

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

L.T. GEN. JOHN J. YEOSOCK HONORED FOR SERVICE AND PATRIOTISM

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, less than 1 year ago, I stood here and honored a great patriot from my district, Lt. Gen. John J. Yeosock. Little did we know 1 year ago that we would be embroiled in a war in the Persian Gulf. Little did I know 1 year ago I would be standing here again to praise and honor Lieutenant General Yeosock, for today he is a commander of the U.S. Army ground forces in the gulf.

In my RECORD statement on March 22, 1990, I described many of Lieutenant General Yeosock's accomplishments and awards. Recently, the Wilkes-Barre Times-Leader ran an excellent article I would like to include with my remarks today.

Mr. Speaker, in the days and weeks ahead, I know we will continue to keep our brave servicemen and women who are in the gulf on our thoughts and in our prayers. Their dedication and commitment to this country is truly an inspiration to us all.

The article follows:

LEADERSHIP CAME EASY FOR LOCAL ARMY COMMANDER

(By Tracy Jordan)

If American guard forces are engaged in the allied war against Iraq, a general originally from Plains Township may tell the world about the U.S. Army's efforts to eject Saddam Hussein from Kuwait.

As commander of nearly all U.S. Army forces in the Middle East, one of Lt. Gen. John J. Yeosock's duties will be to direct press conferences, just as Air Force Lt. Gen. Charles Horner did Friday.

Horner and Gen. E. Norman Schwarzkopf, who coordinates each branch of the service, showed the world press videotapes of five, first-day attacks in which laser-guided bombs blasted targets in Iraq and Kuwait.

Since Operation Desert Shield started, Yeosock has remained out of the spotlight except for one instance, when he lambasted a senior officer who said ground forces wouldn't be combat-ready until February.

Lt. Gen. Calvin A.H. Waller's pessimistic comments made in late December sparked Yeosock's response.

"Clearly we are ready to perform whatever mission we are called upon to carry out," Yeosock said, promising "a violent, fast battle, if war begins.

With war underway Yeosock's brothers, David and Michael, have been watching the events in the Middle East closely. They expect their brother's involvement to amplify.

The two local funeral directors, although confident of success, still worry about their brother's safety.

Once the ground battles start, Michael Yeosock said, "That's going to be the bad

part and when we're going to have casualties."

Three months after Iraq's Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait, Yeosock wrote to David and 56-year-old Michael Yeosock, who also runs the Wyoming Valley Airport in Forty Fort.

"The next big influx of troops is a real challenge. Did you ever think that the largest Army assembled since World War II is soon to be here under my command? It doesn't make sleeping easy, when one considers the responsibility of these young soldiers. Thanks for your support."

Since the Nov. 19 letter, David and Michael haven't heard from their brother, but they have followed his exploits through articles written in military and national newspapers.

Yeosock couldn't be reached for comment, despite numerous efforts.

DESERT DAYS

Yeosock is no newcomer to the harsh desert life of the Middle East.

For two years, beginning in June 1981, Yeosock was stationed there as the project manager for the Saudi Arabian National Guard Modernization project.

He and his wife, Betta, made Saudi Arabia their home, while their son, John, attended college in Texas and their daughter attended high school in Rome.

David Yeosock also spent several months in Saudi Arabia with his brother and sister-in-law, learning about the Arab culture.

It was a rare opportunity for the fifth-grade teacher, who joined his brother at meals with Saudi dignitaries, including King Fahd.

Learning to keep the soles of your feet flat on the floor and eating without utensils were just a few of the experiences he and his brother shared.

Because his brother was considered a V.I.P., David said he was extended all of the same privileges, including being offered a rare delicacy—a goat's eye.

Luckily, he said, his interpreter tactfully gave the eye "to someone more deserving."

While Yeosock is in Saudi Arabia this time, Betta Yeosock is staying in Germany with her daughter, Elizabeth J. Funk, wife of Army Capt. Paul Funk, who was ordered to Saudi Arabia three weeks ago.

Although her husband calls once a week, she doesn't ask any questions about his work or plans the United States has to remove Saddam Hussein from Kuwait.

"He never says anything on the phone, and I've learned not to ask," Betta Yeosock said from Germany last week. "It's just reassuring to hear his voice. The only indication I get is that he's tired."

She's been following her husband around the world for 30 years, but she said she will never adjust to the separations.

"It's our way of life so we learn to deal with it, but believe me, you never get used to being without your husband. It gets more difficult."

HOMETOWN HERO

Since receiving his third star in March 1989, Yeosock has become a hero in his hometown, and those who know him feel more at ease having one of their own in charge of U.S. Army forces.

"I believe the men that are serving under him are very lucky to have such an excellent leader, said Gus Genetti, who attended Valley Forge Military Academy with Yeosock nearly 40 years ago "If I knew I was going into battle, I would want someone of his caliber at the head of my organization."

American Legion Post 558 on East Carey Street named its main-dining room after Yeosock during a testimonial dinner honoring him two years ago.

Pete Baller, a member of the post, remembers Yeosock as a young boy.

"We watched him grow up," said Baller, whose family owned a service station next to the Yeosock Funeral Home. "He was well known in town."

According to Baller, Yeosock is ready for the strains of war.

"He's a career man and he's prepared for it," Baller said.

At the L.A.N.I. Veterans of Foreign War Post in Irishtown, Yeosock's photo also hangs near the entranceway.

Veteran Michael Basta, of Lafin, said he met "the cigar-smoking general" on two occasions.

"He's a down-to-earth general and very responsive to the rank and file," Basta said. "I don't think his rank in the military went to his head."

BEGAN IN 1952

Yeosock's military career began in his parent's Plains Township funeral home in 1952, when a colonel from the Valley Forge Military Academy arrived on a recruiting mission.

David describes his brother's passage into military life as "absolutely fate," since it was he who had applied to the academy and not his older brother.

David, a 51-year-old teacher at the Dan Flood Elementary School and a funeral director, laughs about it now, but when the colonel arrived, "I was shaking in my shoes, because I thought they were taking me away. The colonel, dressed in a full uniform, was very strict and stern looking."

Since their parents weren't home, David, worried he was about to be drafted, went upstairs and told his brother to talk to the colonel for him.

By the time their parents returned, John Yeosock was signing admission papers to the academy.

It was the beginning of a career that in August 1990 put the 53-year-old general at the helm of all U.S. Army forces, with the exception of special operation forces, under Operation Desert Shield turned Operation Desert Storm.

Before heading to Saudi Arabia, Yeosock had nearly a million men and women under him as deputy commander of Forces Command and commander of the Third Army, headquartered at Fort McPherson in East Point, Ga.

The Third Army, which won fame as the force Gen. George S. Patton commanded during World War II, played a major role in the Battle of the Bulge in December 1944.

In August 1990, it became the top Army component of the U.S. Central Command putting all American soldiers, both active

• 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.

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and called-up reservist, under Yeosock's charge in Saudi Arabia.

BASEBALL ASPIRATIONS

Before the colonel's unexpected visit, John Yeosock hadn't considered the Army as a career, even though many of his father's six brothers and sisters served during World War II.

According to David, "He had no intention of going into the military, he wanted to be a baseball player."

David said his brother, who played second base with several local teams, spent entire summers on the diamond and slept with his baseball mitt under his pillow.

He gave up that habit 38 years ago, when he joined Genetti and a few other local residents at Valley Forge.

Genetti, owner of Genetti's Best Western Inn, lived at the academy on the same dormitory floor as then Cadet Second Lt. Yeosock.

Although Yeosock continued to play baseball at Valley Forge, the military life seemingly seeped into Yeosock's soul, according to former classmates.

"Valley Forge gave him his first taste of military life and apparently he liked it," Genetti said.

Genetti was two years younger than Yeosock, but he said, "Even then his superior leadership was recognizable—even to a 14-year-old."

Others in the company often looked to Yeosock for advice, according to Genetti.

"He had a leadership charisma, which exuded confidence and trust," Genetti said. "I remember talking to him a few times and always feeling better afterward. When he was around, things would always go right."

Dr. William Smedley, of Kingston, graduated from Valley Forge with Gen. Norman Schwarzkopf in 1952—the same year Yeosock entered the academy.

"You know how some guys stand out, well these guys were noticeable fellows," Smedley recalled.

Schwarzkopf became a four-star general and is Yeosock's immediate supervisor before Colin Powell and the President, according to Michael Yeosock.

Although Smedley graduated two years ahead of Yeosock from the academy, he said "on hindsight, you could tell he was someone special."

Following Yeosock's first year at the academy, he was chosen as "Outstanding Plebe," and in 1955, he graduated cum laude from a class of 177.

His entrance into the Valley Forge Military Academy at the age of 15 marked the end of his life on South Main Street with his parents and brothers.

It also marked the beginning of a scrap book that his late mother, the former Elizabeth "Betz" Petras, put together to track her son's life.

Photos of Yeosock receiving awards from different generals and his role as one of the Three Kings in a Christmas play open the book that now includes pictures of him with Saudi Arabia's King Fahd.

"The first year that he was at Valley Forge we made 28 trips to visit him," David Yeosock said. "I remember leaving early in the morning, when it was still foggy."

His late father, John A. Yeosock, visited his son as often as possible to hear him deliver sermons at The Alumn Memorial Chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurian at Valley Forge Military Academy and Junior College.

The non-sectarian services were a favorite for the patriarch of the family, who died in 1978, according to David.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Michael, then a student at Penn State University, remembers his brother as "eloquent" during the sermons.

"He was always very verbal and a good communicator," Michael said.

Since their mother's death last April, David, with Michael's help, has taken over as the family historian to follow the adventures of their three-star general.

FORESHADOWED FUTURE

Even before Yeosock joined the academy, friends and classmates said they recognized a certain demeanor about him that they predicted would catapult him into a position of power, earning honors few realize in a lifetime.

As children, the three Yeosock brothers became regulars at their Uncle Frank "Bob" Yeosock's bar on River Street in Plains Township.

David said he and his older brothers were "like the three musketeers," during those days.

When at Yeosock's tavern, John matched wits with the men and coal miners playing checkers.

"He could communicate on an adult level before he was an adult," according to Jack Tokach, a former classmate.

When he thinks about Yeosock as a young boy, Tokach said, "You get a sense of greatness that was already building. He had a certain dignity and moral code."

A SPACE-FARING CIVILIZATION

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, 5 years ago today, January 28, tragedy struck our Nation with the loss of seven brave men and women in the space shuttle *Challenger* accident. By a quirk of fate, yesterday marked the 24th anniversary of another tragedy, the Apollo accident, when three American astronauts lost their lives in a launch pad fire.

This evening, citizens of Lompoc, CA, will gather in the public library to commemorate those 10 brave men and women, and to mark two other events of a more positive nature: the third anniversary of the formation of the Western Spaceport Chapter of the National Space Society, and the celebration of "Reach for the Stars Day" nationwide.

Reach for the Stars Day commemorates the vision of our astronauts and our space program as a whole. It was the day chosen by the National Space Society to officially recognize the formation of its Western Spaceport Chapter in 1988. It also stands as a symbol worldwide of the goal of the National Space Society to create a space-faring civilization here on Earth.

Mr. Speaker, when historians write of this era, they will undoubtedly note both the triumphs and the tragedies of the space program. Hopefully, they will record how our Nation rose from the Apollo and *Challenger* tragedies to fulfill the vision of the astronauts, our star travelers, as they extended our frontiers into space.

No undertaking of such difficulty is without tragedy, but no one was more willing to brave danger than the astronauts themselves, for they believed the goal was worth the effort.

It's with both pride and humility, Mr. Speaker, that I extend to the National Space Society and to the Western Spaceport Chapter, our sincere good wishes as they carry on the tradition of a space-faring people, to always reach for the stars. Ad astra.

ARAB AMERICANS SHOULD NOT BE SINGLED OUT

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, America was founded on the principles of equal justice and equal protection for all citizens.

During this gulf crisis, law enforcement authorities, who have heavy responsibilities to protect us from possible terrorist activities, must be watchful not to infringe upon the very freedoms, protections, and rights guaranteed by our Constitution.

Recent reports of possible overreaction by certain officials of the Federal Bureau of Investigation—one of the premier and respected law enforcement agencies in the world—need to be considered carefully. The careful balance which must be maintained between protecting civil rights and protecting public safety is never easily accomplished. But, we all must strive mightily for that elusive balance, especially in times of national stress and strain such as experienced right now.

I commend to the attention of my colleagues an editorial from the January 16 edition of the Washington Post which describes the situation in a calm, measured manner:

[From the Washington Post, Jan. 16, 1991]

SINGLING OUT ARAB AMERICANS

The gulf crisis has raised the threat of terrorism—instigated by Saddam Hussein and directed against American targets both abroad and in this country. Hence, the increased security at federal buildings and airports, and the decision of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to photograph and fingerprint visitors holding Iraqi and Kuwaiti passports. These have been telling signs of a nation assuming a wartime footing. Given the pronouncements out of Baghdad, these countermeasures are inconvenient but necessary security precautions against possible terrorist attacks.

Yet it is exactly at times such as these that government must take care not to circumscribe the rights and freedoms of its citizens. Regrettably, that may have happened last week during the course of a special Federal Bureau of Investigation program focused on Arab Americans.

FBI agents contacted more than 200 Arab-American business and community leaders across the country, ostensibly to inform them of the bureau's intention to protect them against any backlash from the Persian Gulf crisis. Investigating and prosecuting hate crimes and ethnically motivated violence spawned by Middle East turbulence is a legitimate job of federal law enforcement officials, so that aspect of the bureau's initiative was welcomed by Arab Americans. But FBI agents also used the occasion to gather intelligence about possible terrorist threats. This is where the FBI quickly wore out its welcome.

Organizations representing Arab Americans contend that agents asked citizens

about their political beliefs, their attitudes toward the Persian Gulf crisis, Saddam Hussein and their knowledge or suspicions about possible terrorism. Deputy Attorney General William P. Barr denies any FBI intention to intimidate Arab Americans, as some community leaders fear. "At the same time," he says, "in the light of the terrorist threats . . . it is only prudent to solicit information about potential terrorist activity and to request the future assistance of these individuals."

But why does the government presume that Americans of Arab descent should know about "potential terrorist activity" or that this group of Americans is any more knowledgeable about such activity than any other? FBI spokesman Thomas F. Jones says it's because the bureau is aware of a number of terrorist organizations in the United States that "consist of people of Middle East descent" and that the "possibility exists that [terrorists] are living in Arab-American communities." In that way, he said, Arab Americans "could come into possession of information on potential terrorist acts."

It is a perilously flimsy rationale. It leaves the U.S. government wide open to the accusation that it is dividing Americans by ethnic background and singling out one group as a suspect class. If that were true, the government's conduct would clearly be constitutionally offensive and morally repugnant. To imply that Arab Americans—some of whom are members of families that have been in this country since the turn of the century—may have a special link to terrorists is both insidious and harmful. The government cannot go around making judgments and presumptions about citizens on the basis of their descent.

Like all Americans, Arab Americans have the right to be accepted and treated as individuals, and the government has a constitutional duty to observe and protect that right. Neither should the government invade the privacy or trample the dignity of one class of citizens. What is being seen now recalls the negative stereotyping that served as a basis for the shameful treatment of Americans of Japanese ancestry during World War II. Such stereotyping, with its ugly and unfair implications, should not be allowed to take hold.

**JOSE MARTI BENEVOLENT
ASSOCIATION**

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor and much pride that I wish to recognize the Jose Marti Benevolent Association of Miami Beach, FL.

The Jose Marti Benevolent Association was founded on May 19, 1986, through a committee dedicated to honoring Cuban patriot Jose Marti and organized by Luis Hernandez and his two children, Luis Hernandez, Jr. and Iris Hernandez, as well as Roberto Egues and Carlos Deman.

On January 27, 1991, the Jose Marti Benevolent Association will celebrate an event commemorating 138 years of Jose Marti's birth. This event, honoring Marti, will take place at the Miami Beach Library in Miami Beach, FL.

Marti was born in Havana, Cuba, on January 28, 1853, and he was a writer and a poet

as well as a great patriot. Among his many famous works he wrote "La Rosa Blanca," "La Nina de Guatemala," and "Los Zapaticos de Rosa." In addition to his provoking work, Marti was recognized for bringing forth unity of those exiled. He sought asylum in the United States during the War of Independence from the Spanish. While in exile, Marti worked on behalf of the revolution taking place in his country, and he raised money for the war against Spain.

Marti died in battle on May 19, 1895, in Dos Rios in the province of Oriente, Cuba. He is recognized by his compatriots as the Cuban Apostle.

It is for his devout and earnest respect for his country that the Jose Marti Benevolent Association has decided to honor Jose Marti. The members of the association are to be thanked for their efforts in honoring Marti. They are as follows: Luis Hernandez, Sr., president; Iris Hernandez, George Cardet, secretary; Antonio Cartas, Julio Asseo, Pedro Betancourt, Andres Herrata, and Robert Egues.

A TRIBUTE TO PAUL TAGLIABUE

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, with the memory of a great Super Bowl still fresh in our minds, I rise today to pay tribute to a man whose contribution to the game cannot be measured in yardage, passing percentages, or points. That man is Paul Tagliabue, the commissioner of the National Football League.

Born in Jersey City, NJ, in 1940, Mr. Tagliabue demonstrated early in his life the talents and abilities that have enabled him to rise to the top. He is truly an exceptional individual worthy of this body's recognition and praise. An athlete, a scholar, a businessman, a family man—Mr. Tagliabue excels in all that he puts his hand to.

Known to his Hoya teammates at Georgetown University as "Mr. Chairman of the Boards," Paul Tagliabue was a model of hard work and diligence on the basketball court. His grit was an inspiration to those with whom he played. But he was more than just an athlete at Georgetown, where he graduated in 1962.

He was able to balance his love of sports with his academic studies. The combination of his natural scholastic talents and his work ethic culminated in his being named a Rhodes Scholar finalist—a crowning academic achievement.

In 1965 he graduated with a degree in law from New York University, where he edited the Law Review. His professional career has been nothing short of meteoric. After a clerkship with the U.S. claims court, Mr. Tagliabue worked for 3 years as a defense analyst with the Department of Defense. He then joined the Washington firm of Covington & Burling, where his professional association with the National Football League began. In 1989, he was named commissioner after a fractious election.

In the ensuing months and years, he has proven a most worthy choice. Putting the dif-

ficult election behind him, his administrative talents and leadership ability quickly won the praise of his colleagues, the media, and the fans of the game. Clearly, he has placed the NFL on the right track heading toward the 21st century.

Mr. Speaker, those who are lucky enough to know Mr. Tagliabue know him as a man of integrity and vision. A devoted husband of 26 years to his wife, Chandler, and the proud father of two daughters, Drew and Emily, he is a rare breed indeed. It is my hope that when we gathered with family and friends to watch the New York Giants prevail over the Buffalo Bills in a great game, we remembered the man off the field and his considerable contribution to the game.

**SUPPRESSING DISSENT IN THE
BALTIC STATES**

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, most of the Nation's attention is understandably focused on our service men and women in the Persian Gulf. However, other events deserve our attention and concern, particularly regarding the Soviet Union and that country's use of military force to suppress dissent in the Baltic States.

In the last week, thousands of Lithuanians gathered at the national parliament building to protect it from aggressive Soviet troops. At least 19 people were killed and hundreds wounded in attacks ordered by authorities in the Soviet leadership. This does not bode well for future United States-Soviet relations, certainly given their attempts in the past several years to open their society to more freedoms and political debate.

We cannot allow this crackdown on Baltic self-determination to go unrecognized, because if it does, it will hamper any other efforts toward democratic freedoms throughout the Soviet Union. I am certain that constituents in my district, many of whom are of Lithuanian, Ukrainian, Estonian and Latvian descent, are horrified by the events that have occurred this week.

I recently cosponsored legislation to withhold from the Soviet Union "most favored nation" status until Moscow ends economic and military action against the Baltic States, withdraws all troops, and recognizes the independence of those countries.

Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that with continued pressure by the international community, we can lead a call for restraint that will lead to greater democratic expression in the Soviet Union.

COMMEMORATING THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARYLAND STATE ASSOCIATION OF B'NAI B'RITH

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, Saturday, March 9, 1991, marks the 30th anniversary of the Maryland State Association of B'nai B'rith.

B'nai B'rith is the world's oldest and largest service organization, setting an example of community service for 148 years.

As we all know, organizations such as B'nai B'rith are able to do so much good because of dedicated and exceptional members. One such individual, Frada A. Wall, will be inducted as the new president of the Maryland State Association on March 9, 1991. Ms. Wall is a two-term past president of the David Lester Maccabiah Sabra Unit with a history of several years of community service.

Ms. Wall will succeed Hal Kuperberg who is completing a distinguished 1-year term as president.

It is a pleasure to call the 30th anniversary of the Maryland State Association of B'nai B'rith to the attention of the House. With service organizations such as B'nai B'rith and individuals like those being honored, our work as public servants in Congress is made that much easier and that much more pleasurable.

GOOD SHEPHERD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF JOPPATOWNE, MD, CELEBRATES 25TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Good Shepherd Presbyterian Church of Joppatowne, MD, on the occasion of their 25th anniversary.

On Saturday, January 26, I will have the pleasure of attending the 25th anniversary celebration and look forward to sharing in the fellowship of the evening's events. For a quarter of a century the Good Shepherd Presbyterian Church has attended to the needs of the community of Joppatowne with the warmth and caring that only the church can provide.

The important role Good Shepherd Presbyterian Church plays in the surrounding community is clearly evident. The church has been actively involved with youth groups, the local high school, fuel funds, food distribution, and a day care center. In addition, the congregation also takes an active role in the community as many church members are involved in various community organizations and functions.

The hard work and dedication of the Good Shepherd Presbyterian Church to the community and its congregation is truly commendable. Our Nation is greatly indebted to the work of such churches throughout the entire country.

It is with great respect and admiration that I congratulate them upon their 25th anniversary.

sary. I extend my personal thanks and gratitude for the work of churches such as the Good Shepherd Presbyterian Church in Joppatowne, MD.

May God continue to bless Good Shepherd Presbyterian Church and the United States of America.

THE SUCCESS OF U.S. HIGH-TECHNOLOGY WEAPONS SYSTEMS

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, the success to date of U.S. high-technology weapons systems in the Persian Gulf is gratifying for many reasons, primarily because of the number of lives which have undoubtedly been spared on both sides.

United States Tomahawk cruise missiles were used with great effect at the start of the conflict, disabling Iraqi defenses and destroying strategic targets deep within Iraq with virtually no risk to American forces and minimal risk to Iraqi civilians. The accuracy and success of the Tomahawk is in part a reflection of the development testing of the missile performed in Ventura County, at the Point Mugu Naval Base, during the past decade. U.S. planes flying missions over Iraq were protected by electronic counter-measure pods manufactured by Raytheon, Goleta, in Santa Barbara County. Similar systems installed on naval vessels at Port Hueneme Naval Base are protecting our sailors from attack. And "smart" weapons developed during sea trials off Ventura County have increased the success and reduced the need for multiple sorties by Navy fliers.

Other systems, notably the Patriot, also built by Raytheon, have successfully defended United States ground forces and civilians in Saudi Arabia, and are being deployed to protect Israeli cities from Scud missiles. The Patriot technology is derived in part from the strategic defense initiative.

I think it's appropriate to acknowledge the contributions made by these companies and their employees in saving American lives and, hopefully, shortening the war. We all want a quick end to this conflict, and we are grateful to our service men and women and our defense workers for their service to the Nation.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM ACT

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, on the first day of the 102d Congress I reintroduced legislation I originally drafted and introduced last year, H.R. 133, the House of Representatives Election Campaign Reform Act of 1990.

In order to restore the confidence and trust of the American people in their Government it is imperative that the 102d Congress enact campaign finance reform legislation. Its pas-

sage must be a top priority for the President, the congressional leadership, and rank and file Members of the House and Senate.

H.R. 133 is an effort to bridge the gap between the parties over campaign finance reform by enacting meaningful, but fair and balanced reforms. It encourages honest competition and will help to further the goal of a government, "of the people, by the people, and for the people."

As a Member of Congress who knows how difficult it is to defeat an incumbent, because I did so, and as one who has experienced a campaign where my wealthy opponent spent over \$1½ million and outspent me more than 2 to 1, I have a strong sensitivity and appreciation of what kinds of campaign finance reforms our Nation needs. My campaign finance reform bill may serve as a blueprint to guide us past the partisan wrangling we have experienced previously.

This comprehensive campaign reform bill addresses all of the most pressing issues in campaign finance reform: from the growth of Political Action Committees [PAC's] and the declining influence of small contributions from individuals, to independent expenditures, the unfair advantages of candidates who are personally wealthy, and PAC's controlled by elected officials.

H.R. 133 also contains stiff criminal penalties for individuals who violate Federal election laws.

Many of the provisions contained in this legislation are based on proposals originally recommended by Dr. Norman J. Ornstein, resident scholar at the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research. Dr. Ornstein is a nationally known and well-respected scholar of the American political and constitutional systems. He is held in high regard by members of both parties, which is why his ideas may help us move beyond our past partisan differences.

The cornerstone of H.R. 133 is the significant reduction in the amount of money Political Action Committees [PAC's] may contribute to candidates and the strong new incentives to encourage small contributions from in-State contributors.

The bill provides both a tax credit and a Federal matching payment for individual contributions of \$200 or less to qualifying candidates who are running for Congress in the contributor's home State.

In order to qualify for matching funds, a candidate must agree not to spend more than \$100,000 of his own money on the campaign, and must raise at least \$25,000 in contributions of \$200 or less from in-State residents. A voluntary income tax checkoff, similar to the one already used to finance Presidential elections, is created to provide the Federal matching funds.

H.R. 133 also slashes the maximum a Political Action Committee [PAC] may contribute to a candidate from the current \$5,000 to no more than \$2,000.

I would like to share with my colleagues a full section-by-section analysis of the bill:

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF H.R. 133, THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN REFORM ACT OF 1991 Section. 1. Short title.

The act may be cited as the "House of Representatives Election Campaign Reform Act of 1991".

Section 2. Limitation on contributions to House of Representatives candidates by political action committees.

Reduces from \$5,000 to \$2,000 the maximum contribution a political action committee may make to a candidate per election.

Section 3. Credit for contributions to congressional campaigns.

Provides a 100 percent tax credit for the first \$200 (or \$400 in the case of a joint tax return) in personal contributions an individual makes to a House candidate running from the same state.

Section 4. Designation of income tax payments to the House of Representatives campaign trust fund.

Provides for a \$2 tax credit check-off on individual federal tax returns to be paid to the "House of Representatives Campaign Trust Fund."

Section 5. Establishment of the House of Representatives campaign trust fund.

Creates a House of Representatives Campaign Trust Fund under the Secretary of the Treasury to receive funds derived from the \$2 check-off on individual tax returns and authorizes expenditures from the trust fund to certified candidates who have raised not less than \$25,000 in contributions of \$200 or less from individual contributors from their states.

Section 6. Amendment to the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 relating to reporting of individual resident contributions in elections for the Office of Representative.

Requires House candidates to report to the FEC when they have raised more than \$25,000 in contributions of \$200 or less from individuals residing in their states and requires the FEC to certify this to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Section 7. Amendment to the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 relating to matching payments from the House of Representatives campaign trust fund.

(a) Entitles House candidates to matching funds from the trust fund for the first \$200 in contributions from individuals who reside in the state.

(b) Limits maximum total aggregate matching payments to \$300,000.

(c) In order to receive the matching payments, House candidates are required to certify, under penalty of perjury, that neither they, nor their family, shall furnish more than \$100,000 in personal funds or loans for the campaign.

Establishes penalties of up to \$25,000 in fines and/or 5 years in prison for violations of any certification that a candidate will not exceed \$100,000 in personal funds.

(d) Provides that if a candidate for the House funds refuses to make a certification that he/she will not spend over \$100,000 in personal funds, that candidate's opponents may receive matching funds for up to \$1,000 in contributions from individuals regardless of their of residence.

(e) Allows opponents of a House candidate, who violates a certification to limit personal spending to \$100,000, to receive from the trust fund payments equal to the amount of personal funds contributed by the violating candidate in excess of \$100,000.

(f) Permits certified House candidates who are the target of independent expenditures which exceed \$10,000 to receive from the trust fund an amount equal to 300 percent of the amount of the independent expenditure. Persons found to have willfully or intentionally sought to subvert the intent of sub-

section may be fined up to \$25,000 and/or imprisoned for up to 5 years.

(g) Requires the repayment to the trust fund of a portion of any excess campaign funds after the election in an amount equal to the pro rata share that trust fund payments accounted for of the candidate's total aggregated receipts from all sources for the election. Repayments to the trust fund shall not exceed the total amount received from the trust fund.

(h) Requires the FEC to issue regulations to biennially index the provisions of subsection (a).

Section 8. Amendments to section 304 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 with respect to independent expenditures.

Requires the reporting to the FEC, within 24 hours, of any independent expenditure in a House race which exceed \$10,000, and a statement as to which candidate the independent expenditures are intended to help or hurt. Requires the FEC to notify each candidate of the independent expenditures within 24 hours.

Section 9. Amendment relating to broadcast media rates and disclosures.

(a) Requires broadcast stations to offer their lowest rates, to House qualifying candidates who have agreed to limit personal spending to \$100,000, for commercials which are 1 to 5 minutes in length.

(b) Requires the inclusion of the statement "This candidate has not agreed to abide by the spending limits for this Congressional election campaign set forth in the Federal Election Campaign Act" in any broadcast or print advertisements of House candidates who refuse to agree to limit personal spending to \$100,000.

Section 10. Penalties.

Makes it unlawful to furnish false information to, or to withhold information from, the FEC, punishable by up to \$10,000 in fines and/or up to 5 years in prison.

Section 11. Restrictions on control of certain types of political committees by candidates.

Prohibits House candidates from establishing, maintaining, or controlling a political committee other than an authorized committee of the candidate.

Section 12. Authorization of appropriations.

Authorizes such sums as are necessary to carry out the Act.

Section 13. Effective date.

Provides for the provisions of the Act to take effect after December 31, 1990.

Section 14. Severability.

If any provision of the Act is held to be invalid, this will not affect the other provisions of the Act.

MIAMI JEWISH HOME AND HOSPITAL FOR THE AGED 45TH ANNIVERSARY GALA CELEBRATION

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to recognize 45 years of compassionate service to the community by the Miami Jewish Home and Hospital for the Aged at Douglas Gardens [MJHHA]. It serves as a beacon of hope in an area which is home to many of our country's ever-increasing aging population.

From a 23-bed retirement home opened in 1945, MJHHA has grown into one of the most comprehensive geriatric care centers in the Southeastern United States; a true leader in their field. The facility has been named one of only eight national test sites for a federally funded Medicare Alzheimer's project, and has served as the site for the American Healthcare Association's educational videos documenting the reduction of physical and chemical restraints. The State Department has referred foreign countries to MJHHA who seek advice on their aging population.

MJHHA now serves more than 8,000 south Floridians each year with an array of services including adult day care, Alzheimer's programs, at-home, long-term, and skilled nursing care, research, technology and other health-related programs and services. Last year alone, it has provided more than \$10 million in free health care services to our community. I have seen their 19-acre campus which is home to a geriatric ambulatory health care center, a nursing home, rehab center, hospital, and out-patient services. I fully support the wonderful services they provide.

On February 2, 1991 MJHHA will be celebrating its 45th anniversary gala at the Doral Ocean Beach Resort in Miami Beach, FL. I would like to extend my deepest appreciation for the selfless efforts of all those who make this organization so special. The officers include: Irving Cypen, chairman of the board; Harold Beck, president; Aaron Kravitz, Albert Ossip, Arthur Pearlman, Leo Rose, Jr., past presidents; Liliyan Beckerman, Harry Chernin, Jack Chester, David B. Fleeman, Solomon Garazi, Leo Gelvan, Irene Gruber, Nathan Gumenick, Lila G. Heatter, Polly A. Levy, Martin Margulies, Sam May, Polly deHirsch Meyer, Charles G. Reskin, Rowland Schaefer, Edward Shapiro, Fay Stein, Louis Stein, Harold Topple, Florence Weisberg, honorary vice presidents; A Jeffrey Barash, Stephen H. Cypen, Ronald Fieldstone, B.B. Goldstein, Carol Greenburg, Arthur P. Mark, Dr. Jon Rauch, vice presidents; Helen G. Rechtschaffer, treasurer; Alberto Barrocas, corresponding secretary, Ben Botwinick, financial secretary; Wayne Cypen, recording secretary; and Gladys Israel, associate recording secretary.

A TRIBUTE TO STAVROS DIAMANTIS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an otherwise ordinary man who performed extraordinary deeds in a time of great crisis. He is a man most worthy of this body's recognition and praise, embodying qualities of honor and courage to an extent seldom seen.

The man to whom I wish to pay tribute is Stavros Diamantis, a native of Larissa, Greece. During the Nazi occupation of his town, Mr. Diamantis hid, at the obvious risk of his own life, four Jewish families from their murderous prosecutors.

Mr. Speaker, it is most difficult to characterize or comprehend the kind of courage and bravery reflected in the actions of this one man. How can one understand an altruistic act in which a man risks all that he has, including his life, to save the lives of strangers?

Mr. Diamantis represents the very best among us. His willingness to recognize, confront and, in his own way, defeat the tyranny surrounding him is a most inspiring lesson.

Ezra Moissis, one of the 20 Jews saved by Mr. Diamantis, said at a recent ceremony honoring his actions against the Nazi's brutal aggression, "Escaping the hell of the Nazi persecution, our good fate led us here where we found hospitality, tenderness, love, and interest. All the houses in the village were open to us and the house of Mr. Diamantis especially, for whom our gratitude is unlimited."

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Diamantis is a profound and shining example of how we, as individuals, are empowered to resist the forces of institutionalized aggression, hatred, and terror that characterized the Nazi era. In a time when it would have been easiest to turn a blind eye and tacitly allow the atrocities to occur. Mr. Diamantis made his stand. He showed through his actions that his loyalty was to his humanity and to a civilized world. It is with a sense of great honor and obligation that I rise and pay tribute to him today.

COMMEMORATING THE BIRTHDAY OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, on January 21, 1991, we in America paused to mark the anniversary of the birthday of the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

With much pride, I join my fellow Americans in honoring his memory as a man of peace and as a man devoted to human and civil rights.

Dr. King is recalled as the dominant force in the civil rights struggle. While many advances have been realized since he passed away at the hands of an assassin, there remain "miles to go before we sleep."

The greatest tribute we in Congress could pay Martin Luther King, Jr., would be to pass H.R. 1, the Civil Rights Act Amendments of 1991. I was a proud cosponsor of this measure in the last Congress and I am a cosponsor in this Congress.

While the 1990 version of the Civil Rights Act amendments was passed with solid margins in both the House and the Senate, the President felt it necessary to veto the bill. His veto was sustained.

I hope the President will take a careful look at the 1991 bill, which I feel sure will pass, in the hope he can see his way clear to signing it into law.

JUDGE LEE COOPER

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to take note of the retirement this month of Judge Lee E. Cooper, Jr., presiding judge of the Ventura County, CA, Municipal Court, and a longtime friend and colleague.

Lee has served on the municipal bench for 20 years, and as presiding judge of the court for the last three terms. As presiding judge, he has streamlined the court, putting into place methods for reducing the time and inconvenience to victims, witnesses, and jurors. He is widely recognized for his ability to settle cases and as a dynamic and resourceful jurist.

Lee is a graduate of the UCLA School of Business Administration and School of Law, receiving his doctorate in 1960. He worked as a prosecutor in the Ventura County district attorney's office before joining my law firm in Ventura, also serving as my assistant in the California State Senate. In 1970, he was appointed to the Ventura County Municipal Court by Gov. Ronald Reagan.

During the time he has served on the bench, the county—and the court's caseload—has grown enormously. Lee's administrative capability and hard work has enabled the court to keep pace with that growth. He will be sorely missed.

Lee and his wife, Jean, plan to move to Mammoth Lakes, in Mono County, where they have a home. He has agreed to remain on the bench however, until his successor is installed, and knowing Lee, I hope he will agree to serve on assignment as needed, giving us the benefit of his extensive experience.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the U.S. House of Representatives, I want to extend to Lee our profound thanks for his service, and my personal wishes for a happy and rewarding retirement.

CELEBRATING UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, 73 years ago the people of the Ukraine rose to declare their independence taken from them more than 300 years before. The years of independence between 1918 and 1922 represented only the second brief period that the Ukraine has had complete sovereignty since the Mongol destruction of the Kiev realm in 1240 and the Polish conquest of the Volhynian Kingdom. Despite this history of domination, the people of the Ukraine have maintained their desire for independence, and preserved their distinctive cultural heritage.

The ideals established in the fourth universal—Ukraine's declaration of independence—of freedom, democracy, and self-determination on January 22, 1981, are still with us today. The events of the past year give special sig-

nificance to this 73d anniversary. On July 16, 1990, the Government of Ukraine approved the Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine in which it outlined the goal of increased democracy, respect for the national rights of all people, and the affirmation of sovereignty and self-rule of the people of the Ukraine. The Baltic States of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia have all declared their independence, and we have witnessed a great liberalization and movement toward democracy within the Soviet Union itself.

While these developments fill us with hope that the goals defined in the 1918 declaration of independence may finally be realized, the events of the past week signal the dangerous possibility of reversal and tragedy. The use of force in Lithuania to control the dissemination of information, and the formation of committees for national salvation, which are attempting to control the legitimately elected governments in the Baltic States, pose a grave threat to the newfound freedom and desire for sovereignty of the Baltic people. The dispatch of troops to Ukraine and the arrest of Ukrainian student leader Oles Donij threaten the Ukraine's peaceful transition to independence and increases the possibility of civil war.

We should celebrate the 73d anniversary of Ukraine's declaration of independence with a message of support to the valiant people now struggling for their sovereignty and freedom. While the conflict in the Middle East is absorbing so much of our attention, we must not ignore the plight of a people who have been historically dominated. We must support the basic right of all people to determine their own destiny and make clear that the violation of this right will not go unnoticed.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NATIONAL WRITING PROJECT BILL

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to reintroduce legislation to authorize \$10 million in Federal support for the widely respected national writing project [NWP], a collaborative higher education/public school initiative that provides inservice training to teachers in the area of writing.

During the last session, the House passed identical legislation as part of H.R. 5932, the Equity and Excellence in Education Act. NWP legislation had also been introduced in the Senate during the last session, but was never brought to the Senate floor.

However, the Appropriation Committees of both Houses agreed to a \$2 million appropriation for the program for 1991. In order for the NWP to receive that appropriation, we must pass this authorizing legislation before September 30, 1991. I am hopeful that the 102d Congress will act quickly to pass this small but critical piece of legislation.

Today, the United States is facing a crisis in writing, both in schools and in the workplace. Studies have determined that only 25 percent of the 11th grade students have adequate analytical writing skills. Over the past two dec-

ades, universities and colleges across the country have reported increasing numbers of entering freshmen who are unable to write at a level equal to the demands of college work. American businesses and corporations are concerned about the limited writing skills of entry-level workers, and a growing number of executives are reporting that advancement was denied to them due to inadequate writing abilities.

Most teachers in the U.S. elementary schools, secondary schools, and colleges, have not been trained to teach writing.

It is not only good sense, but also good policy, to fund NWP, a program which has distinguished itself by successfully and effectively addressing the need for improved writing skills nationwide.

NWP was developed over 17 years, and is presently operating at 143 sites, most of which are in universities, in over 44 States year-round. NWP offers summer and school year inservice teacher training programs and a dissemination network to inform and teach teachers of developments in the field of writing. Evaluations of NWP document the positive impact the project has had on improving the teaching of writing, student performance, and student thinking and learning ability.

The project has been honored by the American Association for Higher Education and the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching as "an outstanding and nationally significant example of how schools and colleges can collaborate to improve American education." It has been funded for an unprecedented 10 years by the National Endowment for the Humanities, and received numerous awards.

Program needs have exceeded the funding potential of the private foundations and State and local sources that have funded NWP to date. As a result, the project has been unable to expand its number of sites, and, in fact, 13 sites in 7 States—Arkansas, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, and the District of Columbia—have become inactive within the last year.

The legislation I am proposing would authorize the funding of 50 percent of the cost of existing sites and 50 percent of the costs of establishing new sites, with a maximum matching basis of \$40,000. It would fund matching grants to teachers to conduct research on effective classroom practices and to the national writing project to disseminate information on the effective teaching of writing. It also provides \$500,000 for the Office of Educational Research and Information [OERI] in the U.S. Department of Education to conduct research on the teaching of writing and on methods to use writing as a learning tool to improve the quality of education.

TRIBUTE TO THE VOLUNTEER
MEMBERS OF THE OCEANSIDE
FIRE DEPARTMENT

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay special tribute to the volunteer members of the

Oceanside, NY Fire Department. These courageous and dedicated individuals will be honored at a February 3, 1991, dinner hosted by the Oceanside Kiwanis Club.

It is a great pleasure for me to speak of the high level of professionalism that has been demonstrated time and again by Oceanside's volunteer firefighters. As many of the Members of this institution know, volunteers are the lifeblood of firefighting in large and small communities around the country. In fact, the Congressional Fire Services Institute reports that there are about 1.3 million volunteer firefighters nationwide, accounting for more than 80 percent of the Nation's total fire services. These volunteers receive the same intensive training and adhere to the same strict standards as professionals.

As a lifelong resident of the village of East Rockaway, a community adjacent to Oceanside, I am well aware of the excellent job that the volunteer firefighters have done over the years. I am pleased to say that by being their neighbor and Representative in this House, I have had the opportunity to spend time with them and get to know many of them. I can honestly say that I am truly inspired by their commitment to serving their community.

Mr. Speaker, that is why I say that these individuals are not only Oceanside's finest, but they are examples of true American heroes. They have taken voluntarism, as embodied by President Bush's concept of "A Thousand Points of Light," to its fullest extent. By being on call 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and by putting their lives in great peril, they have made the community of Oceanside a far happier and safer place.

While I will not be able to attend the February 3 dinner, my thoughts at that time will be with all of those gathered at the Oceanside fire headquarters to honor the community-minded spirit, hard work, and devotion of the volunteer members of the Oceanside Fire Department. To each, I offer my sincerest thanks and deepest appreciation.

INTRODUCTION OF FEDERAL
EMPLOYEES RECOGNITION WEEK

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which would declare the week beginning March 4, 1991, "Federal Employees Recognition Week." It is important that we set aside a week to recognize the work of over 3,000,000 Federal employees across our country. This recognition is certainly appropriate and well deserved.

Mr. Speaker, during the last several years, Federal employees have faced repeated attempts to cut their pay, while staffing cutbacks have increased their workload. While I and my colleagues have fought to ensure decent treatment for Federal workers, we have not always been successful. Just a few years ago Federal employees had their pay frozen and Federal retirees received no cost-of-living adjustments in their pension checks. On average, the salaries of Federal employees have fallen behind

the private sector by 27 percent. Despite all this, Federal workers have continued to perform duties vital to our Nation's well-being.

I believe it would be extremely valuable for the public and Congress to be reminded of how much we ask of our public servants. Declaring March 4-10 as "Federal Employees Recognition Week" will focus our attention, however briefly, on the efforts and achievements of the U.S. Government work force.

H.J. RES. —

Whereas Federal employees serve the people of the United States by enabling the Federal Government to carry out its duties in an efficient manner;

Whereas more than three million individuals are employed by the Federal Government;

Whereas many valuable services performed by Federal employees are often inadequately recognized by Federal officials and by the people of the United States; and

Whereas Federal employees should be recognized for the contributions that they make to the efficient operation of the Federal Government: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the week beginning March 4, 1991, is designated "Federal Employees Recognition Week", and the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON
SOLID WASTE

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, in the 2d session of the 101st Congress, I introduced legislation asking the President to call a White House conference on solid waste reduction and disposal. I feel such a conference would be a major step in the direction of securing a safer and cleaner America, but it was not acted upon before the 101st adjourned.

Solid waste management continues to be a significant problem at the national, State, and local levels. In the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the General Assembly, now meeting in special session, is tackling the issue of how to handle waste both that was created within Kentucky borders and without.

In my hometown of Louisville, KY, the newspapers and the television reports are replete with stories dealing with solid waste. I have had many discussions with Mayor Jerry Abramson, with Jefferson County Judge/Executive David Armstrong, and their respective staffs on the subject of solid waste.

Kentucky and Louisville are no different from States and communities around the country. We are all faced with dealing with the garbage crisis. And, it is imperative that a coherent and coordinated national policy be developed.

Therefore, today Mr. Speaker, I am reintroducing legislation calling on the President to convene a White House Conference on solid waste reduction and disposal.

I invite my colleagues to join me as cosponsors of this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO GENE MARSHALL—
CONSERVATIONIST

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate the life and work of E.D. "Gene" Marshall, a constituent, friend and lifelong conservationist who passed away recently in Ventura, CA.

Mr. Marshall, a professional forester and hydrologist, dedicated his life to preserving and improving the environment. A native of the Midwest, he earned his bachelor's degree in forestry from Purdue University, and a master's degree in the same field from the University of California at Berkeley. He spent many years as a forester, hydrologist, and teacher, and was the director of the Forest Products Laboratory in Lufkin, TX.

His vocation was forestry, and his avocation was conservation. Gene was active in the Sierra Club for 30 years, serving as chairman of the club's State conservation and wildlife committees. He served as chairman of both Las Padres and the Sespe Chapters of the club in Ventura County, and was a member of the Audubon Society, the Wilderness Society and the Ventura County Humane Society.

Gene knew the back country of Ventura and Santa Barbara County like the palm of his hand, and was particularly well acquainted with the hydrology of the area. Gene worked with me in the creation of the Dick Smith Wilderness Area in Los Padres National Forest, and more recently, in the development and presentation of a wilderness plan for the Forest, which was embodied in legislation I introduced in the 101st Congress, H.R. 1473.

When the bill was before the House Interior Committee, Gene put together and presented a comprehensive slide show detailing the natural resources and beauty of the forest, using many of his own photographs. The bill passed the House unanimously. Unfortunately, the Senate failed to consider the measure before it adjourned last year.

Mr. Speaker, later this year, I plan to reintroduce the Los Padres National Forest Wilderness bill. I can think of no better tribute to the life and work of Gene Marshall than for Congress to pass the bill, which embodies so many of the principles for which Gene worked all his life. He will be truly missed, and on behalf of the U.S. House of Representatives, I extend to Gene's wife, Delee, and his four sons, daughter, and nine grandchildren, our sincere condolences.

It can be truly said of Gene Marshall that he left this world which he loved, a little better than he found it, a goal for which we all strive, and which Gene achieved.

Gene, I will miss you.

LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE STABILITY AND CREATE SELF-SUFFICIENCY FOR OUR NATION'S DISABLED CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Ms. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today, in the 102d Congress, allowing for a deduction in the amount of the premiums paid on a life insurance contract, the beneficiary of which is a trust established for the benefit of a disabled individual. This bill would offer stability and financial security for the disabled.

The benefits of this legislation are twofold. First, the legislation ensures a disabled child's financial survival, self-sufficiency, and independence through a life insurance policy. Second, the bill allows already burdened monetary provider with a simple deduction equaling the aggregate of qualified life insurance premiums paid or incurred by the taxpayer during the taxable year.

Oftentimes, it is incumbent upon a parent or guardian to monetarily provide, in their lifetime, virtually all the care for his or her disabled child. Consequently perhaps their greatest fear is the survival and independence of his or her disabled child after his or her death.

This bill would address this most important concern by creating a strong incentive for a trust, and thereby guaranteeing the future welfare of the disabled child. Without such a bill, disabled individuals may have to constantly continue fighting for financial stability and independence once their monetary provider has passed on.

I urge my colleagues to support our Nation's disabled individuals and to support this legislation.

REFLECTIONS ON WAR

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, while we contemplate the hardships being endured by our Armed Forces engaged in combat in the distant sands of Saudi Arabia, I would like to share with my colleagues the following poem written by 13-year-old Nicole Lunney of Blakeslee, PA.

WAR

Disagreements, Arguing, Fighting, War,
Lives taken, lands destroyed, and a whole lot more!

Family and friends praying at mass,
In hopes everything will soon pass.

Soldiers scared, but brave and fighting strong,
"I'll be home soon . . ." Hoping, they're not wrong.

Missiles launched, tanks bombed, shots from a gun,
Too scared to move, too honored to run.

Everyone thinking of peace and hope,

Crying families unable to cope.
Shooting soldiers struggling between foe and friend,
They'll soon be home, but when?
Courageous soldiers unknowing of what to do,
Broken up families saying "we love you."
Tanks blown-up, airplanes taken down,
They're fighting in the air and on the ground.
Everyone is slowing down, weapons are dropped,
Please God, has the war stopped?
Heroes go down in history as a legend,
What greater gift to give, than their lives to the end.
Disagreement, Arguing, Fighting, War. . . .
Can anyone justify what all this was for?

PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF ARAB-AMERICANS

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to a problem which Arab-Americans now face as a result of the war in the Persian Gulf. There is growing concern that these Americans may be discriminated against because of their ethnic heritage. I would like to submit for the RECORD an editorial which appeared in the Washington Post on January 16, 1991, addressing this concern.

The President, in his meeting with Arab-American leaders on January 25, stated:

I want to take this opportunity to make— to tell you something that bothers me, because I've heard from some and then I've read accounts that suggest Arab Americans in this country, because of the conflict abroad, are being discriminated against and it's causing pain in families in this country. And there is no room for discrimination against anybody in the United States of America. And I want you to suggest to me if there are things that I can do as President to get that message out loud and clear to every Arab American, whether he agrees with me on this war or not is unimportant.

All Americans enjoy the same constitutional rights, and there is no place for discrimination against anyone in this country. I know everyone shares President Bush's feelings.

[From the Washington Post, Jan. 16, 1991]

SINGLING OUT ARAB AMERICANS

The gulf crisis has raised the threat of terrorism—instigated by Saddam Hussein and directed against American targets both abroad and in this country. Hence, the increased security at federal buildings and airports, and the decision of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to photograph and fingerprint visitors holding Iraqi and Kuwaiti passports. These have been telling signs of a nation assuming a wartime footing. Given the pronouncements out of Baghdad, these countermeasures are inconvenient but necessary security precautions against possible terrorist attacks.

Yet it is exactly at times such as these that government must take care not to circumscribe the rights and freedoms of its citizens. Regrettably, that may have happened last week during the course of a special Fed-

eral Bureau of Investigation program focused on Arab Americans.

FBI agents contacted more than 200 Arab-American business and community leaders across the country, ostensibly to inform them of the bureau's intention to protect them against any backlash from the Persian Gulf crisis. Investigating and prosecuting hate crimes and ethnically motivated violence spawned by Middle East turbulence is a legitimate job of federal law enforcement officials, so that aspect of the bureau's initiative was welcomed by Arab Americans. But FBI agents also used the occasion to gather intelligence about possible terrorist threats. This is where the FBI quickly wore out its welcome.

Organizations representing Arab Americans contend that agents asked citizens about their political beliefs, their attitudes toward the Persian Gulf crisis, Saddam Hussein and their knowledge or suspicions about possible terrorism. Deputy Attorney General William P. Barr denies any FBI intention to intimidate Arab Americans, as some community leaders fear. "At the same time," he says, "in the light of the terrorist threats . . . it is only prudent to solicit information about potential terrorist activity and to request the future assistance of these individuals."

But why does the government presume that Americans of Arab descent should know about "potential terrorist activity" or that this group of Americans is any more knowledgeable about such activity than any other? FBI spokesman Thomas F. Jones says it's because the bureau is aware of a number of terrorist organizations in the United States that "consist of people of Middle East descent" and that the "possibility exists that [terrorists] are living in Arab-American communities." In that way, he said, Arab Americans "could come into possession of information on potential terrorist acts."

It is a perilously flimsy rationale. It leaves the U.S. government wide open to the accusation that it is dividing Americans by ethnic background and singling out one group as a suspect class. If that were true, the government's conduct would clearly be constitutionally offensive and morally repugnant. To imply that Arab Americans—some of whom are members of families that have been in this country since the turn of the century—may have a special link to terrorists is both insidious and harmful. The government cannot go around making judgments and presumptions about citizens on the basis of their descent.

Like all Americans, Arab Americans have the right to be accepted and treated as individuals, and the government has a constitutional duty to observe and protect that right. Neither should the government invade the privacy or trample the dignity of one class of citizens. What is being seen now recalls the negative stereotyping that served as a basis for the shameful treatment of Americans of Japanese ancestry during World War II. Such stereotyping, with all its ugly and unfair implications, should not be allowed to take hold.

DR. ERNEST EVERETT JUST, AN UNHERALDED SCIENTIFIC GENIUS

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, in an age when the world is making technological, scientific and medical discoveries and advances everyday, the United States must maintain an internationally competitive science community and economy. It must meet the challenges of an array of converging demographic and educational trends. Our leadership projects an image and a need for educational advances and improvements on all levels. It is important that we continuously present models of our history who exemplified the quest for these educational advances. One such man was Dr. Ernest Everett Just.

Dr. Just, an unheralded scientific genius, was born in Charleston, SC, on August 14, 1883. He attended Kimball Academy where he completed a 4-year program in 3 years with honors. He received his A.B. degree from Dartmouth College in New Hampshire. His merits included being the only magna cum laude in his class, being elected into an honorary fraternity and also receiving special honors in zoology and history.

In 1912, Dr. Just became head of the biology Department at Howard University in Washington, DC, and held this position until his death. For 20 years Dr. Just also studied and carried out experiments with the reproductive cells of marine animals at the Marine Biological Laboratory in Cape Cod, thus improving his understanding of cell life and the functions of normal and abnormal cells. This knowledge was able to arm scientists with the knowledge needed to treat illnesses such as leukemia, sickle cell anemia, cancer and other diseases involving abnormal cell life.

There have not been many Americans who have revolutionized man's thinking through science like Dr. Just. At a time when many minorities are experiencing high dropout rates and underrepresentation in the science, math, and engineering fields it is important that through positive role models from our past and present leadership we keep hope and attainable goals alive.

A constituent of mine, Don Lyons, contacted the stamp advisory committee to request that Dr. Just be honored with a commemorative stamp in the Great American Series. I am requesting that all of my colleagues who understand the need and importance for positive role models in the field of education join me in support of the idea to commemorate a stamp for Dr. Ernest Everett Just.

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE GENEVA CONVENTION?

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of all American personnel cur-

rently deployed in Operation Desert Storm, and especially for those American servicemen who are being held by the Iraqi Government.

This week Saddam Hussein opened a new chapter in his campaign of brutality. The parading of American and allied prisoners of war before Iraqi television was both horrifying and despicable. We will never forget the picture of these brave young men, with severe facial wounds indicating that they were tortured, forced to read statements prepared by their Iraqi captors.

In 1949, the Geneva Convention was signed to prevent this kind of treatment of prisoners of war. Both the United States and Iraq are parties to this agreement. The convention requires that prisoners of war must at all times be treated humanely and protected against acts of violence and intimidation. It prohibits torture or any form of coercion to secure information. It also requires that prisoners not be used to protect military operations from attack and must be removed from combat zones.

Iraq has violated all the articles of this convention. The captured pilots were abused and coerced. Saddam Hussein has said he will use them as human shields to prevent American and allied attacks on military targets. He has denied the International Red Cross access to the prisoners.

By repudiating the Geneva Convention, Saddam Hussein has gravely miscalculated. His action has united Americans and people throughout the world in disgust. His mistreatment of these prisoners of war has brought a chorus of condemnation of and charges that Saddam is a war criminal. The images of these brave pilots also reminds us that there are servicemen from past conflicts still missing, and that the accounting of them must be a high priority.

The disregard for human life that the Iraqi leader has shown has only strengthened our support for the brave men and women who are part of the Desert Storm operation and it has deepened our concern for their families.

A LETTER FROM THE SAUDI DESERT

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, there have been many eloquent speeches about our policy in the Persian Gulf and what is at stake both strategically and in terms of American military personnel. While much attention has been given to the experts and analysts here at home, some of the most honest, straightforward comments come from those whose mission it is to carry out Operation Desert Storm; those who are putting their lives on the line for all of us. The following letter from a soldier in the desert to his parents back at home in Camarillo, CA, contains real feelings from the heart that we all can understand. They bring pride to me, as they do to Pvt. Alex Porter's parents. I pray for his safe return and for the safe return of all his comrades in arms in the Persian Gulf theater.

After reading the recent "War and Peace" articles appearing in the Daily News, we

thought your other readers might be interested in a letter we received from our son, PFC Alex Porter of the 35th Armor Division, who was deployed to Saudi Arabia last December.

Alex is well-known in Camarillo. He was born and raised here, spent many fun filled years in the youth sports programs, then graduated from the Christian Church School. He attended Moorpark College, where he was Captain of the basketball team, and had offers to continue his education on basketball scholarships, but opted to join the Army.

Alex graduated from Armor Training at Fort Knox, Kentucky in May of 1990 where he received an Army Leadership Certificate. He was then assigned to a tank division in Bamberg, Germany. He was looking forward to Officer's Training School when his new orders were received.

We last spoke to him on the telephone the day after Christmas when he let us know it would be his final call from Germany. Needless to say, we took the news with trepidation. The following letter, hurriedly penned just before he left, arrived last week. I'm sure he won't mind that we shared it.

Yesterday we received a Radiogram assuring us that he had arrived safely in the desert, and to expect a letter shortly.

For all of you who have wondered what makes a soldier tick, we hope Alex's fervor explains it. And, for all the other parents and loved ones, who are waiting back here, praying and just trying to survive like we are, hang in there, our men and women in Desert Shield want and need our support.

Because we truly believe that our government, and the majority of governments throughout the world, wouldn't go to war unless they had no other choice, we back our President . . . and our son, one hundred percent. At the same time, we are praying for peace, and hoping that all our young men and women will return home safely and soon.

Many of Alex's friends have asked for his address, and so far all we have is: Pfc. Alexander N. Porter, HHC-3-35 AR, Box 17271, APO N.Y. 09139.

We're sure he'd love to hear from you.—Mike and Clo Porter, Camarillo.
"Dear Mom & Dad,

I just wanted to write you a little note to help comfort you. I know it must be really hard for you guys. I'm not a parent, so I really don't have any idea what you're going through. I mean, on one hand, Aemily (our daughter) is getting married, and on the other hand, I'm going off to a possible war. Either way you look at it, it would help me if you concentrated more on the brighter side of it all and I think it will help you as well.

I know it's easier said than done. But you both are very strong people and I know you will deal with the situation well. Mom, it just hurt to hear you cry for me. I didn't expect it. I feel good knowing that I have two parents that love me as much as I love them.

You both know and understand why I joined and that makes it easier for me to go. Just know that I'm also going for the many Americans who have gone before me for 200 years. They paid for my freedom and yours with their blood. Their sacrifice has made it possible for me to choose my own course, and that means more to me than anything else. So, if I should fall in battle in an attempt to preserve those freedoms so the rest of our nation . . . so Aemily's children . . . don't have to live and grow in a terrorized America, it will be well worth the sacrifice. Because of you I have lived the best 22 years a man could want, and because of the soldiers

before me I have lived those years freely. I hope I live to see 22 more. But if I don't, don't be sad, be proud. Be proud that you had a son who, in a time when most Americans my age continue to take from society, gave.

I love you all very much. I will be okay no matter what. Tie a yellow ribbon for me and when I return we'll take it down together. Be strong for all the parents who can't.

Your son, Alex."

DUNDALK COMMUNITY COLLEGE CELEBRATES 20TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Dundalk Community College on the occasion of their 20th anniversary.

On January 26, I will have the honor of attending a celebration of the college's anniversary. Located in Dundalk, MD, the college has dramatically grown from its early beginnings in the Dundalk United Methodist Church to a modern facility with more than 3,500 credit students and 12,000 continuing education students. Today the college offers 21 career programs, 4 transfer programs, and a community theater widely recognized for the quality of its productions.

Located in the heart of Maryland's center for trade and industry, Dundalk has witnessed change first hand and felt the decline of U.S. trade and industry perhaps more than anywhere else in Maryland. Yet, such hardships have caused the community of Dundalk to adapt and overcome adversity and Dundalk Community College has undoubtedly been in the forefront of that battle. Constantly on the move, this year will mark the opening of the college's seventh building, the Roy N. Staten Center for Business and Industry which will house the Regional Manufacturing Institute.

Such accomplishments could not be possible without the close and supportive relationship that exists between the college and the community. If U.S. Naval vessels are in port long enough while being repaired, the college has worked in conjunction with the local chamber of commerce to provide sailors with the opportunity to take courses and use the facilities in accordance with their needs.

Dundalk Community College not only is an institution of higher education, but a cultural center to the surrounding community as well. The college has developed a strong and productive relationship with the community of Dundalk and has gained a reputation for quality and integrity in higher education. Having visited the campus many times, I always am impressed by the devotion the college has to the community as well as its commitment to professionalism and excellence.

Dundalk Community College constantly has worked to strengthen its involvement in the community and was rated first among colleges in Maryland for the percentage of service to the local community. In addition, the college has been a leader in work force literacy programs, technical and manufacturing training and customized training. Such programs have proven highly successful and productive for both the college and industry.

Despite often valid claims that the quality of education in our country has greatly suffered, I am confident that institutions such as Dundalk Community College are providing students with the knowledge and expertise to compete in a complex and highly competitive global economy. I remind my colleagues that while the loss of technological ability and a strong industrial base is of great danger to the welfare of our country, the quality of education is also of utmost importance. We cannot fall behind the rest of the world in the quality of education provided for it is the very foundation of any nation.

The fight to keep pace with our changing world is led by colleges such as Dundalk Community College which provide a foundation upon which to build. The United States is greatly indebted to the work of educators and institutions that recognize the value and importance of a capable and competitive workforce. Without such a work force, all is lost.

Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues, it is with great respect and admiration that I congratulate Dundalk Community College on this momentous occasion. Its hard work and dedication to their students, the community, and our Nation is truly commendable.

RECOGNIZING THE FUTURE BUSINESS LEADERS OF AMERICA

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take the opportunity to recognize the Future Business Leaders of America—Phi Beta Lambda in the week of February 10–16, 1991.

Future Business Leaders of America—Phi Beta Lambda, is a nonprofit educational association of student members preparing for careers in business. The association has three divisions: FBLA for high school students, PBL for postsecondary students, and a professional division. The FBLA concept was developed in 1937 by Dr. Hamden L. Forkner of Columbia University. In the fall of 1940, official sponsorship of FBLA was accepted by the National Council for Business Education; and on February 3, 1942, the first high school chapter was organized in Johnson City, TN.

The purpose of FBLA—PBL is to provide innovative leadership development programs to bring business and education together in a positive working relationship. The organizational goals include promoting competent, aggressive business leadership and understanding American business enterprise; establishing career goals and encouraging scholarship; promoting sound financing management and developing character and self-confidence; and finally, facilitating the transition from school to work.

There are 265,000 active FBLA—PBL members in over 11,000 chartered chapters in 50 States, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, U.S. territories, and Department of Defense Dependent Schools worldwide.

In an increasingly global economy, we need to create a modern, competitive labor force that builds on the successes of our past, and

on the successful models of such organizations as FBLA-PBL. I commend FBLA-PBL for its past and present success and pledge my continuing support of this fine organization into the future.

YOUNG DANCERS ARE CHAMPS

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, from July 23 through July 25, 1990, 40 girls, ages 4 to 15, from Tennessee competed in the American Youth on Parade National Dance Championships on the campus of Notre Dame University in South Bend, IN.

The achievements of these young women from Volunteer States Cheerleading and Twirling Academy in Hendersonville, TN, are a tribute not only to their communities but also to the promise of our next generation of leaders.

The group captured national championships in juniors pompon, juniors dance line, and seniors pompon, and a third place in tiny pompon. The titles placed the VSCTA troupe far ahead of any other group that took part in the competition, which featured teams from around the United States and some foreign countries.

Teams that competed had won a variety of State and regional competitions to reach this national event.

By winning on the national level, the girls displayed their obvious talents. In earning the right to compete in the championships, the VSCTA girls showed the value of hard work and dedication. Their poise, teamwork, sportsmanship, determination, and vitality are examples from which we all can learn.

Norma Bundy, who founded VSCTA 5 years ago, and her daughters, Kerrey and Kacey Bundy, who are the primary instructors, as well as the rest of the staff and the girls' parents, are working toward an overriding goal of preparing our next generation of young men and women to take their place as productive citizens and leaders of the Nation.

Win or lose, the girls will carry with them the experience and memories for a lifetime.

I congratulate the girls, their parents, the VSCTA staff, and the many people who have supported the troupe for their national accomplishments. They are reason for us all to be proud and confident that this generation of young Americans will carry on the Nation's great tradition.

CHARLES R. THOMAS RETIRES

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, one of the first educators in my district, Charles R. Thomas, superintendent of North Chicago School District 173 has retired after 18 years of dedicated service.

Charlie was born in Evanston, IL, and attended Evanston public schools. He continued

his education at the University of Wisconsin where he graduated with a bachelor of science degree in education. After a tour of duty in the U.S. Army, Charlie began his teaching career at his alma mater, Evanston Township High School, where he taught social studies and was the assistant track and football coach. After 5 successful years of teaching, Charlie became an assistant principal. He attended graduate school at Northwestern University part time, and in 1966 he successfully completed his masters degree in educational administration.

In addition to these achievements, Charlie was a middle school principal and an assistant State superintendent of public instruction in the Illinois office of the superintendent of public schools in north Chicago. During his tenure, the entire district was reorganized and student achievement increased significantly. He is well recognized within the community, and is a regular presenter at local, State, and national professional meetings and conventions. He has also written many articles, and is often called upon to consult for school districts nationwide. Charlie boosted staff development opportunities and improved attendance among students. He is a strong believer in cooperation among students, staff, and community.

Charlie is involved with many organizations. He is the past president of the North Chicago Rotary Club and an active member of the North Chicago Branch of the NAACP and the Lake County Urban League. He is also a member of the athletic board at the University of Wisconsin at Madison. In 1990, he was selected Executive Educator Top 100 Administrators and has the Illinois State Board of Education's Pacesetter Award in Multicultural Education.

In an increasingly complex and competitive society, Charlie's leadership in helping our children prepare for their future became even more significant. Charlie's devotion to our area will be sorely missed, and I wish him well in his retirement and future endeavors.

INTRODUCTION OF OPERATION DESERT STORM RESERVE FORCES HEALTH CARE ACT OF 1991 AND THE OPERATION DESERT STORM MEDICAL PROTECTION ACT

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing two bills, the Operation Desert Storm Medical Protection Act and the Operation Desert Storm Reserve Forces Health Care Act of 1991. Last session I introduced similar legislation, H.R. 5659, the Operation Desert Storm Reserve Forces Health Care Act of 1990.

During the 101st Congress, the Operation Desert Storm Medical Protection Act was incorporated into a larger legislative package, H.R. 5814, sponsored by the chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, SONNY MONTGOMERY. H.R. 5814 passed the House but was not acted on by the Senate and thus did

not become law. As a result, selected reservists called to duty in Operation Desert Storm are operating under outdated laws enacted in 1940.

Mr. Speaker, the Operation Desert Storm Reserve Forces Health Care Act of 1991 would help remedy some deficiencies in current law regarding benefits for reservists and their families. It would ensure that reservists and their families would have comprehensive and continuous medical and dental coverage during and upon release from their active duty obligation in Operation Desert Storm.

The legislation accomplishes this by providing employers with tax credits to maintain health care coverage for reservists and their dependents during the period reservists are separated from their civilian jobs and participating in active duty service. Though some employers have voluntarily continued health care coverage for reservists and their dependents, further incentives are needed to encourage more employers to follow suit. Continuation of an employer-paid policy would, in many cases, provide for a greater continuity of health care coverage.

Additionally, the legislation provides for dental services for dependents of reservists and guardsmen and women under the uniformed services active duty dependents dental plan. Current law requires a minimum of 2 years active duty service in order for dependents to qualify.

The Operation Desert Storm Medical Protection Act, which also is included in the second piece of legislation I am introducing, helps to ensure that a reservist can resume his or her health care insurance plan without penalty upon resumption of his or her civilian job. It stipulates that selected reservists and their dependents would not be refused health insurance upon their return to their civilian jobs following active duty. In some cases, an illness developed during active-duty service might be considered a preexisting illness, thereby rendering reservists or their dependents ineligible for coverage by some health insurance policies.

Mr. Speaker, Operation Desert Storm has had a profound impact on thousands of Americans. Reservists are now forced to deal with many changes as they leave the civilian work force, including salary reductions and the loss of job-related benefits. I believe this legislation will help to ensure that the changes created by Operation Desert Storm are reasonable and do not impose unrealistic demands on the men and women sacrificing for our country. I encourage my colleagues to support these bills and the reservists sacrificing for our country.

WISH FOR A FUTURE OF PEACE AND COOPERATION

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, all of us long for a quick end to the war in the Persian Gulf, none more than those who have loved ones in the area.

With that in mind, I would like to share with my colleagues a letter that appeared in the Los Angeles Times last week from constituents of mine in Santa Barbara County. Kate and Brooks Firestone, long-time friends whose son is serving with the Marines in the Mideast, warn against allowing Iraq to prevail in its aggression in defiance of international norms. I would like to insert the text of their letter in the RECORD:

With a Marine son in the Mideast, we implore you not to join the emotional and self-defeating position against the international community and the President.

Please consider the future of international conflict and terrorism if Iraq is in any way allowed to win the war it started by conquering Kuwait. Please consider a future of international peace if the United Nations cooperative effort prevails against military dictatorship and aggression.—Brooks and Kate Firestone, Los Olivos.

Let us all hope that the Firestones' wish for a future of peace and cooperation in the gulf becomes reality.

LEW SHATTUCK, SMALL BUSINESS LEADER

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to pay tribute to Lewis A. Shattuck, a distinguished business executive from Massachusetts, who will be honored for his 25 years of service with the Smaller Business Association of New England [SBANE] on January 31, 1991 at a testimonial dinner in his honor in Burlington, MA.

During his quarter century of service with SBANE, Lew emerged as a leading advocate of the concerns of small business, both in Boston and in Washington. He was instrumental in the organization and eventual success of the 1986 White House Conference on Small Business, which ratified a number of key public policy objectives. In addition to serving as SBANE's president, Lew is also secretary to the National Small Business United and an active participant with the National Advisory Council of the Small Business Administration [SBA].

Under Lew's leadership, local small business interests gained a higher profile and considerable influence. SBANE's staff grew from an organization with a staff of 2 and 300 members to a staff of 12 and a membership of 2,000. Lew and SBANE were instrumental in helping shepherd passage of the Steiger amendment which made capital available for small businesses. In 1982, he effectively lobbied the Congress for passage of the small business innovation research legislation which extended Federal grant money for research and development to small businesses.

In the past, Lew has also worked closely with me and my staff in convening meetings of small businesses to analyze the economic problems of our region. His expertise and enthusiasm were invaluable.

Lew also devoted considerable time and energy to inject SBANE into the thick of many

public policy debates during the 1980's. I recall his efforts to fend off former OMB Director David Stockman and others who sought to virtually close down the SBA. Other SBANE initiatives ensured that the concerns of small business were heard in the areas of prompt payment for Federal contracts, tax policy, product liability, and pensions.

Lew has been a tireless advocate for small business, both in the Commonwealth and across the Nation. He has truly earned our thanks and congratulations for his civic spirit and many contributions to our community. I wish him and his family all the best in the years ahead.

TRIBUTE TO E. DANIEL GRADY

HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to E. Daniel Grady, an exemplary individual whose dedication to others is unparalleled.

Dan Grady has committed himself to serving his community through various organizations. Presently, he is a member of the board of trustees of St. John Hospital in Detroit, and vice chair of the Greater Detroit Chamber of Commerce. Dan is also the president of the Grosse Pointe Farms Foundation. In the past, he has held several leadership positions throughout his community. For example, he was the president of the Business/Education Alliance of Southeastern Michigan. Dan is also a member of the Engineering Society of Detroit, the Detroit Economic Club, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Detroit Urban League.

In addition, Dan has contributed much of his time toward the betterment of education. He was president of the college of business administration's advisory council and president of the president's cabinet at University of Detroit/Mercy College. At Madonna College, he is a trustee, a member of the president's cabinet, and he serves on the employee benefit and public relations and development committees.

Not only has Dan been very involved in the advancement of his community, but he has also been very involved in his career. He began work at the Michigan Bell Telephone Co. in 1957 as an engineering assistant in the traffic department in Detroit. In 1968, he transferred to New York and took the position of traffic operations manager at American Telephone and Telegraph Co. One year later, he returned to Michigan Bell and became division traffic manager and then moved on to be division switching systems manager. In 1976, he was named general manager-operator services and was promoted to general manager of the Michigan Bell Metro West area the next year. A short time later, Dan was elected vice president-personnel. During the following 12 years, Dan was consistently promoted throughout the company. He was vice president-personnel and support services from 1983 to 1986, then he became vice president-corporate communications. In 1990, he achieved the position of vice president-admin-

istration and was named vice president-transition later that same year.

As is evident, Dan Grady has been an extraordinary member of his community and his company. Moreover, he has been, and continues to be, an extraordinary family man. Dan and his wife, Margaret, have four children and seven grandchildren. Through all of his activities, he has always put his family first. The most important and meaningful positions of his lifetime have been those of husband, father, and grandfather.

Dan Grady has been a great friend to many. He is always available to help wherever and whenever he can. He is an exemplary member of his community, who deserves recognition. My dear colleagues, please join me in commending and congratulating Mr. E. Daniel Grady for his many years of services and friendship.

THE EMPLOYER-PROVIDED TUITION ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1991

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge my colleagues to cosponsor a bill I recently introduced, H.R. 24, the Employer-Provided Tuition Assistance Act of 1991. This legislation would make the tax exemption for employer-provided educational assistance a permanent part of the U.S. Tax Code.

For several years now, the U.S. Congress has allowed educational assistance benefits to be tax exempt for employees up to \$5,250 per year. However, this tax provision is only temporary and must be extended each year by the Congress. Not only is this bad tax policy, but it has caused unnecessary hardships on those who depend on this tax exemption for their education.

While I was pleased that the Congress extended the employer-provided tuition assistance provision for another year, I believe the time has come to make this tax exemption a permanent part of our Nation's Tax Code. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 24 will increase the employer-provided tuition assistance tax exemption to \$6,000 a year, and it will be adjusted for inflation. My legislation would also make graduate courses eligible for this tax exemption.

Mr. Speaker, as many of you know, I represent my hometown of Flint, MI, the birthplace of General Motors and the United Auto Workers. My father worked at the Buick plant and he had to wear his union pin underneath his collar because he feared being punished for supporting the union. Both of my parents believed that an education is an important step in improving one's life, and the life of the community in which they live.

This philosophy is also shared by the United Auto Workers. Each year, thousands of UAW members take advantage of the employer-provided tuition assistance tax exemption to pursue their education. I want to commend the members of the UAW for their commitment to maintaining a strong work force that will enable our country to compete in the international marketplace. And not only does this

benefit the employee, but it also provides significant benefits to the employer and our country by having a better educated workforce.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to take the opportunity to express my deep gratitude to several individuals in my congressional district who helped me draft this legislation and have worked endlessly to garner support for employer-provided tuition assistance. At local 599, President David Yettaw, Financial Secretary Cap Wheeler and Education Director Denny Carl, and Recording Secretary Bob Roman, all played an important role in drafting this bill. At local 659, President Joe Duplanty and Education and Training Director Gary Horn have been moving forces behind workplace literacy and education improvements. Finally, Dale LeBeau, president of local 651 has been a strong supporter of the tuition assistance program.

As our country moves into the 21st century, I am pleased that the labor movement has such dedicated people who are committed to improving the quality of life for the citizens of our Nation. I strongly urge my colleagues to cosponsor this important legislation.

UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE

HON. BARBARA BOXER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. Speaker, last week marked the 73d anniversary of Ukraine's Independence Day. While Ukrainians around the world celebrated this important day in their history, they did so with the fear that history may repeat itself. Just as the independence declaration of January 22, 1918, was soon followed by Soviet armies in their backyards, recent events in the Baltics suggest that last July's Declaration of State Sovereignty will bring a new wave of troops. We must speak out in support of freedom and democracy in the Ukraine before we witness the haunting images of another bloody crackdown.

When Ukrainian nationalists declared their independence before the world in 1918, they founded their country based upon the ideals of freedom, democracy, and self-determination. Though this independence was short-lived, these ideals so eloquently articulated in their Fourth Universal did not die.

The arrival of glasnost in the Soviet Union breathed new life into the Ukrainian independence movement. We all cheered the fall of communism in Eastern Europe and the breathtaking changes within the Soviet Union. In the past several years, most of the Soviet Republics have taken steps toward freedom and genuine democracy, and none more quickly than the Baltic States and Ukraine.

But we have recently learned that the days of Soviet invasions and martial law are still not behind us. The 13 dead in Lithuania and 6 in Latvia are testimony to the totalitarian intentions of the hard-line Soviet leadership. We have already witnessed violence and mass arrests in Ukraine as well; we need look no further than the unjust arrests of Ukrainian People's Deputy Stepan Khmara and Ukrainian student leader, Oles Donij. Ukrainians can only wait for the inevitable crackdown.

I ask my colleagues if we are going to sit idly by while these atrocities take place. Is the United States going to reward President Gorbachev for his support in the Persian Gulf by looking the other way while he brutally suppresses freedom in the former Soviet Republics?

Seventy-three years after their declaration of independence, it is time we live up to our rhetoric and stand by the fledgling democratic movement in Ukraine, even though it is not convenient. We must officially recognize the Ukraine as an independent state and we must send a message to President Gorbachev that our continued aid is not unconditional. Ukrainians have fought too long and hard to be abandoned at this most crucial moment in their history due to some sort of cynical political game. Let us take action now in support of Ukrainian freedom.

PERSONAL PALS FOR PROGRESS

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of a program in my district on the cutting edge of community and school interaction. This program has been instituted at the John G. Whittier School by their visionary principal, Randolph Ward. I salute his efforts as I salute this program.

The Personal Pals for Progress Program at John G. Whittier School is designed to provide its fourth grade class with positive role models in the community. By supplementing the children's school work with community role models, this program provides students with the learning and motivational opportunities that are required to succeed in life. The Personal Pals for Progress Program is the type of innovation, in the relationship between school and community, needed to improve our educational system. I am honored to be the sponsor of this program, and I urge local community leaders to join this worthwhile cause.

Today's children, confronted by drugs, gang violence, and other daily problems, are in special need of positive role models. Among the abundance of bad influences, it helps students to have someone guide them in the right direction and show them that someone cares. Educators alone cannot shoulder this burden. They need the help of community leaders to fulfill their students' needs.

The Personal Pals for Progress Program helps to fill this void. By exposing these children to the accomplishments and successes of community leaders, as well as giving them a window to the future realm of possibilities that education can provide, this program educates the students on how to succeed. Hopefully, it will increase their willingness to stay in school, an essential factor to achieving success in life. I have been very impressed by the success of similar programs nationwide.

Children are the single most important investment in the world today. By giving time and effort to this program, community leaders can make a significant contribution to these children's lives. This investment comes at no

cost, and it is as rewarding to the adult as it is to the student.

THANK YOU, VANDENBERG

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, sometimes it takes a crisis to make us fully appreciate things we so often take for granted. I rise today to publicly express my appreciation and that of the U.S. House of Representatives to the men and women of Vandenberg Air Force Base and to the communities of Lompoc and Santa Maria, CA.

The crisis in the Persian Gulf has brought home as never before the professionalism and dedication of the men and women who serve in and support our Armed Forces. Their readiness, skill, and bravery have impressed the world. At Vandenberg Air Force Base years of work have borne fruit as Air Force assets launched into space from Vandenberg have provided crucial intelligence data to our pilots, our sailors, and our ground forces in Operation Desert Storm. Many lives have undoubtedly been saved due to the timely and accurate information gathered by our reconnaissance satellites.

The men and women who helped launch these satellites can take pride in knowing that they have contributed to the safety and capability of their fellow warriors, limiting U.S. losses and, hopefully, bringing a quick end to the war. Thanks is also due to the men and women from Vandenberg and the North County community who are serving today in the gulf and to their families for the sacrifices they have made. On behalf of the U.S. Congress and the American people I extend to them our sincere thanks and gratitude for service above and beyond the call of duty, and the hope that they will all return safely and soon.

VETERANS COMPENSATION COLA

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, the crisis in the Persian Gulf has brought home to many Americans a new appreciation for the needs of our veterans. They have, in past conflicts as well as the present one, put their lives on the line for their country. They have been asked to make the ultimate sacrifice. It is only right that we treat them with the respect and consideration they deserve.

The mark of a humane society is how it treats those most in need. Mr. Speaker, a 5.4-percent cost-of-living adjustment for veterans with service-connected disabilities is necessary and overdue. My district in Connecticut, along with many others around the country, has veterans, and families of veterans, who are directly affected by this bill.

In Connecticut alone, there are 24,919 veterans receiving disability compensation who

will benefit by what we do here. Nationally, the figure is 2,184,262 veterans. That doesn't include the survivors of the 320,000 deceased veterans who are collecting on claims.

Mr. Speaker, the veterans of America clearly deserve this increase in their disability benefits so they can simply keep pace with the cost of living. We owe it to the veterans. That is why I voted for H.R. 3.

IN PRAISE OF CAPT. RAYMOND GOFF

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the valorous accomplishment of Air Force Capt. Randy Goff, who teamed on January 21 with Capt. Paul Johnson on a daring rescue of a Navy pilot downed deep inside Iraq. I am certain that my colleagues in the House of Representatives join me in expressing an extreme sense of pride and gratitude for the gallantry displayed by Captain Goff and Captain Johnson in snatching one of our brave pilots from the clutches of Saddam Hussein.

There is little doubt that Saddam Hussein will use war prisoners for his deadly purposes. Indeed, the recent pictures of captured American and allied pilots in Baghdad, beaten and humiliated, have horrified all civilized people.

Just as such gruesome displays became a reality, Captain Goff participated in a rescue mission that uplifted the spirits of every American. Upon learning that an A-6 Navy attack plane was downed deep in Iraq, Goff and Johnson embarked in their A-10 Thunderbolt II's to search for any survivors. During what became an 8-hour mission, involving four inflight refuelings and 4 hours over enemy territory, they located the pilot. With extraordinary efficiency and professionalism they arranged for a helicopter rescue, and destroyed an Iraqi military truck that dangerously appeared on the scene at the last minute. Following the pilot's pickup, the A-10 pilots escorted the rescue helicopter back to safety in Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Speaker, although the thousands of air strikes against the brutal war machine of Saddam Hussein have encouraged us all that the world may soon be rid of this madness, this rescue of one pilot from the Iraqi desert may be the most satisfying of all. Every pilot, sailor, and soldier that enters the battle for freedom under the stars and stripes, risking his life for our benefit, deserves this maximum effort to save him from capture by the enemy. Especially an enemy whose regime of terror rivals those of Hitler and Stalin, and who has used poison gas on the battlefield and against his own civilians.

Capt. Raymond Goff, a native of Jackson, OH, is a 1982 graduate of Jackson High School, and a 1987 graduate of Ohio State University, where he earned a bachelor's degree in aviation. While Captain Goff participates in Operation Desert Storm to liberate Kuwait, he has at home his wife, Diana, also from Jackson, and a 9-month-old son, Tyler Christian. They can be assured that America is grateful for the sacrifice they are making.

Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in praise and thanks to Captain Goff for his gallant service. Furthermore, my prayers are extended to him for a safe return to Jackson, OH, where I am sure he will be joined by Diana and Tyler Christian in a welcome befitting this hero.

TRIBUTE TO LEWIS A. SHATTUCK

HON. NICHOLAS MAVROULES

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Mr. MAVROULES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate a fine gentleman on his upcoming retirement: Lewis A. Shattuck. Lew has spent 25 years with the Smaller Business Association of New England [SBANE], most recently serving as president.

Lew Shattuck has been a respected small business advocate on the Federal and local levels of government for many years and his accomplishments are many. In the 1970's, Lew was instrumental in the passage of the Steiger Amendment, which opened up avenues of capital for small business—1982 saw Lew lead the fight for Federal grant money for research and development for small businesses, culminating in the passage of small business innovation research legislation. Lew played a vital role in the organization and success of the White House Conference on Small Business. Under Lew's guidance, the Washington presentation now includes companies from across the Nation, uniting the voice of small business on Capitol Hill. He has recently served as secretary to the National Small Business United and has been a participant on the National Advisory Council of the Small Business Administration. SBANE started with a staff of two and a membership of 300. Because of Lew's leadership, SBANE has grown to include a staff of 12 and a membership of nearly 2,000.

Lewis Shattuck's career is one that is truly distinguished and I wish him the best as he sets out in pursuit of new horizons.

MIKE WELCH, PRIDE OF SWEETWATER, ACHIEVES FOOTBALL GOALS

HON. CHARLES W. STENHOLM

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, every community has citizens they are especially proud of because of contributions that have bettered that community or for accomplishments that may have put the community in a positive light. One of my constituents, Mr. Mike Welch, of Sweetwater, TX, is being honored next month for his accomplishments on and off the football field that have left a bright light shining on his hometown.

Mike attended Sweetwater High School where he was voted All-State Defensive Back in class 4A in 1985 and he was a member of the Sweetwater Mustangs who were the 1985

class 4A State championship team. Mike graduated as salutatorian of his class in 1986 and headed to Baylor University where he continued to excel in football while also achieving a 3.78 GPA. Mike's football accomplishments in 1990 alone include GTE Academic All-American, AP All-Southwest Conference Defensive Back, American Spirit Award, Most Valuable Player at Baylor and participant in the East-West Shrine Game in San Francisco.

While off the playing field, Mike has pursued a degree in computer science. He plans to graduate in May. He has been a member of the Gamma Beta Phi Academic Honor Society, the Upsilon Pi Epsilon Computer Honor Society, the dean's list, and the Baylor Athletic Department 3.4 Club.

Mike is also involved in the Baptist Church and the Fellowship of Christian Athletes.

His father, David Welch, is superintendent of the Sweetwater Independent School District. His mother, Judy Welch, is a teacher. His sister, Jana, is also a student at Baylor University and was the valedictorian of her graduating class in Sweetwater.

Mr. Speaker, this young man has brought pride to his community by showing that you can achieve things with your mind as well as your body. It is my belief that if he continues his life with his current disciplines, he will be a success at whatever he sets his sights on in the future.

WRONGDOING AT HUD

HON. TOM CAMPBELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Mr. CAMPBELL of California. Mr. Speaker, the American people are scandalized by the HUD scam and the S&L debacle which have wasted billions of their hard-earned dollars. My colleagues and I have been deluged by letters with a simple message: Bring the criminals involved to justice.

FIRREA contains provisions to extend the statute of limitations for crimes related to the S&L debacle. It is high time the same was done for the HUD investigations. Today, I am sponsoring legislation that will extend the statute of limitations applicable to any criminal offense which was committed by an officer or employee of the Department of Housing and Urban Development between 1981 and 1988 and which was related to the activities of the Department.

Mr. Speaker, the Attorney General, Dick Thornburgh, has said that the Justice Department is investigating some 1,000 cases of possible wrongdoing at the Department of Housing and Urban Development; 600 Justice Department investigations have been known to be conducted by the 93 U.S. attorneys across the country.

According to Mr. Thornburgh, these cases "are difficult cases, as all white-collar crime cases are, because they involve very sophisticated schemes designed to conceal the wrongdoing that's occurred." He also has said, "Rest assured, we're going to follow the evidence in the HUD matter as we would in any other matter to insure that people engaged in wrongdoing are brought to justice."

Mr. Speaker, my bill is an important initiative to give the Justice Department and the independent prosecutor the time needed to pursue the criminal investigations of wrongdoing at HUD, and to demonstrate the commitment of Congress to redress this debacle. The American people expect no less.

ATTLEBORO, MA, CELEBRATES MARTIN LUTHER KING DAY

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on Martin Luther King Day this year, as I have for many years, I attended a very impressive celebration in the city of Attleboro. Attleboro is not a large city by American standards, nor does it have a large African-American population. It is, therefore, in my view all the more impressive that the citizens of Attleboro, under the leadership of Mayor Kai Shang, chose to honor Dr. King's memory in so solemn and appropriate a fashion. The citizens of Attleboro understand the extent to which Martin Luther King exemplified the commitment to justice of which we Americans are so proud. No one in recent times has done more than he to seek to make the inspiring principles of the American Constitution a concrete reality for all of us. I congratulate Mayor Shang, Gladys Durant who presided at the ceremony in city hall, and the members of the holiday planning committee for their hard and successful work. I express my appreciation also to the members of the youth group and to the clergymen from the Attleboro area who helped make the day's events so meaningful. Mr. Speaker, as an example to the Nation of what a small city can do to illustrate the importance of continuing the fight for which Martin Luther King died, I ask that the celebration program and a listing of members of the youth group and holiday planning committee be printed here.

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION PROGRAMS

Organ Prelude.—Javier Perez-Saco.
Processional.—Lift Every Voice and Sing.
Call to Worship.—Rev. Daniel Hoye, St. John the Evangelist Church, Attleboro.
Opening Prayer.—Rev. Dr. John E. Fisk, First Baptist Church, Attleboro.
Scripture.—Rev. Dr. Charles N. Hume, Orthodox Congregational Church, Mansfield.
Selection.—Semenya McCord, Martin Luther King Committee.
Scripture.—Rev. Vaddia Boudreau, Chartley United Methodist Church, Norton.
Solo.—Let There Be Peace on Earth, by Karen Pechonis, First Methodist Church, North Attleboro.
Selection.—Ecumenical Brass Ensemble.
Greetings.—Mayor Kai Shang.
Dramatic Presentation.—Youth.
Selection.—John Wesley A.M.E. Zion Church Choir.
Offering.—Rev. Daniel Hoye, St. John the Evangelist Church.
Introduction of Speaker.—Gloria Wyatt, Martin Luther King Committee.
Keynote Speaker.—Rev. Larry Johnson, Mt. Moriah Baptist Church.
Selection.—Bernard Harris, Mt. Moriah Baptist Church.

Prayer for Peace and Unity.—Rev. Dr. John E.N. Knight, First United Methodist Church, North Attleboro.

Benediction.—Rabbi Andrea Gouze, Agudas Achim Congregation.

1991 MEMBERS OF THE YOUTH GROUP

Michael Durant, Norton, MA; Marcellus Forbes, Mansfield, MA; Nicole Forbes, Mansfield, MA; Charon Gavin, Norton, MA; Debbie Harris, Taunton, MA; Inman Lott, No. Attleboro, MA; Aria Lott, No. Attleboro, MA; Adam Puller, Bellingham, MA; and Alex Vincent, Attleboro, MA.

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., HOLIDAY PLANNING COMMITTEE

Robert Brown Jr., Providence, RI; Edna Cason, Attleboro, MA; Gladys Durant, Norton, MA; Lawrence Fitton, Attleboro, MA; Rachel Garvin, Norton, MA; Rev. Arlene Hambrick, Attleboro, MA; Hazel Knight, North Attleboro, MA; Rev. Dr. John Knight, North Attleboro, MA; Semanya McCord, New Bedford, MA; Judith Robbins, Attleboro, MA; and Gloria Wyatt, Norton, MA.

NEW HAMPSHIRE REMEMBERS CHRISTA MCAULIFFE

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, today we commemorate the fifth anniversary of the *Challenger* disaster and recognize the legacy of Christa McAuliffe. We must also recognize the important legacy Christa McAuliffe left behind in New Hampshire—her impact on the children of Concord. Five years ago, a group of students from Kimball Elementary School accompanied Christa to Florida to witness the launch of *Challenger*. These brave children were unwittingly thrust into the national spotlight after the devastating turn of events. They should be commended for the way they have courageously moved forward with their lives since the tragedy occurred.

Mr. Speaker, the dream of Christa McAuliffe lives on in New Hampshire. Concord is now home to the Christa McAuliffe Planetarium, a state of the art facility which introduces the fields of space exploration and science education to New Hampshire students. Concord High School, where Christa taught, will soon dedicate its auditorium to her. The people who she touched so directly continue to be inspired by her life.

Mr. Speaker, an excellent article concerning the children of Kimball School appeared in the New Hampshire Sunday News on January 27, 1991. I insert it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD since many of my colleagues may not have had the opportunity to read it:

[From the New Hampshire Sunday News, Jan 27, 1991]

"CHRISTA'S KIDS" DEFTY EXPERTS, SAY BLAST DOESN'T HAUNT THEM

(By Shawne K. Wickham)

CONCORD.—Five years ago tomorrow, third graders from Concord's Kimball Elementary School watched from a Cape Canaveral grandstand as the space shuttle *Challenger* exploded above their heads.

Adults worried how the horror of such an unthinkable experience would affect these

children. A California child psychiatrist obtained a \$55,000 grant from a New York City foundation to study the effects of the explosion on the Concord children and on children on the West Coast.

They needn't have worried. "Christa's Kids," now teenagers, have grown up without the emotional scars many predicted. They're on their school athletic teams, they're into rock music and reggae, they're thinking about careers and they're busy with hobbies and after-school jobs.

"Christa's Kids," that what they dubbed the third grade class who went on the field trip of a lifetime that January, with visits to Disney World, Epcot Center and Sea World before the grand culmination: the launch of the *Challenger*, with classmate Scott McAuliffe's mother aboard.

But the dream turned into a nightmare that only began with the explosion. The youngsters were quickly herded onto a bus with the handful of shocked parents who were chaperones, and then whisked onto the earliest flight available back home.

The flight was a hellish one, with severe turbulence that only worsened the fear and misery of the adults and children from Concord; a woman miscarried on the plane, adding to the whole surreal feel of the experience. And then, after they had landed at Logan Airport, a car filled with reporters intentionally blocked off the roadway in front of the bus taking them home, and a blinding assault of spotlights and flash photography overwhelmed the frightened children.

More cameras and reporters waited at the Kimball School, shouting questions at the scared kids as their parents rushed to gather them to safety. "I felt we were betrayed; these people had all been so nice to us, and now they wanted to know how we felt," one student, Sally Wuellenweber, recalls.

The students can talk about it all now, with admirable ease and insight. They joke about the fears adults had about how the *Challenger* disaster would affect them.

But they acknowledge that it has made them look at some things, particularly death, differently.

Four of these now-eighth graders, Sally Wuellenweber, Ben Provencal, Jessica Leclerc, all 13, and Tripp O'Shea, 14, were interviewed in a group; two others, Sarah Carley and Zachary Fried, both 14, were interviewed individually at their homes.

Each student has a different memory of when they first understood what they had seen in the Florida sky that day, Ben Provencal, whose picture appeared in "Newsweek" that week, remembers saying the words instantaneously to his mother: "It exploded."

Jessica Leclerc said the only thing she remembers clearly is Ben's face. "I had no idea, because I never thought anything would happen. But I turned around and saw Ben's face, and said 'What's wrong?' He said, 'I think it blew up.'"

Other children, who had watched videos of other shuttle launches in preparation for this trip, knew that something was wrong. "It isn't supposed to be that way," Tripp O'Shea kept insisting to his mother.

Zachary Fried said he remembers feeling the cold, seeing the "huge flashes," and hearing the phrase, "major malfunction," the first words over the NASA intercom that hinted at the disaster.

Sarah Carley said the only clear memory she has is of hearing Mary Wuellenweber, Sally's mother, screaming. But she said the real impact settled in much later. "It was on the bus that we were told what happened. It

was when we go home that we realized what happened," she said.

But she believes it was exactly because they were only 8 or 9 year old that they bounced back quickly from the traumatic experience. "We were little, so it was like, 'Oh no, that's terrible. What's for dinner?' We really did think it was terrible, but we really did want to know what was for dinner."

Still, she said, "I do remember realizing other people were interested in what I had just seen, and that it was a part of history."

Part of history. That's beginning to dawn on these students, and with that realization comes a feeling that perhaps they were, if not lucky, then at least unique, to have been standing in the Cape Carnaveral grandstand that cold morning.

It came to Ben Provençal when he opened his American history book at the beginning of this year, the textbook fell open to a color photograph of the Challenger crew. "It shocked me. It's like I feel a part of history," he said.

They've come to terms with their emotions now, but they remember when they were fresh, and sharp. Most of the students remember feelings of anger, and even guilt, right after the explosion.

Betsy Rogers remembers her son, Tripp, asking her on the bus, "Why did God let this happen?" She answered him, "God didn't make this happen, people did."

"After she said that, that's when I started getting mad," Tripp said. He remembers wanting to put a bomb in NASA headquarters, to pay them back for the lost crew.

Sally Wuellenweber remembers taking out her grief and anger on a coloring book she had gotten, with a drawing of a space shuttle on the cover. Sitting on the bus on the way to the airport, she recalled, "I took my pen and started stabbing the book."

And she remembers thinking it was her fault that the shuttle had blown up, because she had been so angry when it was delayed, and so eager for it to be launched that Tuesday morning.

The night before the launch, Tripp O'Shea had prayed that it would go up in the morning, afraid that if it was delayed any longer, his class would have to return to Concord without watching the launch. But that morning, waking from an unremembered nightmare, he had a knot of fear in his stomach, and suddenly didn't want it to be launched.

After the explosion, he said, "I felt guilty. It was almost like I wanted too much, I was too selfish."

Betsy Rogers said those immediate emotions probably had a lot to do with how quickly the children recovered from their shock. "I think it's important to realize the kids did feel anger, and did feel people were negligent," she said. "These kids progressed so much faster than we adults did. They were into anger before we even got out of the parking lot."

Several students felt the experience had a far greater impact at the time on the adults who witnessed it.

"When you're a kid, you've got your whole life ahead of you," said Sarah Carley. "It happened and it was terrible, but there are other things you have to do with your life."

"We were normal kids, that's what they forgot," said Zachary Fried.

"I think they sort of overreacted," said Tripp O'Shea. "They thought, these are little kids, they're going to be killers when they grow up. But I think it's worse when you're older, because you know what's going on. Right now, it would probably be worse."

"I was more sad for Scott, and shocked that someone could let that happen," said Ben Provençal. "But seeing Scott every day and seeing he could be normal, it helped me a lot."

The funny thing is, several of the students said it was the other excursions that week, their visits to Disney World and Sea World, that they remember most when they think about that trip.

"When I do look back at it now, I don't look back at the launch, I think of the fun parts," said Ben Provençal.

"I only remember the good times," said Jessica Leclerc.

"I had a lot of fun. It was the first time I'd been away from home alone," recalled Sarah Carley.

"And I have good feelings about Christa," she continued. "I think it was the fact that we didn't see her die. We saw what happened, but we didn't see her die, so in our memory, she's still smiling like she was when she got on the shuttle."

Most of the students had packed away the newspaper articles and souvenirs from that trip, and hadn't looked at them for five years. But they took them out for the interviews, fingering the pins that decorated their child-size souvenir hats, laughing at the small size of their "Reach for the Stars" t-shirts.

It's sort of the same with their memories of the event. Most of the time, the Challenger explosion is far from their minds and busy lives, but sometimes it comes to the surface, unbidden.

Last spring, Tripp O'Shea and his family were in Florida for vacation, when they learned a shuttle was due to be launched. They watched outside as the distant shuttle arced into the sky until it disappeared from view. It was an emotional release for Tripp.

"It sort of released my fears," he said. "It just sort of helped get everything out. As soon as the Challenger exploded, I just wanted to see one go right."

While the students laugh at the exaggerated fears adults once had, they acknowledge that the Challenger explosion affected them in subtle ways.

"I don't think it really changed me, but I think I look at things differently sometimes," said Ben Provençal. "The way you look at death, it's different. My grandfather had died, but it was weird to watch your best friend's mother die. You hear about death, car crashes and stuff, but it doesn't affect you as much as when this happened."

TRIBUTE TO THOMAS AND DALE WOTEN

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, at a Court of Honor on March 24, 1991, two brothers who live in our 17th Congressional District, Thomas Samuel Woten and Dale William Woten, will receive the highest honor that can be achieved in the Boy Scouts of America—Eagle Scout.

Anyone who has even a cursory knowledge of the Boy Scouts knows the significance of this accomplishment. The rank of Eagle requires countless hours of study, practice, and performance, often over several years. An Eagle Scout must demonstrate discipline,

perseverance, knowledge, and integrity. It is no wonder that so many of this Nation's political, business, and scientific leaders started out as Eagle Scouts.

Mr. Speaker, I know that all my colleagues join me in extending our congratulations to Tom and Dale Woten for a job well done. I know that Troop 48 in Miami Shores, and our entire community, are very proud of them.

DEEPEST SYMPATHY TO THE FAMILY OF SPECIALIST GARY WAYNE CRASK

HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my deepest sympathy to the family of Spec. Gary Wayne Crask who was killed in Saudi Arabia when his bunker, which was constructed of sandbags, collapsed. Gary was from rural Springfield, IL, and served as a combat engineer with the U.S. Army, Bravo Company, 317th Engineer Battalion, 7th Engineer Brigade.

Gary made a selfless decision during his last year at Athens High School to serve his country by enlisting in the Army. He planned to use his military benefits to go back to school study engineering when he returned home from his station in Frankfurt, Germany.

Gary was scheduled to return home from Frankfurt last year, after serving for 3 years in the military. Ten days before he was due to be discharged, the discharge was revoked and he was sent to Saudi Arabia to serve as a member of the 7th Engineer Brigade. While serving in Saudi Arabia, Gary received letters of support and encouragement from his family who last spoke to him the Saturday after Thanksgiving.

I speak for this House of Representatives, the legislative voice of the people of this Nation, in saluting the dedication and courage Gary showed as a member of the U.S. Armed Forces. Ours is a finer nation for the honor and devotion to duty which he demonstrated.

UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for the celebration of Ukrainian Independence Day on January 22, 1991. I hope my colleagues will join me in paying tribute to a proud people and their heroic struggle for independence.

This day is a symbol of hope for all Ukrainian-Americans and for those who continue the independence crusade. Their efforts and hopes have earned the admiration and recognition of the American people.

After hundreds of years of unstable governments and domination, most notably by the U.S.S.R., in November 1917, following the October Bolshevik Revolution, the Ukrainian Na-

tional Council proclaimed the establishment of the Ukrainian National Republic. The Ukrainian National Republic issued the "Third Universal" which articulated many of the same freedoms found in the United States Bill of Rights.

On January 22, 1918, the Ukrainian Central Council issued the "Fourth Universal" proclaiming a free and independent Ukrainian National Republic. Mykhailo Hrushevsky, one of the Ukraine's greatest historians, became the first Ukrainian National Republic's president.

Despite all efforts to maintain independence, the Ukrainian National Republic once again found itself under Russian rule in 1920.

Continuing its noble fight for human freedom, the Ukrainians have voted to become independent from Moscow, defying warnings by Mikhail Gorbachev and the Russian regime.

The events of the past week, including the dispatch of Soviet troops to the Ukraine and other republics and the arrest of Ukrainian student leader Oles Donij, threaten the peaceful transition of the Ukraine and other republics to full independence.

I am honored to represent the many Ukrainians in the Third Congressional District of Maryland. I know they will continue their independence fight, and I am proud to join them by marking this very important day.

GIVE PEACE A CHANCE: EXPLORE FOR OIL AND GAS IN THE ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

HON. WILLIAM E. DANNEMEYER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1991

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I have attached a recent article from the January 28, 1991, issue of *Fortune* magazine, "It's Time to Drill Alaska's Refuge," which addresses what may become the most contentious energy issue in the 102d Congress—whether we should open up the 8 percent of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge [ANWR] that was set aside by the Congress in 1980 for oil and gas exploration. As many of my colleagues know, in 1987 the Interior Department concluded that this remote coastal area in northeastern Alaska was "the Nation's best single opportunity to increase significantly oil production."

With our military actively engaged in an expensive but necessary war against Saddam Hussein in the Persian Gulf, we must ask ourselves whether our current dependence on foreign sources of oil and gas is inevitable, or whether there is something we can do about it. The *Fortune* article makes it clear that ANWR represents our single best chance to liberate ourselves from dependence on foreign energy sources. "Maybe ANWR holds untold riches, or maybe it holds nothing," author Peter Nulty observes. But, he adds, "the only way to find out is to drill."

In sharp contrast to many development issues, where the notorious "Not In My Backyard" syndrome usually prevails, the native Alaskan residents of ANWR welcome the development of oil and gas reserves there. Lis-

ten to the president of the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation, Jacob Adams, an Eskimo whaling captain who speaks for the Native Alaskan community on the Arctic slope:

I love life in the Arctic. But it is harsh, expensive, and, for many, short. My people want decent homes, electricity, and education. We do not want to be undisturbed. Undisturbed means abandoned. It means sod huts and deprivation. We exist on nature, on the caribou and the whales. But we can take the measures required to protect the environment from the risks posed by oil development.

Detached environmentalists who live in comfortable, well furnished homes many thousands of miles from ANWR should pay attention to Jacob Adams and his people. Economic growth and energy development can coexist peacefully with reasonable concern for the environment. One day, a productive ANWR might enable the United States to conclude that the latest skirmish in the Middle East, or in some other oil-producing region of the world, is irrelevant to U.S. strategic interests. As we are all aware, the ability to walk away from a regional conflict may one day save many thousands of American lives.

I urge my colleagues to read the attached article:

[From *Fortune* magazine, Jan. 28, 1991]

IT'S TIME TO DRILL ALASKA'S REFUGE

(By Peter Nulty)

The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge is almost as big as Indiana. It begins as a phalanx of magnificent rocky peaks high in the Brooks Range in Alaska's northeast corner, from there tumbling down a broad expanse of rolling foothills to a tundra plain scored by streams and gullies beside the Beaufort Sea. In all: 30,000 square miles, or 19 million acres. With only about 210 permanent residents—mostly Eskimo whalers in the coastal village of Kaktovik—the Arctic refuge is as unaltered by man as any wilderness can be at a time when human footprints mark even the moon.

Powerful forces may soon clash over whether the refuge stays that way. A small corner of it represents America's best chance of discovering major new oil reserves. Geology even hints that within the refuge lies a rare opportunity to uncover Saudi Arabia-size oil fields. The chance is minuscule, but a chance nonetheless. And the stakes are huge: If major reserves turn up, they could in the long run hobble OPEC, substantially improve America's balance of payments, and make the U.S. more energy independent.

The most tantalizing oil-prospecting territory in the U.S. is a strip of the flat coastal plain about 80 miles long and 20 miles wide that runs along the Beaufort Sea and makes up 8% of the refuge. This region is known by its bureaucratic name—the "1002 area"—after the clause in a 1980 federal law that directed the Interior Department to study the geology, flora, and fauna of the area and then advise Congress whether it should be explored for oil and gas or designated a wilderness closed to development. After exhaustive study the Interior Department concluded in 1987 that the coastal plain was "the Nation's best single opportunity to increase significantly oil production" and recommended leasing it to oil companies.

Some environmental groups, such as the Wilderness Society and the Sierra Club, would like to ban oil activity in the refuge permanently. Their cause has been aided

mightily by the grounding in March 1989 of the tanker *Exxon Valdez* in Prince William Sound, which had the effect of sinking several bills in Congress that would have opened the 1002 area for exploration. But with U.S. oil production down 15% in the past two years, oil imports accounting for 55% of the foreign trade deficit and rising, and the oil-rich states of the Persian Gulf in danger of all-out war, the environmentalists' case for not exploring the coastal plain is being overwhelmed by economic and geopolitical imperatives. If a war in the Gulf damages Middle East oil fields or drives prices to the heavens—or both—then the debate over exploring the refuge, usually known as ANWR (pronounced *AN-war*), will get white hot. Even without war, this latest experience of Mideast turmoil will intensify concern about domestic energy sources—although developing ANWR, if it does contain commercial amounts of oil, would take 15 or 20 years.

Why not start drilling now? "The refuge is the last Arctic ecosystem untouched by man," says Don Hellman of the Wilderness Society. "To go in solely to satisfy our insatiable appetite for oil is a disgrace." Most environmentalists similarly focus on several emotionally compelling but inaccurate concepts, particularly that the coastal plain is unique and pristine. It is not quite either. The 1002 area is only two-thirds of the refuge's coastal plain, which itself is a small slice of the Arctic refuge. And the refuge is hardly America's only wilderness. The whole of ANWR makes up just 5% of Alaska's land area and 25% of the land in federal wildlife refuges in that state alone. The Interior Department estimates that oil production here, assuming oil is discovered, might require 12,700 acres of installations, or about 0.07% of ANWR's territory. Such facilities would look impressively large if you were standing in their midst, but in relation to all of ANWR they would be no more significant than a mosquito on a moose's rump.

Nor is the coastal plain virginal. The Eskimos travel in skimoobiles and outboard motorboats, hunt with rifles, and watch television during the eight-month winters, when temperatures can reach -50 F. and the sun doesn't rise for 65 days. In the brief summer season, which lasts as long as six weeks, about 150 adventurers show up annually to hunt musk oxen or grizzly bears or to ride the rivers in rubber rafts. As part of an electronic warning system against Soviet attack, the Department of Defense built three installations along the coast. Two are abandoned, their buildings empty shells. The third, a radar station and airstrip at Kaktovik, is still in use.

The most important human artifact may turn out to be a steel pipe six inches in diameter and five feet tall that sticks out of the tundra about 15 miles east-southeast of Kaktovik. The pipe is almost impossible to find without an expert guide, but it is at the center of the biggest mystery in the petroleum industry: How much oil is in ANWR?

The pipe marks a well, KIC-1, drilled by a joint venture of Chevron and British Petroleum, headed by Chevron, on land leased from the Eskimos. (The Eskimo land is inside ANWR and, unlike the refuge proper, cannot be drilled without permission from Congress.) KIC-1 is called a "tight hole" because Chevron won't reveal what was found in the well.

No one else has much information, since the Chevron venture has leased all the available land in the area. Tom Cook, a geologist with Chevron in Alaska, will only say coyly: "That's a pretty oily place around there."

Arlen Ehm, an independent consulting geologist in Anchorage, says, "The scuttlebutt is that it's a great well, but what's a rumor worth?" Chevron is lobbying hard to get the coastal plain opened for development, and the consortium recently renewed its leases with the Eskimo—four years before the leases were due to expire.

Why is this lonely stretch of tundra so alluring? The Geological Survey conducted seismic studies of the 1002 area in the early Eighties and found 26 geologic structures capable of trapping oil and gas. Not only is that a large number of traps for an area this size, but also two of the traps are bigger than the one in Prudhoe Bay that may eventually yield at least nine billion barrels of oil. "These two structures have Middle East-size capacity," says Ozzie Girard of the U.S. Geological Survey, "but they are probably dry as a bone." That's because oil may not have migrated into the traps. Many structures capable of capturing oil are empty or only partially full, or they may contain water.

No one can be certain that the traps in ANWR have much, if any oil. (They may hold natural gas, which at today's low prices would probably be uneconomic to develop, though it could be valuable in the future.) But they are also gargantuan and, in the extremely unlikely event that even one is full it would alter history. Assuming conditions that are not unusual in the region, the bigger of the two known only as No. 18 could yield 300 billion barrels of oil or more if it is full. That is more than Saudi Arabia's present proved reserves of about 254 billion barrels. The odds of a monster like No. 18 being full of oil are incalculably small. But if it were full the U.S. would once again be the world's greatest oil power and OPEC would become moribund.

Finding out is of little risk to the environment: Exploratory wells are drilled when the tundra is frozen and nearly immune to damage. And someone may already have taken a peek. KIC-1 Chevron's mystery well, was directly over structure No. 18. (At best KIC-1 would be only a peek because a single well rarely tells the full story of how much oil is or isn't in a reservoir.)

The history of oil exploration shows that even when prospects are as enticing as this, the odds are still against the explorer. In ANWR the odds are not good, but they are better than average. The Interior Department sees a 19% chance that the refuge holds commercial quantities of oil compared with the norm of 5%. Turned around that means the odds are 4 to 1 against finding anything exploitable at present prices instead of the usual 19 to 1 against. If exploitable reserves are there, says Interior, they most likely will amount to 3.2 billion barrels enough to provide 8% of U.S. production and reduce imports 9% by 2005. But oddsmakers don't create oil, nature does. Maybe ANWR holds untold riches, or maybe it holds nothing. The only way to find out is to drill.

Alaskans are eager to begin. Oil accounts for 80% of the state's total revenue and Prudhoe Bay the state's golden goose is in long slow decline. All three gubernatorial candidates in the recent election including winner Walter Hickel, who ran as an independent but had been a Republican governor of Alaska and Interior Secretary under Richard Nixon, favor exploring the coastal plain. They differed only on the question of who could drive the best bargain with Congress to split the royalties. William Noll, mayor of Seward a fishing village on Prince William Sound says, "It's a tragedy or comedy of a high order to put ANWR on the back burner

because of the accident in Prince William Sound." Noll believes the cleanup is progressing "okay."

The Arctic Slope Regional Corp., one of 13 Alaskan native regional corporations established by Congress to manage the resources of native lands, favors opening the 1002 area. ASRC holds title to most of the native lands on the north slope including the site where Chevron drilled KIC-1. The president is Jacob Adams, 44, an Eskimo whaling captain who hunts bowhead whales with a crew of about six men and hand-held harpoons out of a 20-foot boat. His view: "I love life in the Arctic. But it is harsh, expensive, and for many, short. My people want decent homes, electricity, and education. We do not want to be undisturbed. Undisturbed means abandoned. It means sod huts and deprivation. We exist on nature, on the caribou and the whales. But we can take the measures required to protect the environment from the risks posed by oil development."

Hellman of the Wilderness Society protests that "it's been proven time and again that oil is an inherently messy business." Yet the environmental record of Prudhoe Bay is one reason Alaskans believe ANWR can be developed safely. "It's a real marvel," says a manager with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in Alaska. "You could eat off the floors up there but to say that publicly is heresy in the temple."

When Prudhoe was being developed, the biggest environmental worry was that it might harm the wildlife, particularly the Central Arctic caribou herd that give birth to most of their young in calving grounds near the oil fields. But the caribou have adapted nicely to the fields. Seeking to escape the dense clouds of mosquitoes that infest the marshy tundra, the caribou often congregate on the raised gravel roads that connect the oil wells, industrial plants, and living quarters at Prudhoe Bay. And the Central Arctic herd has grown from about 3,000 in 1972 to roughly 15,000 now, perhaps because natural predators like bears and wolves that attack and eat young calves are more wary of man's works than are the caribou, even though the oilmen at Prudhoe Bay are forbidden to hunt or carry firearms.

ANWR is seasonal home to the Porcupine herd of caribou, which numbers about 180,000. The herd migrates across the Porcupine River in Canada to ANWR in the brief spring and summer seasons to bear young and feed on tundra grasses. Again environmentalists are expressing concern for the herd's safety, but the Prudhoe experience suggests that in some ways the works of man offer more refuge than the wilderness.

Technologies that the industry has developed in the Prudhoe region, partly in response to relentless pressure from environmentalists, would make producing oil in ANWR even more compatible with the environment. Using the latest drilling techniques, the industry can space wellheads ten feet instead of 100 feet apart, reducing the area needed for, say, a 50-well production complex from 60 acres to ten.

ANWR will also pose new problems. Drilling uses a lot of fresh water, and the region's coastal plain has less of it than the Prudhoe area. An environmentally benign collection and storage system may be needed, or the pace of drilling could simply be restricted. With vigilance, such obstacles can be overcome.

A tougher nut to crack may be the philosophical question of whether the industry should enhance the ecosystem wherever possible, as it may have done inadvertently for

the Central Arctic herd of caribou. For instance, the industry built thick gravel roads and drilling pads because running vehicles directly over the tundra would melt the permafrost and create impassable bogs. These additions, permanently dry, have created a more diverse habitat in the Prudhoe area. Some gravel quarries, connected by channels to rivers, have filled with fresh water and become favorite wintering quarters for fish, like the arctic char, which take refuge from the ice in deep pools. Their numbers may be increasing. Birds such as the common eider that need dry land for nesting might multiply if gravel roads and pads are revegetated rather than removed when their usefulness has ended.

Roger Herrera, an executive of BP in Alaska, asks, "Is biological value or aesthetic value more important here? Should the gravel be put back in the quarries to restore the environment or left to create new habitat?" Merely to have that choice suggests that development in remote areas has progressed a long way and that humans need suffer little guilt about pursuing their own ends in a corner of this wilderness.

WHY OIL SPILLS ARE A DIMINISHING DANGER

Next spring, when winter storms subside in Prince William Sound, teams of scientists from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the state of Alaska, the Coast Guard, and Exxon will hit the beaches. They will be searching for what remains of the oil spilled by the tanker *Exxon Valdez* in March 1989—and they won't find much. Thanks to pounding surf, some remarkable microbes, and a lot of human toil, most of the beaches that were soiled by the spill are clean.

Not that all of the oil is gone. Some that seeped into crevices between rocks in certain places remains hidden below the surface. John Robinson, chief of NOAA's hazardous materials response branch, estimates that at the end of last summer between 250,000 and 1.2 million gallons (between 2% and 11% of the oil spilled) were still imbedded under the beaches, with the lower estimate being the likelier. But, says Robinson, "we tend to believe the remaining oil doesn't pose as much risk as some of the measures it would take to get it out."

The oil is most likely to remain in those places where it does the least harm. It tends to penetrate porous beaches with large rocks and big crevices that are not rich biological habitats, and in any case most of toxic elements of the oil have long since evaporated. To remove what's left, heavy earthmoving equipment would have to turn over the beaches, exposing oil as deep as a yard to the cleansing of the waves. Exxon is testing this technique on several beaches this winter. But experience in previous spills, notably the wreck of the huge *Amoco Cadiz* off the coast of France in 1978, indicates that ripping up beaches only adds to the destruction of habitat and delays nature's recovery.

That lesson is worth remembering at perhaps the most soiled site in Prince William Sound, a two-acre salt marsh on Knight Island known to helicopter pilots who have been working on the cleanup as the Bay of Death. Here the oil has penetrated into a thick layer of mud that gets little or no cleansing from wave action. If the soiled muck is carted away as it was from some marshes after the *Amoco Cadiz*, it could be many years before plants and animals reestablish themselves in the marsh. Robert Clark, who recently retired as head of marine biology at Britain's University of New-

castle and is founding editor of *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, found grasses and barnacles flourishing in the salt marsh last summer. Says he: "Experience says it will recover a damn sight faster on its own. Let nature take its course."

The best technique for cleaning the remaining oil may be the nifty partnership between man and microbe called bioremediation. Certain bacteria in the earth's seas and soils eat hydrocarbons. They probably live mostly on oils given off by living or newly dead plants and animals, but they are not picky eaters. Cleanup crews in Prince William Sound have been powdering the beaches with nitrogen and phosphorus similar to common garden fertilizer. This causes the bacteria to multiply rapidly, and they then gobble the crude oil. Under development: a pelletized version that would penetrate into the lower crevices to Prince William Sound's beaches. Arco has successfully tested the technique on bacteria found in the Arctic (Prince William Sound is far below the Arctic Circle, at about the latitude of Leningrad), which means it could someday help keep Prudhoe Bay and ANWR clean of oil mishaps.

The waters of Prince William Sound appear even cleaner than the beaches. Robinson of NOAA says, "Evidence of slight exposure to oil has been found in some fish, but there is no evidence of danger, even for those who live on fish alone." The fish appear to have multiplied. Herring fisherman reported record catches last summer, and the harvest of pink salmon set a record. 44 million fish, 40% more than in the previous summer. The salmon catch was made up of fish that swam out to sea through Prince William Sound just after the *Exxon Valdez* went aground.

In addition to advances in cleaning up oil, the industry is taking a lot more precautions against spills. Previously, tankers were escorted by a pilot boat through a narrows about two hours from Valdez and then left on their own. Today tankers are escorted to open ocean, a journey of eight hours, by two oceangoing vessels, each capable of towing a fully loaded tanker. When ice drifts into the shipping lanes, tankers are required to slow to four knots (five miles per hour). A collision with ice at that speed only scratches the paint, says Michael Williams, vice president for the environment at Alyeska, the consortium of companies that operates the trans-Alaskan pipeline and the loading terminal at Valdez. Before the oil spill, tankers would leave the shipping lanes to avoid ice in their path, a maneuver the *Exxon Valdez* was carrying out when it ran into trouble.

Alyeska now has enough equipment, including 30 miles of booms and five barges, to skim 25,000 barrels of oil per hour off the ocean. At that rate—assuming calm seas and favorable winds—the entire Valdez spill might have been mopped up in ten hours. As it is, Exxon has spent 20 months and \$2.2 billion on the Valdez mess. And a company spokesman vows: "We are ready to go back in next summer and do whatever is necessary."

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily

Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

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

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, January 29, 1991, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JANUARY 30

- 9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on proposed legislation providing for a referendum on the political status of Puerto Rico. SD-366
- Rules and Administration
To hold an organizational meeting to consider committee's rules of procedure, committee's budget for 1991, Joint Committee on Printing and the Joint Committee on the Library membership, and other pending legislative and administrative business. SR-301
- 10:00 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Organizational business meeting to consider committee's rules of procedure and committee's budget for the 102d Congress. SR-332
- Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on the nomination of Lynn Martin, of Illinois, to be Secretary of Labor. SD-430
- 2:00 p.m.
Select on Intelligence
To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters. SH-219

JANUARY 31

- 9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Aging Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for, and to promote and strengthen the programs of the Older Americans Act. SD-430
- 10:00 a.m.
Finance
To hold an organizational meeting to consider committee's rules of procedure and committee's budget for the 102d Congress. SD-215
- Judiciary
To hold an organizational meeting to consider committee's rules of procedure and committee's budget for the 102d Congress. SD-226

FEBRUARY 5

- 9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold oversight hearings on U.S. national energy policy. SD-366

- 10:00 a.m.
Budget
To hold hearings in preparation for reporting the first concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1992 budget. SD-608

Environment and Public Works
Water Resources, Transportation, and Infrastructure Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine infrastructure, productivity, and economic growth. SD-406

FEBRUARY 6

- 9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to revise the staff honoraria provision of the Ethics in Government Act of 1989 which bans the receipt of money or anything of value for work performed outside the Government. SD-342
- Rules and Administration
To hold hearings on proposed committee resolutions requesting funds for operating expenses for 1991 and 1992. SR-301
- 10:15 a.m.
Finance
To hold hearings on the prospect of free trade negotiations with Mexico. SD-215

- 1:30 p.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Consumer Product Safety Commission, Consumer Information Center, Council on Environmental Quality, and the Office of Consumer Affairs. SD-138

FEBRUARY 7

- 9:00 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To hold hearings on S. 207, to provide funds for and to enhance the effectiveness of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. SR-332
- 9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To resume hearings on proposed legislation providing for a referendum on the political status of Puerto Rico. SD-366
- Rules and Administration
To continue hearings on proposed committee resolutions requesting funds for operating expenses for 1991 and 1992. SR-301

- 10:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
Water Resources, Transportation, and Infrastructure Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine transportation demand as related to demographic trends. SD-406

FEBRUARY 19

- 9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review a recent report of the Augustine Commission on the future direction of NASA. SD-138

FEBRUARY 20

9:30 a.m. Rules and Administration Business meeting, to consider proposed committee resolutions requesting funds for operating expenses for 1991 and 1992, and other pending legislative and administrative business. SR-301

10:00 a.m. Finance To resume hearings on the prospect of free trade negotiations with Mexico. SD-215

1:30 p.m. Appropriations VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Selective Service System, the American Battle Monuments Commission, Cemetery Expenses (Army), the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and the National Institute of Building Sciences. SD-138

FEBRUARY 21

9:00 a.m. Governmental Affairs Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee To hold oversight hearings to review the Procurement Integrity Act. SD-342

MARCH 6

1:30 p.m. Appropriations VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency. SD-138

MARCH 13

1:30 p.m. Appropriations VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the

Council on Environmental Quality, and the Environmental Protection Agency. SD-138

MARCH 20

9:30 a.m. Appropriations VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Resolution Trust Corporation, Office of Inspector General, and the National Credit Union Administration. SD-116

APRIL 10

1:30 p.m. Appropriations VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Inter-agency Council on the Homeless, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. SD-124

APRIL 17

1:30 p.m. Appropriations VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the United States Court of Veterans Affairs, and the Department of Veterans Affairs. SD-138

APRIL 23

9:30 a.m. Appropriations VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings to examine the science education programs of various Federal agencies. SD-138

APRIL 24

9:30 a.m. Appropriations VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Office of Science and Technology Policy, and the National Science Foundation. SD-124

MAY 8

9:30 a.m. Appropriations VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the National Space Council, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. SD-138

MAY 15

1:30 p.m. Appropriations VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Commission on National Service, and the Points of Light Foundation. SD-138

MAY 17

9:30 a.m. Appropriations VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and independent agencies. SD-138

CANCELLATIONS

JANUARY 30

9:30 a.m. Governmental Affairs To hold hearings to examine biological warfare defense, focusing on the Department of Defense research and development program. SD-342