Spacagna made her Metropolitan Opera debut December 19—singing opposite Luciano Pavarotti. In 1985, Ms. Spacagna became the first American artist to interpret the role of Madam Butterfly at the world famous La Scala in Milano.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Maria Spacagna. Her years of outstanding achievement in the arts symbolize the vivacious spirit that she possesses to reach beyond her limits as a unique artist. Ms. Spacagna has brought great pride to our State and she will always hold a special place in the hearts of Rhode Islanders.

October 24, 1991

TRIBUTE TO BERT AND JANE BOECKMANN

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, we rise today to extend our congratulations to our good friends, Bert and Jane Boeckmann. The Boeckmanns have been honored by the Assistance League of Southern California as Man and Woman of the Year, an extremely fitting designation for the many accomplishments and attributes of this outstanding couple.

With pleasure, we quote the Assistance League's tribute to the Boeckmanns:

Assistance League of Southern California recognizes Bert and Jane Boeckmann for their abiding support of their community, numerous philanthropic deeds and constant generosity of heart and spirit.

Jane Boeckmann, president of World of Communications, Inc., and publisher and editor in chief of Valley Magazine, has been recognized by many cultural, civic, business and local organizations for her unselfish humanitarian achievements. Aside from being the only woman to ever receive the prestigious Fernando Award, she has been honored by such groups as the San Fernando Valley Girl Scouts Council, the Valley Press Club, the American Mother's Inc. and the Hilltoppers Auxiliary Assistance League for Civic and Cultural Achievement.

A devoted wife and mother, Jane still finds the time to dedicate herself to a host of organizations, including the Board of Governors at the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History; Board of Trustees at the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History Foundation; Board of Directors at Pepperdine University School of Business; and the Board of Directors and Executive Committee at the Cultural Foundation, which she cofounded.

Bert Boeckmann, president of Galpin Motors, Inc., has been the proud recipient of more than a thousand awards and commendations for participating in national, civic and community affairs. The first automobile dealer ever to be honored as Brand Names Foundation National Retailer of the Year, Bert has received a presidential citation for private sector initiative and was selected as Time Magazine's No. 1 National Quality Dealer in 1985.

Today, Bert is widely recognized as the most honored and successful automotive dealer in America. He has been a significant force in political and commercial enterprises for more than four decades. In addition to overseeing four automotive franchises, he is involved with buffalo ranching, publishing, finance, computerized language translation, manufacturing, real estate and mining.

Mr. Speaker, we invite our colleagues to join us in sending our best wishes to Bert and Jane Boeckmann.

CAMBODIA: THE WAR HAS ENDED,
NOW LET'S WIN THE PEACE

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, earlier this afternoon, a landmark peace agreement was signed in Paris, effectively putting an end to the 13 year-old civil war in Cambodia. During the 13 years of armed conflict, spanning the Carter, Reagan, and Bush Presidencies, untold numbers of Cambodians died, while additional thousands fled the country. History will not forget the fact that this civil war was precipitated by the illegal invasion of Cambodia by Vietnam in 1978—an invasion that liberated the terrified country from a 4-year reign of Khmer Rouge terror.

The next 16 months will be a critical period as a new Cambodia moves toward participatory democracy. No one of any consequence thinks that this process will be easy. Confusion will take many forms as thousands of refugees stream home, and up to a dozen political parties—including the Khmer Rouge—jockey for position. The United States, having led the United Nations effort to bring about the cessation of hostilities, should continue to play a strong role in helping the process of democratization.

It is my firm belief that one of the best ways we can help the process is by utilizing one of the most effective tools in our diplomatic arsenal—international radio broadcasting. I am not alone in this respect, Mr. Speaker. As the congressional sponsor of legislation to increase broadcasting into Indochina, I am pleased at the high level of commitment that has been shown by members of the Cambodian, Laotian, and Vietnamese-American communities, through organizations such as the Indochinese Committee for Radio Free Asia. In addition, I would like to submit for the RECORD, a document that was recently produced for the President's Task Force on U.S. Government International Broadcasting, by the Council for the Defense of Freedom, regarding the issue of expanded radio broadcasting to Asia. I think that those Members interested in the subject will find the technical and geographic information to be of value.

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT'S TASK FORCE ON
U.S. GOVERNMENT INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING
REGARDING RADIO BROADCASTING
TO ASIA

INTRODUCTION

Although communism is crumbling in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union and discredited in much of the rest of the world, there are still brutal communist dictatorships in nations accounting for more than 1.3 billion people in Asia—Mainland China, North Korea, Viet Nam, and Laos. In Cambodia a peace treaty is about to be signed by four contending factions which may lead to free elections and a representative government. But experienced observers say that the communist Khmer Rouge and the Vietnam-backed present regime will continue to represent threats of a return to communist dictatorship.

In total then these countries of Indochina, Mainland China, and North Korea still under communist rule account for more than one quarter of the world's population.

In Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, a major factor encouraging the decline of communism in favor of democracy and free markets was American broadcasting via Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. Lech Walesa of Poland, when asked about the importance of Radio Free Europe in encouraging the Solidarity movement, said, "What would a day be without the sun?" Leaders of the three Baltic Republics also credit RFE/RL with great influence in promoting their liberation struggles. RFE/RL has been nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize—by the Foreign Minister of Estonia.

These operations are staffed mainly by nationals of the target countries. They emphasize local news and commentary and the international news that is of the greatest interest to the local people. They have been called "surrogate home services" in contrast to official services like the Voice of America, which carry mainly international or U.S. news and commentary.

However, at present there are no such services for many of the communist countries of Asia. North Korea is reached by regular broadcasts from South Korea while Mainland China is covered by a large service from the Republic of China on Taiwan. But both of these operations are cutting back somewhat as the ROC and South Korean governments attempt to promote more trade and detente with their countrymen.

For the vital countries of Viet Nam, Laos, and Cambodia there are no such broadcasting services. The Voice of America and the BBC broadcast in these languages, but mainly international or U.S. news and only a few hours per week. VOA, for example, carries only two hours per day in Vietnamese, one hour in Laotian, and 1½ in Cambodian.

In view of the tremendous influence of RFE/RL in promoting democracy in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, a Radio Free Asia can be of great importance in encouraging the trend towards democracy in these countries still suffering under dictatorial regimes. Like RFE a Radio Free Asia can communicate the values of a free press, free labor unions, freedom of religion, and a free market economy.

Ever since 1986 a major project of the Council for the Defense of Freedom has been a study of the need and feasibility of a Radio Free Asia. One of our members travelled to East Asia that year and again in May 1991 and conducted interviews on this proposal with government broadcasting officials and American information personnel in the area. Since 1989 and the Tianamen Square massacre and the growth of the democracy movement in China there has been increased interest in a Radio Free Asia in Congress (H.R. 1049 & H.R. 1156). Our Council sponsored a Conference on Capitol Hill in April 1991 on "Increased U.S. Broadcasting to Asia."

The present report is a summary of the results of further research on the subject based on additional interviews with government officials and other experts and the proceedings of various groups concerned with the issue. The major printed sources are listed at the end.

This report outlines the need for such a service, and the problems and possible solutions, with recommendations as to the best policy for a Radio Free Asia in conjunction with U.S. international broadcasting as a whole.

MORE DETAILS ON NEED

1. Advantages of a "surrogate home service".—Present broadcasting from other countries coming into the communist countries

of Asia have several limitations that a Radio Free Asia could overcome. The VOA services in the Asian languages provide mainly international or U.S. news and commentary. The same is true of BBC and other foreign services. A Radio Free Asia in contrast, as a "surrogate home service", would provide local news and commentary and features designed to be of special interest to the citizens of each country. It would do as much as it could to become a part of the culture of each country, as did the language services of RFE/RL.

Radio Free China, for example, could provide news and commentary on many topics of major interest to the local populations but perhaps too controversial for detailed treatment by VOA. These would include local strikes, demonstrations, prison camps, and enterprises employing slave labor.

Each country service could be a platform for the anti-communist dissidents and leaders of the democracy movements. From Vietnam, for example, some prominent former communist officials have now emigrated and are issuing statements criticizing present government policies. VOA has not been able to give much time to such statements, but it would be of great interest to the Vietnamese people to hear statements by former communist leaders criticizing the present regime.

RFA could also provide information on the level of corruption among officials of the target countries, and the evidence of the involvement of the governments of these countries in the international drug trade. Such information might be too controversial for VOA to carry in view of State Department sensitivities.

Secondly, there is need for more broadcasting of local news to these countries to increase the audience of pro-democracy broadcasts in general. The audiences for VOA, BBC, and other foreign broadcasts, although large among the intelligentsia, are still rather small among the general public. In China for example, VOA estimates its audiences at 120 to 160 million, which sounds huge, but is in fact only 12 to 16% of the entire population. Radio Free Europe in contrast was reaching audiences of from 26% to 61% of the populations in Eastern Europe.

There are enough short wave sets in China to allow much larger audiences than VOA is now attracting. Audience surveys in two urban areas have shown that from 37% to 42% of all households have shortwave sets, and more have access to village sets.

Most people in these countries are interested first of all in the truth about what is happening in their own country, being long since disillusioned with government propaganda. They would like to know more about why they are still suffering such deprivation, what is happening to their young men in military service, and so forth. (Solzhenitsyn once said that the people in the Soviet Union were anxious to know more about what was wrong on their farms. Why were they suffering food shortages in a country that used to have a grain surplus? Likewise, they wanted to know more about conditions in their Army, where they knew the young men were suffering harsh conditions even worse than the civilians.)

There are many other features that a surrogate home service can supply that VOA cannot, as for example, "cross reporting". RFE found this to be one of its most effective features, i.e., giving listeners in Poland, for example, news about labor union progress or wage improvements in Hungary. Such news can help put pressure on communist

governments to grant concessions that have been given in other countries. (Some intellectuals in China have already expressed the wish that VOA would carry more news about democratic reforms in the Soviet Union.)

THE PROBLEMS AND RECOMMENDED SOLUTIONS

Funding.—A Radio Free Asia will not be an inexpensive operation. It will require engineering and transmission facilities, personnel, research resources, and supervisory and administrative staff. Total costs for a launching have been estimated to be as high as \$200 million over three or four years. In times of budget deficits and the need to keep spending within bounds this is a major consideration. However, this large sum is small compared to the total State Department and Defense Department budgets over a three year period. It would seem to be amply justified if a Radio Free Asia can be as powerful as RFE/RL has been in promoting democracy and free markets and making it more possible for the U.S. to reduce Defense commitments in the Asia-Pacific area.

A major movement towards democracy in the communist countries of Asia in future years would enable the U.S. to make further major cuts in our Defense spending. For example, it would allow reductions of American forces in Korea, and further reductions in our bases in the Pacific area.

The following sections outline the major problems of launching a Radio Free Asia and recommended solutions in consideration of stating this service as economically as possible.

Transmission Facilities.—For RFA to build its own transmitters to reach the communist countries of Asia would be the most expensive possible solution. This might require the construction of new power sources and water and other utilities. A more economical solution would be to arrange for time on existing transmitters, or contract to expand the facilities at existing sites. The latter solution would enable expanded transmitters to be constructed without as much expense for building entirely new utilities and support facilities.

Among the possible candidates for such cooperative arrangements are: the Voice of America, the U.S. Armed Forces Radio and TV Service, other governments in the area, and various private broadcasting services serving Asia, especially religious broadcasters. Following are comments on each of these possibilities.

Voice of America.—All present VOA transmitters serving Asia are being used to capacity. So a Radio Free Asia would need to have its own or develop some way of expanding at present VOA sites. Following are details on the VOA transmitters in Asia:

Thailand.—VOA has a 1,000 KW mediumwave transmitter at Ban Rasom. This is now being used to capacity. A large new shortwave facility is being constructed at Udorn, to be completed in 1994 with six 500 KW transmitters (plus one for the use of the Thai government).

It might be possible for RFA to arrange to have one or both of these facilities expanded to accommodate RFA transmissions. The possible difficulties are both political and technical. The Thai government has been willing to allow VOA transmissions from its territory for many years, but might be less willing to allow broadcasts for a "surrogate home service" like RFA, which might be regarded as more threatening to its communist neighbors. The Thais have been making some efforts to improve relations with the neighboring communist states of Laos, Cambodia, and Viet Nam, and have always had an un-

easy relationship with Mainland China although noted for their skillful diplomacy in having avoided armed conflict over the decades.

On the other hand they might not be as concerned about RFA broadcasts to a more distant North Korea, and might even be persuaded to allow broadcasts to the other countries if there are proper financial incentives.

Technically Thailand is too close for optimum shortwave broadcasting to the Indochinese countries. But it is a good site for shortwave to most of China. It could be used for mediumwave broadcasting to the nearby Indochinese countries.

The Philippines.—VOA has 22 SW transmitters and one MW at Tinang and Poro Point ranging from 35 to 1,000 KWs. These might be feasible sites for expansion for the use of RFA.

The Philippines like Thailand may be hesitant about allowing RFA-type broadcasts from their territory into the communist countries. On the other hand, they are facing a massive reduction in hard currency funds from the withdrawals of the American bases at Clark Field and Subic Bay. They may be sympathetic to an arrangement with RFA that might bring in new funds.

Sri Lanka.—VOA operates three SW transmitters at Colombo and has further facilities under consideration. For RFA this would be within range of Indochina and much of China, but perhaps too far for North Korea.

Armed Forces Radio and Television Service.—In the Asia-Pacific area AFRTS has transmitters in Japan, Okinawa (Japan), the Philippines, South Korea, Kwajalein in the Marshall Islands, and Diego Garcia (British Indian Ocean Territory).

All of these are low powered with directional antennas serving only local U.S. military audiences. They are funded by the Department of Defense to provide information to U.S. citizens only. Their charter would preclude the existing facilities from being used to cover other foreign countries. However, some of them might be considered as sites for expansion for the use of RFA, if the necessary legal and diplomatic arrangements could be made.

Japan, including Okinawa.—It seems doubtful that Japan would agree to RFA-type broadcasts transmitted from its territory.

South Korea.—The same is true of the South Korean government, except perhaps for broadcasts to North Korea.

The Philippines.—As mentioned above, the Philippines may also have such reluctance, but might be more sympathetic because of a desire to increase hard currency receipts as other U.S. activities are cut back.

Kwajalein, Marshall Islands.—This is believed to be an undesirable site for transmitters for the Asian mainland because it is the location of large numbers of U.S. military radar, which would interfere with international SW transmissions.

Diego Garcia.—In the Indian Ocean, this might be a feasible site for RFA expansion. It is within SW range of Indochina and southern China.

RELIGIOUS BROADCASTERS

There are several Christian broadcasting operations covering the Asia-Pacific area. Some might be potential sites for expansion to accommodate RFA transmissions, or might have transmission capacity they would be willing to lease. In the latter case it would be important to ensure that the RFA transmissions were sharply distinguished from those of the religious broadcasts, perhaps on different frequencies, if

possible, or during sharply distinguished time intervals.

Following are the major operations, by country:

South Korea.—(Note that the South Korean government would probably not allow RFA-type broadcasts to communist countries except perhaps North Korea.)

Christian Broadcasting System.—Five MW transmitters of 10 to 50 KW and one FM transmitter. Broadcasts in Korean only.

Far East Broadcasting Co.—Two MW transmitters of 100 and 250 KW. Broadcasts in Korean, English, Chinese, Russian, and some languages of the Russian republics.

Guam (U.S. territory):

Adventist World Radio.—Two 100 KW SW transmitter. Broadcasts in Burmese, Chinese, English, Korean, and other languages.

Trans World Radio Pacific.—Four 100 KW SW transmitters. Broadcasts in Cantonese, Hakka, Mandarin, Swatow, Russian, English, and other languages.

KHBN (High Adventure Ministries).—One 100 KW SW transmitter. Broadcasts in English, Mandarin, and Korean.

Saipan, Northern Mariana Islands (U.S. Commonwealth):

Far East Broadcasting Co.—Three 100 KW SW transmitters. Broadcasts in Burmese, Chinese, Mongolian-Chinese, Russian, Vietnamese, and other languages.

KHBI—Herald Broadcasting Co.—Christian Science Monitor.—Two 100 KW SW transmitters. Broadcasts in English and French to Asia and Oceania.

Frequencies.—The broadcasting spectrum is much more crowded than in the days when VOA and RFE/RL were launched. It will be more of a problem to get adequate broadcast frequencies from the international bodies concerned in order to reach Asia effectively.

It may be possible to negotiate agreements with some of the above government or private broadcasting services that would have unused or underutilized frequencies. Again it would be necessary to make sure that the RFA broadcasts were sharply distinguished from the other users of the frequencies.

In any case, for RFA to gain adequate frequencies for all of the recommended areas may take a long period of time. It may be necessary to start some services before others can find the satisfactory frequencies.

Information and Research.—Among questions raised about the proposed RFA are problems of obtaining accurate news from these communist-controlled countries and building up a research library.

These problems were also faced successfully by RFE/RL in the early days.

As to timely accurate news, there is no doubt that such a service can never offer as much quick, immediate news as U.S. domestic broadcasters, for example, can provide on U.S. events. A free China service cannot always give people in China prompt accurate news on every local area. But overall it should be able to provide a service that is more believable and valuable for the people in China than their own official radio, which is controlled by the government and transmits only government approved material.

With the great increase in communications and travel in recent years, there are many more sources of news coming out of communist controlled countries than when RFE/RL was founded. FAX machines and even telephones, although heavily controlled by the authorities, can often be used to report on major news events.

The various emigre communities all now have many links to the undergrounds in their countries. The South Korean govern-

ment and the Republic of China government on Taiwan would almost certainly cooperate in passing on news from the Mainland and North Korea.

In regard to research facilities, there are now many research libraries and academic institutions that have been built up covering the countries of Asia. Harvard, Yale, the University of California at Berkeley, the University of Illinois, the George Washington University, Georgetown, George Mason University, the University of Michigan and several others now have institutes for the study of China, Vietnam, and other Asian countries.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

Although there is as yet no official Administration position, some present and former members of the State Department and Foreign Service have said that a Radio Free Asia will damage current efforts to improve relations with the communist countries of Asia, and harm diplomatic attempts to influence these regimes to move towards freer political and economic systems.

Other commentators counter that there is no reason why providing vehicles to get more truth and current news to the people of these countries should harm efforts to bring about more freedom. These issues came up frequently in regard to RFE/RL. The communist countries of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, of course, carried out continuous propaganda and even terrorist campaigns against these services. And yet they turned out to be of great importance in promoting democracy and freedom.

The controversy in the U.S. over RFE/RL reached a peak in the 1970-72 period when a number of leading Americans including Senators William Fulbright and Clifford Case attacked the services, Fulbright calling them "relics of the cold war". President Nixon appointed a commission under Milton Eisenhower to investigate the need for continuing the broadcasts. This was a period when Nixon and Kissinger were pushing detente, and there was some concern that RFE/RL would harm this effort.

The Eisenhower Commission issued its report in February 1973 entitled "The Right to Know", with a strong recommendation that the Radios be continued. It concluded that the services "could contribute to a climate of detente rather than detract from it".

It said further, "Experience of the last few months has shown that 'relaxation of tensions on the government level does not necessarily lead to a relocation of internal controls. In fact just the opposite has occurred. We therefore recommend that the stations be continued until the governments permit a free flow of information and ideas.'"

Our Council believes that the same is true today—that a Radio Free Asia would not harm efforts to bring about greater freedom in the Asian communist countries.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

Some representatives of the American business community have opposed the idea of a Radio Free Asia, saying it would harm efforts to promote more American investments in and export trade with the Asian communist countries. Chinese emigres and others have said that this should not be a major consideration. They say that Chinese authorities and those involved in commercial relations are very pragmatic. They will go along with any commercial arrangement if they believe it is in the interests of China or their own objectives whether or not the U.S. is operating a free radio service into their country.

ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS

There are two major administrative questions about a Radio Free Asia: first, the structure of each language department, and second, the overall structure in relation to other American international broadcasting services, VOA and RFE/RL.

Each language service should be manned mainly by nationals of the country concerned to ensure that the broadcasts are true surrogate home services, i.e., staffed by people of the target country talking to their fellow nationals. However, each country service should have top supervision by American executives. This is necessary to insure first that the foreign nationals do not promote special agendas, which might be too extreme for the aims of RFA itself, and second, to avoid undue influence by possible factions that may exist in the emigre communities.

There are several factions among the anti-communist and pro-democracy groups from most of the Asian communist countries. Many will be interested in expressing their own ideas about how news of their countries should be handled and reforms brought about.

For China, for example, there are several organizations of pro-democracy emigres, including students and officials who remained in this country after the Tiananmen Square massacre and others who escaped afterwards. There is also the large Chinese community in this country, many of whom have spent years here or are second or third generation.

Then there is the Republic of China on Taiwan. The ROC has its own broadcasting services to the Mainland. They make it clear that they should not have any official connection with a Radio Free Asia. This might make RFA appear as a propaganda outlet for the ROC and reduce its credibility on the Mainland. Nevertheless, the ROC ideas should be considered in RFA broadcasting, and that government should be a valuable source of news.

There are also the large and prosperous Overseas Chinese communities in Southeast Asia, including Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines. (Mrs. Cory Aquino, for example, is part Chinese.) Many have been able to travel back and forth to the mainland in recent years. Some would like to return eventually, and many have ideas about what should be broadcast there.

Likewise, for Vietnam there are several groups among emigres in the U.S. and other countries, who may have their own concepts of what a Radio Free Vietnam should broadcast.

RFE/RL for many years had an elaborate monitoring apparatus to control such problems. Every broadcast text was translated into English and examined by a review department to make sure it conformed with overall policy. Such a large effort should not be necessary for Radio Free Asia, but some such monitoring is worthwhile.

Another need for such editing is to ensure that the service is not misled by disinformation efforts. The governments of the communist nations may well attempt to feed false news. If this is transmitted back into the countries without careful checking, it can cause the service to be discredited by the local populations who know the news is erroneous.

OVERALL ORGANIZATION.

In regard to RFA's organization in relation to other U.S. broadcasting, it has been recommended by some Administration officials that RFA should be created by simply adding personnel to each relevant Asian department of VOA. Each such language desk would be

given enough additional people and resources to be able to provide surrogate home service type of programs in addition to its regular VOA broadcasts.

This has been called "targetted programming", i.e. programs targetted to the interests of each country rather than the present type of VOA programs, which, as described earlier, are mainly international or U.S. news and commentary.

This type of organization would have the advantage of economy. For some of the smaller countries especially, there would be some benefits. For example, on the Laotian desk, it would be more economical to hire one or two additional people to expand the programming with more local news and commentary rather than setting up a separate Laotian desk in a new RFA organization. There would also be economies in support staffs, engineering and transmission operations, and so forth.

This proposal has many serious disadvantages, however. The most important is that it would undermine the operation of RFA as an independent surrogate home service for each Asian country and make it appear more as simply another extension of American foreign policy.

VOA and its parent, the USIA, are more directly responsible to the State Department on policy. The law setting up the Voice says that as a division of USIA it reports to the Executive Office of the President and gets "policy direction" from the State Department.

By its own name, the Voice is supposed to be just that, "The Voice of America". This is contrary to what Radio Free Asia is supposed to be, a service that "the people of each country would want for their own local broadcasting if they had any say in the matter".

Voice officials say that they do not allow the State Department to affect their decisions, and can point to examples where they have resisted State Department recommendations. But there are many other examples of where they have been inhibited.

Many USIA and Voice people are Foreign Service Officers, who may be rotated back to other Foreign Service posts after three or four years. They are less likely to carry out vigorous and frank broadcasting if they know they will be sent back to State Department or Foreign Service posts, even to the country they are now broadcasting to.

One extreme example was recently brought to our Council's attention. A USIA employee describes a memo dated September 25, 1991 sent to all Executive Branch employees, including Voice and USIA staffers. This informs all personnel that they should not attend any ROC/Taiwan affairs in celebration of the Double 10 (October 10th) Chinese holiday in view of the fact that the U.S. does not recognize that country. The phone number of the State Department Taiwan desk is given for any who want more details on the rule.

This USIA person pointed out that a memo is bound to inhibit any Voice personnel broadcasting to China. They would be less likely to broadcast criticism of the Mainland or favorable to the ROC/Taiwan.

There has also been recommendations that RFE/RL be merged into the Voice for similar reasons of economy. But there are similar reasons why this would also be injurious to the mission of RFE/RL.

The above disadvantages of making Radio Free Asia simply an extension of the Voice have also been the primary considerations in the past in keeping RFE/RL independent of the U.S. State Department and U.S. policy as a whole.

RFE/RL is in fact a private, non-profit corporation. It gets financial support from the Board for International Broadcasting. The BIB in turn gets funding from Congress and exercises oversight over RFE/RL but does not control detailed policy. The staffers of RFE/RL are not government employees. They are not subject to civil service rules, or dependent on U.S. government policy for their career progress and promotions. For example, they would not be inhibited by the Executive Branch memo quoted above forbidding attendance at any ROC/Taiwan affairs.

The law setting up the BIB, Public Law 93-129, specifies only that the Secretary of State "shall provide the board with such information regarding the foreign policy of the United States that the Secretary may deem appropriate." Thus the State Department has only an advisory function.

For these reasons, our Council believes that it would not be advisable to make RFA a part of the Voice.

If budgets are so tight that some merger of RFE/RL and the Voice is necessary and RFA is to be part of the process, we recommend that the best policy would be to take the Voice out from under the USIA and put it under a new independent organization, perhaps called the Corporation for International Broadcasting. This would serve like the present BIB, receiving funds from Congress, transmitting them to the broadcasting entities, and providing fiscal oversight. But RFE/RL and RFA could then be combined with the Voice as an independent organization without the inhibitions of State Department control on policy.

Under this arrangement, it would then be possible to have one department for each language, but still ensure that the Voice of America and "surrogate home service" type of broadcasts were clearly distinguished. For the China department, for example, some of the personnel would continue with Voice-type programs: material on international and U.S. news and commentary in the Chinese languages. Other personnel would be conducting surrogate home service type of broadcasting under the name of a Radio Free China: local news and commentary and other material of primary interest to the Chinese people themselves.

Each language desk would have two distinct staffs, but it could be supported by one overall overhead and support group. The transmissions would also need to be clearly distinguished, on different frequencies. It would not be effective to have Radio Free China coming on the same channel immediately after a Voice Broadcast.

CONCLUSIONS

To conclude, we feel strongly that some form of Radio Free Asia is of great importance. Evidence continues to accumulate that RFE and RL have had tremendous impact in promoting democracy and free markets in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, even more than RFE/RL research officials believed at the time.

Political scientists have always stressed the importance of ideas, especially in areas where people are oppressed or discontented. In such areas it has been especially effective to give them more information on what is really happening in their own country, and the ideas and recommendations of leading countrymen, who are given a platform to speak over a free broadcasting service.

Expenditures of \$100 to \$200 million over the next two or three years to launch a Radio Free Asia can be of tremendous value in promoting democracy and freedom in the

countries accounting for one quarter of mankind who still remain under communist regimes. If a Radio Free Asia is as great a factor in bringing about more democratic regimes in Asia as was RFE/RL in Europe, it will be well worth the expenditures in reducing our need for Defense in that important part of the globe.

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TRIBUTE TO PASSAIC GENERAL HOSPITAL ON THE CELEBRATION OF THEIR 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS FOUNDING

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, it is with distinct pride that I rise today to pay tribute to a facility which has served the medical needs of my Eighth Congressional District in New Jersey for over a century. The General Hospital Center which was founded in 1891, and continues their dedication to the health and welfare of the residents of northern New Jersey. On Saturday, November 2, 1991, the General Hospital Center will host a centennial ball at the Meadowlands Hilton in Secaucus, NJ, in celebration of this historic event.

Located in Passaic, NJ, the General Hospital Center has through the years remained a haven for the sick and injured in the area. From its start as a two-cot dispensary for accident victims, General Hospital has grown into a prestigious 300-bed community hospital serving a broad range of programs in a widegeographic area.

Last year, more than 400 physicians and 1,400 employees and volunteers treated approximately 15,000 inpatients and 15,000 outpatients. Along with these commendable statistics, General Hospital also operates 1 of only 11 tertiary care cardiac centers in the State of New Jersey. There are many other firsts, programs, and facilities which make us proud of the General Hospital and set it apart as a leading health care institute in this area.

The first transesophageal echocardiogram in the State was performed at this facility at the Eastern Heart Institute. The procedure, using ultrasound to view the condition of the heart valves, led to more accurate diagnoses and

improved treatment. More recently physicians at the institute implanted the country's first pacemaker defibrillator to treat arrhythmia, a serious heartbeat disorder.

Patients of every race and creed come to General Hospital each year from throughout northern New Jersey. The hospital offers a wide range of programs in medicine, surgery, obstetrics, and gynecology, and pediatrics. Outreach programs include a maternity clinic, wellness services for individuals and businesses, and a speakers network. The hospital also offers a perinatal center with a neonatal intensive care unit for the treatment of moderate-risk newborns and mothers.

Mr. Speaker, facilities such as this have established the highest standards for health care in the country and serve as shining examples of what can be accomplished. It embodies a commitment to good medicine and providing care for the sick and injured who seek comfort and healing at their doors.

This truly unique hospital has been a faithful servant of the people for 100 years. It has grown and flourished and continues as a vital part of the community. Mr. Speaker, I am sure you and all our colleagues join me in saluting the superior dedication and performance of Mr. Robert Jablonski, chairman of the board of governors, and Daniel Mercantuono, the president and chief executive officer, as well as all the staff and benefactors of the hospital throughout its long and distinguished history.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, people in this country are hurting, and many are in great need of extended unemployment benefits. Unemployment is not just a blue-collar problem. It affects people at all levels of society.

If the Democratic leadership in this House had brought forward responsible legislation to extend benefits, in compliance with the budget agreement, I would have supported it.

If the Democratic leadership would bring forward responsible legislation now, I would support it. But that is not what is happening. Mr. Speaker, the Dole-Michel legislation is responsible and it will immediately put greatly needed benefits in the hands of the people who need it. Most importantly, the President will sign it into law.

It is time to stop the cynical grandstanding on this issue and time to do something to relieve the pain Americans are suffering. Mr. Speaker, I urge you to work with us for the Dole-Michel legislation so we can immediately provide extended unemployment benefits to Americans who need them.

ALABAMA'S TEACHER OF THE YEAR

HON. SONNY CALLAHAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, this week, Alabama's Teacher of the Year, Beatrice Kramer Volkman, from Old Shell Road Elementary School in Mobile, was here in Washington to participate in the eighth annual Burger King honors excellence in education symposium.

This is the only national program of its kind which jointly honors America's leading educators, and what a timely event it is, in light of the increased visibility of education in our Nation's domestic policy agenda.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to submit Ms. Volkman's statement, which she presented yesterday to the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee. I would ask that her statement be included in the RECORD.

While there is certainly no debate that we have many real challenges facing our education system, I remain optimistic that with teachers such as Beatrice Volkman, we're moving in the right direction. It is my pleasure to salute her in this most deserving way.

STATEMENT OF MS. BEATRICE KRAMER VOLKMAN, 1991 ALABAMA TEACHER OF THE YEAR, BEFORE THE SENATE LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES COMMITTEE, OCTOBER 23, 1991

Education in the past has reflected economic and social trends. With industrialization came ability tracking and the need to train people to work in factories. Then, while other facets of our country moved forward with new technologies and approaches to life, education stagnated. Those other facets outpaced education so dramatically that today it's obvious to all the world. For decades, educators have tried desperately to compensate. Their efforts have been to little avail because the mission of the school and its organization has not changed.

Factory model schools use rote memorization and behavior modification to turn out students controlled by others. The building blocks of education can no longer be reading, writing, and arithmetic taught to the tune of a hickory stick. Research documents that the brain cannot develop to this greatest capacity under stress. National curiosity and enthusiasm are also squelched with smiley faces and tokens that lure students to memorize isolated, unconnected thoughts. Extrinsic motivation creates students who develop only enough to earn a grade, approval or reward. Students are not encouraged to be unique or to have a vision. Most do not even play follow the leader, but follow the follower.

The new American school will accomplish what many tuned-in and turned-on educators across the country find today. Students achieve higher level thinking through experiences that evoke emotion, interaction and challenge. To learn, the subject must be imbedded in experiences that give it meaning. Learning occurs when the curriculum meets student needs and interests. We must move away from a curriculum that is imposed on kids. Time can no longer be the constant and learning the variable. Schools can no longer be places where children come to play musical chairs every 50 minutes without purpose. We must rethink curricu-

lum around human experiences and need. We must get rid of the Carnegie units and prepare kids for life.

Enlightened education reflects our better understanding of how the brain works. At birth, the brain begins to work! It is active, expansive, able to reason and to connect new experiences to past ones. Our deep need for connections is a vehicle for expanding horizons. Babies are eager to learn, thrilled with wonder and curiosity. They learn language as they use it, so too will they learn curriculum as they experience it. Learning must be purposeful, open-ended, joyful, and holistic. It must occur in a whole language or thematic environment beginning with high quality pre-schools and ungraded through grade four. Never again will Linus say, "I got an A in spelling, when I grow up, I want to be a speller," showing he sees no relevance between the subject and the real world. School disciplines will fit into the themes of life. There will be abundance of real-life activity, including experiments, projects, educational T.V., and intergration of the Arts.

I like the quotation, "Students are not things to be molded, but people to be unfolded". Culture in the new American school is conducive to creativity. There is delight in many varied and unusual ideas. Learning is not confined within an "intelligence trap", but multiple intelligences and abilities are recognized. Piaget says people are actively intelligent, therefore all can learn. With appreciation for individuality, labels such as learning disabled, gifted, and ethnic minority will disappear. Students will be appreciated for their differences. They will no longer be square pegs with limited expectations. Fair does not necessarily mean equal. What will be fair will be that all children will be taught as much as they can learn. There will be no limited expectations just because a child is different from the "average bear". Laughter is the genetic reward for learning. Children clamor for the classroom where there is laughter and humor. The regular experience of creativity, joy and thus achievement makes education more attractive in America: 2000.

The classroom door must be a swinging door. Students must move beyond an occasional field trip into adjunct learning environments where they will return again and again for continued learning experience. When students work with mentors in businesses and community, they bring back what they learn to share with classmates. Artists and community members will come into the school to share expertise, talent and time. The swinging door will connect schools, parents and age groups in our society that now interact to only a limited extent. Consider the appeal of the Motel 6 where you can get a clean bed and running water for \$25. It's true, but more people still prefer the Marriott. All people, not just students, prefer personal attention. As students volunteer in the community, opportunities for future endeavors are provided. The new American school then provides reciprocal benefits for all. We grow as we push out our boundaries and experiences.

This concept is congruent with Senator Edward Kennedy's philosophy as he wrote in the June issue of Phi Delta Kappan, "Service-learning is a time-tested educational tool that traces its lineage back to John Dewey. It helps students understand the relevance of their coursework and enables them to test their classroom work against the reality of the world around them. Service-learning should be a central component of current efforts to reform education."

The new American school recognizes that schooling is a journey in preparation for life. If students can paint a promise, they will pay the price. They will willingly work long and hard to reach a real goal. For example, students at the Alabama School of Fine Arts boast the highest SAT scores in the state, yet they spend fewer hours on academics than their counterparts in regular education. Their goal is to participate in the arts, so they learn well what they must to fulfill that goal. A high school counselor in Los Angeles, California went into a feeder school to get a feeling for those students' high school needs. She was dismayed to discover that there was little correlation between their vision and what they were doing in preparation for the fulfillment of that vision. Seeing a need for setting goals and initiating a plan to meet these goals, the counselor created the College Core Curriculum program. The school has a population of 3000; the first year 200 students participated, the next year 1000. They were willing to pay the price. Youth are hungry for purpose and meaning in their life.

The new American school will find a better way to assess development. Instruments can be developed that stimulate rather than suppress growth. Sound assessment is anchored in authenticity. Assessment of isolated skills doesn't come close to authenticity. When a grade comes in on demand, and only one chance is given, that grade may not be a real measure of development. A portfolio is a means of capturing and capitalizing on the very best the kids have to offer. Rather than using a fixed formula, the portfolio is a prototype portraying what is happening in the life of the learner. Assessment must be continuous and ongoing, and also multi-dimensional. Self assessment is primary. It must provide for active collaboration between teacher and student. As students are freed from the anxieties of failure, they will attempt that which before has paralyzed them. They will no longer crumple up a paper fretted with red marks. As they become accustomed to believing in themselves, they will inspect their work for quality. As they learn to look for quality they will develop ability to make decisions about what they've learned.

Traditional American teachers are boxed in by paperwork, schedules, timelines, tests, labels and not surprisingly, then discipline problems. It is time for us to knock the top off that box, flatten down the sides, and dance on it. It is time for us to take the responsibility that became ours when we signed our teaching contract. When that occurs we will no longer need tenure to protect our positions. We will keep our jobs because we are doing them. We will become the new American teachers when we reclaim our enthusiasm, for that is the key to genuine changes in the classroom.

That enthusiasm will be ignited as we envision success for every student, and witness the fruition of that vision. Teachers of the new American school will be much more than information relayers. They will understand that "information in" no longer is equal to "information out" because each student will bring to the learning arena their experience and background which will impact on how material is perceived. They will ensure that there are transactions between students and experiences. Teachers will be mediators for learning between the learner and the experience.

How will we attract the best candidates into the field? People have turned away from education because the traditional role of

teacher was less than inviting. University scholarships can be an incentive, but programs such as the North Carolina's Teaching Fellows Program demonstrate that cash incentives aren't enough to attract students into teaching. Potential teachers must have a vision of the future of education and be inspired to participate in the mission. Recently a doctoral student appealed to the brightest university graduates to teach for two years in the Teacher Corps. She didn't offer them more money than they could earn as doctors, lawyers, or portfolio managers; they signed on because they were looking for a purpose and personal fulfillment. It is the job as well as the joy of those who believe and are experiencing classroom success to inspire others to join us in educating all American children.

It is also our responsibility to inspire veteran teachers to become just as different from traditional teachers as the Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles are from box turtles. Stagnant and slow must be transformed into energy and purpose. Today there are teachers who are modeling the image of sweeping change. Jamie Escalante is one, and there are schools all over the nation who are etching a new wave of success in classrooms. Many outstanding teachers have decided to teach the way they know works in spite of bureaucracy. They know the risks involved so they work extra hard at their jobs. They read all the professional literature they can get their hands on so they can better understand why what they believe works. And the enthusiasm, knowledge and success of these teachers attract attention around the world. We gain recognition by being teachers who both recognize kids as the heart of the issue and are maverick enough to address the issue. Many teachers will respond to the challenge of developing every child to his greatest potential. Teachers that Bill Moyers featured on the T.V. special didn't change for higher pay, they changed because they saw they could make a difference in the lives of students.

There is an exhilaration in teaching that can be matched by few other professions. That was my motivation for becoming a teacher and as I exchange with excellent teachers I discover the same sentiment. Teachers are not looking for riches that come from money, but riches derived from service to humanity.

America has always been the world leader and we intend to stay that way. Today, we have national goals upon which to weave our individual patterns. We need these goals to give us direction. We will pull together and meet the challenge of reaching kids and recovering our educational position. Today education has the attention of businesses, community and government as it never has before. Now is the time to challenge, reform and recruit.

PENNSYLVANIA DROUGHT 1991

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I address the House today concerning a very urgent and serious matter in Pennsylvania. On July 19, 1991, I sent a letter to Agriculture Secretary Edward Madigan alerting him to the severe drought conditions and the grim outlook for farmers in my district. Yesterday, I received

notice from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Farmers Home Administration that every county in my district, Lycoming, Union, Snyder, Northumberland, Perry, and Dauphin, had been declared disaster areas.

Mr. Speaker, this current drought is by far the most catastrophic drought Pennsylvania farmers have ever experienced. In order to illustrate the critical nature and the immediate impact this drought will have on the farmers in my district, I would like to cite a few statistics. Two years ago, in 1988, Pennsylvania was confronted with another drought. Then, an 8-percent below normal rainfall resulted in a 30-percent reduction in crop yields and over \$76.5 million in agricultural losses. As a result, over 1,000 Pennsylvania farms were lost.

This year's drought statistics reveal a dark and ominous forecast. As of October 8, 1991, Pennsylvania rainfall was 28 percent below normal. As a result, many farmers will lose up to 90 percent of this year's harvest. In July, the Pennsylvania Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service provided State crop damage assessments of \$15 million. Less than 2 months later that assessment propelled to \$167 million. Mr. Speaker and my fellow colleagues, the Governor's office in Pennsylvania has projected agriculture damages to be as high as \$600 million for this year. Unfortunately, the 1990 farm bill disaster assistance program does not provide relief for a drought of this magnitude. I dare say this drought has a potentially fatal aftermath for the family farmers in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Speaker, today H.R. 3543, a dire emergency supplemental appropriations bill was scheduled for consideration by the full House. However, at the last minute consideration of that bill was postponed indefinitely. This is unfortunate news for the farmers of Pennsylvania. It was my intention to vote in favor of this bill had we been able to vote on it. Such a bill would have provided direct crop payments to Pennsylvania farmers affected by the drought and who are in dire need of aid.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that legislation containing agricultural disaster assistance be brought before the full House for a vote immediately.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO JOHN J. PETTIT, A LOYAL DEMOCRAT

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. John J. Pettit, who has faithfully worked for the Democratic Party in Philadelphia for more than 65 years. Today, Mr. Pettit turns 86 years old, and I would like to take this occasion to wish him the happiest of birthdays.

John Pettit began his distinguished political career shortly after his 21st birthday, when he worked for the Democratic Presidential candidate Al Smith in the Fairmount section of Philadelphia. Soon after, Mr. Pettit was elected a Democratic committeeman in the 49th ward in the Logan/Olney section of the city. As a committeeman, Mr. Pettit served under seven Presidents between the years 1946-88,

winning reelection every 2 years. In addition, Mr. Pettit served as vice-chairman of the 49th ward executive committee, and was elected as a member of the Democratic State Committee during the term of Governor Shapp. Throughout his years of service, John Pettit was consistently one of the top three leaders in registration in the ward.

At 86 years old, Mr. Pettit is still registering voters, and working on behalf of the Democratic Party. He is a shining example of someone who works hard for, and takes pride in their city. I join Mr. Pettit's wife of 57 years, Irene, his 9 children, his 37 grandchildren, and his 15 great-grandchildren, in wishing John J. Pettit a very happy birthday. Many more, John.

A SALUTE TO MILWAUKEE'S PEDAL FOR HOMELESS PROJECT

HON. JIM MOODY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a group of dedicated young men who have worked long and hard to address one of Milwaukee's most pressing problems, the homeless.

Drive through any major city in the United States and you will feel the despair and alienation that is felt among today's homeless. There is no issue more pressing than thousands of our fellow citizens living without the means to afford shelter and nourishment. For these people, there exists nothing but cold nights, hungry days, and day-to-day feelings of desperation.

These feelings of despair motivated seven young men to devote endless hours on a unique fundraising project for the Guest House of Milwaukee Emergency Homeless Shelter. The result was the creation of the Pedal for the Homeless Team. Over the last 2 years, the group, ranging in ages from 22 to 25, have taken two 1,300-mile bike trips for the homeless.

In addition, the team has organized in both 1990 and 1991 a sports auction, a fun ride, a volleyball tournament, individual pledge drives, and a highly successful corporate donation program.

Through these efforts, the team has raised over \$58,000 for the Guest House. More importantly, they have increased public awareness through television appearances, newspaper articles, and magazine features.

Their efforts exemplify the concept of volunteerism. In fact, the team is currently organizing the 1992 Pedal for the Homeless Tour from Washington, DC. These young men have traveled hundreds of miles to serve as the voice for thousands of individuals.

Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to honor the Pedal for the Homeless Team: Randy Roth, David Roth, Dan Langer, Ron Wirtz, and Paul Ripple. May the wind always be at their backs, and their legs always strong.

TRAVIS HUNSAKER, EAGLE SCOUT

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is Travis Hunsaker of Troop 725 in Cranston and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scouts earns the prestigious Eagle Scout Award. In fact, only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts do. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn 21 merit badges, 11 of which are required from areas such as citizenship in the community, citizenship in the Nation, citizenship in the world, safety, environmental science, and first aid.

As he progresses through the Boy Scout ranks, a Scout must demonstrate participation in increasingly more responsible service projects. He must also demonstrate leadership skills by holding one or more specific youth leadership positions in his patrol and/or troop. These young men have distinguished themselves in accordance with these criteria.

For his Eagle Scout project, he assisted the fire chiefs in safeguarding the community against fires by coordinating repairs and painting of local fire hydrants.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scout Travis Hunsaker. In turn, we must duly recognize the Boy Scouts of America for establishing the Eagle Scout Award and the strenuous criteria its aspirants must meet. This program has through its 80 years honed and enhanced the leadership skills and commitment to public service of many outstanding Americans, two dozen of whom now serve in the House.

It is my sincere belief that Travis Hunsaker will continue his public service and in so doing will further distinguished himself and consequently better his community. I am proud that Travis Hunsaker undertook his Scout activity in my representative district, and I join friends, colleagues, and family who this week salute him.

TRIBUTE TO THE PARTICIPANTS OF MILITARY "MAIL CALL" FOR THEIR MORALE-BOOSTING MAIL TO OUR SERVICE MEN AND WOMEN

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my distinguished colleagues the outstanding efforts and extraordinary achievements of the organization which has touched the lives of U.S. service men and women throughout the world. Military "Mail Call" is a nonprofit organization which,

from the better part of two decades, has been able to serve as the national clearinghouse to spread morale-boosting mail to our Nation's service men and women in as many places as possible. The organization's goals are simple; to promote correspondence between Americans and American soldiers from as many people and places as possible, and to deliver that mail as widely as possible to our soldiers throughout the United States and the world. In the past 2 years Mail Call's efforts have been extremely successful, sending mail to over 1,000 military units and locations all across the United States and in every corner of the globe. Thousands of letters and cards of support were delivered to our forces in the Persian Gulf last year alone.

I am proud of the efforts of my constituents who have made such an outstanding contribution to this cause, and to the morale of our troops. In particular, I would like to recognize two of the top participants in Mail Call's 1990 Christmas mail call. Both the Oakhurst United Methodist Church in Seminole, and the U.S. Coast Guard Chief Petty Officer Association Auxiliary in St. Petersburg contributed greatly to the effort which provided our troops stationed away from home on Christmas with letters and cards of support. These letters and cards were instrumental in letting our soldiers know just how strongly we supported their cause.

Mr. Speaker and my distinguished colleagues, please join me in saluting the efforts of Mail Call, and all our constituents, who have brought joy to our service men and women through their letters of support.

STEPHEN WISE FREE SYNAGOGUE INSTALLS IRA S. YUODOVIN AS NEW RABBI

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues a very important and exciting event which is occurring tomorrow evening, October 25, in New York City.

At a special Sabbath service, the Stephen Wise Free Synagogue will install Rabbi Ira S. Youdovin as the fourth rabbi in its 85-year history. He follows in the footsteps of three outstanding rabbis: Stephen Wise, himself; Edward E. Klein, who was his teacher and mentor; and Balfour Brickner, the congregation's vigorous and vibrant leader for the past 10 years who will assume the role of Rabbi Emeritus. Rabbi Youdovin, however, is the first to have the experience of growing up at Stephen Wise. A child of the synagogue, under the tutelage of Rabbi Edward Klein, Rabbi Youdovin comes to his new post with a personal knowledge of and affection for the congregation he will now lead.

Rabbi Youdovin, who led Temple Beth-El in St. Petersburg, FL, since 1984, has a strong background in the workings of the reform movement itself, and has held leadership positions in both the national and international Jewish community. As executive director of the Association of Reform Zionist of America

from 1977 to 1984, he established and built the Zionist arm of American Reform Judaism into a national organization numbering 70,000 members. As North American Director of the World Union for Progressive Judaism from 1973 to 1980, Rabbi Youdovin served as liaison between North American Reform Jews and their counterparts in Israel and 25 countries throughout the world.

Born in the Bronx in 1941, Rabbi Youdovin was educated in the New York City public school system, and graduated from Columbia College in 1961 with a B.A. in psychology. After graduation, he entered the New York branch of Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion to begin his studies for the rabbinate. He was ordained in June 1968.

The rabbi then served in the United States Air Force as chaplain at Travis Air Force Base in Okinawa. In July 1970, having completed his tour of duty, he became assistant rabbi of Temple Emanuel in Worcester, MA.

Rabbi Youdovin's articles and publications cover a broad range of subjects ranging from his publications for the Union of American Hebrew Congregations on international issues affecting the Jewish community here and in Israel, and his articles covering issues that particularly relate to the reform movement here and abroad for Sh'ma, the Jerusalem Post, Jewish Frontier, Congress Monthly and Judaism: A Quarterly Journal of Jewish Life and Thought.

Rabbi Youdovin is married to the former Susan Schaalmann, and they have two children, Julie and Joshua, both in their early twenties.

REGIS HOUSE ORGANIZES ANTI-DRUG PROGRAM FOR NICARAGUANS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Xavier Cortada, the executive director of Regis House, is initiating a drug abuse prevention program targeting the needs of the Nicaraguan community in south Florida. Mr. Cortada has appointed Dr. Oscar Danilo Pozo, a psychiatrist who fled Nicaragua in 1983, to manage the drug treatment and prevention program. The Miami Herald recently brought attention to the efforts of Regis House in an article by staff writer, Marilyn Garateix. That article follows:

Oscar Danilo Pozo thinks God helps those who help themselves. That includes Nicaraguans.

"We have to do something for ourselves," said Pozo, a psychiatrist who left Nicaragua in 1983. "Many Nicaraguans are capable of leadership and they can develop it, but they don't have the opportunity."

Pozo hopes Regis House's new program will give Nicaraguans that chance.

The nonprofit drug and alcohol abuse center at 2010 NW Seventh St. has started a Nicaraguan Volunteer Drug Prevention Program.

Task forces of volunteers in Little Havana and Sweetwater will promote self-esteem, help parents and their children communicate and teach how to overcome obstacles.

The goals: Keep Nicaraguans away from drugs and improve their status in society.

"We decided to focus on the Nicaraguan community because there is a severe lack of services in that area," said Xavier Cortada, executive director of Regis House.

The center has \$30,000 from the state Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services and \$40,000 from ACTION, a federal agency, for the new program, Cortada said.

The money will pay Pozo and an assistant to recruit volunteers and manage the program. The plan is to find 315 people during the next year to donate 24,000 hours.

Groups on education, parenting, religion and other subjects will be formed in Little Havana and Sweetwater, two areas with large Nicaraguan populations.

"The other Hispanic groups have programs. This program is culturally sensitive to the Nicaraguans," said Pozo, who ran a drug prevention program for ASPIRA a non-profit youth organization that promotes educational opportunities for Hispanics and other minorities. "We have a common language, us Hispanics, but we have attitudes, ways to communicate that differentiate us."

Nicaraguans also have certain weaknesses that make them vulnerable to using drugs as an escape, Pozo said. For example, high unemployment. "There is more frustration and stress," Pozo said.

Many Nicaraguan families are divided, some are in Miami while others are still in Nicaragua, he said.

And some Nicaraguans must deal with having less, Pozo said. "Many of things they had over there, they don't have here—the position, the profession," he said.

Cortada said the program grew out of a phone call from a Nicaraguan mother. "She wanted some help with her son because she thought he was a drug addict," he said.

Cortada met with the 16-year-old, whose long hair and heavy-metal T-shirts worried the mother. "The truth of the matter is the kid just liked rock 'n' roll," Cortada said. "He wanted to fit in with his peer group."

Mr. Speaker, I commend the leadership of Mr. Cortada and Dr. Pozo for their efforts to help prevent and treat the problem of drug abuse in south Florida. I also want to recognize the dedication of the many volunteers whose work makes Regis House and the new Nicaraguan Volunteer Drug Prevention Program possible. Fr. Francisco Llerena and volunteers like Rostia Lamelas are helping save youngsters' lives and uniting families against the scourge of drugs. We need more involved citizens like Mr. Cortada, Father Llerena, Dr. Pozo, and Ms. Lamelas in our communities.

NATIONAL ADOPTION WEEK

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution to designate Thanksgiving weeks in 1991 and 1992 as "National Adoption Week." For each of the past 13 years the week surrounding Thanksgiving has been officially celebrated as National Adoption Week and I have been proud to sponsor the House legislation since 1985.

By celebrating "National Adoption Week" we can focus public attention on the positive

benefits for both children and families. At any given time, there are an estimated 30,000 children in the foster care system who are legally free to be adopted. At the same time, there are over 2 million people who are interested in adopting a child. The Federal Government must commit itself to helping these children find families.

Mr. Speaker, adoption is truly a loving option. Evidence suggests that the benefits of adoption to all concerned, including the birth mother, are overwhelmingly positive. Adoption also provides a child who might otherwise face a bleak or less than positive childhood the prospect of having loving parents, a stable home, a higher standard of living and enhanced career opportunities as the child matures into adulthood. We must make it easier for these children to find families and celebrating National Adoption Week provides a wonderful opportunity to increase public awareness.

In addition, we must provide full Federal support for each of the parties involved in adoption—the adopted child, the adoptive family, and the birthmother. Mr. Speaker, for almost 2 years I have worked with other Members of Congress, public and private adoption organizations, and countless individuals connected with adoption in order to craft comprehensive adoption legislation. The result of these extensive consultations is H.R. 1753, the Omnibus Adoption Act of 1991. This bipartisan legislation would provide tangible Federal support for children waiting to be adopted, people interested in adopting children and pregnant women considering the adoption option.

The Omnibus Adoption Act of 1991 would revise Federal employee and military personnel health insurance so that adopted children would receive coverage equal to that given biological children. In addition, it would expand their insurance coverage to include all prenatal and maternal health costs of children adopted by Federal employees and military personnel. The bill would also create new Federal programs to provide comprehensive maternal services to pregnant women lacking the means to pay for prenatal and maternity care.

New educational programs would be authorized to develop and disseminate information about the positive benefits of adoption. A Federal adoption tax credit would assist families in meeting the prohibitive costs that have prevented many families from adopting. In addition, the bill would establish a National Advisory Council on Adoption to assist in the implementation of the bill and to make additional recommendations to strengthen adoption.

Mr. Speaker, it's time for a major commitment on the part of the Federal Government in support of adoption. I urge all of my colleagues to demonstrate their support of adoption by cosponsoring the National Adoption Week resolution as well as the Omnibus Adoption Act.

STOP AID TO EL SALVADOR!

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to raise my strong objections to the fact that the continuing resolution does not include restrictions on aid to El Salvador.

After 12 years of fighting which has claimed 75,000 lives and untold emotional damage, El Salvador finally has an opportunity for peace. Despite the fact that the latest news from El Salvador indicates some renewed fighting in that troubled nation, the United Nations-sponsored peace talks, which are to resume again on November 3, has brought about some progress. Although there are still many tough issues on the table, the peace talks have already brought about an agreement on ending the forced military draft, reducing the size of the military, and disbanding the paramilitary forces. As the U.N. Security Council has called upon both the FMLN rebels and the Government to show restraint, I believe the United States should match this restraint by holding back military aid to the Government.

We all know that an overall foreign aid appropriations bill has been postponed until early next year because of the dispute over loan guarantees for Israel. Thus, the continuing resolution we consider today would carry on current law regarding assistance to El Salvador. That means that the administration could continue to subsidize the Salvadoran military to the tune of \$85 million a year in addition to the \$80 million already in the pipeline.

We were all shocked by the 1989 massacre of six Jesuit priests in San Salvador, their housekeeper and her daughter, which was carried out by members of the military. My constituents and I were also shocked by the blatant way the Salvadoran military intimidated a jury in this murder case. Finally, a court found a guilty verdict against Col. Guillermo Benavides for the murders early this month. In the surreal world of the Salvadoran judiciary system, this represents progress. But the guilty verdict did not come down against each of the soldiers who had, in fact, confessed to killing the defenseless victims. One of these men even described in detail his use of an AK-47 on three of the victims.

I believe that so long as the murderers in the Salvadoran military are not held accountable for their cowardly deeds, we must unconditionally end military assistance to that Government. However, the proposal I supported that has been discussed as part of the continuing resolution was not even an outright cessation of aid. Rather, it would have modified the resolution with a requirement that the administration must obtain congressional approval on a case-by-case basis for each delivery of aid to El Salvador. This relatively modest idea was somehow considered too radical to pass the Senate and would risk a Presidential veto, thus resulting in a total shutdown of the Government.

Mr. Speaker, I do not wish a shutdown of our Nation's Government. I, therefore, feel that it would be irresponsible to vote against the continuing resolution. My decision to vote in

AUGUST 5, 1991.

favor of this resolution, however, should not be considered my endorsement of delaying once again the consideration of ending aid to El Salvador, a debate which this House has delayed for much too long.

The administration says that now is the incorrect moment to restrict aid to El Salvador. They say they are concerned about what kind of message such a cessation of aid sends to the Salvadoran Government at this stage in the peace talks. Frankly, Mr. Speaker, I don't care about what message we send to the Salvadoran Government. Rather, I am concerned about what kind of message a continuation of aid sends to the people of El Salvador. Earlier this year, the House leadership promised us that we will be given the opportunity to debate and vote on ending aid to El Salvador. This promise was repeated in the midst of the discussion on the continuing resolution. There are 140 Members, including myself, who have endorsed a bill which would cut off military assistance to El Salvador. It is my hope that the leadership will soon heed the wishes of 140 Members, countless constituents, and the people of El Salvador, and follow through with their promise to allow a debate on this important issue.

AN OUTSTANDING STUDENT

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to enter into the RECORD a letter about a young student, Deopersad "Lincoln" Jaipersad from Trinidad, West Indies, who is attending the Metropolitan University in Puerto Rico on a Mervyn M. Dymally scholarship.

Lincoln, as we know him, spent the summer with me in Washington and district office. He is everything the letter says about him. The letter speaks for itself. There are also approximately 60 students in various colleges and universities who are, or have been, recipients of scholarships from the Mervyn M. Dymally Scholarship Fund.

UNIVERSIDAD METROPOLITANA,
October 11, 1991.

HON. MERVYN DYMALLY,
Congress, 306 W Compton Boulevard, Suite 200,
Compton, CA

DEAR MR. DYMALLY: This is to inform you about Deopersad Jaipersad's academic performance at Universidad Metropolitana's Department of Natural Sciences. As you know, Deopersad is the first Mervyn Dymally Scholarship recipient from Trinidad. It is a pleasure to inform you that he already completed his second year with excellent grades. His adaptation to a different culture has been remarkable. He was accepted at UMET's science honor program and has benefited from many extracurricular activities including research summer programs in the United States. I am enclosing for your information the report by the Director of the Honor program and the Dean of Students.

I know you will share with us our enthusiasm for Deopersad's academic success. If you need any additional information please let me know. I will be glad to provide it for you.

Sincerely,

DR. RENE L. LABARCA, PH. D.,
Chancellor.

Dr. RENÉS L. LABARCA,
Chancellor, Universidad Metropolitana
LILLIAN SANTOS,
Dean of Students,
Universidad Metropolitana
MARTHA R. NORAT, M.PH.
Honor Program Director,
Universidad Metropolitana 34

DEOPERSAD JAIPERSAD'S ACADEMIC EVALUATION

Student Deopersad Jaipersad (S.S. No. 99-00-0171) has completed in a highly satisfactory way his first two years for the bachelor degree in Natural Science with a major in Computer Science.

Regarding his academic and extracurricular work we can assure that in very few occasions we have seen cases as extraordinary as Deopersad. Within his activities we want to stand out his participation during last two summers (1990-91) in the research programs in Washington, DC and Los Angeles, CA. We can notice his immediate adaptation and his actual mastery of Spanish, having in consideration that when he entered the Program in 1989 his skills in this language were almost nul.

In conclusion, this student is an example of what a high sense of responsibility and academic commitment can do.

We are at your disposition to elaborate or answer any additional questions.

INTRODUCTION OF SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1991

HON. RON WYDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation to require publicly held companies to disclose in their annual financial statements, on a country-by-country basis, the total number of people they employ and the goods and services they produce. In global financial markets, access to this information is critical to investors, workers, and policymakers. I am pleased that Representative EDWARD J. MARKEY, chairman of the Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Telecommunications and Finance, is joining me as an original cosponsor of this legislation.

It seems incredible, but according to the Congressional Research Service [CRS] such information is not available today. In a new report done for me by CRS, which I would like to include in the record, employment data for the Nation's large, publicly held corporations is generally aggregated—and reveals virtually nothing about where the workers of these firms are located and what they produce in a given locale.

Making this information readily available is important to U.S. workers who want to monitor their companies' overseas investments. This information is important to investors who are trying to track potential risks due to current fluctuations, political instability, and foreign securities regulations. This information is essential to U.S. policymakers. Legislators involved in contentious debates about trade, taxes, and environmental regulations, should have access to objective data about worldwide employment and production—not conjecture and speculation.

Mr. Speaker, the obligations imposed on publicly held companies by this legislation are not onerous. The Congressional Research Service says that the information required under this legislation "should be already available to the accountants." It is not proprietary, but it would constitute, according to CRS, "an important source of information not available elsewhere."

If this proposal had been law when Congress debated the extension of fast track negotiating authority several months ago, it would have been possible to more objectively evaluate the deluge of reports and studies made by proponents and opponents of fast track. At the time, wild and contradictory claims were made about how many jobs would be gained or lost, how the environment would be helped or hurt, how our international competitiveness would be advanced or impeded.

Many of the reports and analyses Congress received during the consideration of fast track seemed based on thin assumptions and insufficient data. If the Shareholder Information Improvement Act is enacted into law, it will be possible to burn off a bit of the confusing fog that has traditionally blanketed congressional trade debates.

Let's stop the posturing and get the facts. Are companies shipping jobs overseas? Do our environmental regulations drive businesses to international pollution havens? Do certain tax laws encourage companies to find homes where they will get better tax treatment? If our citizens can't find out where publicly held companies are moving and what types of operations they are moving there, it is impossible to even ask why the move took place.

I am very pleased that this legislation has received strong support from the North American Securities Administrators' Association. This organization is in the business of promoting fair and honest securities markets by improving the free flow of information. They wrote in a letter to me that I would like to include in the RECORD, "investors would benefit considerably from the enhanced disclosure required by your bill."

Thus, this bill ought to be enacted on investor protection grounds alone. When you consider the additional benefits that accrue to workers and policymakers, the case for this legislation becomes even stronger.

I am especially grateful to Chairman ED MARKEY, who has great expertise and experience in securities regulation, for his help in the development of this legislation, and urge my colleagues to join us as cosponsors.

NORTH AMERICAN SECURITIES
ADMINISTRATORS ASSOCIATION, INC.,
Washington, DC, October 24, 1991.

HON. RON WYDEN,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WYDEN: On behalf of the North American Securities Administrators Association (NASAA), we appreciate the opportunity to express our views on draft legislation which would require issuers to disclose information concerning their international structure and competitiveness.

As you know, NASAA and its members have long-standing concerns related to providing enhanced protections to investors who participate in the increasingly international

marketplace. Federal securities laws rely predominately on disclosure to allow investors to make informed investment decisions. We share your concern that this disclosure be as full and complete as possible. Certainly, investors would benefit considerably from the enhanced disclosure required by your bill.

Although it is our belief that the Securities and Exchange Commission currently has the statutory authority to compel the type of disclosure contemplated by your draft legislation, in the absence of action by the Commission, NASAA supports legislation which would require such disclosure.

Your leadership on this issue demonstrates anew your commitment to protecting the American investing public. We look forward to working with you on this and other issues of mutual concern.

Sincerely,

JOHN R. PERKINS,
Missouri Securities
Commissioner and NASAA President.

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE,
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Washington, DC, August 28, 1991.

To: Honorable Ron Wyden; Attention: Mark Usellis.

From: Mark Jickling, Economic Analyst, Economics Division.

Subject: Analysis of Proposal To Expand Financial Reporting Requirements to Include Information on Foreign Operations of U.S. Firms.

This memorandum is prepared in response to your request for an analysis of a proposal to require U.S. firms that report to the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to include with their annual filings information on the number of workers they employ and the types of goods and services they make or provide in their foreign operations.

Under Section 13(a) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, companies whose securities are publicly traded are required to make periodic disclosures of a wide range of information that is considered material to investors. The most extensive periodic disclosure form is the 10-K annual report, which is generally similar to an annual report to shareholders. The 10-K report contains a consolidated income statement and balance sheet for five financial years, line-of-business information, a description of outstanding securities, information on the compensation of directors and top executives, and a single employment figure for the entire company. In general, financial information is presented in aggregated form, so that it is impossible to judge the performance of individual divisions or subsidiaries of the firm.

Would investors benefit from the expanded disclosures required by the present proposal? Current reporting requirements date from an era when the international activities of U.S. business are considerably less extensive than they are today. The profits of many U.S. firms, including large corporations whose securities are widely held, can be significantly affected by the performance of their foreign affiliates. Foreign business operations are subject to a number of risks—exchange rate fluctuations, changes in tax and regulatory policy, poor economic conditions, political upheaval—that do not always apply or correspond to the risks faced by domestic business. Therefore, in many cases, more detailed information on the nature and size of a corporation's overseas affiliates could be material to investment decisions. Thus, requiring disclosure of foreign employment and operations would not appear to be inap-

propriate to the aims and purposes of the Securities Exchange Act.

Presently available information on the types of businesses and number of workers employed by U.S. firms overseas is limited. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) in the Department of Commerce conducts an annual survey of the affiliates of U.S. multinational companies. The published data include the assets, sales, and employment of U.S.-controlled firms abroad, with breakdowns by country and by industry, but no information on individual companies is made public.¹ A few private firms publish directories of U.S. companies' operations abroad. The best known is the 3-volume *Directory of American Firms Operating in Foreign Countries* (New York, Uniworld Business Publications, Inc., 1987), which lists names and addresses of foreign affiliates of U.S. businesses. This directory indicates the nature of the business of the foreign affiliate, but contains no financial or employment data. New editions appear only every 3-5 years, however, so much information may be out of date. In summary, there is at present no source of foreign employment figures for individual U.S. firms, and available information on the identity and type of business of foreign affiliates is less than comprehensive.

Besides the interest to investors in corporate securities, would the information obtained through disclosure of employment and types of business of foreign affiliates of U.S. firms be useful to economists and policy-makers? To some extent, it would seem to duplicate the BEA survey of the foreign affiliates of U.S. multinationals. Who would undertake the formidable statistical task of compiling the data contained in thousands of SEC filings when the BEA already publishes the same data in aggregated form? Another advantage of the BEA sample (2,006 parent companies surveyed in 1988) is that it includes privately-held firms, which do not report to the SEC. For research into broad, macroeconomic issues of international trade, foreign direct investment, and the mobility of capital and labor, data reported to the SEC would likely add little to the existing BEA data base. However, for microeconomic research concerning individual industries and firms, the proposed SEC filings might constitute an important source of information not available elsewhere.

Finally, would the expanded reporting requirements be a regulatory burden to the firms that report to the SEC? Compliance would certainly involve costs to the firms. The SEC in recent years has tried to minimize these costs by allowing some corporations to file Form 10-K "by incorporation" of their annual reports to shareholders, in other words, letting a single document fulfill two disclosure requirements. However, all the information required by the present proposal should be already available to the accountants who combine the financial results of all the branches of the corporation, foreign and domestic, into the single consolidated set of statistics statement that appears on Form 10-K.

¹The latest available results of the survey appear in: Mataloni, Raymond J., Jr., U.S. Multinational Companies: Operations in 1988. *Survey of Current Business*, June 1990, p. 31.

UNITED NATIONS DAY

HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to join with my colleagues in paying tribute to the United Nations on the celebration of 46 years of service to the world community.

Today, we celebrate United Nations Day at a time when U.N. institutions have come to play the role originally envisioned by its founders. The tremendous political convulsions that brought us the end of the cold war and have so rocked the political landscape have also allowed the United Nations to emerge as the most prominent forum for the management of international conflict and the protection of individual rights.

Whether as a mediator, a peacekeeper, a health care provider, or an educator, the United Nations and its agencies continue to strive to reach the goals embodied in its Charter:

To maintain international peace and security * * * ; to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination * * * ; to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights * * * ; and to be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

It is in this light that I would like to share an article written by Sister Kathleen Ryan of the Cleveland Commission on Catholic Community Action of the Catholic Diocese of Cleveland, OH. Her article appeared in the *Catholic Universe Bulletin*, and highlights the United Nation's important achievements and continuing struggles it faces on the occasion of its 46th birthday.

A copy of the article follows:

THE UNITED NATIONS STILL OUR BEST HOPE OF PEACE

(By Sr. Kathleen Ryan, SND)

United Nations Day, October 24, marks 46 years since the U.N. was founded to foster peace in a world still reeling from World War II. The political landscape of the world has changed remarkably since 1945. One of the constants in the near half century since the cataclysmic war ended has been the ubiquitous efforts of the United Nations to mediate conflicts and elicit world-cooperation on humanitarian projects.

While the U.N. has long been derided as an ineffective body, it has some notable successes. Moreover, it remains our best hope for genuinely democratic international cooperation.

It was established to be not a super-government, but rather a diplomatic marketplace where nations can speak to one another and work cooperatively to find solutions to the international conflicts which seem to ceaselessly erupt in our world.

James Olson, executive director of national programs for the United Nations Association of the United States, told me in a telephone interview that supporters of the U.N. view the international agency as an evolving and highly promising force for peace.

As the troublesome aftershocks of the Gulf War continue to be recorded in the headlines

of the world's press, Olson said, "The events in the Gulf since August have led to a revival of the U.N.'s usefulness, but those events have also raised serious questions about how the world should respond when swift, international action is necessary."

Olson said that he sees the U.N. as still unsure how best to deal with the complex and seemingly intractable problems arising from Saddam Hussein's quarrel with his Gulf neighbors and much of the world at large.

While all the evidence is far from in on the U.N.'s action in the Gulf War, few voices would argue that the New York-based international forum is not an absolutely essential vehicle in the search for peace and harmony.

The break-up of Soviet hegemony and the emergence of a host of new independent nations with voices in the U.N., promises to strengthen the international body's role in world affairs.

The U.S. Bishops Peace Pastoral, *The Challenge of Peace* (May, 1983) reminded us that world problems cannot be remedied by a single nation approach. They require instead "a concerted effort of the whole world community." The Bishops stated, "The United Nations should be particularly considered in this effort."

Throughout 1990, the United Nations, through quiet diplomacy held democratic elections in Namibia, as well as in Nicaragua and Haiti.

The U.N. also paved the way for the unprecedented Children's Summit, which President Bush and 70 other heads-of-state attended this year to find cooperative measures of preventing the deaths of the 40,000 children who die—mostly avoidably—each day.

In late September, the United Nations mediated the peace accord held in New York in which El Salvador President Alfredo Cristiani and the leaders of the five main guerrilla forces met to begin to resolve some issues dividing them. A framework for a final stage of negotiations to reach a cease-fire in El Salvador's 11 year-old civil war has begun.

The efforts of the UN have not always been fruitful, and there is no reason to expect that pattern to change in the immediate future. Its mission of universal peace, its daily search for common ground, is, however, a noble and vital mission. We wish it a happy birthday and a long and productive life in the service of peace.

CALL TO ACTION

Join the National Observance of United Nations Day, Friday, Oct. 25, 12:00 Noon, Cleveland City Council Chambers, to hear Mr. James Olson. Call Sr. Beverly A. LoGrasso, OSU at the Commission on Catholic Community Action, 696-6525, ext. 227 for further information on how to become involved.

(Sr. Ryan is the director of legislative affairs for the Commission on Catholic Community Action, the social action committee of the Catholic Diocese of Cleveland.)

A TRIBUTE TO COP AID

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to acknowledge the outstanding work of dedicated citizens from our community who have committed themselves to serving the

needs of the proud men and women who proudly serve us in our community's police forces.

Cop Aid, as it was founded in 1990, was created by Guy Sanchez, Charles Rodriguez, and Anthony Rodriguez, as a self-reliant organization devoted to supporting their fellow officers and their family members during the stressful and painful situations associated with police work. Over its brief history, Cop Aid has demonstrated to be an excellent support group to law enforcement officers who have been confronted with extraordinary circumstances that could not possibly be resolved by themselves, but rather required the helping hand of friends and family to guide them through the difficult moments.

As a source of funding for the services that the organization provides, Cop Aid has sponsored a yearly benefit concert bringing to the stages of Miami, star studded performances by national and internationally renowned acts on the billboard charts, uniting the youth of south Florida in a common cause raising over \$80,000 during their brief period in existence. An event will take place on Friday, October 25th at a local hotel which seeks to gather these funds.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of the efforts being performed by these dedicated individuals who strive to alleviate the hardships confronting our men and women in uniform, and sincerely hope that their work becomes an inspiration to all who have taken the solemn oath, "to protect and to serve."

CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support the broad objectives outlined in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, whereby women would enjoy full legal protection of their God-given rights. No one can possibly argue with the premise that all nations take all appropriate measures to guarantee the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and ensure the full development and advancement of women. These are principles which I believe are essential for justice and the foundation of civil society.

I am pleased to note that equal access to the full spectrum of educational opportunities, nutrition and health care, economic opportunities and political participation is a major theme of the Convention.

Mr. Speaker, the political empowerment of women as evidenced by the right to vote, administration of public office and formulation of public policy, and participation in the instruments of public and political life, provides the rudiments of equality.

I applaud provisions in the Convention which seek to prevent discrimination in the workplace, whether the issue be remuneration, health and safety, or special protection during

pregnancy and maternity leave. With respect to contractual agreements, the administration of property and civil justice, equality for women before the law is underscored within the Convention.

One of the most pervasive, and often unreported, aspects of discrimination between the sexes is the provision of adequate food, nutrition and health care. Access to health care, adequate nutrition during childhood and pregnancy, protection of women's health in the workplace are specifically noted in the Convention. These provisions are positive and I support them without reservation.

I fully support the Convention's provisions dealing with the repulsive practice of trafficking in women—an absolutely deplorable crime.

Mr. Speaker, I must bring to the attention of my colleagues, however, the fact that some are attempting to use this Convention to aggressively promote abortion on demand. The International Planned Parenthood Federation, for example, a strong advocate for permissive abortion, rates signatories to the Convention according to the provision of so-called "reproductive rights," which they say includes the right to destroy an unborn child by abortion.

According to International Family Planning Perspectives, December 1990, "Many of the articles in the United Nations (UN) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women deal explicitly with reproductive rights, including the availability of abortion * * * abortion. * * *" The newsletter quotes IPPF that "everywhere, social, structural and economic realities limit women's choices and their economic rights. But the establishment of reproductive rights by law is a crucial starting point from which women may begin to exercise those rights."

Mr. Speaker, this antichild, proabortion agenda is diametrically opposed to the U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child, endorsed by the United Nations in November 1989, which held in its preamble that "the child, by reason of his physical and mental immaturity, needs special safeguards and care, including appropriate legal protection, before as well as after birth." As congressional delegate to the United Nations, I had the privilege of presenting the U.S. statement on the Convention on the Rights of the Child in New York. To quote that statement, "Children—born and unborn—are precious and extremely vulnerable. Governments have a duty and sacred obligation to protect these children to the maximum extent possible. Birth is an event which happens to each of us." Thus, Mr. Speaker, birth is not the beginning of life, just another step in the maturation process of a human being.

Ratification of the Convention must include a strong reservation stating that nothing in the document shall be construed to, in any way, compel, encourage or require the United States or any other nation to enact laws or policies that legalize abortion. Today I am introducing a resolution, along with several colleagues, which urges the President to include a pro-life proviso in the package of reservations, understandings, and declarations.

OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL ACT

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I was unfortunately not in attendance on October 22, 1991, to vote on final passage of H.R. 3371. However, had I been present, I would have risen in opposition to final passage of the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1991. While I was originally hopeful of being able to support this bill as it was reported from the Judiciary Committee, I regret that its amended form is unacceptable.

First and foremost, Mr. Speaker, I cannot support any legislation which so vastly expands the list of Federal crimes punished by the death penalty. How are we to become a "kinder and gentler" nation, as the President has set out as his goal, if we continually attempt to reform America's criminals by killing them? Study upon study has shown that the death penalty does not deter criminal behavior, and simply increasing the number of crimes punishable by death will accomplish nothing, except perhaps increase the chances that a wrongfully convicted individual will be put to death.

Furthermore, it is a tragedy that the fairness in death sentencing provisions were stripped from this bill by an amendment offered by my colleague from Florida, Mr. McCOLLUM, and replaced by the administration's noble sounding, yet deathly hollow Equal Justice Act. Past inequities in the frequency of sentencing minorities to death over whites are well documented, Mr. Speaker. Even the administration has acknowledged this disturbing trend, yet, this legislation will simply sweep this nasty little secret under the rug. As amended, the crime bill would prohibit the introduction of statistical data indicating racial bias into any courtroom, no matter how glaringly evident the pattern of abuse. Until we can fully guarantee that every American will be sentenced based on the severity of his crimes rather than the color of his skin, I will continue to oppose capital punishment and legislation which proposes its use.

Also troubling to me, Mr. Speaker, is the reluctance of this body to enact sensible and fair restrictions on semiautomatic and assault-style weapons. This Judiciary Committee's version of the crime bill contained provisions banning 13 specific types of assault weapons and large capacity ammunition clips. An amendment, however, deleted this important ban on such weapons which have no legitimate purpose, except to kill other human beings. This ban would not have affected those assault weapons already legally owned. Unfortunately, an effective misinformation campaign, backed by the National Rifle Association, sparked enough public hysteria to assure the defeat of this proposal. Nearly every police and law enforcement organization across the country has come out in favor of this ban. I believe we owe it to these brave men and women to assure that they are not outgunned by criminals on the street. This legislation, however, does not do that.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I am very disturbed by the increasing erosion of our most prized civil

liberties, including the constitutional guarantee against unlawful search and seizure. This legislation, as amended, essentially nullifies the longstanding exclusionary rule, which prohibits the introduction of illegally obtained evidence into a courtroom. By now allowing the introduction of evidence obtained without a warrant, even though it was obtained in good faith, we have opened the door to a wide array of civil rights abuses by police officers not familiar with proper search and seizure procedures. The Supreme Court even recognized this possibility by refusing to extend its good-faith exception to warrantless searches.

Mr. Speaker, the current wave of crime gripping the Nation's streets is reaching frightening levels. But we must not let our zeal to put criminals behind bars overshadow the fundamental civil liberties upon which we have relied for over two centuries. While this bill has several outstanding provisions, including a fair habeas corpus reform and important funding for local antidrug and crime prevention programs, the assault on the rights of all Americans is indeed tragic. I urge my colleagues to reject this bill.

DECISIVE OPPORTUNITY FOR
ARMS CONTROL IN THE MIDDLE
EAST

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, it is my intention next to bring to the floor the conference report that accompanies the bill H.R. 2508, the International Cooperation Act of 1991. As you know, this important legislation represents the second serious attempt by the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the House of Representatives to rewrite the basic authorities and policy guidelines of both the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act of 1968. In this regard, title II of this legislation establishes the policies governing U.S. military assistance and foreign military sales programs. In addition, title II includes an important new initiative calling for the implementation of a multinational arms transfer and control policy and regime toward the Middle East and Persian Gulf regions.

It is this particular provision, that I would like to bring to my colleagues attention today. The Committee on Foreign Affairs has long recognized that U.S. security assistance and foreign military sales programs are important elements of our Nation's foreign policy apparatus. At the same time, the Committee on Foreign Affairs has also long been concerned over the seemingly endless proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, the delivery systems associated with those weapons—especially ballistic missile systems and related technologies, and the proliferation of conventional weapons throughout the global community. As stated, the committee retains this concern globally but especially with regard to what has been and remains the continuous spiral of conventional arms throughout the Middle East and Persian Gulf regions.

Chapter 5 of title II represents a basic consensus of opinion among the members of the

Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Foreign Relations in consultation with representatives from the administration to develop a realistic arms transfer restraint policy toward the Middle East and the Persian Gulf regions in the wake of Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. One of the many lessons of those efforts must be that the business as usual approach of the 1980's toward arms sales and transfers to the Middle East and the Persian Gulf must not be repeated in the 1990's. In this regard, chapter 5 of title II of the conference report addresses not only the issue of United States, but global arms transfers to the Middle East and Persian Gulf region by calling for the negotiated establishment of a multilateral arms transfer and control regime toward the Middle East and Persian Gulf by the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

In so doing, the conference report cites a number of findings which demonstrate the urgent need for the establishment of such a regime and mandates that the President shall continue those negotiations that were initiated under his direction with the other permanent members of the U.N. Security Council in the President's May 29 announcement. The conference report also specifies that in the process of these continuing negotiations, the President should propose to the other permanent members of the Security Council the adoption of a temporary moratorium on the transfer of major military equipment to the Middle East and Persian Gulf until such time that a multilateral arms transfer and control regime is concluded and agreed to.

The conference report also incorporates the provisions of the House bill which describe the purpose of such a regime and further clarifies that particular provision in calling for the achievement of greater transparency among arms suppliers through advanced notification of both agreement to transfer and actual transfer of conventional major military equipment through the adoption of common and comprehensive control guidelines on the transfer of conventional major military equipment.

It should also be noted that the conference report notes that the committee of conference's belief that the President has undertaken good-faith efforts to convene multilateral negotiations among the permanent five members of the United Nations in seeking to establish the arms supplier regime described in section 282 of the conference report. In this regard, the conference report commends the President for his efforts and specifies that the requirements of chapter 5 of title II are consistent with the practices of preconsultation, consultation and advanced notification requirements that are currently associated with U.S. arms sales worldwide.

Clearly, no more pressing issue in international affairs exists than that of the current situation in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. The conference report addresses that pressing problem in a calling for the adoption of higher and more rigorous standards on U.S. and multinational arms transfers to the Middle East and Persian Gulf region. The conference report is aimed at winning the peace and stimulating a climate for greater arms control in the Middle East and Persian Gulf region through arms restraint now versus the business of arms sales as usual.

The conference report has forged a consensus that stipulates that it is high time to stop the business as usual approach to solving the problem of peace in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf regions. We have decided that the business as usual approach in selling arms to everyone serves no one's interests. That is why the conference report clearly states that future conventional arms transfers to the Middle East and the Persian Gulf should be controlled by a multilateral restraint policy.

While some in the executive branch may argue that the committee is tinkering at the edges of Presidential prerogative, and that current law is sufficient to bring arms control and peace to the Middle East and the Persian Gulf, the committee of conference would respond that Congress does have the responsibility to help set policy guidelines and pass laws, and to seek the President's support for them. As stated, the committee of conference recognizes that arms transfers are an important tool and element of our foreign policy apparatus. Nevertheless, the committee of conference reiterates its belief that higher and more rigorous standards on U.S. transfers to the Middle East and the Persian Gulf must be pursued.

In this regard, I would note that the administration has already responded to a certain extent to the provisions contained in chapter 5 of title II. At the invitation of the President, the permanent five members of the U.N. Security Council met in Paris on July 7 and 8, and declared their intent to seek to eliminate the transfer of technologies associated with the development of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons and of associated delivery systems. The permanent five also endorsed the concept of achieving transparency on conventional arms transfers and the principle of consultations on such transfers. In addition, the permanent five enunciated its support for the establishment of a universal register of arms transfers under the auspices of the United Nations. These initial steps were taken with regard to transfers toward the Middle East with an eye toward expanding them on a global scale in the future.

More importantly, these initial steps were followed upon by a second round of negotiations among the permanent five in London on October 17 and 18. Once again, progress was achieved. In London, the permanent five agreed upon the adoption of common guidelines on conventional arms transfers and information sharing with regard to those transfers. The permanent five also reiterated their support for the universal register of conventional arms transfers at the United Nations. In addition, the permanent five agreed to inform each other about transfers of specific conventional military equipment to the Middle East. Most importantly, however, the permanent five agreed to continue their negotiations on this subject at a Washington round early next year.

Mr. Speaker, next week when we shall be voting on the conference report, the President shall be meeting with Soviet President Gorbachev in Madrid on a number of issues, one of the most important of which of course is our nations' joint sponsorship of multilateral negotiations aimed at securing a Middle East peace agreement. In my view, both President

Bush and President Gorbachev shared a decisive opportunity to further the aims of both the Paris and London rounds of negotiations among the permanent five, as well as to promote the concept contained in chapter 5 of title II of the conference report. In this regard, it seems to me that on a bilateral basis, and as means of continuing the permanent five's negotiating process, Presidents Bush and Gorbachev should suggest a temporary pause—at least during the duration of the Middle East peace talks this year—on the United States and Soviet transfer of major military equipment to the Middle East and Persian Gulf regions. In this way, the United States and the Soviet Union in tandem would be advancing not only the negotiations among the permanent five in seeking agreement to a multilateral arms restraint policy, but in furthering the cause of peace negotiations among the nations of the Middle East and Persian Gulf regions.

That is the primary aim of chapter 5 of title II. Chapter 5 of title II reasserts the necessity of continued U.S. leadership in seeking to bring about both peace and arms control in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. It is a congressional call which the administration is already responding to in leading negotiations in Paris and London of this year. It is a congressional call which the permanent five is responding to in agreeing to the continuation of these negotiations in Washington next year, where hopefully progress on the concept of preconsultations among the permanent five on conventional arms transfers can be achieved. It is a congressional response to a daunting problem, that if given the chance, might work in bringing greater arms control and as such enhance the prospects for peace in the Middle East and Persian Gulf. Finally, it is a congressional response worthy of wide bipartisan support during next week's vote on the conference report.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT RESEARCH BILL

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, some of our most glorious national assets, which are still threatened by pollution, are our pure and pristine lakes, rivers, estuaries, and coastal regions. The bill that I am introducing today, the Clean Water Act research bill, will help to restore these invaluable and beautiful ecological resources—resources which are important to the quality of all of our lives and also to the economic life of our Nation.

Since its original enactment in 1972, the Clean Water Act has served to reduce significantly conventional sources of water pollution, such as: wastewater treatment discharges, and industrial discharges.

By examining and controlling large ecosystems, the Clean Water Act's National Estuary Program has also greatly advanced water pollution control in critical areas such as the Chesapeake Bay and the Long Island Sound. While we can be proud of these ac-

complishments, the promise of the original Clean Water Act remains largely unfulfilled.

In 1972, we set a goal of assuring fishable and swimmable waters throughout the Nation by 1984 and eliminating the discharge of pollutants by 1985. Today, 30 percent of all assessed river and stream miles fail to attain fully designated water quality standards. Twenty-five percent of lakes are impaired and 29 percent of estuaries similarly do not meet designated water quality standards.

These disappointing figures are largely attributable to the act's failure to address aggressively nonpoint source pollution. The act has also failed to address the serious impacts resulting from contaminated sediments and losses of wetland habitat.

The need for this research legislation is becoming increasingly apparent. A growing number of reports on the Clean Water Act, including a report prepared by a panel of scientists at the request of the EPA, indicates that numerous regulatory activities are not based on sound science. This report finds that the EPA's list of toxic priority pollutants is based on outdated research and that water quality monitoring is currently conducted based on outmoded ecological indices. This report also shows that States presently lack the scientific research base needed to translate water quality standards into methods to address nonpoint source pollution.

The Nation's water research activities have focused almost exclusively on the conventional pollutants that are discharged by point sources. According to the EPA, however, over 50 percent of the Nation's remaining water quality problems are attributable to pollution from nonpoint sources—namely pollution resulting from various types of runoff. Astonishingly, the EPA has virtually no research program in the nonpoint source area. Similarly, very little science has been devoted to examining the contaminated sediment problem. These failings particularly impede efforts of the Long Island Sound Congressional Caucus of New York and Connecticut members to address pollution of the sound effectively since much of the problem results from runoff—both in New York and Connecticut.

The bill that I am introducing today: Provides for improved water quality science; provides for first rate research on runoff—or what is termed nonpoint source pollution—including the identification of effective and economically efficient control technologies; calls for improved research on contaminated sediments and the restoration of wetlands; and focuses upon increasing our general scientific understanding of ecosystem processes.

One of the biggest challenges ahead is determining the causes and effects of water pollution on ecosystems. To meet this challenge we need to increase our basic environmental effects research and our examination of ecosystem integrity.

Additionally, the bill expands State water quality monitoring programs and provides a mechanism to coordinate the monitoring activities of State and Federal agencies. Fewer than half of the Nation's river miles or coastal or lake waters have ever been assessed for their ability to meet water quality standards.

This bill also establishes a system to give us a clear, signal of any impending threats to

our waterbodies. It does so by integrating existing Federal water monitoring programs into the Clean Water Act. The bill also provides for the establishment of scientifically sound protocols to serve as assessment indicators of the health of our waterbodies.

Finally, the bill authorizes grants to demonstrate innovative technology for both pollution prevention and control.

The legislation that I am introducing today will reorient our water research programs toward the remaining overwhelming causes of our Nation's water pollution. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this bill in order to ensure that sound scientific research supports our Federal and State water quality regulatory activities.

UNDERGRADUATE CRITICAL SKILLS SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which establishes an Undergraduate Critical Skills Scholarship Program at the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

This legislation would give the Director of the Bureau the authority to establish a critical skills scholarship program similar to existing programs at CIA, NSA and DIA.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation permits the FBI to provide college scholarships to high school students who agree to major in critical skills disciplines. These critical skill disciplines include engineering, computer science, mathematics and languages which are indispensable to the FBI's ability to effectively perform its foreign counterintelligence and counterterrorism missions. In exchange, the students agree to work for the FBI following graduation for a period of 1½ years for each year or partial year for which a scholarship is provided.

The FBI represents our Nation's front-line defenses against hostile foreign intelligence operations. Recent Bureau efforts to recruit qualified candidates has proven to be a difficult and at times frustrating task. Often times, graduates are not interested in working for the FBI. Those who express a desire in the Bureau are often hired away by private enterprises which have benefits the Bureau cannot provide. In an increasingly complex, high-tech worked, the FBI must recruit highly skilled employees. It is time the FBI has the same tools to assist its recruitment efforts as are now employed by the CIA, NSA and DIA.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to lend their support to adopting this important piece of legislation.

SPINAL CORD LIVING-ASSISTANCE DEVELOPMENT GROUP

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, the Spinal Cord Living-Assistance Development

Group [SCLAD] and its executive director Pedro F. Rodriguez, recently provided leadership in organizing the Miami Beach Freedom Fair & Exposition held on October 18, 19, and 20, 1991.

The purpose of the Freedom Fair & the Expo was to serve as a clearinghouse of information on services, assistance products and technology for the disabled. Important issues were also discussed regarding handicap access, rehabilitation and health care. Seminars included a discussion of the right of the disabled under the Americans With Disabilities Act [ADA]. Also discussed was private sector compliance with the ADA statutes.

SCLAD was formed in June 1985, to address the housing and support services needs of persons with physical disabilities. SCLAD is a nonprofit organization currently operating in Hialeah, FL. On a daily basis, SCLAD offers a number of support services to persons with physical disabilities to help them live independently.

I would like to commend leadership of SCLAD chairman Pedro Rodriguez, Angelino Rodriguez and Margarita Barlade with both the Freedom Fair & Expo and their work with SCLAD. I would also like to recognize the tireless efforts of volunteers who make many of SCLAD's services possible.

ONE LAST GOODBYE TO MUSICIAN MILES DAVIS

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert for the RECORD, an editorial highlighting the life and extraordinary contributions to the music world of Miles Davis that appeared in the October 16-22 issue of the St. Louis Riverfront Times.

DEATH OF THE COOL—EAST ST. LOUIS BLOWS TAPS FOR NATIVE SON, MILES DAVIS

(By Terry Perkins)

Miles Davis was not a man who dwelt on past achievements.

During an illustrious career that spanned nearly half a century and gave birth to a succession of ground-breaking jazz styles that often left critics, fellow musicians and fans both bewildered and dazzled, Davis seemed to live by only two rules: Never look back and never stand still.

Miles Dewey Davis III finally stood still on Saturday, September 28, 1991, when years of physical pain and deteriorating health finally overcame his stubbornly defiant spirit in a hospital bed in Santa Monica, Calif.

And on Sunday afternoon, East St. Louis, the city where Miles Davis first picked up a horn, the city that helped shape his musical skill and forge his indomitable will, looked back and remembered.

The service was held at Lincoln Senior High School's Auditorium, the same high school that Davis attended and graduated from in 1944. (Even then, Miles wasn't looking back. He never attended his graduation ceremony. Instead, he was working gigs at local clubs, laying the groundwork for a move to New York City and the heart of the jazz scene.)

The 500-seat auditorium was decorated with lavish floral arrangements—including a

red and white crepe-paper muted trumpet placed on the podium onstage. An array of huge posters of Davis lined the side walls—blowups of photos taken during his 70s jazz-fusion era and his comeback appearances in the 80s. The foyer was dominated by a photo of Davis taken after he had received the French Legion of Honor award this past summer.

But in contrast to these icon-like images of Miles, the speakers at the service concentrated on a very human Miles Davis—a young man who was their neighbor, their friend or their student. And a young man whose behavior even then foreshadowed the Miles that the world came to know.

Lillian A. Parks, superintendent of the East St. Louis School District and moderator of the service, remembered the impeccably dressed Davis family walking home from Sunday services at St. Paul Church, just up the street from Lincoln High.

Certainly Miles never lost his love for fashion and style—whether he was wearing a knife-sharp designer Italian suit in the 50s or the hipper-than-thou eclectic wardrobes that marked his forays into jazz fusion.

And according to Parks, he never forgot the early lessons he learned from his musical instructor, Elwood Buchanan Sr. Buchanan, who had toured with the Andy Kirk Orchestra and taught music in both St. Louis and East St. Louis schools, was a dental patient of Dr. Davis, Miles' father. He recommended that Dr. Davis give Miles a trumpet for his 13th birthday, and then began instructing Miles how to play it.

"Mr. Buchanan told Miles not to play with a vibrato," said Parks. "He told him that when he got old he'd be shaking anyway, so he ought to avoid it while he could."

As a result, Miles Davis developed a unique horn sound—light, lyrical and capable of handling both slow ballads and fast flurries of notes with dexterity and precision. It was a technique that fit right into the coming bop explosion that would be ignited by Charlie Parker and Dizzy Gillespie.

But before Davis became part of jazz history on New York City's 52nd Street, he had to take his first professional steps as a musician. And he took those steps as a member of Eddie Randle's Blue Devils, generally regarded as the hottest jazz combo on the St. Louis scene.

Eddie Randle Sr. spoke at the service about the young high school sophomore who had telephoned him and asked if he could try out for a trumpet opening in the group.

"When he first came to me, he was well-mannered, eager to learn and scared," said Randle. "But he soon got into fast company and he did not stop."

The "fast company" that Randle spoke of turned up in Davis' life in the summer of 1944, a month after his high school graduation. Billy Eckstine brought his newly formed band of young jazz talent to St. Louis to rehearse and ready themselves for a return to New York. Members of the Eckstine band included Parker, Gillespie, Art Blakey and a host of others.

The band was scheduled to perform at the Plantation Club on Grand, a nightclub that featured the best in black entertainment for white-only audiences. The story goes that the Eckstine band wasn't humble enough for the taste of the Plantation ownership, so the band ended up playing at the Riviera, a music club that catered to a black audience.

It was there that an 18-year-old Miles Davis happened to be at the right place at the right time with his trumpet case and ended up replacing a sick member of the

Eckstine band during its two-week engagement. After sitting next to Dizzy and Bird onstage, there wasn't any question about what Miles Davis was going to do with his future.

By that fall, he was in New York City, ostensibly to attend the Juilliard School of Music.

And although he did attend classes, Miles spent most of his days and all of his nights tracking down Bird and participating in the first flights of a new jazz language—bop.

From that point, there was no stopping and no looking back for Miles. He was off on a musical journey that moved from bop to the Gil Evans-arranged Birth of the Cool to the first classic quintet of John Coltrane, Red Garland, Paul Chambers and Philly Joe Jones to the classic modal improvisations of Kind of Blue with Bill Evans and Cannonball Adderley in the band to the great 60s quintet of Wayne Shorter, Herbie Hancock, Tony Williams and Ron Carter to the groundbreaking Bitches Brew and beyond.

A sextet of young musicians from the outstanding Lincoln High School Jazz Band—joined by alto saxophonist Oliver Lake—paid a musical tribute to Davis with a rendition of "All Blues." Lake, a St. Louis-raised musician who has gone on to worldwide acclaim, moved beyond mere re-creation of the classic tune, stretching and pushing the familiar notes into a testament to Miles' unceasing quest for the new.

Elwood Buchanan's son, the Rev. Elwood Buchanan Jr., provided an insight into the aspects of Miles Davis' character that contributed to these daring musical explorations.

"Miles knew himself," declared Buchanan. "He wasn't scared of surrounding himself with the bright lights of other great talents. Growing up in East St. Louis, you see and hear things that—when you go to other places—are nothing new. Miles was comfortable with Miles."

Other speakers, such as well-known bandleader George Hudson, Mayor Gordon Bush and poet Eugene Redmond, also paid tribute to Davis. Hudson stated that he has never forgotten the day he first heard the 17-year-old Davis play. Bush lauded Davis for "aspiring to go beyond—to notes no one has ever heard." Redmond read a poem in progress called "Milestone: The Birth of an Ancestor" that conjured up vivid images of Davis' East St. Louis youth.

A video of the Oct. 6 memorial service for Miles in New York City was shown, featuring excerpts of tributes from Quincy Jones, Max Roach, Bill Cosby and others.

The East St. Louis memorial concluded with a videotape of Davis' recent performance at the Montreux Jazz Festival in Switzerland, where Miles finally did look back, joining forces with Quincy Jones to recreate some of Davis' classic collaborations with Gil Evans—Porgy and Bess, Sketches of Spain and Birth of the Cool.

Miles looked at peace, joking with fellow musicians and playing with a skill and emotion that many had thought had vanished with his leap into electrified fusion.

Perhaps Miles decided to turn to the past and play some of his best-loved work because he knew the end was at hand. Perhaps it was his way of remaining unpredictable and confounding his critics one last time. No matter what the reason, Miles Davis' final musical performance promises to stand as a fitting tribute to one of our century's most influential artists.

And it proved to be a fitting conclusion to East St. Louis' tribute to Miles Davis. The

final frozen video image of Miles after the Montreux concert seemed to close the circle on a lifetime of music that has unalterably changed the cultural landscape of the planet.

Miles is gone—finally captured by time. But Miles remains alive in that cool, burnished sound that's captured in a lifetime's legacy of recordings. And Miles remains alive in the memory of the city where the first faltering notes from his horn—in the words of Eugene Redmond—"became blues born in the hoarse East St. Louis air."

THE NEED FOR STRONG DRUG INTERDICTION LANGUAGE IN THE 1991 CRIME BILL

HON. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support needed improvements in the drug interdiction authority of the Coast Guard and Customs Service. The improvements I support are contained in legislation, H.R. 681, which I introduced earlier in this Congress. A portion of this bill was recently passed by the House as a part of the omnibus crime bill, H.R. 3371.

The interdiction improvements provision has been criticized by some as providing a means to violate the rights of legitimate civilian pilots. Let me set the record straight by making perfectly clear that nothing in the language of the provision threatens the legitimate rights of innocent civilian pilots.

The interdiction improvements language provides the Coast Guard with the authority to order pilots flying planes suspected of drug trafficking to land, or face possible criminal penalties. There is no provision for the use of force against civilian aircraft. The language might be more accurately described as "ask down" language, rather than "force down" language.

This increase in Federal interdiction authority is a necessary and reasonable measure if we are to have an effective war against drugs.

The interdiction improvements provision is based on administration language approved by the Coast Guard and Customs Service; there have been some minor changes from the original proposal in a negotiation between myself and members of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

Similar legislation passed the House by voice vote as part of the 1990 House crime bill. And, the 1991 Senate crime bill, S. 1241 also contains an almost identical provision.

In a letter to me dated October 16, 1991, Commandant Kime of the U.S. Coast Guard writes that "criminal penalties for failure to obey an order to land an aircraft are necessary and important to our Nation's efforts to curtail and eventually eliminate the importation, for unlawful purposes, of narcotics and other drugs." The full text of the Commandant's letter appears at the end of my remarks.

In all candor, this is a very modest proposal. As my colleagues are fully aware, I have previously proposed that the Coast Guard be granted limited authority to shoot down drug trafficking planes. All that the present proposal

asks for is that our Federal interdiction agencies have the proper authority to do the job that has already been assigned to them.

As an appropriator, I am well aware of the substantial sums that the taxpayer has been asked to spend in support of Federal antidrug interdiction. It is shameful that the Congress has yet to give our Federal interdiction agencies the authority to order drug traffickers to land their cocaine-laden planes when they are headed to our shores. It is time we stopped asking our personnel to fight drug trafficking with two hands tied behind their backs. I would prefer that they have both hands free, but I am asking that my colleagues join with me in untying one.

I understand that some of my colleagues are concerned that they have not been given more time to study this proposal. However, we should keep in mind that language even stronger than this provision has passed this body by voice vote and that this proposal is over 2 years old.

Finally, let me address those who contend that this interdiction legislation lacks a legal standard, such as reasonable suspicion, by which agency action may be objectively measured. The creation of a new reasonable suspicion standard for our interdiction agencies is completely unnecessary and strongly opposed by the Coast Guard and Customs Service. Since the very origins of our Republic, border searches have not been subject to the same legal standards as domestic searches. Furthermore, the extensive interdiction procedures performed by our highly trained Coast Guard and Customs pilots, supported by the best technology and equipment taxpayer money can buy, provide more than sufficient safeguards to innocent pilots. The Republican Staff of the House Select Narcotics Committee has prepared a summary of these comprehensive interdiction procedures currently followed. The summary may also be found at the end of my remarks.

The opponents of this legislation have unintentionally become allies and supporters of drug traffickers. Narrow, knee-jerk special interest groups and bureaucratic-minded critics should think very carefully about the national interest of the United States before they move again to burden America's frontline agencies with foolish restrictions. It is absolutely imperative that the House/Senate conference on the 1991 crime bill retains all of the important interdiction improvements language included in both bill, H.R. 3371, and S. 1241.

Mr. Speaker, it comes down to one simple issue: Either we are for the war against drugs or we are against it. I urge my colleagues to support the effort to combat the tragic problem of drug trafficking and drug abuse. Let us quickly take this modest step forward in the war against drugs.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
TRANSPORTATION,
U.S. COAST GUARD,

Washington, DC, October 6, 1991.

Hon. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. COUGHLIN: This letter expresses my support for Section 1719 of H.R. 3371 which would provide criminal penalties for failure of a pilot or operator of an aircraft to obey an order to land. Including this as a

penalty under Title 18, U.S. Code, would allow an authorized Federal law enforcement officer, who is enforcing the laws of the United States related to controlled substances, to direct an aircraft to land. This proposal will clarify the role of the Coast Guard by providing specific law enforcement authority to order an aircraft to land, and its enactment is an important element of the President's National Drug Control Strategy.

Criminal penalties for failure to obey an order to land an aircraft are necessary and important to our nation's efforts to curtail and eventually eliminate the importation, for unlawful purposes, of narcotics and other drugs. Despite the best efforts of the Coast Guard to apprehend airborne drug traffickers, airborne smuggling constitutes a major means by which cocaine is transported from foreign countries toward the United States. When detected, many of these smugglers simply ignore directions to land, jettison their drugs and flee into safe haven countries.

The enactment of criminal penalties for failure to obey an order to land enhances the Coast Guard's ability to help stem the flow of illegal drugs into our country. I appreciate your support for adding this provision to Title 18, U.S. Code.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection, from the standpoint of the Administration's program, to the submission of this letter.

Sincerely,

J.W. KIME,
Admiral, U.S. Coast
Guard Commandant.

HOUSE SELECT NARCOTICS COMMITTEE REPUBLICAN STAFF SUMMARY OF COAST GUARD INTERDICTION PROCEDURE (UNCLASSIFIED)

Substantial U.S. intelligence assets, technical as well as human, are dedicated to sorting potential drug trafficking planes from legitimate flights. The first priority of anti-drug air interdiction personnel in the Military, the Coast Guard, and the Customs Service is to determine whether a plane meets the general profile of a trafficking plane headed toward the U.S. borders. Only those that planes which have departed from a cocaine source country, are flying northbound at a low altitude and slow speed in a light twin engine plane, or at night with lights out, would be considered suspect and require closer examination. Domestic flights, which constitute the vast majority of flights by U.S. pilots, are, of course, excluded.

Frequently suspect planes are picked up by Department of Defense deep detection resources which include land, sea, and air based radar platforms. In the most likely scenario, a suspect plane flying from South America, through the Caribbean, would be reported to the Task Force Commander at Joint Task Force 4 (JTF4) in Key West and then passed on to C3I (Command, Control, & Communications) East in Miami. C3I East has access to computer data to check flight plans and can determine if suspect planes are following a legitimate track. Sometimes a transponder code is being squawked by the plane; if so, it is passed on to determine whether the code being used has been assigned to that aircraft.

If C3I East cannot correlate a suspect plane's flight course with a known flight, and the suspect plane matches a typical trafficker profile, with point of departure from a producing or processing nation (usually Colombia or Venezuela), and the appropriate heading (Northerly), speed (slow), and alti-

tude (low), a Coast Guard (or Customs) interceptor plane is launched.

The Coast Guard plane is directed to the suspect plane by either an air-based or sea-based radar platform, as well as with a radar system on the interceptor. Visual contact is made with the suspect plane and its tail number is copied down and called in. Often it is easy to determine the nature of the flight because of visible signs such as darkened windows, extra fuel bladders, or carelessly repainted tail numbers. If the tail numbers turn out to be legitimate, the interceptor returns to base, often without the other aircraft even noticing it was under observation.

Under current law, if the plane is still suspect, the plane is followed in and assets are deployed to pick up drugs it drops from the hold, or to arrest the pilots on the off chance that the plane lands in the U.S. If the language proposed (as in H.R. 681 or the current version of the House Crime Bill) is enacted, contact by radio or through internationally accepted signals could be communicated to the suspect aircraft. If such signals are ignored, no action would be taken, except to note the plane's tail numbers so that it could be seized if it finds its way to the U.S. If the pilot expresses a willingness to land, a safe and appropriate landing site (probably a U.S. base) would be found and the suspect plane would be led in to land by the Coast Guard plane. The pilot of such a suspect plane, if ever captured and convicted of refusing to obey an order to land, could be fined and imprisoned for up to three years.

Under no conditions would the Coast Guard harass innocent pilots or attempt dangerous maneuvers or threaten to use or use any force. Careful procedures are followed by U.S. interdiction agencies. There is no need for additional legal standards, especially considering that we are discussing a border search, which has never been subject to the same standards as domestic searches. The imposition of a "reasonable suspicion" or "probable cause" criteria would be a new restriction on Coast Guard and Customs, which would greatly complicate interdiction efforts and protect only drug traffickers.

COOPERATION IS QUALITY

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I hope all my colleagues saw the following editorial by Steve Gunderson that appeared in the Wall Street Journal on Monday. Congressman GUNDERSON effectively points out that the key to success and quality in the workplace is related to cooperative labor-management committees.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Oct. 21, 1991]

ARCHAIC RULES FOUL INNOVATIVE LABOR STRATEGIES

(By Steve Gunderson)

In America's race to remain competitive, Donnelly Corp. in Holland, Mich., is helping the cause. Since 1975, sales at this maker of automobile mirrors and modulators have soared from \$3 million to \$75 million and its work force has grown from 200 to 1,000 employees.

The company attributes much of its success to a highly productive work force. But this goes beyond simply hiring the right people. Donnelly, like thousands of other suc-

cessful U.S. firms, uses ad hoc labor-management committees to draw the best from each employee. These cooperative committees—referred to by such names as "work teams," "quality circles," "quality of worklife committees" and "voluntary cooperative efforts"—are on the forefront of efforts to modernize the U.S. workplace. At Donnelly, even the company's president serves on one.

Unfortunately, the fate of these programs now rests in the hands of a single federal agency, which will review the use of such committees in another model firm, Electromation Inc. The National Labor Relations Board will determine whether such committees are legal under the 50-year-old National Labor Relations Act, how deeply employees may be involved in company performance decisions, and to what extent U.S. workers, unions and companies can work together to stave off foreign competition. Should the NLRB interpret the law strictly, many of America's most competitive businesses will suffer.

For 11 years non-union Electromation, an Elkhart, Ind., maker of small electrical items, maintained labor-management committees and "rap sessions" to discuss specific workplace issues. After an outside union lost a vote to organize the firm, the NLRB's general counsel ruled in 1990 that Electromation had violated the act's ban on "interfering" with a labor organization. The company is appealing this ruling.

The NLRB ban originally was established to prevent unscrupulous employers from creating in-house "unions" simply to avoid organizing efforts from outside unions. To get a feel for the labor-management tensions out of which such decisions were made, we must step back to a bygone era. In 1937, for example, 500 heavily armed policemen and professional strikebreakers confronted striking Republic Steel employees in South Chicago. The confrontation left 10 dead and 90 wounded.

Had the suggestion been made then that the company create the kind of quality-of-worklife program now common in the U.S. Auto industry, it would have been dismissed as either utopian or subversive. Those who argue that today's labor-management cooperative efforts should be banned do not acknowledge that the Republic Steel days are over.

In the 1930s, employers and employees saw each other as adversaries. Today, the split between management and labor has narrowed dramatically. Partly as a result of the technological revolution, which has endowed workers with sophisticated skills, managers at America's most successful companies regard employees as partners in improving quality. The concept of "compliance" management has been replaced by "commitment" management, reflecting this cooperative relationship.

The concept is not new. Japan's post-war recovery was based on innovative approaches to implementing Total Quality Management. W. Edward Deming and Joseph Juran's TQM concept was so successful that the Deming Prize was instituted in 1951 to reward Japanese firms deemed best at improving quality. Mr. Deming's "Fourteen Points of Management Obligation," upon which TQM is based, specifically addresses the need to eliminate formal labor-management barriers.

In 1988, the General Accounting Office reported on the adoption of TQM by the U.S. Auto industry, a direct response to increasing competition from Japanese firms. Spotting the trend, Congress in 1987 established a "Deming Prize" for U.S. Firms—the Mal-

colm Baldrige Award. The award encourages new approaches to labor-management cooperation.

As firms seek to improve their competitiveness, participative management is the preferred management style. A recent survey by the American Society for Training Development found that nearly 60 percent of companies surveyed listed improving employee participation as their most effective quality management tool; 75 percent also cited "team building" as an effective tool.

Meanwhile, the value of labor-management committees has not been limited to private industry. The Federal Aviation Administration now uses such committees in many of its air traffic control facilities. Labor and management both are praising the innovation for boosting morale and improving safety measures more than any other effort since the 1981 PATCO strike.

Beyond its support for the Baldrige award, Congress clearly supports the modern-day use of labor-management cooperative efforts. The 1978 Labor-Management Cooperative Act established a program of federal financial assistance to cooperative management programs. More recently, the dislocated worker program enacted in 1988 requires states to encourage the establishment of labor-management committees to help workers find new jobs after plant closings and layoffs. This year, Congress is considering a bill to mandate use of labor-management safety committees in both union and non-union workplaces.

It should not take a further act of Congress to let the NLRB know that cooperation is sound public policy. The board should use the Electromation case to affirm the value of employee participation programs. Without them, America's best firms may lose their competitive edge.

**DERRICK BASS: ONE OF NORTH
MIAMI BEACH'S BEST**

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the city of North Miami Beach can be proud of Derrick Bass, a 1991 graduate and valedictorian of North Miami Beach Senior High School, who was one of the top five physics students chosen to represent the United States of America at the Physics Olympiad held in Havana, Cuba, in August.

In 1989, Derrick also represented the United States in the Physics Olympiad, then held in Warsaw, Poland. At that time, he received a bronze medal for his efforts.

This time, however, he brought home the gold.

The University of Miami provided two free physics courses for Derrick because there were no courses offered in the public schools at his level. Derrick maintained an A average in both courses. Derrick is presently studying physics at Harvard University.

Mr. Speaker, Derrick Bass is a fine example to students across the Nation. These outstanding achievements attest to the fact that Derrick is one of city of North Miami Beach's best and brightest.

**THE 86TH CONFERENCE OF THE
INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION**

HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, as President of the U.S. Interparliamentary Group, I would like to share with my colleagues the resolutions passed by the Interparliamentary Union [IPU] at its 86th conference, held in Santiago, Chile, on October 5-12, 1991.

The resolutions dealt with diverse topics including the role of parliaments in ensuring the necessary links between freedoms, citizen involvement, economic growth, and social investments; development of measures to prevent and intervene against international genocide; and efforts to achieve greater liberalization in international trade, especially through successful conclusion to the Uruguay round of GATT negotiations.

These resolutions, as well as an additional emergency resolution condemning the recent coup d'etat in Haiti, were unanimously adopted by the conference participants.

I have forwarded these resolutions to the respective committees of jurisdiction and I ask that the full text be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD following this statement.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT: ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEMOCRACY—THE ROLE OF PARLIAMENTS IN ENSURING THE NECESSARY LINKS BETWEEN FREEDOMS, CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT, ECONOMIC GROWTH, AND SOCIAL INVESTMENTS
(Resolution adopted without a vote.)

The 86th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, Bearing in mind the objective set forth in the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex or religion,

Acknowledging that the basic objective of human development is to enlarge the range of peoples' choices, in particular with regard to access to income and employment opportunities, education, health and a clean and safe physical environment, in order to make development more democratic and participatory,

Recognizing that each individual should have the opportunity to participate fully in community decisions and to enjoy human, economic and political freedoms,

Acknowledging that access to information is a fundamental part of democratic development,

Recognizing that a healthy and safe environment is essential in order to ensure sustained growth and development for future generations and thus to avoid compromising their options,

Believing that the promotion and protection of all aspects of human rights encompassing economic, social and cultural rights as well as civil and political rights must go hand in hand with development efforts and focus on the development of human beings both as individuals and as members of society,

Recognizing that education, health and environment policies are major prerequisites for proper human development, and that citizenship education is an important responsibility of Parliaments,

Emphasizing that widespread illiteracy seriously hinders, especially in developing

countries, the process of economic, social and political development and cultural and spiritual advancement,

Recognizing that the female population is particularly prey to underdevelopment and aggravated poverty throughout the world,

Further recognizing that adequate income-earning opportunities and properly directed public spending on human priority needs¹ are essential components of human development.

Concerned that although major steps are being taken by some countries to reduce nuclear armaments, military expenditure nevertheless consumes substantial amounts of the national budgets of many countries.

Recognizing that the reduction of military expenditure would permit the allocation of the resources released to development and economic planning.

Aware that the worsening economic and social effects of the population explosion in developing countries, the deterioration of international terms of trade for suppliers of natural resources and the enormous debt burden borne by the majority of developing countries will cause the gap between developed and developing countries to widen even more,

Reiterating that in an increasingly interdependent world, sustained economic development in developing countries is largely dependent on a favourable international economic environment, and interrelated with the economies of the developed countries,

Acknowledging that some donor and recipient countries are reluctant to undertake social expenditures which offer little immediate financial returns and demand recurring expenditure,

Recognizing the value of a global compact for human development which emphasizes the central importance of people and analyzes each issue for its impact on people,

Reaffirming the human development, economic growth and democracy are inextricably linked and that human development can be best achieved by the promotion of more balanced economic growth and more participatory development.

Recalling that, while democracy is a universal principle, it is up to each country to devise its own structures to implement that principle in conformity with its respective cultural values, traditions and aspirations,

1. Calls on all countries to make a firm political commitment to human development and to undertake appropriate measures to redirect current spending to human development;

2. Recommends the implementation of a broad programme of action to mobilize and increase people's capabilities and investment opportunities, to diversify the economic base and to eliminate barriers to equal opportunity;

3. Demands that specific targets and programmes be set to reduce the adult illiteracy rate with sufficient emphasis on female illiteracy to reduce significantly the current disparity between male and female illiteracy rates;

4. Calls for GNP statistics to take account of unpaid family work so that the various tasks undertaken for the family group may at last be recognized by society;

5. Strongly hopes that the economic and social status of women as an essential component of a successful strategy for human development will be improved and that all development policies will give priority to

¹As defined by the United Nations Development Programme [UNDP].

education, health care, family planning, improved diet, employment and advancement opportunities, and equal pay;

6. Calls on the Union to take part through all appropriate means in the activities of the "Special Health Fund for Africa" whose creation was recommended by the Inter-Parliamentary Conference on "Health—a Basis for Development in Africa" jointly organized by the IPU, WHO and the Union of African Parliament in Brazzaville in June-July 1988;

7. Urges all Governments and Parliaments to initiate or accelerate the necessary basic reforms in schools and in vocational training so as to enable all people to obtain qualifications suited to a modern economy;

8. Calls on all Parliaments to urge their respective Governments to introduce education programmes which ensure that citizens are aware of their democratic rights, their responsibilities and the need to participate in the democratic process;

9. Calls for more intensive co-operation between developed and developing countries as a means of dealing with the increasingly pressing problems of the deterioration of the global environment and the impoverishment of developing countries;

10. Calls on countries to take all appropriate measures to increase their productivity and competitiveness so as to open up opportunities worldwide;

11. Calls on Parliaments to examine the distribution of public and private spending on human development and to ensure that spending targets social and human needs;

12. Appeals to the Governments and Parliaments of the industrialized countries to improve market access for developing countries and to create new economic opportunities, particularly by finding a comprehensive and durable solution to the external debt problem of developing countries, inter alia by taking account of the need to reduce significantly interest on all types of debt;

13. Calls for the development of specific planning tools to analyse public spending on human development, and requests that Parliaments set up appropriate structures to monitor human development in their countries;

14. Recommends that Parliaments use the criteria established by the United Nations Development Programme to analyse public spending on human development;

15. Encourages all States, Governments, Parliaments and citizens to take stock of the inseparable links between the environment and the economy and to recognize that only responsible behavior can preserve the environment and its natural resources;

16. Recommends that all Parliaments and Governments, in making their economic decisions, be urged to take firm action to protect the environment;

17. Calls on donor countries to meet the internationally agreed minimum target of 0.7 per cent of GNP for official development assistance and to ensure that a significant proportion of such aid is earmarked for human priority areas;

18. Calls for reassessment of the development aid allocated to technical assistance to ensure that funds are used to build up local institutions and mobilize national expertise;

19. Recommends reshaping of economic and political systems to further human development and the use of various strategies to balance political pressures, including approaches that encourage democratic freedom, promote common interests, compensate powerful groups, empower weaker groups, and co-ordinate external pressures;

20. Calls on Governments to facilitate access to information, in particular by devel-

oping an information network free from political influence;

21. Also calls on Governments to engage in a global dialogue for human development so that by the year 2000, all have access to primary education, primary health care, family planning and safe water, serious malnutrition is eliminated and opportunities for productive, remunerative and satisfying employment are expanded;

22. Further calls on countries with heavy military expenditures to redirect the resources involved to human development programmes;

23. Calls for a mutual commitment to human development in the field of official development assistance with honor countries reassessing their aid priorities and recipient countries realigning their expenditures so as to increase the human expenditure ratio;

24. Urges all countries to renew their commitment to a successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations within the GATT with a view to a balanced outcome that takes account of the interests of all parties, particularly the developing countries.

DEVELOPMENT OF MEASURES TO PREVENT AND INTERVENE AGAINST GENOCIDE THROUGH INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF COMPETENT INTERNATIONAL BODIES SUCH AS THE UNITED NATIONS

(Resolution adopted without a vote.)

The 86th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, Recalling that under the Charter of the United Nations, member States have pledged themselves to take joint or separate action, in cooperation with the United Nations, for the achievement and promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Reaffirming the principle laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolution 260 (III) adopted on 9 December 1948, which approved the convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and urged all countries to accede to the Convention,

Reaffirming that international humanitarian law obligates belligerents to offer protection to captured and sick combatants and civilians, who are entitled to respect for their life and their moral and physical integrity as provided for in the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their two Additional Protocols,

Noting with satisfaction that the Genocide Convention of 1948 as well as the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 have gained virtually universal acceptance,

Recognizing that genocide constitutes a crime against humanity under international law and a grave threat to international peace and security, and that persons committing genocide must be punished, whether they are constitutionally responsible rulers, public officials or private individuals, and noting the conclusions and recommendations of studies on the question of the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide, conducted under the auspices of the United Nations Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, calling for the urgent adoption of additional and more substantive measures against perpetrators of genocide,

Mindful that despite all undertakings, the twentieth century is replete with instances

of genocide committed by States, constitutionally responsible rulers and public officials,

Gravely concerned that existing tensions and conflicts involving national, ethnic, racial, religious or cultural groups may constitute or give rise to the crime of genocide,

Recalling that the annexation of territories, forced displacement of populations, racial discrimination and apartheid may lead to genocide,

Concerned that existing measures are underutilized by the competent international organizations and are inadequate to effectively prevent or intervene against genocide,

Conscious that the absence of adequate enforcement mechanisms constitutes a failure by the international community to implement the principles and standards laid down in the Charter of the United Nations and in international human rights instruments,

Noting that, as a consequence, the crime of genocide has been punished only very rarely since the adoption of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,

Convinced that Parliaments can play an important role in the consolidation and expansion of measures to prevent genocide and of co-operation to free the world from this scourge,

Emphasizing the duty of the United Nations Security Council to take collective action with respect to acts of genocide and aggression, which constitute crimes against humanity and breaches of the peace, in order to prevent resort to unilateral intervention and violation of the political independence and territorial integrity of States,

Reiterating the importance of preventive measures, such as the establishment and support of impartial and authoritative human rights bodies, which can call the attention of the international community to situations likely to lead to genocidal actions,

Pointing out that the crime of genocide cannot be prevented without extensive international co-operation between bodies and organizations working in the field of human rights,

1. Vigorously condemns the crime of genocide, and recalls that it constitutes a crime under international law, whether committed in time of peace or of war;

2. Emphasizes that the elimination of the crime of genocide requires all countries to adopt open political systems based on respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

3. Urges States that have not yet done so to accede to or ratify the Convention;

4. Expresses its conviction that, in order to eliminate genocide, it is essential that all countries implement the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide;

5. Calls on the United Nations to take all appropriate measures, in particular the establishment of an international early warning system, to prevent genocide and intervene in any situation likely to lead to genocide;

6. Emphasizes that the principle of non-interference in matters which are essentially within the jurisdiction of States must not prevent the United Nations from taking measures to ensure respect for fundamental human rights principles and the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide;

7. Recommends that, to prevent any violation of the territorial integrity and political independence of States and to avoid the need

to resort to unilateral humanitarian intervention by armed force because of the absence of other effective measures, the Security Council give serious consideration to the possibility of using United Nations peace-keeping forces, in conformity with the Charter, to prevent or intervene against massive and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the annexation of territories and forced displacements of populations, which are likely to lead to, or which constitute genocide and which threaten international peace and security;

8. Calls on the United Nations Commission on Human Rights to appoint a Special Rapporteur on Genocide to report annually—in his/her capacity as an independent expert—on progress made in the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide;

9. Urges that the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide be amended to include cultural genocide, namely, all measures aimed at the extermination of the languages or dialects and cultures of any minority or people;

10. Also urges Member States parties to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide to set up the international penal tribunal contemplated in Article VI in order to try and punish perpetrators of acts of genocide; such a tribunal should have compulsory jurisdiction over all offenses if domestic remedies are exhausted or substantially ineffective;

11. Further urges Member States parties to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide to request, in the spirit of Article VIII, the establishment of a committee on genocide whose function would be to receive petitions and to carry out investigations in connection with allegations of genocide, to seize the international tribunal and to take urgent steps to end genocide wherever it might be committed;

12. Calls for effective measures to be taken to protect the rights of minorities in all States, in keeping with the spirit of the work of the Commission on Human Rights on the Declaration of the Rights of Persons belonging to National, Ethnic, Religious or Linguistic Minorities;

13. Also calls for the co-ordination of efforts to establish or reestablish the legitimate rights of all oppressed peoples of the world and for an end to all repressive practices to which they are subjected;

14. Reiterates that all sovereign States, pursuant to their Constitutions, should enact the necessary legislation for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide;

15. Stresses the need for the prompt completion of the draft international code of offences against the peace and security of mankind;

16. Calls on all Inter-Parliamentary Groups to bring the proposed measures to the attention of their respective Governments and to exchange information and experience concerning measures taken to facilitate international co-operation in that sphere;

17. Requests the Secretary General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to transmit this resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to discuss with him the possibility of organizing international co-operation within the framework of the United Nations and other competent international bodies to develop these and other measures to prevent and intervene against the crime of genocide;

18. Also requests the Secretary General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to report to the Inter-Parliamentary Council on his consultations with the Secretary-General of the United Nations at the next Inter-Parliamentary Conference.

THE ROLE OF PARLIAMENTS IN SUPPORTING EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE A GREATER LIBERALIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE, IN PARTICULAR THROUGH A SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION TO THE URUGUAY ROUND

(Resolution adopted without a vote.)

The 86th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, Mindful of the essential contribution of international trade to the continued growth and development of the world economy as a whole, and its constituent countries individually, especially the developing nations,

Being aware both of the constraints on growth and development which can arise from various forms of protectionism, and of the opportunities which can be generated by trade liberalization despite some short-term problems, and recognizing the importance of maintaining a balanced social structure in all countries,

Convinced that the interests of the world community will best be served by an open, rules-based and comprehensive multilateral trading system,

Recalling that the only such system in existence is embodied in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT),

Recognizing that the debt-servicing capacity of developing countries depends on increasing their exports, not least agricultural products and services,

Further recognizing that the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations is the principal means available for improving and extending the GATT and significantly increasing trade liberalization,

Deeply concerned that the Uruguay Round was not concluded on schedule at the end of 1990, and that major differences remain in several key areas, including agriculture and services,

Conscious of the urgent need for planned progress in resolving these differences if the negotiations are to be concluded without further costly delay,

1. Invites Parliaments and Governments to recognize the damage to the multilateral trading system and the boost to protectionism which would ensue should the Uruguay Round be allowed to collapse;

2. Considers that an outcome to the Uruguay Round which creates a fairer and more liberal world trading environment will contribute significantly to the long-term prosperity and well-being of the consumers and producers of goods and services;

3. Calls on the Parliaments and Governments of countries participating in the Uruguay Round to facilitate the successful conclusion of these negotiations, and stresses the need to safeguard the interests of all parties in the adjustment process, while minimizing negative effects;

4. Urges those countries seeking to resolve particular differences in the negotiations to adopt a flexible approach to overcoming these obstacles, bearing in mind that all participants have an interest in a comprehensive and far-reaching outcome;

5. Asks all Parliaments and Governments to take into consideration the interests of developing countries, especially in the field of agricultural exports and the strengthening of their service sectors so as to participate fully in and derive advantage from the process of progressive liberalization, the phasing out of the MFA (Multi-Fibre Ar-

rangement) and the phasing in of GATT disciplines, and the maintenance of the principle of "differential and more favourable treatment" for developing countries' exports;

6. Recommends that participants in the Uruguay Round endeavour to enhance the role and mechanisms of the GATT;

7. Invites all Parliaments and Governments to support the 8th Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD VIII) scheduled for February 1992 in Colombia so that it may achieve concrete results that will help to reactivate international trade and the world economy, particularly as concerns the developing countries;

8. Requests all Parliaments to support fully their countries' representatives in the GATT negotiations in their efforts to secure a successful and mutually beneficial outcome to the Uruguay Round, preferably before the end of 1991.

TRIBUTE TO MR. HAROLD G. SHIRLEY ON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to wish a dedicated steelworker well as he retires from Copperweld. Mr. Harold G. Shirley of my 17th District of Ohio will retire on November 7, 1991.

Mr. Shirley is to be commended for his 35 years of dedicated work in the American steel industry. Indeed, Mr. Shirley has been a shining example of an American dream. After serving his country in the Army, Mr. Shirley joined Copperweld in the inspection department. From there, he ascended to mill finishing superintendent in 1984.

Offered early retirement due to his great contributions to the company, Mr. Shirley, the "Big Chew," joins his family and friends at Cesta's Golden Gate to celebrate on November 7, 1991.

I rise today, Mr. Speaker, to congratulate and commend a great winner for his contribution and dedication to the steel industry. Congratulations, Mr. Harold G. Shirley.

THE OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL ACT OF 1991

HON. JOAN KELLY HORN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Ms. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in support of the House-passed bill, H.R. 3371, the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1991. We are here today because fear has pervaded all of our communities. Every day we are confronted with alarming new statistics and horror stories of gang violence, drug-related deaths and murders. Crime has taken its toll upon our economic—as well as our emotional—security. We must develop serious solutions to the core problems associated with crime.

The greatest challenge we face is how to make our communities more safe. How can

we assure our families that they and their children will be safe on the streets and in their schools? We can only do that if we give our communities and our law enforcement agencies the resources to implement programs and enforce laws. This bill focuses on these priorities. I would like to highlight three of these areas.

First, title I of the bill provides additional funds to community policing efforts. These programs—the most recognized is the “cop on the beat” program—can help put another officer on the street to patrol areas where the most crime occurs. It brings them into the community to deter and to enforce the laws. This project will greatly benefit specific areas that may be deteriorating because of rising crime. This section also provides valuable training programs for officers to improve communications and responsiveness in high-stress situations.

Second, the bill includes a number of provisions to make schools safer from crime and drugs. For example, penalties are substantially increased for selling drugs near schools or playgrounds. Drug abuse resistance education [DARE] programs receive additional funds to expand their excellent cooperation between police officers, schools and students to help our children recognize and resist the dangers of drugs. Over 5 million children across the country participate in these programs—including fifth and sixth grade children from almost every municipality in St. Louis County and St. Charles County. I strongly support these programs. Nothing is more important than ensuring a safe, healthy learning environment.

Third, \$300 million has been set aside to establish and support new “drug emergency areas” in cities across the United States. Using financial resources to combat the growing drug dilemma in problem areas will benefit the entire country. The bill also increases penalties for persons who sell drugs, and includes a death penalty for drug traffickers who kill a police officer or bystander. In addition, increased funding will allow the Drug Enforcement Agency to hire 350 new agents for interdiction and control of illegal drug trafficking.

Finally, the bill streamlines Federal habeas corpus review procedures and limits successive petitions in death penalty cases. The bill requires prisoners to file a habeas corpus petition within 1 year of their final State appeal. It balances the constitutional right to appeal death penalty sentences while, at the same time, does not allow this process to proceed endlessly.

Mr. Speaker, this bill addresses crime in our communities. We must now ensure that these efforts are more than just words and intentions. We must reconcile our differences with the Senate and the administration and get a good bill passed.

It is time to end the rise in crime. This bill focuses on ways to reach this goal. I ask my colleagues to move quickly to enact it into law.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO BELLEVILLE, IL

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the city of Belleville, IL, and its sister city of Paderborn, Germany.

Civic leaders and public officials in my home town of Belleville recently signed a joint pact with Paderborn to establish cultural exchanges and other mutually beneficial relationships. This agreement was promoted by the mayor of Belleville, Rich Brauer, and his wife Dottie.

I had the opportunity to meet with 46 residents of Paderborn who visited the U.S. House of Representatives in Washington, DC recently. These citizens had the occasion to admire our Nation's Capitol and our American democratic process at work. It was a very enjoyable opportunity for me to personally escort our sister city residents around this beautiful monument and symbol of our Federal Government.

It is my belief that this sister city agreement will be of tremendous benefit to both cities. Now that I have met residents of our sister city and have a better perspective on the city of Paderborn, I want to extend my hand of friendship to them in the years to come on their future visits to America.

GOLDEN JUBILEE SISTER
ALESSANDRA KUBASTA

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to extend personal congratulations to Sister Alessandra Kubasta on her Golden Jubilee as a Dominican Sister.

On November 10, 1991, Sister Alessandra Kubasta will celebrate 50 years service as a nun. She has had a very fulfilling and varied life as a teacher and principal in Catholic schools in New York, California, Illinois, and Wisconsin and now as postmaster at Sinsinawa.

Occasions such as these bring me to quote St. John of the Cross: In the twilight of our lives we will be judged on love, that's all. Not what we accumulated, or what power or prestige we have or that we gave lots of money or things. Just simply on how we loved. What else is there?

May the love that has carried Sister Alessandra Kubasta through the last 50 years of service and dedication carry her through the next 50 years. As she serves the Lord and those around her, may her many efforts be bountiful and grant her inner peace.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. On behalf of the citizens of Wisconsin's Third Congressional District, our sincerest congratulations to Sister Alessandra Kubasta.

October 24, 1991

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE
HUTTO LUTHERAN CHURCH ON
THE OCCASION OF THEIR 100-
YEAR ANNIVERSARY

HON. GREG LAUGHLIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. LAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in front of this great body to call your attention to Hutto, TX, in Williamson County, on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of the Hutto Lutheran Church.

This church was founded by Swedish settlers on June 14 in 1892. Hutto was a young, thriving community when a group of Lutherans met on January 25, in a small schoolhouse. It was there they made plans to build a church.

They sought guidance from the mother country. On June 25, 1892, under the leadership of August Swenson the group met and agreed to accept the constitution of the Augustana synod in Sweden.

On August 6 of the same year the congregation voted to build their first church at the site of the Nelson and Swenson Gin, which currently is the site of the Hutto co-op.

A storm destroyed the first church on July 21, 1894. The congregation outgrew their second church at the turn of the century. On the last Sunday in July 1902, dedication services for the congregation's third church were held. The congregation still worships in that church.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished Members, I stand before you today and ask that you join me in congratulating the Hutto Lutheran Church on the occasion of their 100-year anniversary. May their unwavering faith in God and country carry them through to another 100 years.

EIGHTEEN INDIVIDUALS COM-
PLETE THE SHEET METAL
WORKERS APPRENTICESHIP PRO-
GRAM

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate 18 men from Indiana's First Congressional District who have successfully completed the Sheet Metal Apprenticeship Program.

The following individuals will be officially recognized as members of the Sheet Metal Workers Union local No. 20 and the international association: Jerry Clusserath, Dennis Gilbert, Terry Grimler, Terry Jensen, Robert Krantz, Russell Long, Tom Masterson, Mark Moore, James Pisarski, John Rachford, Jeff Relinski, Michael Rivich, Michael Selman, Michael Sheriff, Steven Sovinec, Randy Szafarczyk, John Walsdorf, and David White.

It has been my privilege and honor to work with the membership of local 20 over the last several years. They have, in no uncertain terms, played a key role in sustaining the growth, economy, and development of north-west Indiana. From hospitals to homes, from

schools to steel mills, sheet metal workers have played a critical part in building north-west Indiana.

The 18 men I commend to you for completing the apprenticeship program follow in the proud history of skilled tradesmanship of the dedicated members of local 20. Through the commitment and skills they have learned from their fellow workers, I am confident that these new members of local 20 will continue to make the region a better place to live.

REGISTRATION OF CERTAIN
CRIMINAL ALIENS

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, section 263 of the Immigration and Nationality Act [INA] authorizes the registration of certain aliens, including alien crewmen and holders of cross-border identification cards.

Today, I am proposing legislation that adds to the law the registration of aliens who "are or have been on criminal parole or criminal probation" within the United States.

About 90 percent of criminals are not incarcerated or are jailed for only a short period of time. My proposal would require these aliens to report to INS; INS then would be able to determine whether these aliens are deportable under the law and, when appropriate, could initiate deportation proceedings.

The law already covers aliens within the prison system. My bill would affect those whose cases are disposed of via probation.

I hope that this provision would encourage the States to make registration with the INS a requirement for parole; No registration means revocation of parole. This could reduce probation workloads: if the alien is deported, the case is closed; if the alien fails to register and probation is revoked, the alien is sent to prison and the probation officer can devote time to other cases.

I realize that the INS has not issued regulations for the rest of section 263. The Federal Government has not the jail space to incarcerate deportable aliens. INS also does not have the money to go after the real criminal alien and will not be able to handle those covered by the amendment. Finally, the true criminal will not register with INS, but the poor alien on probation for DUI might subject him/herself to deportation.

Yet, Congress establishes both immigration and anticrime policy. If this could have an impact on crime control, then INS will request the funds and Congress, I am certain, will provide them.

WEST MIAMI HONORS COMMISSIONER VALERIE HICKEY-PATTON FOR 20 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. ILEANA ROSLEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to recognize West Miami Com-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

missioner Valeria Hickey-Patton, who will be honored for her many years of service by the City of West Miami at a reception at the West Miami Community Center on November 15.

Commissioner Hickey-Patton recently moved to the Orlando area, after retiring as a public official in the City of West Miami. For nearly 20 years, she served West Miami on its City Commission. Among her many roles on the commission included service as West Miami's first woman mayor in 1984-86, vice mayor in 1987-89, and a three-term chairman of the City Commission.

Earlier this year, commissioner Hickey-Patton was a runnerup for the Florida League of Cities "E. Harris Drew Award" which is given to Florida's most outstanding city official. The Dade County League of Cities nominated her for the award, citing her many years of work as an elected official in West Miami, a prime leader in the Florida League of Cities, a committee chair of the Florida League of Cities, an active committee member of the National League of Cities and a legislative lobbyist for the American Association of Retired Persons.

Among her many accomplishments as a city official was her work for grants for West Miami's Senior Citizens Hall and the meals program. She also obtained a "covered pathway" for the children at Sylvania Heights Elementary School, from the portable classrooms to the main building. She devoted much time to working with young people with the Flagami Koury Baseball League, serving the children refreshments and properly attending them when they were hurt.

She has been recognized for her work by numerous appreciation awards from Metropolitan Dade County government, the Dade County School Board, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Jewish War Veterans, Temple Beth Tov, Young Women's Christian Association, and almost all of Dade County's 28 cities. She also received a "Woman of Achievement Award" from Miami's oldest television station WTVJ, a "Woman of the Year Award" from the Florida Business and Professional Association, and is listed in "Who's Who of American Women."

Commissioner Hickey-Patton served her city well for over 20 years, because as she puts it, "she loved that little city". I am proud to recognize her work as a public servant today. She has set an example which we can all be proud of, and which all public servants should try to imitate.

VIETNAM: THE ISSUE OF
NORMALIZATION

HON. JOHN W. COX, JR.

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. COX of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my enthusiasm and support for recent developments in United States policy toward Vietnam. Yesterday, Secretary Baker announced that the United States is now prepared to begin the normalization of relations with Vietnam. This represents a marked change in our attitude toward Vietnam, a change that promises benefits for both nations.

The United States has not pursued formal diplomatic relations with Vietnam since the war ended in 1975. The past two decades have been marked by an insufficient accounting of U.S. service personnel who served in the war. Recently, however, Hanoi has been more cooperative in providing assistance to missions to locate lost American soldiers. Further progress in the diplomatic arena is an important means of ensuring that all information possessed by the Vietnamese Government with regard to United States POW's and MIA's is disclosed. I am optimistic that motion toward normalization will open further doors on the road to a final resolution of the POW/MIA question.

The United States trade embargo has contributed to the economic isolation of Vietnam. However, history has often shown us that economic isolation can thwart efforts toward political democracy. An increase in trade, technical exchange, and cultural contact between the United States and Vietnam can increase opportunity for ideological change and economic reform. As the citizens of Vietnam are exposed to the benefits of free markets and democratic government, there is an opening for progress in these areas.

Again, I would like to commend Secretary Baker on his efforts with Vietnam, and to offer my support as we begin the process of normalization. I am encouraged by yesterday's developments, and hopeful that we are on track toward a full disclosure of information regarding U.S. POW's and MIA's and, finally, a lasting peace in the region.

TRIBUTE TO MARY MULHOLLAND

HON. DICK ZIMMER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. ZIMMER. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow Mary Mulholland of Morristown, NJ, will be honored by the New Jersey chapter of the National Society of Fund-Raising Executives as Outstanding Volunteer of the Year for the second consecutive year.

Mrs. Mulholland is affectionately known as the Mother of the Dope. The Dope is the Dope Open, a golf and tennis fundraiser that has raised as much as \$1 million each year to fight alcohol and drug abuse. Mrs. Mulholland and her late husband, Robert, founded the Dope Open.

Mrs. Mulholland is also a founder and board member of Hope House, a rehabilitation center in Morris Plains. She has been a United Way volunteer for 25 years and has served as director of development for Dover General Hospital for the last decade. Mrs. Mulholland has provided distinguished service for 28 organizations in her community including the National Academy of Child Development, Morris County After Care, the College of St. Elizabeth, Dover Rotary Club, Zonta International, New Jersey State Medical Auxiliary, the New Jersey Law Enforcement Memorial Fund, and the Tri-County Scholarship Fund.

In addition, Mrs. Mulholland is mother of six and grandmother of six.

She is being honored for having demonstrated exceptional leadership skills in co-

ordinating and motivating groups of volunteers in fundraising campaigns.

By giving freely of her time and talents, Mary Mulholland has done more than her share to make this Nation a land of opportunity and she has made her community an even better place to live.

I ask my colleagues to join me and her friends and family in saluting Mrs. Mulholland for her invaluable contribution to those in need.

COMMENDING SOLECTRON CORP.,
RECIPIENT OF THE 1991 MALCOLM
BALDRIGE NATIONAL
QUALITY AWARD

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to recognize the selection of Solecron Corp. of San Jose, CA, as recipient of the 1991 Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award.

Solecron, led by my very good friends, chairman Winston Chen and president Ko Nishimura, is the Nation's second largest independent provider of customized, integrated manufacturing services to electronic original equipment manufacturers. Their customers include makers of computer peripherals and accessories, mainframe mass storage, engineering workstations, and telecommunications and medical equipment.

Founded in 1977, Solecron has consistently emphasized high-quality products. They put the customer first, respect their employees as individuals, promote teamwork with their suppliers, maintain the highest standards of business ethics, and are active in the community life of Silicon Valley.

Mr. Speaker, when Congress created the Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award in 1987, our idea was to promote quality awareness by recognizing quality achievements of U.S. companies and publicizing their successful quality strategies. The award is not given for specific products or services. Applicants must undergo a rigorous evaluation by an independent board of experts, describe their company's methods for assuring the quality of goods and services, and detail their achievements in leadership, information and analysis, strategic quality planning, human resource utilization, quality results, and customer satisfaction.

Solecron has met each of these criteria, which is why it is an honor for me to commend their efforts here today.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me in congratulating Solecron for achieving this great honor. If America is to compete successfully in a world focused increasingly on economic competition more than military confrontation, we will need more companies like Solecron and their commitment to quality and community.

ELLEN AND PETER STRAUS: TWO
STARS IN A GORGEOUS MOSAIC

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the achievements of my dear friends, Ellen and Peter Straus. Earlier this month, these deserving citizens and distinguished New Yorkers were awarded the Gorgeous Mosaic Award by the Urban Coalition.

I have been privileged to know Ellen and Peter Straus for the past 15 years. During that time I have been consistently impressed with their tireless efforts to serve the city of New York, the State of New York, and, in fact, the United States of America, as volunteers, as exemplars of public service, and as members of the business community.

At a time when volunteerism is highly touted but often severely lacking, Ellen and Peter have unstintingly given of their time and energy to enhance relationships among ethnic groups within the city of New York. They have always placed the public good above their own self interests. They always said yes when asked to serve, even when their health and welfare probably required that they say no. They have always been there when the city of New York and our Nation have needed them.

I have served in public office for the last 23 years. During that time I have been privileged to have known many fine Americans. None have been more dedicated, more tireless in their efforts to make the city of New York, the State of New York, and the United States better places to live, and are more deserving of this award given to Ellen and Peter Straus.

I am pleased to publicly congratulate Ellen and Peter Straus on receiving this great award and thank them for their numerous contributions to others.

NATIONAL BUSINESS WOMEN'S
WEEK

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, today I encourage my colleagues to join me in celebrating National Business Women's Week, October 20-26, 1991. The week, is sponsored by the Business and Professional Women and honors America's 56 million working women.

Formed in 1919, Business and Professional Women is an organization of 100,000 working women dedicated to the promotion of full participation, equity, and economic self-sufficiency for working women. Active in 3,000 local communities across this Nation, Business and Professional Women salutes working women and the companies that employ them. We in Congress honor women for their hard work, dedication to job and community, and for their vital contributions to America's economy. We join also in saluting progressive companies that excel in equitable treatment of women workers, their forward-thinking and maximum use of America's diverse work force.

As we approach the year 2000, we are all aware that women—who now make up more than 45 percent of the labor force—will be the majority of new entrants to America's ranks of workers. Let us take this week to congratulate the women who are already proven they are a major force in the U.S. economy.

But, let us also remember that although women may now be found in all occupations and job classifications, they still make, on average, only 69 cents for every man's dollar. The time has come for pay equity to be addressed in this Nation.

Working women strive to balance work and family lives and to raise a generation of children who see men and women as equal. For this reason, I join Business and Professional Women in strongly supporting the passage of the Family and Medical Leave Act, allowing working parents to spend valuable, nurturing time with young or sick children without losing their rightful place in the work force.

America's working women have proven their value—from the corporate office to the factory floor, from the operating room to the schoolhouse, from the firehouse and small businesses to the sands of the Persian Gulf. I join Business and Professional Women in saluting the working women of America and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

MYRNA PAVILACK: OUTSTANDING
WOMAN OF 1991

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, last spring, Myrna Pavilack was honored by the North Miami Chamber of Commerce as "Outstanding Woman of 1991" in recognition of her efforts on behalf of the North Miami business community, including her past service as president of the city of North Miami Mayor's Economic Task Force. She was a fitting choice.

Mrs. Pavilack was a leading advocate in the promotion and construction of the North Miami Athletic Stadium. This stadium now serves the entire northeast Dade County community.

It is easy to see how Myrna Pavilack has been so successful because she has vision, dedication, and compassion. Mrs. Pavilack has unselfishly donated her time toward making North Miami a better place to live. In her own words, she is "a team player" with Federal, State, and local officials. The city of North Miami is fortunate to have Mrs. Myrna Pavilack as a player on its team.

NO RESTRICTION ON MILITARY
AID TO EL SALVADOR

HON. JAMES A. McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my profound displeasure with part of the continuing resolution passed today. This

measure contains appropriations for foreign assistance but does not include any new restrictions on military aid to El Salvador. It had been my hope that conditions on military aid to El Salvador would be strengthened this year. At the very least, Congress should block the release of additional military aid by the President if he chooses to continue to ignore congressionally mandated conditions on aid. Such language would merely perfect the Moakley/Murtha provisions of last year. I regret that the issue of military aid to El Salvador has been completely ignored in this legislation.

I believe we should have gone further than simply strengthening existing conditions and that Congress should withhold 100 percent of military aid to El Salvador, subject to strict conditions and congressional oversight. H.R. 1346, which I introduced earlier this year, would do that and, more importantly, would establish a framework for peace in El Salvador. Similar legislation was introduced last year, but this year we have 138 cosponsors—twice as many as last year's bill. Clearly, strong support exists in the Congress for an end to military aid to El Salvador.

For more than a decade, Americans have watched their tax dollars subsidize a brutal military that engages in persistent abuses in El Salvador. Now that a workable peace is within sight, there is no excuse for continuing this failed policy. Unfortunately, the Bush administration wants to bankroll the Salvadoran military just as a negotiated settlement is at hand. Last month, during United Nations-sponsored peace talks in New York, the Salvadoran Government and the Faribundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] reached major agreements that begin at last to address the substantive military, economic, and political reforms needed to end the war. Both sides have concluded that neither can win this war and are seeking a workable peace. This peace process needs our support.

The Bush administration has simply ignored present congressional mandates on conditioning aid. Last year, Congress attached several conditions on future aid, including thorough resolution of the 1989 assassinations of six Jesuit priests and two others at the University of Central America. Yet, instead of withholding military assistance while this case was being prosecuted, President Bush released additional military aid to El Salvador this summer.

We can no longer tolerate such abuses of congressional intent. It is time to close this sad chapter in our history. I strongly urge my colleagues to tighten up restrictions on military aid to El Salvador at the first available opportunity.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLOTTE M. ROTHSTEIN

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Charlotte M. Rothstein, a person I have known for many years, who

is retiring this week as the mayor of Oak Park, MI.

Charlotte Rothstein became the first woman mayor of Oak Park in 1981, after the death of her predecessor, and was elected to four consecutive terms. Prior to serving as mayor, Ms. Rothstein served as Oak Park's first woman mayor pro-tem from 1976-77 and again from 1980-81. A pioneer in local government, Ms. Rothstein also was the first woman to serve on the Oak Park City Council, a position she held from 1973 through 1981.

Charlotte Rothstein's experience in public service is extensive: she served on the U.S. Conference of Mayors' Advisory Board and the National League of Cities Human Development Policy Committee. She was the State coordinator for Women in Municipal Government and was a founding member of the U.S. Conference of Women Mayors. One of the key positions she held was president of the Michigan Association of Mayors.

A native of Detroit, Mrs. Rothstein has been an indomitable force in local government. Her legislative accomplishments are numerous. She initiated a resolution for the formation of the Oak Park Arts and Cultural Commission; she provided leadership in a fight to get HUD funding for senior housing; she led an effort to improve the appearance and delivery of mail in the Oak Park Post Office; and she initiated a resolution for the formation of the Oak Park Energy Advisory Committee. She led the battle to require the Federal Government to live up to its promises so that construction of a major highway through her community would improve and enhance it rather than undermine and divide it. These are just a few of the many projects in which Mrs. Rothstein has played a leading role.

In addition to a rewarding life of community service, she has had a rich family life. She has been married to Ben Rothstein since 1951, and has two children and seven grandchildren.

For her tireless contributions to her community, Charlotte Rothstein has been honored with several awards, including the 1986 Public Service Award from the Michigan Nonprofit Homes Association and the Honorable Menschen Award from the Jewish Welfare Federation Apartments in 1988.

The people of Oak Park are grateful to Ms. Rothstein for her many years of dedicated service to her community.

HR. 2686, THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS

HON. GARY A. FRANKS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference report on H.R. 2686, Interior and related agencies appropriations for fiscal year 1992. I do so Mr. Chairman with some reservations.

I am disappointed that the conference committee was unable to keep language placing restrictions on the use of National Endowment of the Arts [NEA] funding in the appropriations

bill. The Senate's Interior appropriation bill included an amendment to prohibit the NEA from using Federal funds to promote, disseminate, or produce materials that depict or describe, in patently offensive way, sexual or excretory activities or organs.

Last week the House agreed to a motion made by Mr. DANNEMEYER to instruct the conferees to agree to the Senate language regarding NEA funding restrictions. I twice voted for the motion to instruct the conferees to insist on the Senate amendment regarding NEA funding. I am sorry to see that the conference chose not to follow the recommendation of the House of Representatives and the wishes of the Senate.

Overall, I commend the chairman and the Appropriation Subcommittee on the Interior for their excellent work on this bill and I will support the bill.

DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT ASSOCIATION 10 YEARS OF TAKING THE TIME TO CARE

HON. TOM LEWIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 24, 1991

Mr. LEWIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, 1991 marks an important milestone for a very special organization in the 12th Congressional District.

This year, the Drug Abuse Treatment Association celebrates 10 years of tireless effort in providing drug abuse treatment, education and prevention services to our community in south Florida. As we celebrate National Red Ribbon Week for Drug Free America, I think it appropriate to highlight DATA's commitment and philosophy to take the time to care.

DATA's integrated and innovative approach to drug treatment has evolved into a wide network of services. Since its start as a small storefront outpatient office with six employees, the Drug Abuse Treatment Association has flourished into an organization with 85 employees, two 18-bed adolescent treatment centers, an outpatient counseling center, primary care team, and a mobile van unit that brings treatment services to the individual in need. Since its inception, the mobile van unit alone has reached over 10,700 individuals. More importantly, no family or child is ever turned away from the comforting, warm environment the staff works so hard to maintain at all of DATA's facilities.

We all know the drug war is not an easy fight. Those who are willing to give up, simply need to look toward DATA to see a true example of success. Teamwork, cooperation, community effort, and perseverance can make the difference.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend my personal congratulations and congratulations on behalf of the U.S. House of Representatives to DATA's executive director, Gary Frechette, the board of directors and to all of the very special individuals of DATA's staff for their compassion, determination and dedication. Our thanks to you for taking the time to care.